JUNE SESSION OF THE POTOMAC FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION. The Potomac Fruit Growers' Association met at 11 A. M. on Tuesday, the 6th instant, at the Board of Trade Rooms, Judge Gray presiding; P. H. Folsom,

ecretary.

There was a full attendance of members and others, and the discussion was general and more than usually interesting.

The Secretary read a letter from Joseph

L. Smith, accompanying some seeds of the birds-eye or sugar maple for distribution, which he recommended to be used for the protection of orchards, and also for shade and ornamental trees.

tirely. The cost is but little, and they will last four or five years, or until the vines meet the trellis. Manure is considered necessary on poor and average lands, and 8x8 or 8x10 is thought to be as close as they

Labor second and third year..... 50

He then credits a ton of grapes at 8 cents per lb., \$160, and computing cost of land, interest, wear and tear, &c., he makes at the end of the second year when he sells two tons of grapes for \$320, the following calculation, viz: that the expense per year has been \$85 and that he has realized a net profit of \$235 per acre.

"Which I wish to remark,
And my language is plain,"
That it's no longer dark
That it grapes there is gain,
And enough to make it "peculiar,"
"Which the same I am free to maintain."
Judge Gray.—I think the writer is in error in supposing that cedar stakes could be procured at the price given; chestnut would be preferable, but red cedar stakes costing five or six cents would be the most durable

CHERRIES, &C. Some fine cherries were brought for inspection by Mr. Munson, of Arlington, Va., of the Kentish or Early Richmond and the

Mayduke varieties.

Both were recommended for cultivation, but the former met with most favor, especially because of its hardiness. The fruit is of a medium size, but very juicy and of a fine acid flayor; first-rate for culinary pur-

Mr. Keese presented a variety of cherry and requested that the members decide upon its name. This they were unable to

do with certainty.

Knights Early Black, Black Heart and Black Eagle were the names suggested by different members, but it was generally agreed that the variety was a good one for

Friend Gillingham presented some speci-mens of the green fruit of the "Red Astrachan." The tree was spoken of as a vigorous grower, hardy and productive, and the fruit as very tender and of an agreeable acid flavor, and he brought some apples of the "Abram" variety also. This is a small reddish fruit recommended for its keeping qualities. The specimens were considera-bly withered, but considering the season rearkably well preserved.

HOW IS THE FLAVOR OF FRUIT AFFECT-ED; BY HIGH OR LOW GRAFTING?

Friend Gillingham read the following valuable paper on grafting in answer to the question, Does the stock affect the graft or the fruit? He said: When speaking of the importance of grafting to increase the number of trees of any good variety, Virgil

"Graft the tender shoot:
Thy childrens' children shall enjoy the fruit."
Pliny had so high an estimate of the apple that he asserted "There are apples that have ennobled the countries from whence they came, and many apples have immortalized their first founders and inventors; our best apples will immortalize their first grafters forever."

Of the quince apple Pliny says that came Of the quince apple Pliny says that came of a quince being grafted upon the apple stock, which "smell like the quince, and were called 'apiana,' after Appius, who was the first to practice this mode of grafting. Some are so red that they resemble blood, which is caused by their being grafted on the mulberry stock." Pliny mentions twenty-nine kinds of apples cultivated in Italy about the commencement of the Christian era.

in Italy about the commencement of the Christian era.

"Alas," says Dr. Warder, "for human vanity and apple glory. Where are now these boasted sorts, upon whose merits the immortality of their inventors and first grafters was to depend? They have disappeared from our lists, to give place to new favorites, to some of which, perhaps, we are disposed to award an equally high meed of praise, that will again be ignored in a few fleeting years, when higher skill and more scientific applications of knowledge shall have produced superior fruit to any of those we now prize so highly, and this is a consummation to which we may all look forward with pleasure."

But to return to the original subject of whether the quality of the stock will affect the graft or its fruit, let me say that

whether the quality of the stock will affect the graft or its fruit, let me say that the pear or the quince is admitted to have a finer flavor, than when grafted on its own root, therefore partaking of the finer flavor of the quince. But unless the stock apon which an apple graft is placed should be a bearing tree, there is no telling what its own fruit would be if left alone, whether sweet or some. We therefore cannot er sweet or sour. We therefore cannot show what the effect would be upon the graft put upon it, but the sap of all quince trees is uniform, and the effect upon the pear tree inserted upon it will be uniform also. I am satisfied I have seen the change effected in a great many cases. For change effected in agreat many cases. For instance, I have grafted a sweet cherry upon a sour stock, and the flavor of the grafted fruit would be more sour; for instance, the Morello cherry is always sour, and to put a sweet cherry upon it the effect is uniform and inclined to tartness. Else is uniform and inclined to tartness. Else why should the sweet Mazzard be uniformly chosen as a stock to graft the cherry on except in dwarfing when the Mahable is used. I am satisfied I changed the flavor of the sweet cherry by grafting on a sour stock. To thoroughly test this matter, let some of our younger men make a series of some of our younger men make a series of experiments on this subject, as a single or even several experiments will not be entireven several experiments will not be entireven several experiment and otherwise that a sweet fruit grafted high up on a sour stock will change materially the flavor of the atmosphere.

In the matter of Wm. P. Pool, bankrupte—in bankruptes, By decree entered in this matter, on the day of May, I was applinted a special commissioner to take an account of all lens subsisting upon the reality surrendered by the said bankrupte was flavorable to Hale's Early. This fruit is fails at the North.

Professor Howland—I have made an examination of some specimens, and am of opinion that the rot of Hale's Early is not caused the usual amount of damage to the trees.

In the matter of Wm. P. Pool, bankrupte—in bankrupte, By decree entered in this matter, on the caused the usual amount of damage to the trees.

In the matter of Wm. P. Pool, bankrupte—in bankruptey.

By decree entered in this matter, on the cally season had some influence upon the non-appearance of the curculio and early ripening of fruit?

Mr. Saunders—The dry season has been favorable to Hale's Early. This fruit is fails at the North.

Professor Howland—I have made an examination of some specimens, and am of opinion that the rot of Hale's Early is not caused by an insect, but by the condition of this decree.

All persons concerned are hereby notified, that I have appointed ThursDAY, the 2oth day of July, 1871, as the time has retime to take an account of all lens subsisting upon the reality surrendered by the said bankrupte.

All persons concerned are hereby notified, that I have appointed ThursDAY, the 2oth day

of the fruit, but grafted low down at the roof, where the stock is very small, no material difference will be manifested.

Major King.—I would like to ask friend

Gillingham his opinion as to the effect of the sun's rays upon the body of the tree, and what difference is thus caused by high

grafting?
Friend Gillingham.—That consideration is new to me, though I have been in the habit of whitewashing my trees to protect them from the sun, when the trees are so

them from the sun, when the trees are so inclined as to be exposed.

Major King.—The general method of pruning is, I think, an improper one. We prune too high up from the bottom; the sap becomes fermented, and diseases or blights are caused.

Mr. Taylor stated that light had the course of producing changes and

Capt. H. D. Smith—That idea of Mr. King is my experience.
Col. Curtiss, in this connection, read an extract from the Horticulturist, which says, train your pear trees for garden and field use so they will branch at a distance of one or two feet from the ground, and enumerates the following advantages for doing so: "It is easy to trim and gather the fruit; falling fruit is little injured; all branches being sturdy, will not be strained by overbearing or overweight of fruit; soil by overbearing or overweight of fruit; soil will be kept shady and moist; trunk will be protected from the scorching sun."

Capt. Smith—I think we save in labor by

Capt. Smith—I think we save in labor by low pruning—time saved in the gathering of fruit more than compensates for that lost from impeding the cultivator—as with the mattock or spade we can accomplish almost as much, and it is more thoroughly done.

Major King—The use of the spade is very injurious to the small fibrous roots. I would recommend, instead, the digging fork, which, without injuring the roots, effects a saving of one-third in labor.

VEGETABLES IN ORCHARDS.

A discussion here ensued on the cultivator.

to the trees?

to the trees?

Dr. Snodgrass thought it was better to have the vegetables, perhaps, than not to cultivate at all; but cultivation of the trees

cultivate at all; but cultivation of the trees alone was the best.

Judge Grey—We are not justified in taking two crops from the same ground. I plow my peach orchards in May, and then sew with buckwheat, which is thoroughly harrowed in; then sometimes apply fifty to one hundred pounds of phosphates to the acre. A good crop of buckwheat is thus obtained, but it is never gathered. Being allowed to remain, it forms an excellent mulch, and is a cheap fertilizer. What it receives from the air it gives to the ground, and nothing more is required. Poultry will be attracted, but that is no objection.

EARLY OR LATE MULCHING?

EARLY OR LATE MULCHING? Mr. Ryan-In regard to the mulching of raspherries, I would state that on those vines mulched in May, just before a frost, the fruit was destroyed, while where no mulching was done the fruit was preserved.

olonel Curtiss-I cannot believe that frosts injure raspberry plants when mulch-

Mr. Ryan—There can be no mistake about it; as just where the mulching ceased the injury by frost ceased also.

Judge Grey—I think the damage was done before the frost had left the ground, and that the moisture being retained the flower of the plant was destroyed.

Prof. Harland thought the mulch prevented the radiation of heat.

ed the radiation of heat.
Col. Chamberlain.—I have had some ex-Col. Chamberlain.—I have had some experience with vegetables in this respect. On one occasion, when they were frozen, I had them watered; where the water touched them they were destroyed, but the others were saved. I therefore think that in this case the injury was owing to the retention of moisture by the mulch.

Mr. Saunders.—The trouble is in giving definite advice; it cannot be done. Our details of practice may be right or wrong

definite advice; it cannot be done. Our details of practice may be right or wrong, but nature never makes any mistake; failure has been caused by not acting in accordance with natural laws. In regard to the raspberry, when the soil is dry, the fruit will ripen early, but will be small and tasteless. If dry, you should mulch, if not, stir the soil. We can only talk about principles, not details.

Mr. Curtiss offered some extracts from programment and the state of line to

Mr. Curtiss offered some extracts from newspapers upon the advantage of lime to trees in promoting a healthy growth, especially where there was a redundancy of vegetable matter. He then stated that in a visit to the peach orchard of J. B. Claggett, Esq., a member of the association, he had noticed that the trees had thus far received no injury from insects, and asked if that was the experience of others. was the experience of others.

Major King—That is probably owing to the rapid growth of vegetation; the insects have not had time to make any impression.

Trees, when kept in a vigorous condition, are able to resist the attacks of insects. Mr. Saunders—I think that the same influences that induce early vegetation affect the insects as well, and that when fruit is

the insects as well, and that when fruit is also be early.

Judge Grey—Practical men should consider whether it was not owing to the fact that hogs were permitted the range of the ochard, thus keeping it free from the fallen and decayed fruit.

Dr. Snodgrass—The use of carbolic acid to destroy insects has been objected to because of its injurious effect upon the tree. Glycerine should be mixed with it in the proportion of six parts glycerine to one part proportion of six parts glycerine to one part of carbolic acid, and then diluted with wa-ter, the mixture may be safely and bene-

ficially applied. EXPERIENCE WITH THE CURCULIO.

Mr. Keese-I wish to state my experience with the curculio. I got whale oil soap and threw it upon some trees with a syringe, and before it was dry by means of a sifter attached to a pole I succeeded in scattering air slacked lime over it. Where this was done I met with perfect success, but from other trees no fruit was obtained. I have found also that there will be a superfect of the statement of the statement of the superfect of the super found, also, that sturgeon oil is a protection

against lice. Professor Taylor—The combination of whale oil soap and lime will not enable us to get a favorable idea of the value of the experiment; we cannot tell to which the

advantage was due.

Mr. Keese—I applied both of them separately without good results. I suppose that the advantage was owing to the retention of

THE STRAWBERRY. The president stated that the subject of the strawberry was before the association

or discussion.

Mr. J. Hoffman Smith, of Forestville, Prince George county, Md., stated that he had been engaged in the cultivation of the strawberry for eleven years, and paid considerable attention to it, and had met with siderable attention to it, and had met with some failures. This year the failure was partial, and it was on the cleanest cultivated ground—Mr. Bryan says he failed by mulching—I think my failure was owing to the want of it. The vines started well and set their fruit well. The failure was partially attributed to a succession of rains which swamped the ground. The cultivation partially attributed to a succession of rains which swamped the ground. The cultivation was clean and deep. After a rain the sun seems to blister the plant, causing it to wither; all varieties suffered under the same treatment; where they were cultivated they were injured, but not where there was no cultivation—some of "Stewart's seedling" mulched without cultivation succeeded well. The soil is a sandy loam. I desire the opinion of members in regard to the cause of failure.

Mr. Saunders—If the gentleman had brought a leaf I think it would be found that the enemy is the red spider, which is

that the enemy is the red spider, which is this year very destructive, probably caused by the dry season; because the red spider propagates its species in dry weather. We cannot come to any definite conclusion,

however, from mere description.

Colonel Curtiss—Perhaps the mulch upon the Stewart's seedling caused moisture, which prevented the ravages of the red

Prof. Taylor—If the fruit growers will bring some leaves, I will tell them whether it is rust or insect.

low pruning—time saved in the gathering of fruit more than compensates for that lost from impeding the cultivator—as with the mattock or spade we can accomplish almost as much, and it is more thoroughly done.

Major King—I have never seen the rust on the strawberry. I think the yellow leaves were produced by other causes.

Prof. Howland—I know of a quarter of an acre of the "Fairfax Queen" which proved an entire failure because the plants were all pistillate, and should have been planted with staminate varieties.

A discussion here ensued on the cultivation of vegetables in orchards. It was decided that, while it might be done with advantage while the trees were young, it was, as a general thing, unadvisable.

Mr. Bryan—Do not vegetables often require a different kind of plant food from the trees, and thus be cultivated without injury to the trees?

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Major King—I have never seen the rust on the strawberry. I think the yellow leaves were produced by other causes.

Prof. Howland—I know of a quarter of an acre of the "Fairfax Queen" which proved an entire failure because the plants were all pistillate, and should have been planted with staminate varieties.

Col. Curtiss, upon the call of the president for papers, volunteered an essay at the July meeting upon the necessity of "Efficient Association among Producers," and Friend Gillingham one upon the "Degeneration of Fruits."

Mr. Wm. Saunders will make some remarks upon the raspberry and blackberry, which will be the special subject for discussion.

Adjourned to meet the first Tuesday in

Adjourned to meet the first Tuesday in July.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—That on the 17th 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 Lonisa, 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

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—That on the 17th day of June, 1871, a warrant in bankruptey was issued against the estate of Branch J. Connally, of Notioway 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 bankdelivery 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 2sth 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, out he 22d day of June, 1871, at 12 o'clock M.

JOHN W. FARRELL, je 9—F2w

Deputy Marshal as Messenger.

N THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNI-TED STATES for the Western District of irginia. In the matter of Isaac Musselman, bankrupt

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

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.

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

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.

N THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

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 slst day of August, A. D., 1898, 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

je 15-Th3w

In the district court of the United States of Samuel Walround, bankrupt—in bankruptey.

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 UNI-TED STATES for the District of Virginia. In the matter of Wm. P. Pool, bankrupt—in

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. CTARKE'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

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.

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.

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

I do not believe in plow trials made by the manufacturers themselves, but hope that every furmer 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. ap 12-w3m

MACHINERY, &c.

E. A. DAYTON,

MACHINERY, RAILROADS, MANUFACTU RERS' AND ENGINEERS' SUPPLIES.

TENTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND CARY, RICHMOND, VA.,

STEAM ENGINES of improved construction all purposes of Richmond or Northern but 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, Twisting, Liace Leather, Saws, Files, Wrenches, Twisting, Steam Ganges, Saw Granges, Saw Gummers, Steam and Water Pipe and Fixtures, Packing, Journal Metal, Pick and Tool Handles, Turbine Water-Wheels, &c., &c. ing, Johnan Retal, Fick and Tool Handles, Thi-bine Water-Wheels, &c., &c.
SECOND HAND MACHINERY and STEAM BOILERS bought, sold and exchanged. A quan-ity 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. mh [—d&wly

NEW FIRM.

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY. No. 8 EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND FRANKLIN, RICHMOND, VA.

With improved facilities and with a determina-tion to please in prices and style of work, we re-spectfully ask from the people of Richmond, Vir-ginia, 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 PLOW-CASTINGS, and would respectfully solleit the patronage of merchants and farmers. All work guaranteed, and orders filled with dispatch.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c. P. WHITLOCK.

THITLOCK & ABRAM,

MANUFACTURERS OF CIGARS, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

MOKING, CHEWING AND LEAF TOBACCO.

o 1501 Main Street, opposite St. Charles Hotel, RICHMOND, VA.

AUCTION SALES. SALE OF THE EFFECTS OF THE FA-MER'SBANK OF VIRGINIA.

In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Cour 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, con-sisting of BONDS, BILLS, NOTES, JUDG-MENTS, DECREES, and whatsoever else there be.

MENTS, 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—lawids Farmers' Bank Va.

SALE OF THE EFFECTS OF THE BANK

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, S. C. TARDY, Receivers Bank of Virginia. March 24th, 1871. MT The printed List now ready for examin

LL THE TYPE WITH WHICH THIS A LL THE TYPE WITH WHICH THIS PAPHR IS PRINTED, was cast at the foundry of H. L. PELOUZE & CO., je 15—deod&w6m Richmond, Va.

MEDICAL.

SCHAL BLUEGE

RALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL. ESTABLISHED AS A REFUGE FROM

THE ONLY PLACE WHERE A CURE CAN BE OBTAINED. THE ONLY PLACE WHERE A CURE CAN BE OBTAINED.

DR. JOHNSTON has discovered the most certain, speedy, and only effectual remedy in the world for Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Involuntary discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Tremblings, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Diseasos of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin, Affection of the Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—those terrible disorders arising from the Solitary Habits of Youth—those secret and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of Syren sto the Mariner of Ulyses, bilghting their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriages, &c. impossible.

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.

MARRIAGE.

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

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may religiously confide on his honor as a gentleman and confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

may religiously confide on his honor as a gentleman and confidently rely upon his slidl as a physician.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS.

immediately cured and full vigor restored.

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.

Office No 7 South Frederick Street, Left hand side going from Raditmore street, a few doors from the corner. Fail not to observe the name and number.

Letters must be paid and contain a stamp. The Doctor's Diplomas hang in his office.

DR. JOHNSON,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, haeffected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds bashfulness, with afrequent blushing, attended sometimes with a derangement of the mind, were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.
Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indugencies and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, study, society, or

ing them for either business, study, society, or marriage.

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

tions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption.

MENTALLY.

The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded. Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, D pression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to society, Self-distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidiy, &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 smatched 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, Merr, before contemplating

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 pigrimage, 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 ill-timed 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, filch his peguniary substance keep him triffing mouth pretenders, who, incapable of curing, filch is pecuniary substance, keep him triffing mon after month, or as long as the smallest fee can obtained, and with despair leave him with ruin health to sigh over his galling disappointment, by the use of that deadly poison Mercury, hast the constitutional symptons of the terrible dease, such as Affection of the Head, Thro Nose, Skin, etc., progressing with frightful rapity till death puts a period to his dreadful sufficing by sending him to that undiscovered count from whose bourne no traveller returns.

ing by sending him to that undiscovered countr from whose bourne no traveller returns.

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The many thousands cured at this institutio within the last eighteen years, and the num rous Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johr ston, witnessed by the reporters of the "Sun and many other papers, notice of which appears again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and respon sibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted SKIN DISEASES SPEEDIL'X CURED.

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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 1:44 P. M.; arrives at Greensboro' daily at 1:12 A. M.

GOING EAST.

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 Sandays) at 11:05 A. M.; leaves Danville at 1:27 P. M.; arrives at Richmond at 8:32 P. M.

Train No. 9 (Lynchburg Passenger) leaves Lynchburg daily at 6:30 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 Train on Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad for all points Southwest and South.

THROUGH TICKETS to all points South and Southwest can be procured at the ticket office in Richmond.

**EPapers that have arrangements to advertise the schedule of this company will please print as above.

**INO R MACMURDO.

print as above.

JNO. R. MACMURDO,
je 5 General Freight and Ticket Agent.

1871.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
SCHEDULE RICHMOND, FREDERICKS
BURG AND POTOMAC ROUTE, GOING
INTO EFFECT JUNE 7, 1871.

THROUGH TRAINS leave depot, corner Byrd and Eighth streets, as follows:
The DAY TRAIN daily at 5:20 A. M. Arrives in Washington at 12:15, Baltimore (except on Sundays) at 2:15, Philadelphia at 6:15, and New York at 10:20 P. M. THE SAME DAY.
The NIGHT TRAIN daily (except on Sundays) at 5:45 P. M.
The DAY TRAIN arrives in Richmond at 2:17 P. M.
The NIGHT TRAIN arrives in Richmond.

P. M.
The NIGHT TRAIN arrives in Richmond (Mondays excepted at 3:30 Å. M...
The ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, for Milford leaves Broad-street Depot daily (Sundays excepted) at 4:30 P. M. Arrives in Richmond at 8:42 Å. M.
FREIGHT TRAINS leave Richmond on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 6:45 P. M. THROUGH TICKETS and THROUGH BACGAGE Checks to all the principal points in the North, East and West.

COMPANY'S OFFICE, corner of Broad and Eighth streets.
TICKET OFFICE, corner Byrd and Eighth

J. B. GENTRY, General Ticket Agent. E. T. D. MYERS, General Superintendent. RICHMOND AND YORK RIVER RAILROAD, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, VA., May 30th, 1871.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE DAILY LINE.

On and after MAY 30th, 1871, the TRAINS of this road will run as follows: PASSENGER TRAINS Leave West Point daily at 9:00 a m; arrive at Richmond daily at 10:55 a m. Leave Richmond daily at 3:00 p m; arrive at West Point daily at 4:45.

FREIGHT TRAINS WITH PASSENGER CAR ATTACHED.

Leave Richmond daily (Mondays excepted). On Sunday this train will leave Richmond at 5:50 at an: ariving at West Point at 8:41 am., and returning, leave West Point at 3:40 p m, and arrive at Richmond at 6:50 p m, thus enjoying fine salt water bathing in commodious bath-rooms. Fare for the round trip, 1:74.

Trains connect daily (Sandays excepted) at West Point with first-class Steamers for Baltimore, and all points North and West.
Fare from Richmond to Baltimore, \$5.00.
Through Bills of Lading given to all points North and South. Freights received daily and promptly forwarded.
Persons going by this route get a good night's rest on most comfortable boats, with tables unsurpassed by any, and arrive in Baltimore in time for Northern and Western trains.
The Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached (Sundays and Mondays excepted), will leave Richmond at 4 a m; arrive at West Point at 7:30 a m.

Leave West Point (Sundays and Mondays excepted) at 1 p m; arrive at Richmond as 4:40 m.

A round trip ticket will be sold from Richmond to West Point, good to go down on SAT-URDAY and return on MONDAY, for \$1.75. Good hotels are open for the accommodation of guests at moderate prices.

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On and after THURSDAY, June 181, PASSEA,
GER TRAINS leave Richmond (Sundays excepted) as follows:

8:30 A. M.—MAIL TRAIN for Staunton, connecting at Gordonsville with Orange, Alexandria
and Manassas train for Washington and North,
and Lynchburg and South.

3:35 P. M.—ACCOMODATION TRAIN for
Gordonsville.
On and after the 15th of JUNE a PASSENGER TRAIN will run daily (except Sundays) between Staunton and the White Sulphur, as follows:
Leave Staunton at 8:15 A. M., arrive at White
Sulphur at 1:32 P. M.; leave White Sulphur at
2:35 P. M., arrive at Staunton at 7:44 P. M.
THROUGH TICKETS, at low rates, sold to
all points North, West and Southwest.
Further information may be obtained at the
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No Passenger Trains are run on Sundays.

A. H. PERRY.
General Superintendent.
JAMES F. NETHERLAND,
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TIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE AIR LINE THE GREAT PASSENGER AND FAST FREIGHT ROUTE FOR THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST AND NORTHWEST.

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Passenger trains leave Richmond daily at 9:15.

m., making close connections throughout to Lynchburg and all stations on A., M and Ohio allroad, Knoxville, Decatur, Corinth, Grand function, Memphis, NewOrleans, Chattanooga, Canton, Jackson, Vickeburg, Mobile, Dalton, Atanta, Rome, Selma, Macon, Columbus and all points South and Southwest, Nashville, Columbus, Chicago, Cairo St. Louis and all points North and Northwest.

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ORANGE, ALEXANDRIA AND MANAS-SAS RAILROAC. On and after Sunday, January 29, 1871, one daily passenger train will run between WASH-INGTON and LYNCHBURG, connecting at Gordonsville with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to Richmond, Staunton and the Virginia Springs; at Lynchburg for the West and Southwest, and at Washington, to the North and Northwest.

Northwest, and at Washington, to the North and Northwest. Leave Washington daily at 6:55 a. m, and Alex-andria at 8 a. m., arriving at Lynchburg at 5:05 p. m. Leave Lynchburg at 8:25 a. m., arrive at Alex-andria at 5:25 p. m., and at Washington at 6:15 andria at 5:25 p. m., and at Washington at 6:16 p. m.

For MANASSAS LINE leave Washington daily (excepting Sunday) at 16:30 a m; leave Alexandria at 11:20 a. m., pass Strasburg at 4:20 p. m., and arrive at Harrisburg at 6:30 a. m.; pass Strasburg at 9:25 a. m., arrive at Alexandria at 1.56 p. m. and at Washington in time for connecting with the 3 p. m. train from Washington to Baltimore.

timore.
Good connections, by comfortable coaches, are made to Fairfax Court House from Fairfax station; to Middleburg from Plains; to Upperville from Piedmont, and to Staunton from Harrison-

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MARCH 20, 1871.

Two Trains daily (except Smadays) between
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Leave Alexandria at 8:40 A. M. and 5 P. M.
Arrive at Hamilton at 1:058 A. M. and 7:22 P. M.
Leave Hamilton at 5:50 A. M. and 12:15 P. M.
Arrive at Alexandria at 8:60 A. M. and 2:35 P. M.
Arrive at Alexandria at 8:05 A. M. and 12:15 P. M.
The 8:40 A. M. train from Alexandria and 12:16
P. M. train from Hamilton, connect at Hamilton
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Will leave her wharf at Rocketts for Binn's on Chickahominy, THURSDAYS at 6 o'clock A. M. connecting at City Point with the 7 o'clock train from Petersburg, touching at all the regular landings on James river down to Dillard's Wharf, and all regular landings on Chickahominy. Returning, will leave Binn's on FRIDAYS at 6 o'clock A. M.

Freight received from 12 o'clock Mondays to 10 o'clock A. M. Tuesdays, and from 12 o'clock to G. P. M. Wednesdays, and from 12 o'clock Friday to 10 A. M. Saturdays.

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