

TERMS: DAILY—\$6 per year; six months, \$3; three months, \$1.50; one month, 50 cents. SEMI-WEEKLY—\$2.50 per year; six months, \$1.25; three months, 75 cents. WEEKLY—\$1 per year; six months, 50 cents. BY WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL to Clubs at extremely low rates.

LETTER FROM JONESBORO.

Geo. W. Graham Nominated.

JONESBORO, August 23, 1871.

The Republican Senatorial District convention for this district, comprising the counties of Lunenburg, Brunswick and Nottingham, met at this place to-day.

The two prominent candidates for nomination before the convention were Wm. P. Austin, of Lunenburg, and Capt. George W. Graham, of Nottingham.

The convention was very harmonious, and after the usual amount of sparring over the organization, in which Mr. Austin, who were in the minority, showed admirable tactics, a vote was reached, by which Mr. Graham received twenty-five votes, a very large majority, the whole number of delegates being but thirty-two.

The announcement of the result was vociferously cheered by the friends of Mr. Graham, and that gentleman being loudly called for, came into the convention, and accepted the nomination in a forcible and appropriate speech.

With judicious local nominations, this senatorial district will give a larger Republican majority than ever before next November.

Party enthusiasm is unbounded, and success is certain. REPUBLICAN.

Researches in Cyclonology.

An important discovery has recently been announced touching the difficult science of managing ships in cyclones.

The avoidance of these moving horrors on the ocean has been the study of many of our ablest minds, and any discovery that throws additional light upon it will be gladly hailed by intelligent seamen and by all who do business in the great waters.

Ever since the business-generators of the world, which was given to the world in 1831 by Mr. Redfield, of New York, the mariner has ceased to tremble before the fall of the quills in his barometer and the other pronouncements of the hurricane. This American meteorologist, of justly world-wide celebrity, clearly established the fact that storms, seemingly the most violent and lawless, moved with precision in fixed paths, and executed their relative movement with almost the regularity of the balance-wheel.

He also demonstrated that hurricanes in the Northern hemisphere revolve around their centre invariably in a direction contrary to the motion of the sun and the hands of a watch.

Since the death of the lamented author of this physical law, now so well known as "the law of storms," and executed nothing has been done to perfect its details, and many seamen, having but crudely grasped it and having failed rightly to apply it in their attempts, have frequently found its impracticable, though countless cases are on record in which it has saved large vessels, and even whole squadrons, from probable destruction.

At a recent meeting of the Meteorological Society of Mauritius, Capt. Douglas Wales (of that Island), a sailor of long experience and great practical knowledge and skill, presented a paper "On the Convergence of the Wind in Cyclones," in which he argues that, on the margin of these storms, whose diameter is often several hundred miles, the wind does not always blow in concentric circles, but frequently it converges or curves inward, in nearly radial lines upon the centre of the gale.

As it is in the centre that the vortex motion of the cyclone is most intense and deadly, it is, of course, of the first importance to give it a wide berth.

According to "the law of storms" as first laid down by Mr. Redfield, "Directly outward, the winds within the entire area of atmospheric disturbance blow in perfect and concentric circles around the common centre. Captain Wales, however, after multiplied observations, shows that this rule is not strictly observed by the winds, and illustrates his view that, in fact, suppose the vessel in the Southern Hemisphere, where by cyclones the wind moves around the storm centre with the hands of a watch. Her commander, in latitude twelve degrees south, longitude seventy degrees east, would say, finds his barometer falling, sky overcast, confused swell and other cyclonic pronouncements. "What shall he do? 'Hearve to on the port tacks' or 'Heave to on the starboard'?"

It is hard to tell which is the most dangerous. The wind being northeast the inference he draws is that he is on the southeast edge of a cyclone, whose centre bears northwest. Considering that in the latitude and longitude where he is sailing the storm is probably traveling west-southwest, he thinks that by running to the southwest he will diverge continually from the perilous centre, and, by making a locomotive of the storm, he will have fine runs for several days. But if the northeast wind be only converging toward the fearful tempestuous whirl in the centre, that centre bears west by north, half north, instead of northwest; so that, by following the law of storms and running to the southwest, he runs into the very jaws of destruction. At any rate, without doubt, on the supposition of a converging wind on the outer rim of the hurricane, the seaman would be apt to get entangled in the iron meshes of the cyclone, or involved among enormous seas and pyramidal masses of water. The important fact—for it is a fact rather than a theory—now announced, does not overthrow, but confirms, Mr. Redfield's discovery, and, by giving greater practical value to the latter, it will mark a new era in navigation, as well as in the science of cyclonology.

The converging of the wind toward the centre of the revolving gale is, of course, due to the centrifugal force being greater than the tangential force, which is the fact observed in tornadoes. It is of the utmost importance to all the interests of commerce, navigation, science, to say nothing of humanity itself, that such discoveries as that of Captain Wales, which is confirmed by the testimony of a host of distinguished seamen, should be given the widest publicity and importance.

The Herald printed out some time ago the necessity of holding our steamship commanders to a strict responsibility to public opinion at least, if not to international law, for the fullest acquaintance with the science of cyclones, and the strictest obedience to those laws which modern science has prescribed for their avoidance.

The reasoning of Captain Wales is much more than a theory on hypothesis, and expresses the opinion and experience of many observers. The secretary of the Meteorological Society of Mauritius, before whom Captain Wales' paper was presented, stated that "in various papers published during the last fifteen years, he had often called attention to the menacing of the wind in cyclones, and to the losses occasioned by acting upon the supposition of the bearing of the centre was at right angles to the direction of the wind."

The Daily State Journal. RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 25, 1871. VOL. III. NO. 240.

Let these cyclonic investigations be skillfully and patiently pushed by all our seamen and naval commanders, and their observations systematically published, and the terrors of the deep will disappear; for "we have only to study nature in order to subdue her."

DECEASED TO HIS DOOM.

Fair and False—Fatal Assignment—Cowardly Assassination by a Father and His Two Sons—A Woman's Remorse.

On the night of the 14th inst., Atlanta, Ga., was the scene of one of the most deliberate and diabolical instances of cold blooded revenge that the annals of crime in this country furnish. A correspondent of the New York Herald gives the following account of the affair:

About 8 o'clock, just after dusk, the dwellers on Walton street, one of the prettiest and quietest streets in the older portion of the city, were startled by the screams of a woman, followed by the rapid discharge of firearms.

Several persons hurrying to the locality indicated by the screams, they found Mr. C. Clark, a conductor on the Atlanta and West Point railroad, lying in the street in an unconscious state, bleeding profusely from several wounds. Standing near him were Messrs. T. W. Turner, G. V. Turner, and C. F. Turner, residents of this place, and also employed on the Atlanta and West Point railroad. Each of these three men had pistols in their hands, from which the smoke was still curling up from the freshly discharged chambers.

A COUPLE OF POLICEMEN being in the crowd they immediately took the three Turners into custody, and upon their admitting that it was they who had shot the wounded man conveyed them to the calaboose. Meanwhile parties had looked after Mr. Clark, and finding him dangerously hurt and unable to rise he was carried into the nearest residence and a physician summoned to attend him. In all FOURTEEN SHOTS WERE FIRED at the wounded man, and but for the gathering gloom of the evening, it is to be supposed, his body would have been riddled with bullets, his assailants firing upon him from the short range of half a dozen paces. As it was, but two shots took effect, either of which, however, being sufficient to produce death; necessarily his wounds must prove fatal. Still the doctors hope to prolong his life enough to enable the coroner to take his

ANTE-MORTEM STATEMENT. Mr. Clark distinctly recognized the parties attacking him, they being personally well known to him; but, unfortunately, he cannot tell which one of them it was who fired the two shots which struck him, and it is fair to presume that the prisoners themselves cannot tell, their firing being so rapid and indiscriminate.

The prisoners, on their arrival at the calaboose, gave the following version of the affair: That they had long suspected Clark of

IMPROPER INTIMACY with their sister, whom it was believed by them, he had seduced from the paths of rectitude and virtue, and that they had been waiting to fix the crime upon him, that they might award him the summary punishment which they felt he deserved. That the day preceding their attack on Clark they had intercepted a letter from him to their sister, appointing an assignation, whereupon they determined to take the matter in their own hands and to deal with the offender as they choose. To this end they planned the ambush on Walton street.

THE STATEMENT OF THE DYING MAN puts a very different face on the affair, and it, as is thought will be the case, the facts as stated by him on what is destined to be his death-bed are, the three men now in confinement are in a fair way to

STRETCH THE FIRST HEMP that has been uncoiled for hanging purposes in Atlanta since the death of the late Governor. His statement is, that some few days ago he received through the general postoffice a note, subscribed in a neat, feminine hand, "M. Turner," requesting him to meet the writer at any place and on any evening convenient for him to appoint, as she very much wished to see him. That though personally unacquainted with the author of the note, he felt it his duty to do so, and he accordingly met her at the residence of the sister of two brothers named Turner, employes on the same road as himself, and, by reputation, "HANDSOME ATTRACTIVE AND FAST."

He had, besides, seen the young lady once or twice, on the street in this city. Though surprised at her imprudence in writing him, he, nevertheless, resolved to answer her billet, designing Walton street, 8 o'clock P. M., Monday, the 14th inst., as the place and time for the meeting.

Proceeding last evening to the appointed rendezvous, Clark found the young lady awaiting him. Greeting him with a smile and a

CONSCIOUS PRESSURE OF THE HAND, which he interpreted to mean that there should exist a perfect understanding between them, she took his arm and the two proceeded up Walton street, half concealed from observation in the deep shadow of the overhanging branches of the trees, which so thickly line the sidewalks of that quiet thoroughfare.

Suddenly, as they arrived at the first street crossing, three men—the two brothers and the father of Miss Turner—sprang from around the corner of a building, where they had been secreted, and, without other words of warning than frightful oaths began

FIRING UPON HIM WITH PISTOLS. At the first alarm Mr. Clark's companion drew back with a loud scream, though retreating no further than to place herself a short distance in rear of the attacking party, where she continued to stand an observer of the exciting scene.

Being entirely unarmed and having no means of defending himself, Mr. Clark attempted to spring behind the nearest tree and halloo for help. At the first simultaneous discharge of the three revolvers Mr. Clark fell, wounded with a bullet hole through his lungs, but being a very powerful man, he sprang to his feet, and, as stated, endeavored to shield his person behind the friendly trunk of a small tree standing by the side of the walk. This he did, but he was partially able to do. His assailants kept up their murderous fire upon him from their repeaters, and a second ball striking him, this time in the stomach, he sank helpless to the ground.

On the strength of Mr. Clark's statement, together with the note from Miss Turner, which he had preserved and had about him at the time, and which he placed in the hands of the officers of the law, the authorities promptly ordered the

ARREST OF MISS TURNER, and she consequently passed the night in

the calaboose, a cell being assigned her near that occupied by her father and brothers. This afternoon the unhappy young woman, through the efforts of her counsel, was admitted to bail in the sum of \$2,500.

Owing to the exhausted condition of Mr. Clark, the examination of the prisoners could not be held to-day. They are, therefore, still in durand vilo, the justice declining to fix the amount of bail in their several cases until he has heard all the evidence in the case.

Before Miss Turner was released from the calaboose she made a statement which will prove most damaging to her father's and and brothers' cause, and which stamps their attack upon Clark's life as a most

DIABOLICALLY PLANNED AND COWARDLY MURDER.

Alarmed at the extent of Mr. Clark's injuries, and stung by the keenest remorse behind what they were to await concealed, they threatened repeatedly that they would "yet drive him off the railroad," that when she received Clark's reply to the note, appointing Walton street as the place of their meeting, it was planned by her two brothers and her father that she should walk with her dupe up Walton street and past a certain designated house, behind which they were to await concealed; that upon her approach with Clark they were to spring out and attack him, she flying out of danger at a given signal from them.

How successful this hellish plan has been carried out has been seen. Now it remains for the authorities to do their duty and bring the four conspiring murderers to a speedy, just and severe retribution.

GENERAL NEWS.

They have white blueberries in New Hampshire.

There was a heavy frost on Mount Washington yesterday morning.

While Mountain tourists complain that the prices are higher than the mountains.

Negotiations for a postal convention between this country and Denmark are in progress.

The pension business is lively. Nine hundred and eighty-one certificates were issued last week.

A sugar whistle has been invented by an ingenious Yankee, which is warranted to give sweet music.

Minnesota has a bricklayer named Louis Napoleon. His business is a good deal safer and more profitable than that of threne-building.

Get your smoked glass ready for the next eclipse, which is to be a total shrouding of the sun and visible in the United States. It will come off in June, 1874.

There are only three hundred candidates for the situation of Congressman at large in Illinois. Two hundred more are expected to take the field before the convention meets.

The coin balance in the Treasury at the close of business on Saturday amounted to ninety millions of dollars. It is difficult to see what good end is served by the hoarding policy.

The bricklayers, work being plenty, demand an advance of wages to four dollars and a half per day. Employers with large contracts will no doubt be very generally compelled to comply with the demand.

The total coal tonnage for the week ending on Saturday last amounted to \$516,644 tons, an increase of 72,389 tons over the same week last year. The total tonnage for the year so far is \$5,533,424 tons.

It is said that a reckless potato bug, having gone through the States Rhode Island, was last seen mounted on a windmill by the seaside, wiping his eyes on the sails and weeping because there were no fresh worlds to conquer. Has he tried the City Hall.

The vote in North Carolina on the convention question was unusually heavy. Last year the total vote for attorney-general was 173,063. The vote on convention will not fall short of 300,000, and will probably be still greater. The total, with twenty-three counties to her from, is 133,989.

M. Felix Aucaigne, a journalist long and favorable known in connection with the Paris press, but more especially with the Paris, proposes to pass a year in this country. Mr. Aucaigne has devoted a great deal of attention to American politics, and has distinguished himself by his admiration for and advocacy of our institutions.

Massachusetts politics become more complicated every day. It is now reported that a call has been issued, or is about to be promulgated, for a delegate convention of liberal men of all parties in the Commonwealth, with the purpose of coalescing in the nomination and election of State officers.

The Boston Times "rises to explain." The other day it stated that Gen. Butler, if nominated for Governor, would call out more votes than any candidate whose name has been mentioned; we inquired "which way; for or against his party?" Now the Times explains. Why, both ways to be sure; the thing is as plain as a pike-staff. We see it.

The Staten Island Ferry Company is to be held to a strict accountability by those who have suffered from its carelessness. Already some forty actions for damages have been commenced against it by the Brooklyn victims of the late disaster. There can hardly be a doubt as to the verdict which any fair and impartial jury will render upon the evidence which the prosecution in every case will be able to produce.

Some of the members of the British Science Association appear to be anxious to make a name for themselves as first-class ninnyes. According to one of these philosphers, we are but improved monkeys; according to another, we trace our pedigree back to the spawn of a fish; and, according to a third, our ancestors were ejected in some most incomprehensible manner, from a wandering aerolite. Good Heavens! Only to think that modern English scholars and men of science have reached such a depth of absurdity!

THE SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION—RAIL-FLE for the Benefit of the Widows and Orphans of the Southern States. DISTRIBUTION No. 502. EVENING, AUG. 24. 36 76 45 16 28 33 34 55 67 89

DISTRIBUTION No. 503. MORNING, AUG. 25. 26 40 71 67 52 31 10 17 74 76 94

Witness my hand, at Richmond, Va., this 25th day of August, 1871. C. Q. TOMPKINS, Managers.

CERTIFICATES OF RAFFLE can be purchased from Captain W. F. DABNEY, at the Branch office, No. 9 Twelfth street, three doors from Main.

JOHN W. WOLTZ, News and City Editor.

LOCAL MATTERS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Advertisements of Lost, Wanted, Found, For Rent, not exceeding four lines, for one insertion 25 cents; two insertions 40 cents; three insertions 50 cents. Cash in advance.

City Subscribers.—Persons wishing the STATE JOURNAL left early and regularly at their places of business, or residences, by responsible carriers, will please leave their orders with JOHNSON & SELDEN, Newsdealers, 918 Main Street, and at the News Depot of W. A. EDWARDS, 301 East Broad Street.

Richmond Enterprise.—The New Steamship.—The Virginia Steamship and Packet company is a home institution, composed of Richmond merchants, and is doing much toward building up trade, developing the mechanical skill of our people, and giving employment to industrious laborers at good wages. The company have two steamers in the line, one this port and New York, the "George B. Upton," and "William B. Clyde," and will in a few months add another, and still more in the future as the demands of trade require.

While in the lower part of the city this morning, we visited the new iron ship now in course of construction at the company's yards. The work upon her was begun in October last. Since then all the shops, sheds, &c., have also been constructed, tools and machinery purchased and erected, necessary, not only to prosecute the work on this vessel, but also to build others.

The vessel now building is to be wholly of iron, and every part of her made here. She is two hundred feet long on the six-foot water line, thirty-five feet beam, with twenty-two feet depth of hold, and will measure about twelve hundred and fifty tons. She will be propelled by one engine, inverted cylinder of fifty inches diameter, sixty inches stroke of piston, with a screw thirteen feet in diameter.

The estimated cost of the vessel is \$165,000. The company could not contract for the vessel of the same description in any of the Pennsylvania shipyards for less than \$201,000; thus showing a saving of \$36,000.

It is expected that the new ship will be completed by the latter part of November next. Mr. Richard Lavery is the constructor and the designer of the model, and has under him about seventy hands, mechanics and laborers combined.

The owners of these boats, being merchants and large shippers and receivers of goods, will have the question of freights entirely under their own control. Whatever they pay for the transportation of their own goods, is returned to their pockets in the way of dividends. Whatever they pay for the transportation of the goods of others, will be fully expended here again; in fact all the money and labor used in the establishment and maintenance of the line of steamers is so much ever increasing home wealth.

So with other home enterprises. The capital and labor used operates directly and surely to enrich those who manipulate them.

Improvements at the Penitentiary.—The new wing of the penitentiary is rapidly approaching completion, and will greatly assist in making that a paying institution. They are in the shape of an "H," the main building being 228 by 40, and the wing 24 by 28, and both three stories high. In the first story of the wing there is an engine of sixty horse-power, which will furnish power for the establishment. The first story of the main building will be used as a co-operating establishment, and in lieu of 150 barrels now made this shop will turn out between 300 and 400. The second story will be used for a broom factory, &c., and the third for a shoe manufactory. The carpenter's work is done under the direction of Mr. W. D. Griffin, and the brick work is supervised by Mr. James Beasley. When completed, we are informed, that the whole establishment will furnish room for 500 workmen.

A weaving room, entirely separated from the male department, has been fitted up in another building with fourteen looms, and some twenty men will be put at work in it. The officers will be detailed as washers, and twenty as seamstresses. The women heretofore have not been put at any profitable employment.

Police Court.—Hon. J. J. White, Justice.—Tuesday, August 25.—The following cases were disposed of:

John C. Hamon, refusing to do duty on board the brig "Moses Rogers," he being a lawful seaman for a certain voyage, was committed until the sailing of said vessel.

B. Murphy, charged with stealing a pocket-book containing \$30, was discharged, there being no evidence to sustain the accusation.

Emma Lomax, colored, charged with invading the premises of Fannie Jones and using abusive and threatening language, was discharged.

Wm. Hays, charged with being disorderly on the street, was discharged.

John Atkinson, charged with assault with intent to kill, was discharged.

Newton Davis, colored, charged with stealing clothing from the schooner "Ashland," Case continued till 2d September.

Aaron Haskins, charged with assault and threatening to kill, was bound over in the sum of \$100 for three months.

William Lewis, colored, charged with trespass, was discharged.

Isaac Harris, colored, shooting within the corporate limits of the city, and killing one and wounding two hogs, was fined \$1 for violation of ordinance.

Gus Johnson, colored, charged with notorious conduct, was discharged.

William Randolph, colored, charged with breaking into the house of and assaulting Eliza Randolph, was fined \$2.

One More Sinner Called to Repentance.—We are in receipt of a letter from far-off Patrick cooper, who is to send a number of our papers to his address. He says he has been a devoted admirer and constant reader of the Whig for many years, but that the Whig has so departed from its old and time-honored stand-point, he now desires to make a change, and prefers ours to any other paper in Richmond. We are glad the gentleman has at last come to his senses and has exhibited such good taste and judgment in his selection. We are glad to see that he subscribes to our WEEKLY to make it all that is desirable to an appreciative reading public, except, perhaps, to a few old sore head Democrats like the one who abused the Virginia people for erecting a statue of the immortal Clay in Capitol Square. We can hardly expect such as he to like it, and to be plain, we don't care if they don't, as such friendship is not desirable. Let the gentleman from Patrick give us a fair hearing, and we are satisfied he will not be disappointed in our WEEKLY.

A Quiver Accident.—Mr. William Butler, an employe at the Tredegar, while at work Wednesday afternoon, had a spike to pass through his neck. A surgeon subsequently probed for it, but failed to find it. His suffering is very great.

Local Notes.

David Haney, colored, was received at the penitentiary yesterday, from Alexandria, sentenced to one year for burglary.

Judge Edward White, of Clarke, has tendered his resignation as county judge, to take effect September 1.

The work of removing the scaffolding from the spire of the Second Baptist Church is progressing to-day, involving more peril to the workmen, we should judge, than putting it up did.

Church Hill is improving. We notice several new houses in course of construction.

Edward Sullivan fractured his upper jaw-bone yesterday, in attempting to jump on a train of the Richmond and Danville railroad at Powhite Granite Works.

The military companies of Richmond, it is said, will engage in a grand parade during the approaching grand fair.

The alarm of fire turned on at box 17 during the storm Wednesday night, seems not to have been a false alarm. It was caused by the partial burning of the roof of the new school-house at the corner of Leigh and First streets, which caught from a charcoal furnace, left with a few coals in it, the wind fanning the fire.

The first attempt at a topographical model of the State of Virginia, by Thomas H. Williamson, may be seen in the State library, Capitol building. The depressions and impressions of the entire surface of the State are given, in plaster, and the streams, subdivision lines, &c., are marked out, and the counties labeled, forming altogether a curious and interesting relic of the past.

The Visit of the Knights Templar.—As previously announced by us a number of colored Knights Templar from Washington city arrived in the city by the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, and were received and conducted by a committee of arrangements to comfortable quarters previously engaged for them.

Yesterday morning the procession, composed of the visiting members and others of the different lodges of Masons here, was formed on Franklin street, corner of Thirteenth, about 9 o'clock, when it proceeded to the City Hall, for the purpose of calling upon the Mayor. Finding the Mayor absent, the procession attempted to enter the square, and thence to the City Hall, where they were ever pronounced a devoted and exemplary member of the fraternity. One of the Capitol police refused admission to them to enter the square, at which many of them were indignant, until they were told their exclusion was owing to a general order of the Governor, prohibiting all processions from entering the square. Having received a message from the Mayor that he was then in his office, the procession returned to the City Hall, where the members were addressed by the Mayor in a happy and appropriate speech. From the City Hall, they passed to Grace street to Eighth, down Eighth to Main, down Main to Fourth, and thence to Manchester, where, in the Colored Baptist church, the presentation ceremonies were held.

The jewels and bible were presented in behalf of the ladies by Professor Fuller, and received by Past Master A. C. Holson on behalf of Hobson Lodge, No. 16.

At Metropolitan Hall last night, they exhibited their skill in the Knights Templar's drill, commencing the exercises by a speech upon the rise and growth of Masonry, by Sir Knights Schuman, Halton, and others. They left this morning for home, bearing with them the well wishes of the many friends whom they made during their brief visit.

The men who composed the body which visited us, although colored, bear every mark of the gentlemen. They are, perhaps, the finest looking set of men which has visited Richmond for years. Their conduct and bearing irreproachable, their dress neat, and their regalia now and expensive, showing a proper respect for the insignia they wore.

Altogether, they made a most favorable impression on both white and black, and have, doubtless, left behind them an inspiration to be sought by the race here to emulate their good example by rendering themselves equally good and respectable.

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The Weekly Journal.—We take pride in the weekly issue of our paper. It is by all odds the handsomest and best filled sheet in the State. The edition for this week was issued this morning, and mailed to our numerous patrons. We send specimen copies to any address free of charge, and we advise all who have not seen it to send their address and get a copy.

We shall issue a semi-weekly edition of the JOURNAL shortly, which will accommodate a large class of friends who want a paper often than once a week and whose mail facilities will not admit of their taking a daily.

We thank our friends all over the State for the interest they take in the JOURNAL, and ask them to continue their efforts in its behalf.

Unmailed Letters.—We daily give notice of letters put in the postoffice here, which are withheld, by law, as unmailed matter. In most cases, these letters are not properly stamped, some not stamped at all, others misdirected. If the mistakes are not promptly rectified, the letters are sent to the dead-letter office at Washington. The present system of prepaying letter postage by stamps, has been in operation so long, that it is wonderful so many people who write are ignorant upon the subject.

New Schedule.—The steamer "Palisade" has discontinued her trips to Norfolk, and from and after to-day will run to King's Mill and Grove Wharves, as formerly, though continuing her trips, as usual, to the Chickahominy.

Funding.—Yesterday the amount of the State debt funded reached \$1,477,377; making the aggregate to date \$10,178,359. 11.

Cleared.—The American bark "Zittlenz," Fiebert, master, cleared to-day for Mississippi, with 450 hogsheads of leaf tobacco.

Unmailed Letters Remaining in the Richmond Post-office, August 25th, 1871.—E. H. Woodward, Richmond; Richard Vance, Pernambuco; Secretary A. C. M. So, New York.

Manchester News on Fourth Page.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.—To the Sheriff of the City of Richmond, greeting: We command you that you summon Bernard Tracy to appear at the clerk's office of the Court of Chanc