

PUBLISHED DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. At No. 913 1/2 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

TERMS: DAILY—5c per copy; six months, \$3; three months, \$1.50; one month, 50 cents.

SEMI-WEEKLY—10c per copy; six months, \$5; three months, \$2.50; one month, 75 cents.

WEEKLY—10c per copy; six months, \$5; three months, \$2.50; one month, 75 cents.

WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL. Price of advertising rates.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR. Three CENTS PER COPY.

Evening State Journal.

OPEN DECLARATION OF WAR UPON COLORED LABOR.

We publish, as a matter of curiosity, and in direct antagonism to a number of the ablest Democratic papers in the State, who have, since the election, advocated "fair dealing" towards the colored people, the following article from the Charlottesville Intelligencer.

In this article the most uncharitable feature it contains is the advocacy of employing white and refusing to employ colored labor, because "his vote is cast for and not against us"; which, in plainer terms, means no man should be employed by another unless he votes to suit the notion of the employer.

The arguments of the Intelligencer against the employment of colored labor answer themselves by their own folly. The condition of the race, their failure to pay taxes, &c., may be traced to the Democratic institution of slavery. 'Tis no fault of the black man that he is ignorant or unable to pay taxes. He has had to provide himself and family with a shelter, while white men, already provided, could devote part of the proceeds of their labor to paying taxes.

We propose to notice this remarkable article more at length in the future.

THE WHITE WORKING MEN.

A communication in this issue directed attention to a very important subject which we wish to enforce. It is true, as stated in the article alluded to, that men with capital frequently employ white workmen in preference to the white mechanic, because the negro works at a less rate.

Every man, they say, must make the very best bargain in his power and no one has the right to grumble. True, the negro works at a less rate, but that makes but little difference in consideration of the price. Now it is evident that colored laborers are worth as much as mechanics for a less price than the white man. He lives at far less cost, pays no tax, or very little, contributes nothing to the support of the community, and of course can underbid the white mechanic.

Now leaving out of question the value of the service rendered, we ask the employer, is it right or is it politic to make this discrimination in favor of the black man, because his work is cheaper? Should you allow ignorant laborers to compete with intelligent working men? The white man pays his taxes, assists in the support of our churches, benevolent associations, local enterprises, and in many ways adds to the virtue, wealth and importance of the negro. Again, his vote is cast for, and not against us, and we have frequently noticed that some of the most active party men were mechanics. Our military and fire companies are largely made up from this valuable class of men without whom no community could flourish.

Should capital then array itself in any shape or form against intelligent white labor? Or should it rather be arrayed against the ignorant, unskilled, ignorant, blacksmiths, etc., when white men, who live by these trades stand idle all day long. This subject is worthy of consideration.

A Mormon Audience.

In a sketch of the trial of the Mormon Hawkins at Salt Lake, George Alfred Townsend thus daguerotypes the audience present on the occasion:

There stand the guilty fold, without the bar of the court (most of them look as if they wanted a new razor and a square meal), the Mormon rank and file. Grave and listening, and so respectful as to irritate the prosecuting attorneys very much (so that they would like to make premeditated good behavior a conspiracy punishable by law); these Mormons, could they speak aloud, would swell a chorus profuse and unintelligible as on the eve of the miraculous Pentecost. Dane and Welshman, Norwegian and Finn, Welshman and Belgian, hard, nasal Yankee and wide-mouthed Northumbrian—lads from the collieries of Newcastle, the purloins of London, and the mills of Bradford, they look upon the United States in a blue coat with a led pencil in his hands as if it were the Man of Sin, and confined under the same baldhatched scene of penal servitude.

They are all of the same color and complexion, simple people in the main, with all their regard to the command to increase and multiply, feared the United States census-takers as partners in their persecution, and cut down the returns of their population by sheer shyness from 130,000 to 80,000 odd. Docile people, as well, though not without the courage of the poor, so that when on the late occasion of the great Methodist camp meeting Brigham said to them in the Tabernacle: "I want you all to go to this camp meeting and listen to what is said!" they filled it to overflowing every day, but the mourners bench remained empty as a lion's platter.

And when, on one occasion only, at some harangue upon polygamy, a mutter arose over that great congregation, Brigham himself, standing up, and raised his finger and the complaint rushed to utterance. People, also, who dance and waltz between religious benedictions, and yet can listen for hours in ardent delight to dry dissertations and discussions in the Tabernacle, which might make nature snore in her processes.

How infinite are the possibilities of our nature when we reflect that these grave, unambitious people, the warts and freckles of all lands, many of them dignified in apparel and culture, and steadily ascending in the scale of comfort and possessions, hold still with the tenacity of a moral purpose to the loose and spreading life of polygamy, preferring this fantastic reproduction, like the Banyan's branches, to the straight and peaceful unity of the European family. I saw in the court a Jew, lined descendant of the old Patriarchs, whom these Mormons delight to exemplify. His dark, shining eyes, equine beak, and wavy coarseness of hair, made a strong contrast with those Saxon and Scandinavian races, fair-haired and highly-colored, around him. He had marched down through two thousand years of wandering to accord with the century and Europe; and these Europeans had marched back six thousand years to resume the civilization the Jew had abandoned.

What a feast for skepticism is this. But whoever looked closely could see the end of all this near at hand, unless fanned by irritation to fanaticism again. The weary faces, long and hollow, told of responsibilities too burdensome and of bodies overtaxed. The bright lights which shine in the face of him who submits to the life and customs approved by time and wisdom were often darkened here. From the windows of the court, the rolling or serrated line of mountains enfolding a valley like the lawn of Paradise, suggested for different men and women, and a life bounded by fewer necessities and wider opportunities for them all; a life consonant with the literature of all these people, consonant with Christian art, and promising a period of rest between labor and death.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger of Monday.]

The Coal Market.

The anthracite coal trade continues exceedingly dull, the buyers being few at all prices, though prices, under such a depressed condition of the trade, naturally tend to lower figures. Quite a number of

The Daily State Journal.

RICHMOND, VA., THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 23, 1871. VOL. IV. NO. 25.

JOHN W. WOLTZ, News and City Editor.

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS—Wednesday, November 23.—Booten vs. Scheffer. This case was heard by this court at Staunton last summer, and decided here to-day. It comes up here upon an appeal from the Circuit court of Augusta county. The question involved is as to the purchase and sale of the well-known Virginia Hotel, in Staunton. Scheffer bought one moiety of said property during the war for \$42,000, Confederate money, his contract giving him the privilege of purchasing the other half if he should elect to do so by a certain time. Booten brought suit for a partition of the property, which was resisted by Scheffer, who, in his answer to the bill, alleged that he had elected to purchase the whole property, as he had a right to do under his contract, and asked for a specific performance of said contract. The court below decided in favor of Scheffer, and by its decree gave the whole property to him.

This court reverses this decree, and remands the case to the Circuit Court of Augusta county for a partition of the property if it can be conveniently made, and for a full and final settlement of all accounts between the parties. Judge Staples delivered the opinion of the court, which was a clear convincing argument.

No. 21. Muller, &c. vs. Bayley, &c. John A. Meredith for appellants. E. Y. Cannon for appellees. An appeal from an order entered by the Circuit Court of Henrico county on the 10th of August, 1869. This court decides that there is no error in the order of the court below dissolving the injunction in this case, but so much of the said order as purports to dismiss the bill is null and void; the judge having no power to dismiss the bill in vacation and being premature to do so, upon a motion to dissolve, and annulling the said order by omitting so much of it as purports to dismiss the bill, the said order so amended is affirmed. Costs and damages given to the appellees. Judge Moncure delivered the opinion of the court.

No. 22. Brown, &c. vs. Molyneux, &c. An appeal from a decree of the Circuit Court of the city of Richmond, pronounced on the 10th day of August, 1869. E. Y. Cannon, counsel for appellants; James Lyons and John Howard, for appellees. Affirmed, Judge Anderson delivering the opinion of the court.

No. 8. Harrison et al vs. Gibson et al. Appeal from a decree pronounced by the Circuit Court of Culpeper county. Conway Robinson and James Alfred Jones, for appellants, and William Green for appellees. Case submitted to the court without argument, upon petition and record.

J. M. Carter vs. Evan F. Ragland, &c. An appeal from a decree of the Circuit Court of Hanover. This is a suit in relation to the purchase and sale of a tract of land in Hanover county during the war, and it embraces the question decided in Deering's executor vs. Rucker. Judge Meredith pronounced the opinion of the court, and will be followed to-morrow by J. B. Young, Esq., for appellees.

POLICE COURT—Justice J. J. White presiding.—The following cases were disposed of to-day:

Fleming Jones, charged with striking on the head the son of Mr. Basher. The accused is a young man. He was found guilty and sentenced to jail for five days.

Martha Landroph, charged with using abusive and threatening language to Ann Callus. Fined \$2.50.

Ann Callus, charged with using abusive and threatening language to Martha Landroph. Fined 25c.

L. Brown, charged with stealing a lot of clothing. Discharged; the being no evidence whatever to sustain the accusation.

Salina Rigby, charged with stealing a lot of clothing. Discharged; no prosecutor.

Wm. Henry Scott, charged with destroying and burning several articles of furniture, the property of Abraham Jones, and threatening to burn Alice Jones, and creating a disturbance. Discharged; no one appearing against the accused.

Walter S. Stutly and John Brantwhite, charged with trespassing on the premises of J. W. Criddle and removing wood, &c., therefrom. Case continued till to-morrow for witnesses.

W. A. Edwards, charged with having a lot of school books in his possession the property of Patrick Reidy. Discharged; accused giving a reasonable account.

Charles Poligg, charged with unlawfully selling to William A. Edwards and John Walsh a lot of school books, the property of Pat Reidy. Discharged on account of his extreme youth.

Robert Kirby, charged with being drunk and also with being a vagrant. Bound over for three months in \$50.

James Foristall, charged with cursing, abusing and threatening to kill Mary Foristall. Bound over for three months in \$50.

Thos. Sayer, charged with being disorderly in the streets and with threatening to assault John Jeter and others with rocks. Bound over for three months in the sum of \$50.

Wm. M. Smith, charged with unlawfully placing in the possession of Charles Poligg a lot of books claimed by Patrick Reidy. Discharged on account of his extreme youth.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hugh L. Bond, Judge.—In this court to-day the following business was transacted:

United States vs. Wm. N. McVeigh. In this case the defendant to-day amended his pleadings and filed a special plea in writing, setting forth the President's proclamation of general pardon, to which plea the plaintiff filed a general demurrer, which the court overruled, and thereupon dismissed the libel. It is thought the United States will take an appeal to the Supreme Court. Decrees were entered in the following chancery causes: Bayne vs. Farmer; Bank of Virginia; McIlwaine vs. Bank of Virginia; Parkhurst vs. Old Dominion Iron and Nail Works; Cattell vs. Stubbs, and Baker vs. Washington.

The case of the United States vs. John Hagan was being argued before the court on a motion to quash the indictment when our reporter left the court-room.

EXTRA-VAGANT CONTRIBUTION.—We hear of a Democratic official, the recipient of a salary of \$3,000 per annum, who contributed the large amount of twenty-five cents to his party's cause, during the last canvass. It's settled he's to be re-elected.

LIST OF UNSETTLED LETTERS REMAINING IN THE RICHMOND POST-OFFICE, NOVEMBER 23RD, 1871.—Billy Williams, shoemaker, N. Carolina; A. D. Chesternut, Masonic Academy, Richmond; Miss Julia Morris, Richmond; Dr. J. N. Powell, Richmond; Robert H. Mann, Petersburg, Va.

FIRE MATTERS.—The recent disastrous fires in various parts of the country have awakened an interest in the larger communities as to the best means of preventing and extinguishing fires; and considerable enquiry has been made as to the apparatus best adapted for use in case of fire in the smaller villages and towns of our own State. The chief of the Richmond Fire Department, Captain Ainslie, has been applied to by several parties to give such information and advice as his experience in such matters would enable him to give. He has taken great pains to reply to all inquiries addressed to him, and will, we are sure, continue to do so. For general information, we may state that it is the chief's opinion that for the smaller towns of the State, where fires are of infrequent occurrence, hooks and ladders and rubber buckets, are the most efficient articles that can be used, and the most economical, and least liable to get out of order. The trucks can be readily and cheaply manufactured, even out of an ordinary cast-off road wagon; the ladders and hooks could be of home manufacture, and the buckets can be secured at small cost. We learn that our fire department is furnishing such apparatus for use in Louisa County, which has become a town of considerable extent, and still growing. It is the part of wisdom for every town of any importance to provide itself with the means of defense against the fiery fiend.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce was held last evening. The president, David J. Burr, Esq., stated that the principal object of the meeting was to appoint delegates to the meeting of the National Board of Trade to be held in St. Louis on Wednesday, the 6th December next.

A motion of Mr. McCauley, seconded by Mr. Nolting, the president was authorized to appoint two delegates to the meeting of the National Board of Trade. The names of the delegates were not announced during the meeting last evening.

The president laid before the Board a letter from E. M. Wiley, Esq., of Jackson's River, in relation to the recent order of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad company, charging freights on empty packages intended to be filled with grain and other produce to pass over the road again, consigned to Richmond merchants, and stating that the practices of the road compel shippers to seek other markets by other routes, thus diminishing the Chesapeake and Ohio freights and our commissions and trade to that extent. The subject was referred to the Committee on Inland Trade.

FRESH MILK.—A month or two ago, we mentioned in the STATE JOURNAL, that the dairymen of Augusta county had taken some action looking to Richmond as a milk market, and had at a meeting appointed the necessary committees to investigate the probable extent of the demand here for the lactical fluid and the transportation facilities which could be furnished by the railroads.

By a special dispatch to a city cotemporary the "W. H." we learn of a very definite action on the part of the Augusta county people. The dispatch says:

A call meeting of those interested in the milk trade with Richmond was held here to-day. The Virginia Dairyman's club, presided over by the late Dr. David Davidson, president, Absalom Kolmer, secretary. A board of directors, consisting of five members, was also elected. On motion, a committee was appointed to secure an agent in Richmond. The association will commence to forward milk to Richmond as an addition to that made in your city. During the summer a special train will be run at night to accommodate this trade. Two thousand gallons of milk can be forwarded when the trade is established, with a capacity of increase equal to the demand. Great interest is felt in this subject. Create the demand; we will furnish the supply.

SHAKE NOT THY GORY LOOKS AT ME; THOU CANST NOT SAY I DID IT.

MEMORIALS.—Mr. S. G. Bernard, delegate elector Franklin county, having been published by the State Journal as Radical, we are authorized to say that the report is unfounded, and that he is an addition to that made yesterday.

We clip the above from the Lynchburg Virginian of day before yesterday.

THE STATE JOURNAL published a letter from George W. Finney, of Franklin, who stated that Mr. Bernard was a Republican. Whenever a question of doubt arises as to a man's politics, we believe it is wiser to be on the safe side, and that neither can expect to gain anything by laying claim to him.

We are entirely disinterested in the political sentiments of Mr. Bernard, and prophecy he will be of but little service to either party with which he may ally himself.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT CASES. In our report of the proceedings in the United States Circuit court yesterday in the indictments against Dr. C. F. Guillou, our reporter misapprehended the disposition of the cases. Dr. G. was charged in four cases with preventing, hindering, and intimidating Samuel Thompson, Moses Thompson, Ran Thwait and Joseph Branch, col'd, at an election held on the 15th day of May, 1870, in Mataoca township, Chesterfield county.

To this accusation the defendant pleaded guilty in all the cases excepting that of Joseph Branch, in which a *nolle prosequi* was entered. In the case of Sam'l Thompson he was adjudged to pay a fine of \$500 and costs; in the other two the judgment was suspended.

GRAND CONCERT.—Mr. A. A. Ashforth, advance agent of Madame Isabel McCulloch's operatic and ballad concert troupe, called upon us this morning. Mr. Ashforth is in our city for the purpose of arranging for a grand concert at Assembly Hall, on Monday evening next, the 27th. Madame McCulloch, is well known in this section as a prima donna of rare abilities, and she will be assisted in the performances here on Monday night by other artists carefully selected for their fine musical talents and cultivated tastes. Our citizens will be justified in anticipating exquisite enjoyment at Assembly Hall on Monday evening.

CAVING OF A CULVERT.—A *Man Buried*.—Yesterday afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock, as Mr. Alexander Jones, in the employ of Neale & Hudgens, bricklayers, was at work running a culvert from Mr. Schaffer's bakery, the side of the culvert caved in upon him, and he was covered up. It was with difficulty he was rescued alive from his perilous position. We learn that his injuries, though severe, are not dangerous.

HAVY FROST.—The fall of frost last night in this city was unusually heavy. Urchins, who were out of bed early this morning, amused themselves by writing their names with a stick on the paving stones. Writing one's name on the frost is similar to doing so in the sand—it soon becomes extinct.

LOCAL NOTES.

The Baptist Sunday-School Convention will assemble in this city on Tuesday next.

Napoleon B. Christian (colored) was received at the penitentiary yesterday from Clarke county, to undergo a term of imprisonment of five years for house-breaking.

PUNISHED FOR VIOLATION OF THE ENFRANCHISEMENT ACT.—In the United States Circuit court for this district yesterday, occurred the first instance in this State of a sentence under the act for the enforcement of the Fifteenth amendment. The accused was Dr. Charles F. Gillou, a citizen of Newmarket, who was charged in four cases with preventing, hindering, and intimidating Samuel Thompson, Moses Thompson, Randolph Thwait, and Joseph Branch, negroes, from exercising, according to their own judgment, the right of suffrage at an election held in Mataoca township, Chesterfield county, on the 29th of May, 1870. The means of intimidation alleged to have been used was a threat of ejecting the said negroes from their houses and lands on the hands of the said Charles F. Gillou, and of refusing to continue or renew the contract of labor existing between them and Dr. Gillou in case they voted the Radical ticket.

Dr. Gillou pleaded guilty in all the cases except that of Joseph Branch, in which a *nolle prosequi* was entered. In the case of Samuel Thompson the court imposed upon the prisoner a fine of \$200 and costs, and in the other two cases the judgment was suspended. We may remark that Dr. Gillou is an honorable and high-toned gentleman, formerly an officer in the United States army, who has since the war resided in Virginia, and has invested largely in this State.

We take the above account of this case from the Dispatch, and while not doubting its high character it gives Dr. Gillou, we may remark that his former connection with the United States navy should have taught him the necessity of obeying the laws of the government.

We have no fears that Judge Bond will not deal justly with these gentlemen, who persist in trampling under foot the laws of the nation, and imagine the good effects of the example made of them will be to prevent the repetition of such outrages against the right of all men to vote as they please.

THE SEWING-MACHINE BUSINESS.—Of the varied kinds of business carried on in Richmond, we know of none more profitable or pleasant than that of dealing in sewing-machines. There are several agencies here, and we believe every manufacturer in the United States is represented. All seem to be doing a thriving business. To sell is to make profit, but our readers have not discovered the pleasant part of the trade. Each of these establishments employs one or more young ladies, while the aim of each seems to be, to see which can secure the most beautiful, attractive, and interesting of the sex, combining, of course, industrial qualifications.

In the delivery of machines the plan has been adopted of sending an instructress to the purchaser's house, who is, of course, accompanied by a gentleman to put it in position. This, then, is the pleasant part of the business, particularly as a nice horse and wagon, supplied with a handsome and comfortable robe, is always furnished. The sewing machine business has many pleasant features about it, not usually found connected with other business establishments.

We propose to make a tour of the several establishments in order to decide which of them has the prettiest young lady engaged.

NEW ATTRACTIONS AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—New attractions are being added to the performances at the Academy of Music. To-night Mlle Rosetta, an accomplished female gymnast and superb performer, makes her first appearance, and on to-morrow night Miss Annie Clair, the champion jig dancer of America, begins an engagement.

These two ladies, in addition to the very popular and accomplished Hyams sisters, enable the proprietors to offer to the public such an array of talent as has never been employed at this place before. The crowd attending the Academy on Saturday nights is very large, and always returns satisfied with the exhibition given.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Cincinnati, November 22.—The passenger train on the Indianapolis Junction railroad, due here this morning, was thrown from the track by a broken rail. No lives were lost.

The baggage car on the Little Miami road, which left New York Monday afternoon, was burned. The contents, including the mails, were destroyed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

England.

London, November 22.—The magistrates refuse to bail John N. Gribble, the Secretary of the Total Abstinence Society, who publicly accused the Queen of intoxication. The steamer "City of London," from Norwich, is burned in the Thames. There is reason to fear that a number of persons have perished.

Marine disasters are reported from all quarters. The "Egeria" has been wrecked off the Irish coast, and five of her crew drowned.

The Taylor crew beat the Renfords by three lengths in the Tyne championship.

The following persons are known to be lost on the steamer "City of London," reported burned in the river Thames: C. B. Rogers, Wm. T. Norton, Harrison Aldrich, Dugan Stewart, and Baker, the engineer.

The "City of New London" was a first-class steamer. She had a full freight for New York and Norfolk.

Rome, November 22.—A Consistory will be held on Friday for the precorization of bishops, when the Pope will pronounce an allocation, wherein he will declare the course he has determined to pursue. Parliament will soon open its sessions.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

—Gold closed in New York yesterday at 110 1/2.

—A dispatch from Ottawa reports the telegraph completed to Fort Garey.

—Dion has beat Miller the second game of billiards, out of three, at New Orleans.

—The Washington Fire Company of Wilmington, Del., is visiting the Norfolk firemen.

—The number of Brigham Young's combative felicities is nearly nine, and some of them want to be divorced.

—A fire occurred in the New York Evening Mail office yesterday evening, doing trifling damage, however.

—John Russell, for many years the leading publisher and bookseller in Charleston, S. C. died in that city yesterday.

—W. G. Case's large machine shop and foundry, Columbia, Pa., burned last night. Loss, \$55,000; insurance, \$10,000.

—The Legislature of Georgia has passed the bill ordering a special election for Governor over Acting Governor Conley's veto.

—Hon. John Sherman has been interviewed, and expresses confidence in his reelection to the United States Senate from Ohio.

—Lieutenant-Governor Oscar J. Dunn, died yesterday in New Orleans, of congestion of the brain and lungs. He was fifty-one years of age.

—There has been a storm of several days

LATEST NEWS.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, November 22.—The London Economist having mentioned with regret the appearance of United States Minister Schenck as a director in one of the new mining companies, with the remark that commercial occupation of any kind appears certainly incompatible with the functions of a diplomatist, the New York Evening Post, having our Government will immediately recall Schenck, who, it says, by permitting his official position to promote stock speculations, humiliates his country, and shows an utter want of respect for his high office.

A man named Richard Depriester was found lying on Broadway this morning. The sum of \$11,000 was found on his person, and \$10,000 in South Carolina bonds. Fisk has presented to Grand Duke Alexis the freedom of all he owned on the American continent.

The grand ball here in honor of Alexis will take place on the 29th, and the naval ball on the 28th.

The small-pox is raging in Trinidad, West Indies.

General Butler denounces as a canard the whole story of the Harrisburg conference.

There were forty-three cases of small-pox reported last week, and twenty since Saturday.

The steamship Wyanoke arrived to-day from Richmond.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, November 22.—The election has been quiet. The four million loan was carried by a large majority.

Thomas J. Durant has been appointed advocate for the United States before the United States-Spanish Commission.

At the election here to-day, there was a large majority in favor of the act to authorize a subscription of \$600,000 to the stock of the Piedmont and Potomac railroad company.

The Grand Duke Alexis has arrived. He came on a special train of four cars—one baggage, two parlor, and one hotel car, all gotten up in the most gorgeous and expensive style; and built for moving at the rate of thirty miles per hour.

A very large crowd was at the depot to meet Alexis, but as he was in citizens dress he was not generally recognized. He drove to Minister Catacazy's house. The latter called on Secretary Fish to-night, and officially apprised him of the Duke's arrival.

FROM CONNECTICUT.

Norwich, Conn., Nov. 22.—The loss of life by the "City of New London" disaster is greater than was anticipated. There were only seven passengers, but of these William T. Norton, of Norton Bros., C. B. Rogers, of C. B. Rogers & Co., and Harrison Aldrich, all of this city, were lost. Of the officers and deck hands known to be lost are William P. M. of Hamburg, Conn., second mate; E. W. Baker, of Norwich, engineer; Henry Dugan, of New London, steward; Webster Cooper, second cook; Frank Flowers, residence unknown, waiter; Warren Mitchell, oiler; Dimes Sullivan, Patrick Mahony, and Thomas Roudie, deck hands.

The "New London" carried a cargo of heavy freight, principally cotton, rags, groceries, leather, hides, &c., which, together with the boat, is a total loss. On account of the absence of the manager of the line from the city, it is impossible to ascertain the insurance. It was understood the boat is insured for \$100,000.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company's Office, Richmond, Nov. 23, 1871.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company will be held in the City of Richmond, on the 7th of December, 1871.

The attention of the Stockholders is called to the following extract from the by-laws of the Company:

"All proxies to represent Stockholders at a general meeting shall be in writing, and signed by the person thus transferring the power; partnerships may sign in the name of partnerships, and the signature of either member of the firm shall be valid. No proxy shall be valid given more than sixty days prior to the meeting of the company."

"The books of transfer shall be closed fifteen days previous to any general meeting."

W. G. GIBBERT, Secretary.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE IMPROVED HOWE

IS TO-DAY THE LATEST AND MOST MODERN SEWING-MACHINE

IN THE WORLD, HAVING THE ORIGINAL LOCK-STITCH and a greater range of work, doing both very fine and very coarse, with a really modern Sewing Machine will do

HEMMING, FEELING, BRAIDING, BINDING, COLLARING, GATHERING, TUCKING, &c.

In fact, until you have seen the HOWE, you have not had what is really a modern Sewing Machine will do

J. F. MCKENNEY, Agent, 823 Main Street.

THE IMPROVED SINGER SEWING MACHINE.

THE BEST FOR ALL KINDS OF WORK.

Its sales indicate it; Durability and Popularity; It Work confirms it.

127,839 SOLD LAST YEAR.

NO OTHER MACHINE SOLD SO MANY!

We neither force nor crowd sales.

The Machine must stand upon its own merits. Call and examine it.

SEWING MACHINES REPAIRED.

SHAFFER & STRONG,

no 10—daws 913 Main Street.

CONTRACTORS' TOOLS.

H. HARVEY, AUGUSTA, MAINE.

Manufacturer of all descriptions of MINERS', CONTRACTORS' AND STORE-CUTTERS' HAMMERS AND TOOLS.

such as Bush, Hand, Hedge, Face and Pean Hammers, &c.