Evening State Journal.

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 25, 1872.

POLITICAL NOTES.

HOW TO SAVE THE SOUTH.—The condition of the Republican party in most of the States South calls for earnest attention on the part of our thinking men. It is useless to review the causes that have injured the harmony and well nigh destroyed the efficiency of the party organization. Want of skill among men intrusted with leadership and the machinations of greedy, unscrupulous harpies, who fastened themselves upon the party at its formation in the South with the sole idea of making money, are among the principal causes of disaster. Without indulging in personal allusions, we can safely say that those individuals who went into the party poor and rapidly acquired wealth are of the class referred to as disgracing Republicanism, and making our party name a reproach among a people too apt to be prejudiced. Such men have been marked and rejected in North and South Carolina, in Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, and Arkansas, and to the great gain of the National Union organization. The scum ever floats to the top, and is swept away as scum must ever be when adverse winds arise. The frothy shams of our party have floated away, and the brain and nerve of the party of the Union are now reorganizing for victory. Around the brave men who have stood up to breast the waves of opposition we may count chiefly the poorly paid, but most useful, members of the Southern Republican Press. Most of these editors have labored, in season and at all times, to defend and keep together the weaklings of our flock, especially needing direction and instruction in the South. Other men have captured the offices, and too often, for personal ends, used the patronage of the government, neglecting the party Press, especially when able or independent. This complaint is but too well proven in North and South Carolina and Alabama, where greedy vultures have held office to the shame of the party and disgrace of the government.

One by one these men have been exposed, and by the press they have abused. One by one party "frauds" have been driven into the arms of congenial company outside our party line. The decks have been swept and everybody has taken his station for the approaching fight. The men now in command have been skilled, because they have suffered from the bad management of others, and we expect to see very different results from those young and indomitable spirits who have taken the helm from the hands of the cowardly and the base, and who, by the blessing of Heaven, will yet save our party ship in those troubled Southern waters.—*Washington Republican.*

THE St. Louis *Republican* keeps faithfully hammering away at the Passive Policy idea, and as an argument to doubting Democrats, recites their annals of defeat to inspire a timely reserve before marching out in the present campaign: "The Democracy failed in 1860; they failed in 1864; they failed in 1868; and they are now invited to a contest in 1872, in which their leaders can give them no assurance against a fourth failure. Is this wise counsel? Are the Democracy to fight on the fatal tactics of win all, or lose all, again and again, until there is nothing of their party left? We will not ask, here, if the Democracy can afford to be defeated next November, by contesting the Presidency with Mr. Pendleton, General Hancock, Mr. Hendricks, Mr. Doolittle, or Mr. Tilden as their candidates; but we ask those gentlemen themselves and their friends, if they can afford such a defeat? Can they, by insisting on the honor of a nomination, afford the merciless reckoning which would probably follow defeat? Is it discreet for them to urge on to disaster the great party which has trusted them with confidence, and with whose future success there own fortunes are identified?"

A PERMANENT OBJECTION.—The Boston *Advertiser* rightly complains that the tariff bill reported by Senator Sherman "has more of a political than a business character." Is not this an inevitable characteristic of all tariff bills that are patched up by politicians? We refer now solely to the better class of bills, and not to those which are mainly made up of manifest jobs. Congressmen are chosen for their political ability, maintain their influence and power by appealing to political considerations, and live and have their being wholly in an atmosphere of politics.—*N. Y. Mail.*

AND now is swept away another mare's nest of the troubled Democracy. It was very plausible to assail Secretary Boutwell on the "Syndicate" operation, for as hardly any one understood finances practically enough to master the subject, very few could enter a defence. It was only necessary to make the charge and let it stand. Ignorance would consider it proven. The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom the whole matter was referred, settled the question by a very emphatic resolution declaring that the Secretary has neither increased the bonded debt of the country nor incurred an expenditure contrary to law. This is explicit enough for any one.

THE Temperance bill now before the Missouri Legislature, which closely resembles the measures passed in Ohio and Illinois, making saloon-keepers and owners of property rented to liquor-sellers liable for any damage done by persons to whom liquor is sold, is meeting with determined opposition. In various parts of the State meetings are being held, and petitions prepared for presentation to the Legislature, strongly protesting against its passage. It is expected that Governor Brown will veto the joint resolution passed last week, directing that maturing State bonds be paid in currency.

Preservation of Hen Manure.

We cannot overvalue the manurial product of the henhouse nor exercise too much care in its preservation. If thrown into compost heep or deposited with the hog manure, nearly all its good qualities would be retained very likely, but we would advise a different course. Nearly every one wants a little fancy manure for special purposes in the spring, and instead of buying guano and superphosphates of doubtful quality, he can manufacture his own at a far less cost from the dropping of the hen.

We have found it a good plan to sprinkle dry earth under the roots, or peat is nearly as good, road dust or scrapings collected during a dry spell, and put away in boxes or barrels for use in winter and spring. By using this three or four times a week, and oftener in warm weather, all bad odor is prevented and the escape of the fertilizing properties of the manure is arrested. Gypsum would answer as well as earth. If shoveled into a pile as the weather grows warm, it will slowly ferment, and if closely watched and shoveled over when undue heat is generated, the process will add to its value for the spring's crop, as it becomes decomposed by fermentation and its particles separated and mingled with the earth used as a deodorizer, and its crudeness changed so as to be more readily appropriated by growing plants.

Last year I used about fifteen bushels of this kind of manure, and found it to be a very active fertilizer. For potatoes and corn I applied it in the hill; mixing with that used for potatoes about one-fourth its bulk of unleached wood ashes, dropping it in the hill and covering with the foot as I went along immediately after the ashes were incorporated with it. By covering immediately, the earth absorbs any ammonia set free by the ashes, as they act like lime in this respect, and should not be mixed with manure in a state of fermentation; nor is it advisable to do so at any time, unless it is applied to the soil immediately. On garden vegetables this manure had a very marked effect. Nearly every farmer can save enough of this kind of manure to give his garden a start.—*Cor. Rural Home.*

Butter, Cheese and Milk.

It requires about sixteen quarts of good milk to make one pound of butter, and ten quarts to make one pound of cheese.

It is often a question with farmers, how they can best dispose of their dairy products. If we consider that the pork produced from the buttermilk or whey pays for the extra trouble involved in the care of butter and cheese, the account will stand about as follows, when butter is selling at forty cents per pound, cheese at eleven cents, and milk at three cents per quart:

One pound of butter—16 quarts of milk —40 cents, or 2½ cents per quart for milk.

One pound of cheese—10 quarts of milk —11 cents, or 2 1-11 cents per quart for milk.

In order to pay three cents per quart for milk consumed, the pound of cheese would have to be sold at thirty cents, or one pound of butter at fifty cents.

In the neighborhood of large cities milk will command even better prices than the above, as it is frequently worth five cents per quart; this would bring the value of the pound of butter up to eighty cents and the cheese to fifty cents.

A farmer can judge from these figures which is the most profitable business for him, the prices being in all cases those which can be obtained on the farm. If the articles are to be delivered, the ratios may be somewhat changed.

For a person living a long distance from market, or where the means of communication are slow and uncertain, cheese will most likely be the only available means of reaching a market. For those living nearer to market, with good facilities for reaching it, butter is the best paying product.

In order to make milk pay, the market must not be over two or three hours' distance from the farm. Many railroads, however, equalize the rates of freights on milk, charging all their customers the same price, whether they live ten or thirty miles from the city.

GROCERIES, &c.

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VALUABLE LAND IN SURRY COUNTY FOR SALE.—By authority of my appointment as assignee in bankruptcy of Isaac Cofer, Esq., of Surry, and by authority of an order of B. B. Foster, Esq., Register in bankruptcy, made in said case, I will offer for sale, on MONDAY, March 4th, 1872, before the court-house door of Isle of Wight county, Va., that valuable tract of land, on which the said Isaac Cofer resides, in the county of Surry, containing 549 3-10 ACRES, more or less, and adjoining the lands of John Wilson, Samuel D. Delk, Merit Gwaltney, and others, and known as "White Marsh."

This is a valuable farm, and has good dwelling and out-houses on it, and is well timbered. Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to examine the same.

TERMS—Cash to pay expenses will be required, and the balance on six months' credit, the purchaser to secure the payment, and the title to be retained till the money is paid.

Possession given on the 1st of January next.

JOHN R. KILBY,
ja 22—2awów Assignee.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, 3D DISTRICT VA.,
RICHMOND, January 20th, 1872.

ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 30th, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., in front of the Custom-House, in the city of Richmond, I shall proceed to sell, at public auction, the following lots of TOBACCO, seized by me for violations of the internal revenue laws of the United States, and sold under section 63 of the act of July 13th, 1866:

No. 90—About 120 POUNDS LOOSE PLUG TOBACCO.

No. 91.—About 20 POUNDS LOOSE PLUG TOBACCO.

No. 112.—About 75 POUNDS OF MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

RUSH BURGESS,
ja 20—8t Collector.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE LANDS AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN THE COUNTY OF KING WILLIAM.

By virtue of a deed of trust (and by request of those interested,) executed to the subscriber by Leroy C. Timberlake, bearing date November 23d, 1869, duly recorded in King William County Court, I shall as Trustee, proceed to sell at public auction, on the premises, on

TUESDAY, THE 13TH OF FEBRUARY, 1872,

at 12 o'clock M., if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, THAT VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND containing 456 acres, more or less, well watered, one-half of which is cleared, the remainder in woods. The dwelling contains seven rooms, and is in good repair. There are also all the necessary out-buildings.

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ALL THE PERSONAL PROPERTY, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Crops, Stock, and Farming Implements.

Terms made known on day of sale.

YOUNG I. CLEMENTS,
ja 9—2aw4w* Trustee.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

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

In the matter of Thomas Hughes, bankrupt—in bankruptcy.

To Whom it May Concern—The undersigned, F. H. Bruce, of Sperryville, Rappahannock co., Va., hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Thos. Hughes, of Woodville, Rappahannock county, in said district, who was, on the 18th day of Nov., 1871, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated Sperryville, January, 16th, 1872.

F. H. BRUCE,
ja 20—S3w Assignee.

135—Invol

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

In the matter of C. H. Ross & Co. et als vs. Atkinson & Gates, bankrupts—in bankruptcy.

To Whom it May Concern—The undersigned, J. B. Bland, of Richmond city, in the county of Henrico, and State of Virginia, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Atkinson & Gates, of Richmond city, in said district, who were, on the 28th day of September, 1871, adjudged bankrupts on the petition of C. H. Ross & Co. et als, by the District Court of said district.

Dated Richmond, the 11th day of January, A. D. 1872.

J. B. BLAND,
ja 12—F3w Assignee.

4309

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

In the matter of Joseph A. Pynes, bankrupt—in bankruptcy.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The undersigned, H. R. Pollard, of King and Queen county, Va., hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Joseph A. Pynes, of Essex county, in said district, who was, on the 29th day of Nov., 1871, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said District.

Dated Richmond, Jan. 4, 1872.

H. R. POLLARD,
ja 9-T3w Assignee.

4304

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

In the matter of George W. Marshall, bankrupt—in bankruptcy.

To Whom it May Concern—The undersigned, John S. Fowler, of Alexandria co., hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Geo. W. Marshall, of Fauquier county, in said district, who was, on the 8th day of December, 1871, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the district court of said district.

Dated January 8th, 1872.

JOHN S. FOWLER,
ja 9—T3w Assignee.

No. 40—In Equity.

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

At Richmond, November 23d, 1871.

William Bayne et als vs. Farmers' Bank of Virginia et als—in equity.

Ordered that the sale of the property made and reported by David J. Saunders, Receiver in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless exceptions be taken thereto within thirty days from this the 23d day of Nov., 1871; provided a copy of this order be published twice a week for three successive weeks in some daily paper published in the city of Richmond.

HUGH L. BOND.

A true copy—Teste:

M. F. PLEASANTS,
de 22—2aw8w Clerk.

4305

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

In the matter of James M. Catlett, bankrupt—in bankruptcy.

To Whom it May Concern—The undersigned, John S. Fowler, of Alexandria county, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James M. Catlett, of Fauquier county, in said District, who was, on the 8th day of December, 1871, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said District.

Dated January 8th, 1872.

JOHN S. FOWLER,
ja 9—T3w Assignee.

4309

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

In the matter of Joseph A. Pynes, bankrupt—in bankruptcy.

To Whom it May Concern—The undersigned, Wm. H. Allderdice, of Richmond city, Virginia, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Joseph A. Pynes, of Essex county, in said district, who was, on the 29th day of November, 1871, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated Richmond, Va., January 4, 1872.

WM. H. ALLDERDICE,
ja 5—F3w Assignee

4278

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

In the matter of Rebecca Story, bankrupt—in bankruptcy.

To Whom it May Concern.—The undersigned, John S. Fowler, of Alexandria county, Virginia, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Rebecca Story, of Madison county, in said district, who was, on the 10th day of Oct., A. D., 1871, adjudged a bankrupt on her own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated January 17, 1872.

JOHN S. FOWLER,
ja 19—F3w Assignee.

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The New Northwest.—(An address on the North Pacific Railway, in its relations to the development of the Northwestern section of the United States, and to the industrial and commercial interests of the nation. Delivered in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, June 12, 1871. Reported by D. Wolf Brown, Phonographer.) Pacific Railroad History; The Pennsylvania Central Road; A quarter of a Century; The Northern Pacific Railroad, Compared with other routes; Growth of railroad traffic; Genial climate; Wool, and beetroot sugar; Montana; Lieutenant Doane's report; Settlements along the line; Commercial advantages; The Northern river system; The future Pacific metropolis; Some official testimony; Grades; A natural pathway; Effect on American commerce; Pacific Coast harbors; Puget Sound; Productions; Resources and seasons; The work of development; Philadelphia interests.—*Index.*

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General Superintendent.

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General Ticket Agent. je 1

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