Evening State Journal.

MONDAY EVEN'G, JULY 22, 1872.

The Jewels—The Rabbinical Tradition.

The celebrated teacher, Rabbi Meir, sat during the whole of one Sabbath day, in the public school, instructing the people. During his absence from the house his two sons died, both of them of uncommon beauty, and enlightened in the law. His wife bore them to her bed-chamber, laid them upon the marriage-bed, and spread a white covering over their bodies. In the evening the Rabbi Meir came home.

"Where are my two sons," he asked, "that I may give them my blessing? I repeatedly walked round the school, and I did not see the mthere."

She reached him a goblet. He praised the Lord at the going out of the Sabbath, drank, and again asked:

"Where are my sons, that they, too, may drink of the cup of blessing?"

"They will not be far off," she said, and placed food before him that he might eat.

He was in a gladsome and genial mood, and when he had said grace after the meal, she thus addresssd him:

"Rabbi, with thy permission I would fain propose to thee one question."

"Ask it, then, my love," he replied.

"A few days ago a person instrusted some jewels to my custody, and now he demands them again; should I give them back?"

"This is a question," said Rabbi Meir, "which my wife should not have thought it necessary to ask. What! wouldst thou hestitate, or be reluctant to restore to every one his own?"

"No," she replied; "but yet I thought it best not to restore them without acquainting you therewith."

She then led him to the chamber, and stepping to the bed, took the white covering from the dead bodies.

"Ah, my sons, my sons,!" thus loudly lamented the father; "my son s! the light of my eyes, and the light of my understanding! I was your father, but ye were my teachers in the law."

The mother turned away and wept bitterly. At length she took her husband by the hand, and said:

"Rabbi, didst thou not teach me that we must not be reluctant to restore that which was intrusted to our keeping?"

"The Lord gave, the Lord hath taken away, and blessed be the name of the Lord!"

"Blessed be the name of the Lord!" echoed Rabbi Meir; "and blessed be His name for thy sake, too, for well it is written, 'Whoso hath found a virtuous wife, hath a greater treasure than costly pearls; she openeth her mouth with wisdom, and in her tongue is the law of kindness.'"

New Developments at Pompeii.

This year the excavators have been at work down the street of the goldsmith. The work is begun at the top of the soil, 60 ft. or more from the level of the streets. Trees and vegetation are cleared from the surface, men with picks and spades loosen and throw out the earth, and troups of black-eyed, sunny-cheeked girls with baskets and panniers, bear it away to the wagons. Arrived down to the roofs the workmen proceed more carefully. Adepts, crumble scoria in their hands to find antiques. From the hollows of every chamber they clean out the ashes with great precaution. The objects are thus found exactly as they were left in the hurry and confusion with which the occupants escaned. Most houses can be reconized for what they were. Inscriptians on their walls, signs on their perches, carved emblems (proh pudor) at their doorways, tell their story. Thus there are private mansions and taverns, workshops and laundries, dancing halls and bagnois indiscriminately lighted upon. Wall paintings, sometimes of great excellence, are found. The diggers uncovered one last summer—"Bacchus and Ariadne"—fresh in color as a new picture by Bierstadt. The young wine-god, brown-faced, lusty and cinctured with vine leaves, is regarding a sleeping girl on a bank with rapt admiration. Her fair hair, beautiful figure and diaphanous drapery made the fresco a masterpiece for drawing and coloring. Covering one side of the dining room opposite the lecti, it was always in full view of the diners. In the garden of this house the workmen showed me holes where the trees had grown, and a marble fountain that played in the midst of a flower bed. An adjacent house had evidently been in a state of repair when the volcanic storm buried it; painters, decorator and cleaners were masters of the situation. Dinner, however, had not been forgotten; a solitary pot stood on the stove, and a bronze dish, upon which was a sucking pig ready for baking stood ready at the oven's mouth for the removal of a batch of bread. It never entered nor did the loaves come out until after a delay of 1,700 years. M. Florelli has them now, 21 in number, hard and black, but perfectly preserved.—*Letter to New York Times.*

A Father's Advice to a Bride.

Said a young husband, whose business speculations were unsuccessful, "My wife's silver tea-set, the bridal gift of a rich uncle, doomed me to financial ruin. It involved a hundred unexpected expenses, which, in trying to meet, have made me the bankrupt I am." His experience is the experience of many others, who, less wise, do not know what is the goblin of the house, working its destruction.

A sagacious father of great wealth exceedingly mortified his daughter by ordering it to be printed on her wedding cards, "No presents except those adapted to an income of $1,000." Said he, "You must not expect to begin life in the style I am able by many years of labor, to indulge; and I know of nothing which will tempt you to try it more than the well-intentioned but pernicious gifts of rich friends." Such advice to a daughter was timely. If other parents would follow the same plan, many young man would be spared years of incessant toil and anxiety; they would not find themselves on the downward road, because their wives had worn all their salary, or expended it on the appointments of the house. The fate of the poor man who found a linchpin, and and felt himself obliged to make a carriage to fit it, is the fate of the husband who finds his bride in the possession of gold and silver valuables, and no large income to support the owner's gold and silver style.

MARKETING MILK.—Milk, properly cooled as it comes from the cow, will keep sweet from twenty-four to thirty-six hours in hot weather. At least, such is the testimony of the Orange county dairymen, who have been long engaged in furnishing milk for the New York market. Whether milk can be carried two hundred and twenty-five mile to market and remain good, will depend, of course, upon the time occupied in the transit. If the milk is cooled on the Orange county plan, and put up in clean, sweet pans, and carried with due expedition, we should say it will arrive in market in good order—at least, no unfavorable result need be feared from the mere act of carrying the milks in the cars, especially if the milk cars are arranged to keep ice. Great care should be taken to cleanse the cans and keep them perfectly sweet. They must be thoroughly scalded out with boiling water, and be sure that the water is boiling hot when it is applied. Well made cans, properly cared for, will last three or four years, and perhaps longer. The time a can will last depends, of course upon its usage. Bad usage may bang it to pieces in a year. The milk cans on some roads get very hard usage.—*Rural New Yorker.*

GATHER DRY EARTH.—During the dry spell it is wise to take advantage of the opportunity to gather a store of sifted dry earth. He who has once done so will never neglect it. It is a deodorizer and absorbent literally "as cheap as dirt," nay, cheaper, for the "dirt" becomes valuable. Sift it about the cellar, in the stable daily, in the closet, in cess pools, and on the manure heap when steaming. Soon the farmer will wonder how he got along without it. Fine dry clay is excellent for wounds, both in man and beast in cooling and healing. Let those who have not used it now gather a few bushels, and put it in a box under cover for use, and judge for themselves.

PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The following is the full platform adopted by the Republican National Convention, held at Philadelphia, June 5 and 6, 1872:

The Republican party of the United States assembled in National Convention, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 5th and 6th days or June, 1872, again declares its faith, appeals to its history, and announces its position upon the questions before the country.

First.—During eleven years of supremacy it has accepted, with grand courage, the solemn duties of the times; it suppressed a gigantic rebellion; emancipated 4,000,000 of slaves; decreed the equal citizenship of all, and established universal suffrage; exhibiting unparalleled magnanimity, it criminally punished no man for political offences, and warmly welcomed all who proved their loyalty by obeying the laws and dealing justly with their neighbors. It has steadily decreased, with a firm hand, the result and disorders of a great war, and initiated a wise policy toward the Indians. The Pacific railroad and similar vast enterprises have been generously aided and successfully conducted; the public land freely given to actual settlers; immigration protected and encouraged, and a full acknowledgement of the naturalized citizen's right secured from European powers; a uniform national currency has been provided; repudiation frowned down, the national credit sustained under most extraordinary burdens, and new bonds negotiated at lower rates. The revenues have been carefully collected and honestly applied, despite annual large reductions of rates of taxation, the public debt has been reduced, during General Grant's Presidency, at the rate of a hundred millions a year; great financial crisis have been avoided, and peace and plenty prevail throughout the land; menacing foreign difficulties have been peacefully and honorably composed, and the honor and the power of the nation kept in high respect throughout the world. This glorious record of the past, is the party's best pledge for the future. We believe the people will not entrust the government to any party, or combination of men, composed chiefly of those who resisted every step of this beneficial progress.

Second.—Complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political and public rights should be established and effectually maintained throughout the Union, by efficient and appropriate State and Federal legislation; neither the law nor the administration should admit of any discrimination in respect of citizens by reason of race, creed, colored or previous condition of servitude.

Third.—The recent amendments to the National Constitution, should be cordially sustained, because they are right, not merely tolerated because they are law, and should be carried out according to the spirit by appropriate legislation, the enforcement of which can safely be entrusted only to the party that secured those amendments.

Fourth.—The National Government should seek to maintain honorable peace with all nations, protecting its citizens everywhere, and sympathizing with all peoples who strive for greater liberty.

Fifth.—Any system of the civil service under which the subordinate positions of the Government are considered reward for mere party zeal, is fatally demoralizing, and we, therefore, favor a reform of the system, by laws which shall abolish the evils of patronage, and make honesty, efficiency, and fidelity the essential qualifications for public position, without practically creating a life tenure of office.

Sixth.—We are opposed to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national demain be set apart for free homes for the people. The annual revenue, after paying current debt, should furnish a moderate balance.

Seventh.—The annual revenues, after paying the current debt, should furnish a moderate balance for the reduction of the principal, and the revenue, except so much as may be derived from a tax on tobacco and liquors, be raised by duties upon importation; the duties of which should be so adjusted as to aid in securing remunerative wages to labor, and promote the growth, industries, and prosperity of the whole country.

Eighth.—We hold in undying honor the soldiers and sailors whose valor saved the Union. Their pensions are a sacred debt of the nation, and the widows and orphans of those who died for their country are entitled to the care of an additional legislation as will extend the bounty of the Government to all our soldiers and sailors who were honorably discharged, and who, in the time of duty, became disabled, without regard to the length of service or the cause of such discharge.

Ninth.—The doctrine of Great Britain and other European Powers concerning allegiance, "Once a subject always a subject," having at last, through the efforts of the Redublican party, been abandoned, and the American idea of the right to transfer allegiance having been accepted by European nations, it is the duty of our Government to guard with jealous care the right of adopted citizens against the assumption of unauthorized claims by their former Government, and we urge continual careful encouragement and protection of voluntary immigration.

Tenth.—The franking privilege ought to be abolished and the way prepared for a speedy reduction in the rate of postage.

Eleventh.—Among the questions which press for attention is that which concerns the relations of capital and labor, and the Republican party recognize the duty of so shaping legislation as to secure full protection and the amplest field for capital, and for labor, the creator of capital, the largest opportunities and a just share of the mutual profits of these two great servants of civilization.

Twelfth.—We hold that Congress and the President have only fulfilled an imperative duty in their measures for the suppression of violent and treasonable organizations in certain lately rebellious regions, and for the protection of the ballot box, and therefore they are entitled to the thanks of the nation.

Thirteenth.—We denounce the repudiation of the public debt in any form or disguise as a national crime. We witness with pride the reduction of the principal of the debt and of the rates of interest upon the balance, and confidently expect that our excellent national currency will be perfected by a speedy resumption of specie payments.

Fourteenth.—The Republican party is mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America for their noble donation to the cause of freedom, their admission to the wider fields of usefulness is viewed with satisfaction, and the honest demands of any class of citizens for additional rights should betreated with respectful consideration.

Fifteenth.—We heartily approve the action of Congress in extending amnesty to those lately in rebellion, and rejoice in the growth of peace and fraternal feeling throughout the land.

Sixteenth.—The Republican party propose to respect the rights reserved by the people to themselves as carefullly as the powers delegated by them to the State and to the Federal Government. It disapproves of the resort to unconstitutional laws for the purpose of removing evils by interference with rights not surrendered by the people to either the State or National Government.

Seventeenth.—It is the duty of the General Government to adopt such measures as will tend to encourage American commerce and ship building.

Eighteenth.—We believe that the modest patriotism, the earnest purpose, the sound judgment, the practical wisdom, the mcorruptible integrity and the illustrious services of Ulysses S. Grant, have commended him to the heart of the American people, and with him at our head we stand to-day upon a new march to victory.

PRINCIPLES ENUNCIATED BY THE REPUBLICANS OF VIRGINIA.

The Republicans of Virginia, in Convention assembled, about to enter upon the canvass for the election of a President and Vice-President of the United States, now formally announce their principles to the voters of this Commonwealth.

From 1865 to 1872 they have continually and unwaveringly held and proclaimed the same principles; and they hereby reiterate and reaffirm the resolutions of their State Conventions held in 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871.

These principles have been embodied in the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments of the national constitution; and in the civil rights act of April 9, 1866, the enforcement acts of May 30, 1870, and the amended enforcement act of April 20, 1871; which principles in brief are:—

1. That slavery shall never exist in this Union; That all native and naturalized inhabitants of these states shall be citizens of the Union, entitled to absolutely equal rights, civil and political;

That the elective franchise and the right of office-holding shall belong to all citizens of proper age, not guilty of crime, irrespective of race, color, or of any other proscriptive qualification;

2. That the laws of Congress passed for the enforcement of these rights should be diligently executed; and that if, in practice, these laws should be found inadequate for this purpose, other laws should be enacted by Congress effectual to that end.

3. That these constitutional amendments and the laws for their enforcement embody not only the just principles of equality and right; but those of true Christian toleration; and that we oppose all proscription for opinion sake, and all endeavors to infuse a spirit of hatred and hostility in the minds of one class of citizens against another on political grounds.

4. That we challenge the world to produce financial results more successful than have been achieved by the national administration. The national debt has been diminished *three hundred millions of dollars*, while taxation by the national government has been largely and steadily reduced. Our credit has improved and strengthened at home and abroad; the perpetrators of fraud and embezzlement have been vigorously pursued and promptly punished; the revenues have been collected by officers held by the President to the most rigid accountability, all of which has produced the present satisfactory condition of the national treasury.

5. That a well conducted and faithfully administered system of free schools, in pursuance of the State constitution, whereby the children of the people shall be universally educated, is a cardinal policy of the Republican party, and necessary to the well being of society; and as one means of securing an efficient management of the free schools of Virginia, we favor the election of school trustees by the people in such manner that the minority as well as the majority may be represented in the school boards.

6. That it is due to the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Virginia, that this Convention should express their approval of his late able report, as giving earnest of his competency and fidelity of intention in the discharge of his important duties.

7. That the so-called Conservative party of this State, by its unjust laws and proscriptive spirit, by its attempts to hold the mass of the people in ignorance, by its pernicious financial legislation and its oppressive taxation, has forfeited all claim to the support of the people of Virginia; and has shown that a party is unfit to exist which, like it, is organized on the principle of political and social proscription, and held together by no common bond but that of hatred towards the national government and its supporters.

8. That the wise provisions of the homestead clause in our State constitution have been ignored by the judiciary or ruled upon in such a manner as to deny to our people its intended benefits.

Suffering debtors find no adequate relief upon appeal to the State courts or Legislature, but are compelled to see the little wreck of property left them by the war sacrificed under the sheriff's hammer at forced sale and themselves and families left homeless beggars.

In view of these facts, the Republican party of Virginia, as the author of the homestead clause and its advocate to the present time, believes the extension of the exemptions under the general bankrupt act so as to include the homestead exemptions under our State constitution to be the only means of relief now offered to our people, and they therefore ask Congress to pass the amendment to that effect offered in the Senate by the Hon. J. F. Lewis, and hereby pledge themselves to the support of this measure.

9. That we extend a hearty welcome to immigration and capital from abroad, and advocate the development in every possible manner of the magnificent resources of forest, soil, water-power and mineral wealth in which Virginia abounds.

10. That the national currency given the nation by the Republican party, has proved a national blessing; that a protective tariff is the true policy for the South, tending as it does to produce that variety of employments which we so much need; and that State and national taxation should be reduced as rapidly as possible, consistently with a due regard to the public faith.

11. That this Convention, as a mark of their respect for the Hon. John F. Lewis and as a testimonial to his valuable public services, and his integrity of character, respectfully offer his name to the Republican party of the United States, for nomination along with Gen. Grant, as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

12. That this Convention nanimously recommend the renomination of General Grant for the Presidency, as due, not only to his great public services in the field and in the Cabinet, and to his fidelity and honesty, but as a measure of justice to a great and good man who has been made the object of iniquitous assault not only from his political enemies but from those who should have been his political friends.

Supplemental Resolutions.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention Congress should provide for such an extension of the powers of the Federal courts, as to protect all rights and secure prompt remedies for all wrongs in the States lately in rebellion, where the partisan character of the local courts, or the inadequacy of their power, fails to secure protection to any portion of the people.

Resolved, That we are in favor of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of President, Vice-President, and Senators, directly by the people, and, so far as possible, for such direct election of all other public officers.

Resolved, That the National domain is the common heritage of all the people, and should be sacredly guarded from speculation and monopoly; sold only for homesteads to actual settlers in small quantities, and the proceeds applied to education.

Resolved, That this Convention earnestly recommends the establishment of a free National University in the city of Washington, to utilize the immense educational material now collected there; such University to be supported from the proceeds of sales of the public lands.

Resolved, That cheap communication by mail is one of the most precious interests of the people, and we call upon Congress to perfect our present excellent system by adding there to the Postal Telegraph, thus securing the vast benefits of telegraphic communication to all.

WHEREAS it is of immense commercial importance to the people of the United States that a public highway be established for cheap transportation of freights between the people of the West and the Atlantic seaboard; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be memorialized to complete the James River and Kanawha canal, and that our Senators and representatives in Congress be requested to use all honorable means to secure the completion of this national highway (already half completed) as soon as possible.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

CONTINUED TRIUMPHS

FOR THE

WATT PLOW.

1. VIRGINIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—Silver Medals for each size, right hand and left hand, from field trials in August last, which trials were open to all competitors for weeks beforehand by public notice in the newspapers. The results of said trials were sealed up and not made known (by the rule of the Society) until the Fair opened at Richmond on the 31st of October, 1871. Competition at the State Fair was over by virtue of the aforesaid trials in August, and there were, of course, no competitors for plows exhibited on the grounds at the last State Fair.

2. BORDER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY Danville, Va.—First Premium.

3. PETERSBURG FAIR—First Premium.

4. NORTH CAROLINA STATE FAIR—Firs Premium.

5. GEORGIA STATE FAIR (at Macon)—First Premium.

NOTE.—The report of the *Dispatch*, of this Plowing Match at the State Fair, says: "It is a noteworthy fact that every plowman (some twelve in number) came forward with a WATT PLOW to show his skill." And this voluntary compliment by the plowman is the highest testimonial ever awarded.

From the Special Correspondent at Columbia, S. C., Nov. 18th, 1871, of the Charleston Daily News.

PLOWING MATCH.

Across the inclosure in an old field, the Plowing Match in progress was watched with interest by a large number of persons. The entrees were as follows:

D. B. DeSaussure, of Richland, enters a pair of farm mules and a double-horse left-hand Watt Plow against world—Nat. Roundtree, plowman.

J. M. Crawford, Lexington, enters a double-horse right-hand Watt Plow.

Leroy Lewis (colored), Richland, enters a single-horse Watt Plow.

The above PLOWS and PLOWMEN each received the highest premiums awarded then and there.

All kinds of Plows and Plow Castings and Agricultural Machinery and Implements in general use, kept on hand, with Excelsior Reaper and Mower.

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As an advertising medium it has no superior in the South, having a large circulation amongst the most substantial farmers and business men Insurance companies, bankers, machinists, fertilizing companies, nurserymen, seedmen, commission merchants, &c., who wish to reach the best class of people in the country, will find it to their interest to advertise in this journal.

It will be mailed to subscribers on the first day of each month at $2 per annum in advance.

Specimen copies will be sent on application.

All business communications to be addressed

JOHN W. RISON,
Editor and Proprietor.

Office No. 2 Columbian Block, corner of Thirteenth and Cary streets. de 6—tf

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FIFTH YEAR.

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THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or *timely* interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light, and graceful literature, and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of THE ALDINE will be most appreciated after it has been bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness as compared with rivals of a similar class, THE ALDINE is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of the volume just completed cannot duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes *for ten times its cost.*

The labor of getting THE ALDINE ready on the press is so great that reprinting is out of the question. With the exception of a small number specially reserved for binding, the edition of 1871 is already exhausted, and it is now a scarce as well as valuable book.

NEW FEATURES FOR 1872.

ART DEPARTMENT.

The enthusiastic support so readily accorded to their enterprise, wherever it has been introduced, has convinced the publishers of THE ALDINE of the soundness of their theory that the American public would recognize and heartily support any sincere measure to alleviate the tone and standard of illustrated publications.—That so many weakly, wicked sheets exist and thrive is not evidence that there is no market for anything better—indeed the success of THE ALDINE from the start is direct proof to the contrary. With a population so vast, and of such varied taste, a publisher can choose his patrons, and his paper is rather indicative of his own than of the taste of the country. As a guarantee of the excellence of this department, the publishers would beg to announce during the coming year, specimens from the following eminent American artists:

W. T. RICHARDS,	VICTOR MOLLIG,
GRANVILLE PERKINS,	FRANK BEARD,
JAMES D. SMILLIE,	GEORGE H. SMILLIE,
WM. HART,	WM. H. WILCOX,
F. O. C. DARLEY,	PAUL DIXON,
R. E. PIGOT,	AUG. WILL,
WM. BEARD,	JAMES H. BEARD,

J. HOWS,

These pictures are being reproduced without regard to expense by the very best engravers in the country, and will bear the severest critical comparison with the best foreign work, it being the determination of the publishers that THE ALDINE shall be a successful vindication of American taste in competition with any existing publication in the world.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT,

Where so much attention is paid to illustration and get up of the work, too much dependence on *appearance* may very naturally be feared. To anticipate such misgivings, it is only necessary to state that the editorial management of THE ALDINE has been intrusted to MR. RICHARD HENRY STODDARD, who has received assurances of assistance from a host of the most popular writers and poets of the country.

THE VOLUME FOR 1872

will contain nearly 300 pages, and about 250 fine engravings. Commencing with the number for January, every third number will contain a beautiful tinted picture on plate paper, inserted as a frontispiece.

The Christmas number for 1872, will be a splendid volume in itself, containing fifty engravings, (four in tint) and, although retailed at $1, will be sent without extra charge to all yearly subscribers.

A CHROMO TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER

was a very popular feature last year, and will be repeated with the present volume. The publishers have purchased and reproduced, at great expense, the beautiful oil painting by SEIS, entitled "DAME NATURE'S SCHOOL." The chromo is 11x13 inches, and is an exact *fac-simile*, in size and appearance, of the original picture. No American chromo, which will at all compare with it, has yet been offered at retail for less than the price asked for THE ALDINE and it together. It will be delivered free, with the January number, to every subscriber who pays for one year in advance.

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at 4 o'clock P. M., in front of the United States Court-House, in the city of Richmond, clear of all liens and incumbrances, that VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, containing 300 acres, situated in the county of Goochland, about 10 miles from Cedar Point on the James River and Kanawha. Has a good DWELLING thereon. This land produces well of the Cereals and Tobacco. There is also a good Mill site on the property.

TERMS—One-third cash; balance on a credit of six and twelve months, with notes at six per cent, interest added, the title to be retained by the assignee until said notes are paid.

WM. H. ALLDERDICE,
jy 8—2aw3w Assignee.

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W. J STICKLE, (Agent for Dr. Bly's patents,) 914 Main street, next to JOURNAL office.

AUCTIONEERS.

D. K. WEISIGER, 1015 Main street, opposite post-office.

H. McCORMICK, 1414 Main street. See advertisement.

COOK & LAUGHTON, corner Governor and Franklin streets.

BAKERIES.

THOMAS E. GILL, No. 530 Broad street.

RICHARD ADAM, Twelfth street, 576 Broad, and 1524 Main street.

I. D. BRIGGS, 707 Main and 426 Broad street.

BANKS.

RICHMOND BANKING AND INSURANCE COMPANY, 1302 Main street—John B. Davis, President; M. S. Quarles, Cashier.

PLANTERS' NATIONAL, No. 1200 Main street. President, John B. Davis; Cashier, W. R. Quarles.

FIRST NATIONAL, Isaac Davenport, Jr., President, S. A. Glover, Cash'r, 1104 Main street.

BILL POSTER.

WILLIAM ADOLPHUS, Nos. 10 and 12 Law Building.

BITTERS.

MULL'S STOMACH BITTERS, the Great Appetizer and Strengthening Tonic. Sold everywhere. Try it.

BOOKS, STATIONERY & BINDERY

WILLIAM A. EDWARDS, No. 301 East Broad street.

J. W. RANDOLPH & ENGLISH, 1318 Main street. *

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

B. W. GILLIS, 912½ Main Street. *

BOOTS, SHOES AND TRUNKS.

J. H. BOSCHEN & SON, 509 Broad street. Complete stock of their own manufacture always on hand.

HELLER & CO., No. 517 Broad street. *

BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENT.

WILLIAM EUKER, bottler of Porter, Ale, Lager-beer, &c., No. 910 Main street.

CANDY MANUFACTURERS.

LOUIS J. BOSSIEUX, No. 1412 Main street, keeps the largest, best, and cheapest stock of confectioneries south of Philadelphia. Agent for ATMORE'S MINCE MEAT.

D. COLUMBUS, 914 Broad street. First premium at Virginia State Fair.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

WM. M. ALLEN, 611 Marshall street.

CHINA, CROCKERY & GLASS-WARE

E. CURRANT, 903 Main street. *

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

WHITLOCK & ABRAM, No. 1445 Main street.

C. H. BROWN, No. 100, corner of Ninth and Franklin streets. *

F. LEIBERMUTH, corner Fifth and Broad, manufacturer of the finest brands. "Principe" and "Plantation" cigars specialities. A complete stock of pipes and smokers' articles always on hand.

C. C. SALAMONE, 803 Broad street.

CLOTHING.

JULIUS KRAKER, sign of the Red Post, 1517 Main street.

BALTIMORE CLOTHING HOUSE, (H. S. Kaufman,) 1409 Main street.

COAL AND WOOD.

J. R. F. BURROUGHS, office and yard Seventh and Main. See advertisement.

BENJAMIN COTTRELL, office and yard corner Ninth and Bank streets.

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.

E. M. GARNETT—Shaffer's building 10th and Main streets, also solicitor of claims against the United States.

DENTISTS.

DR. JOHN G. WAYT & SON, 104 Ninth street, near Franklin. See advertisement.

TAYLOR BROS., 1110 Main Street. See advertisement.

DRY-GOODS.

L. LICHTENSTEIN, 1705 and 1707 Franklin street.

LEVY BROTHERS, 1213 and 1215 Main street, keep the largest, cheapest, and best assorted stock of dry-goods in the State. *

DYER AND SCOURER.

J. B. McKENNEY, Marshall street, between Fourth and Fifth.

E. KING, Sr., 730 Main, between Seventh and Eighth streets.

FOREIGN GROCERIES.

SCHMIDT & MILLER, 500 and 502 Fifth and Broad. *

FURNITURE DEALERS.

ARTHUR ROONEY, warerooms 20 Governor street, and 1207 Franklin street.

GROCERS AND LIQUOR DEALERS.

THOMAS JACKSON, No. 320 Sixth street, between Broad and Marshall.

E. M. GRANT & CO., 602 Broad street, between Sixth and Seventh.

GUN-MAKER.

S. SUTHERLAND, dealer in sportsmen's goods, 1406 Main street.

HARDWARE.

SIMPSON & BRO., 1418 Main, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.

HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c.

A. A. ALLEN, 1316 Main street. *

HOTELS.

AMERICAN—Norvell Cobb, Proprietor—corner Twelfth and Main streets.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

E. CURRANT, 903 Main street. *

W. J. ANDERSON, Nos. 825 Main and 205 Broad street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE AND MARINE.

JOHN H. CLAIBORNE & Co., Agents, 1108 Main street.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE, Davenport & Co. agents, 1104 Main street (2d floor.)

RICHMOND BANKING AND INSURANCE CO., 1302 Main street. See advertisement.

THOS. M. ALFRIEND & SON, General Agents, 802 Main street. See advertisement. *

MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA, Tenth and Bank streets. *

CONTINENTAL OF NEW YORK—Thomas S. Armisteau, agent—1113 Main street.

LIFE.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, Virginia Department office 1014 Main street. See advertisement.

MUTUAL LIFE (N. Y.)—John H. Claiborne, agent, 1108 Main street.

PIEDMONT AND ARLINGTON—Home office 922 Main street. *

BROOKLYN (N. Y.)—Thos. M. Alfriend & Son Agents—302 Main street. See advertisement. *

UNIVERSAL LIFE (N. Y.)—L. W. Rose, Agent, 1113 Main street. *

IRON MANUFACTURERS.

RICHMOND ARCHITECTURAL IRON AND STOVE COMPANY, 1000 Cary street. *

VARIETY IRON WORKS, J. D. Browne, Proprietor. 905 and 907 Bank street.

JEWELERS.

JOHN H. TYLER & CO., 1107 Main street.

LIQUOR DEALERS—Wholesale.

J. E. LIPSCOMBE & CO.'S celebrated Rye Whiskies, 1310 Franklin street. *

WILLIAM ELLISON, 1430 Main street, keeps constantly on hand a large stock of Rye and Bourbon Whiskeys, Imported and Domestic Brandies, Gin, Rum, Wines, &c. *

LIVERY STABLE.

W. H. SUTHERLAND, Eighth street, between Franklin and Main.

JAMES S. MORRISON, 1319 Franklin, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY

MEDICAL.

VALENTINE'S MEAT JUICE, Ira W. Blunt, Agent, 21 Thirteenth street.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

C. F. JOHNSTON, 918 Main street.

NEWSDEALERS.

WILLIAM A. EDWARDS, No. 301 East Broad street, sells newspapers at New York prices.

C. F JOHNSTON, 918 Main street. See advertisement.

PAPER HANGERS & UPHOLSTERS.

BOOTH, SPENCE & Co., Tenth street, between Main and Bank.

PHYSICIANS.

JOE. V. HOBSON, M. D., Homeopathist. Residence and office 411 Grace street, corner of Fifth.

Dr. M. A. RUST, office and residence Second between Main and Cary streets.

DR. A. S. McRAE, office 1212 Main street, residence No. 1310 Ross st.

PICTURES AND MIRRORS.

WM. DAFFRON, 1438 Main street. See advertisement.

PLUMBING, STEAM & GAS-FITTING

DANIEL O'DONNELL, No. 818 Broad street.

W. J. ANDERSON, Nos. 825 Main and 205 Broad streets.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

W. B. ROBINS, No. 1115 Main street.

SMITH & PETERSON, Marshall Hall, corner Tenth and Bank street. See advertisement.

E. A. J. CLOPTON, Eleventh street, between Main and Bank.

JAMES T. SUTTON, STATE JOURNAL Building, 912½ Main street. See advertisement.

JAS. L. APPERSON, (since 1853,) No. 1016 Main and Eleventh streets.

RESTAURANTS.

SCAMMELL'S ALL-NIGHT HOUSE AND STEAMED OYSTER SALOON, 218 Ninth street, near Broad.

TRI-MOUNTAIN HOUSE, 1428 Main street, (on the European plan,) P. B. Callahan, Proprietor

ROOFING, PLUMBING, &c.

J. L. WHITTAKER, 1317 Cary street.

SASH, BLIND AND DOOR FACTORY.

SAM'L G. FLOURNOY, 1419 Cary street. See advertisement.

SEINE THREAD, LINES, &c.

L. LICHTENSTEIN, 1705 and 1707 Franklin street. *

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION BANK OF RICHMOND, I. Davenport, Jr., Prest., Jas. Miller, Cash'r, 1104 Main street.

NATIONAL FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, 10 north Tenth street, Chas. Spencer, Cashier. See advertisement. *

SIGN AND HOUSE PAINTERS.

W. L. MONTAGUE, No. 8 South Tenth street.

D. H. PYLE, Tenth street, between Main and Bank.

SEWING-MACHINES.

SINGER—Shaffer & Strong agents for Virginia and North Carolina—913 Main street. See advertisement.

WHEELER & WILSON—C. L. Radway general agent—1001 Main streets *

WILLCOX & GIBBS—James E. A. Gibbs, Proprietor—Ninth and Bank streets. See advertisement