Evening State Journal.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 6, 1871.

DEPARTMENTAL RÉPORTS.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The country has been prosperous during the year, now closing; and the public finances have shared in the general prosperity.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, the reduction of the public debt was $94,327,764.84. The total decrease in the public debt from March 1, 1869, to December 1, 1871, was $277,211,892.16; and during the same period the annual interest charge has been reduced $16,741,436.04. The Secretary says:

"The revenues for the year 1871, and the receipts since the first of July last, show that the time has arrived when a considerable further reduction in taxes can be made, and yet leave the government in a position to pay at least fifty million of dollars annually of the principal of the public debt, including the amount pledged through the sinking fund. In my annual report to Congress for 1870, I expressed the opinion that the settled policy of the country should contemplate a revenue sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the government, pay the interest on the public debt, and from twenty-five to fifty millions of dollars of the principal annually. To that opinion I adhere, with even a stronger conviction that the payment annually upon the principal of the public debt should not be less than fifty millions of dollars.

Large as the revenues of the country have been during the last three years, our system of taxation has not been oppressive to individuals, nor has it in any sensible degree embarrassed the business of the country; and while relief from taxation is desirable it is yet more desirable to maintain the public credit in its present elevated position, not only as an example to other nations, but for its historical value in enabling the government to make loans for large amounts upon favorabls terms if, unhappily, in the future an exigency should require such loans to be made.

The power to negotiate a large loan at five per cent. interest, and to enter upon negotiations for the sale of bonds bearing five, four and a half, and four per cent. interest, is derived entirely from the exhibition of an honest purpose on the part of the people to maintain the public faith, and the consequent ability on the part of the government to answer that expectation by large and frequent payments upon the public debt.

The revenue from customs for the fiscal year 1871 was greatly in excess of the estimates, amounting to $206,270,408.05, against $194,538,,374.44, for the preceding year. The cost of collecting this revenue was $6,560,672.61, for 1871, being three and eleven-hundreths per cent., while the cost for the year 1870 was $6,237,137.25, or three and twenty-hundreths per cent.

The appropriation for the collection of the customs, with the additions derived from fines, penalties, and forfeitures exceeded the expenditures by the sum of more than $800,000, and there is no doubt that the permanent appropriation will be ample for the present fiscal year, and for the next fiscal year.

The reduction of the rates of duty on the 1st of January, 1871, under the act of July 14, 1870, diminished the importation of many articles during the last six months of the year 1870, but there was consequently a large addition to the revenues for the first six months of the year 1871.

A comparison of the first six months of the calendar year 1871 with the first six months of the calendar year 1870, shows an increase of fifty-five per cent. in the quantity of tea imported, twenty per cent. in the quantity of coffee, fifty-three per cent in the quantity of brown sugar, one hundred and twenty per cent. in the quantity of pig iron, one hundred and eighty-six per cent. in the quantity of melado, one hundred and thirty-nine per cent. in the quantity of spices, and a large increase in many other articles.

The probability is that the customs revenue for the current year will exceed that for the year 1870-'71.

The receipts from internal revenue were $143,098,153.63, being $4,048,984.29 less than the estimates presented to Congress in December last for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871. The estimates for the current fiscal year were $126,418,000, and it is probable that the receipts will be equal to the estimates.

The net receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, were $383,323,944.89. The expenditures for the same period were $292,177,188.25.

The receipts for the first quarter of the present fiscal year were:

From customs	$62,289,329.37
From internal revenue	35,553,175.01
From sales of public lands	602,680.61
From miscellaneous resources	8,753,189.61
	$107,198,374.60

The expenditures for the same period, excluding payments on account of the sinking fund, were:

For civil and miscellaneous purposes	$16,579,732.46
For War Department	12,590,653.05
For Navy Department	6,513,040.93
For Indians	3,404,133.42
For pensions	8,090,098.69
For interest on the public debt	36,725,124.37
	$83,903,382.92

The estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters of the present year, are as follows:

From customs	$148,000,000.00
From internal revenue	90,000,000.00
From sales of public lands	2,000,000.00
From miscellaneous sources	18,000,000.00
	$258,000,000.00

The estimated expenditures for the same period, excluding payments on account of the sinking fund, are:

For civil and miscellaneous purposes	$50,000,000.00
For War Department	31,000,000.00
For Navy Department	13,500,000.00
For Indians	6,000,000.00
For Pensions	24,000,000.00
For interest on the public debt	85,000,000.00
	$209,500,000.00

The estimates show a balance applicable to the payment of the principal of the public debt for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, $71,794,991.68.

The receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, are estimated as follows:

RECEIPTS.

From customs	$212,000,000
From internal revenue	126,000,000
From sales of public lands	3,000 000
From miscellaneous sources	18,000,000
	$359,000,000

EXPENDITURES.

Total expenditures, $301,705,037.99.

These estimates show a balance of $57,-294,963.01 applicable to the payment of the principal of the debt, in addition to the sum of $28,679,263 due on account of the sinking fund, or the sum of $85,974,226.01 in all.

In the estimates for the next fiscal year I have not included in the receipts the premium on gold which may be sold, nor in the expenditures the premium which may be paid on bonds to be purchased in currency.

In the suggestions I have the honor to make in reference to the reduction of taxes, I keep in view two important facts: first, that the ability of the nation to pay at least fifty millions annually of the principal of the public debt shall not be impaired; and, secondly, that in the change of the revenue system no violence shall be done to the business interest of the country. While I do not undertake to state precisely the causes which have contributed to the public prosperity, there is no substantial reason for questioning the truth of the statement that the last few years have been the most prosperous in the history of the country; years without example in our own affairs, and without parallel in the affairs of any other government.

It is practicable to dispense with all revenue from internal sources except that derived from stamps, spirits, tobacco, and malt liquors. These sources should furnish for the year 1872 '73 a revenue of about one hundred and ten millions of dollars, making a reduction of taxes of sixteen millions of dollars. The revenue from customs under existing laws, and from lands and miscellaneous sources, would amount to about two hundred and thirty-three millions more, making a total revenue for that year of three hundred and forty-three millions of dollars.

The expenses of the government, not including the amount payable on account of the sinking fund, are estimated at $273,-025,773.99.

If to this sum be added fifty millions of dollars for payments on account of the public debt, including the amount due on the sinking fund, there remains a balance of about twenty millions, within which reductions may be made in the revenue from customs. This amount, added to the reductions proposed under the internal revenue laws, gives a total reduction of thirty-six millions.

In this view, I respectfully recommend to the consideration of Congress the reduction of the duties on salt to the extent of fifty per cent.; the duty on bituminous coal to fifty cents per ton; the reduction of the duty on raw hides and skins; and the removal of all duties from a large class of articles produced in other countries, which enter into the arts and manufactures of this country, and which are not produced in the United States, and the revenue from which is inconsiderable. Such a list, with the revenue derived from each article is in course of preparation, and will be submitted to Congress.

The removal of duties from a large class of articles used in manufactures, and the reduction of the duties upon coal, furnish an opportunity for a moderate decrease in the rates of duties upon those products whose costs will be diminished by these changes.

While nothing, as the consequence of legislation, could be more disastrous to the public prosperity than a policy which should destroy or seriously disturb the manufacturing interest of the country, it is still possible, by wise and moderate changes adapted to the condition of business and labor, to reduce the rates of duties with benefit to every class of people.

The average premium on gold for the year 1868 was 39.54 per cent.; for the year 1869 it was 32.56 per cent. premium; for the year 1870 it was 14.83 per cent. premium; and for the first eleven months of the year 1871 it was 12.1 per cent. premium. The value of the paper currency of the country during the year 1869 and 1870 was apparently appreciated by the increased use of paper money in the South, but chiefly by the establishment of the credit of the United States upon a firm basis. On the first of January, 1871, the last named fact was fully accomplished, and since that time the appreciation of the paper currency has been due wholly to the increased demand for it in the business affairs of the country. The difference between the value of paper money at the present moment and its value on the first of December, 1870, may be attributed to the latter cause, and furnishes the best means which the country has yet had for ascertaining the quantity of paper currency which can be used and its value kept at par with gold.

The result of this test concurs with what seems to me to be the best opinion upon the subject, that the amount of paper money in circulation is still so great that it cannot be maintained in value at par with coin. There are two modes of relief: One is to reduce the volume of currency, as was recommended by me in my annual report submitted to Congress in December, 1869; the other mode is to await the growth of the country, and the increasing demands of business, which in time will produce the desired result.

The chief means of securing the end sought, without a reduction in the volume of currency, would be the use of paper money upon the Pacific coast. With this object in view, steps have already been taken by this Department for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is practicable to substitute paper for coin, and I have reason to anticipate that a change may be made in the laws relating to national banks tending to that result, which will not affect unfavorably the general character of the system."

"The report of the Controller of the Currency shows that one hundred and forty-five banks have been organized under the act approved July 12, 1871, providing for the issue of fifty-four millions of dollars of additional bank circulation, and that the sum of $22,333,900 has been issued.

By virtue of the same act, the Treasury has redeemed $22,230,000 of the three per cent. certificates then in circulation, leaving the sum of $23,490,000 now outstanding. I take the liberty of suggesting, that it appears to me to be wise to leave the distribution of the circulation authorized by said act as it now stands.

Should the States that have already received their proportion of circulation be authorized to take what may remain, only a brief period will elapse before a demand will be made from States with limited circulation for an increase. It seems prudent, therefore, to retain the balance of the fifty-four millions for distribution in those States now having a claim to it, on the basis of equality of apportionment.

The details of the subscription to the loan show that the national banks have, upon the whole, acted liberally—more than a hundred millions of dollars having been subscribed for by them on their own account.

It is not unreasonable to tender to these institutions the opportunity to subscribe for bonds under the act of July 14, 1870, to an amount equal to the deposits required of them as security for circulation, and to couple that offer with a provision that, after ninety days, to the extent that the offer may be declined, other banking associations may be formed in the several States where the existing banks shall have failed to make the required subscription, and the circulation transferred from such banks to the new associations.

The banks now organized cannot justly complain, if, having an opportunity to pursue the business upon the new bonds, and declining it, other associations shall succeed to their franchises and rights.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

The ordinary revenues of this Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1871, were $20,037,045.42, and the expenditures of all kinds, $24,390,104.08. The increase of revenue for the year 1871 over the year 1870 was $1,157,667.77, or 6.13 per cent., and the increase of expenditures $1,041,266.45, or 4.45 per cent., showing a net increase in revenue of $116,401.32. The increase in revenue for the year 1871 over the year 1869 was $2,722,869.70, or 15.72 per cent., and the increase of expenditures for 1871 over 1869 was $1,251,972.-58, or 5.41 per cent. The increase in revenue for 1871, compared with 1870, was less than the increase for 1870, compared with 1869, by $270,042.16; and the increase of expenditures for 1871, compared with 1870, was greater than the increase for 1870, compared with 1869, by $740,590.32.

If, in addition to the ordinary revenues, the Department be credited with $700,000 appropriated for transportation of free matter and the amounts drawn and expended for subsidies to steamship lines, it will appear that the deficiency provided out of the general Treasury for the year 1871 is $2,928,058.66, against $2,814,116.98 for the year 1870. The increase in the issue of stamps, stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers this year is $1,172,769.25.

There were in the service of the department on the 30th June, 1871, 7,286 contractors for the transportation of the mails. Of mail routes in operation there were 8,951, aggregating in length (exclusive of special routes) 238,359 miles, in annual transportation 107,572,794 miles, and it annually cost $11,529,395. Adding the compensation of railway postoffice clerks, route agents, local agents, mail messengers, mail route messengers, and baggage masters in charge of registered passages, amounting to $1,875,526, the aggregate annual cost was $13,404,921.

There was an increase over the preceding year in length of routes of 7,127 miles, in annual transportation 10,547,798 miles, and in cost $644,742. Adding the increased cost for railway postoffice clerks, route, local and other agents, $404,636, the total increase in cost was $1,049,378. The increase in railroad routes in three years exceeds 38 per cent., and in the last year alone it reached the unparalleled proportion of 17 per cent.

The Postmaster General renews his recommendation of last year that railroad companies carrying the mails be allowed a reasonable increase of compensation upon condition that they shall enter into contract with the department for the prompt and faithful performance of their duties.

The Postmaster General renews his former recommendation for an increase of mail service to semi-monthly trips on the route from San Francisco to Japan and China.

He again calls attention to the importance of judicious legislation to encourage the establishment of American mail steamship lines. He refers to the postal conventions concluded during the year, and to those now in progress of negotiation. 2,407 new post offices have been established during the year. During the last fiscal year, the number of money-order offices in operation was 2,076. On the 31st of July, 1871, 376 additional money-order offices were established, so that the whole number of such offices is at present 2,452. The Postmaster General recommends the passage by Congress of a more stringent law in regard to bidders for mail service, making a failure to comply with terms of contract a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment.

In regard to the postal telegraph, he says it is by far the most important subject now inviting consideration in connection with the transmission and interchange of intelligence. The governments of the continental countries of Europe have, with few exceptions, claimed and exercised for years past the right of controlling and managing the electric telegraph, and in every instance with a degree of success commensurate with the care and attention bestowed upon their respective administrations. It remained for Great Britain to give a practical test of the public system as compared with the management of corporations and companies of private stockholders. At first, serious difficulties were encountered, but these, however, were soon overcome, and the advocates of the measure can already boast of its triumphant success.

After presenting some data in relation to the service, the Postmaster-General says: "These facts, all tending, with overwhelming force, in one direction, demonstrate conclusively the utility of the postal telegraph for both government and people. It is true that a large sum of money will be required for the purchase of the present telegraph lines and their appurtenances. But if this be a difficulty, delay only magnifies it. The Postoffice Department is now prepared to undertake the organization and management of the telegraph in connection with its other duties. Indeed, I believe that the department itself can aid materially in raising the money needed for the purchase through postoffice savings banks, if Congress will authorize their establishment.

The security of the government being the best that could be obtained, many depositors would give it the preference over every other. By paying four per cent. interest, at the most, on deposits, a large fund could be readily accumulated and invested, under the direction of the Treasury Department; in the public securities. The proceeds of these investments could be used to reimburse the original purchase money and all other expenditures for construction and repairs. To prove the feasibility of this plan, I recur to the history of the British office."

The total amount in hand after ten years' operations, and for which the British government pays only 2½ per cent. interest, is £15,463,928, or $75,145,690—a much larger sum than will be required for the purchase and thorough repair of all the telegraphic lines in the United States. He, therefore, earnestly recommends the passage by Congress of the laws necessary for the establishing of the postal telegraph and postoffice savings banks. In concluding his report, he renews his recommendation for the repeal of the franking privilege; asks for the passage of the bill which failed last session, known as the postal code, and recommends an increase of salary in the case of the Assistant Postmasters General, and the superintendents of foreign mails and the money order system.

REPORT OF CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER CLAPP.

The annual report of Hon. A. M. Clapp, Congressional printer, presents many interesting facts concerning the department of public printing. The statements accompanying the document are given in tabular form, and show in elaborate detail the cost of the printing, binding, and lithographing and engraving executed during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1871.

By it we learn that the total cost of work ordered by the House of Representatives was $125,001.37; by the Senate, $93,420.48; by the Librarian of Congress, $15,330.91; under authority of law on joint resolution, $434,997.35; for the Commissioners to revise the United States statutes, $1,124.17; for photo-lithographing plates for Patent Office specifications, $9,945.71; for the Treasury Department, $325,247.78; Interior Department, $163,712.94; War Department, $87,794.31; Navy Department, $85,741.51; Judiciary, $33,488.37; Post Office Department, $165,656.50; Department of Agriculture, $16,186.62; office of Congressional Printer, $1,280.58; on account of the public printing, $627,-535.41; on account of the paper for the public printing, $483,108,50; on account of the public binding, $508,442.53; on account of lithographing and engraving for the Senate and House of Representatives, $16,-270.67. The estimated cost of the unfinished work on hand is placed at $107,626.81. The comparative aggregate statement of earnings and disbursements is as follows: Total earnings, $1,992,358.85; amount of earnings in excess of expenditures, $105,-553.83. The report ends with a statement showing the number of persons employed in the public printing and binding, with the length of time each has been employed, and the amount each has received, including pay for extra work.

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MEDICAL.

DR. JOHNSTON,

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From his extensive practice in the great Hospitals of Europe and the first in this country, viz: England, France, Philadelphia and elsewhere, can offer the most certain, speedy and effectual remedy in the world for

DISEASES OF IMPRUDENCE.

Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Debility Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Languor, Low Spirits Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Trembling, Dimness of Sight or or Giddiness, Diseases of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin, Affection of the Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—those terrible disorders arising from the Solitary Habits of Youth—those secret and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of Syrens to the Mariner of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriages, &c. impossible.

YOUNG MEN,

Especially, who have become the victims of Solitude Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of Young Men of the most exalted talent and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstacy the living lyres, may call with full confidence.

MARRIAGE.

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

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

ORGANIC WEAKNESS,

immediately cured and full vigor restored.

This dreadful disease—which renders life miserable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgencies. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent? Besides being deprived of the pleasures of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes deranged, the physical and mental functions weakened, loss of procreative power, nervous irritability, dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, constitutional debility, a wasting of the frame, coughs, consumption, decay and death.

A CURE WARRANTED IN TWO DAYS.

Persons ruined in health by unlearned pretenders who keep them trifling month after month, taking poisonous and injurious compounds, should apply immediately.

DR. JOHNSTON,

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

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

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

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

MENTALLY.

The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded. Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

Thousands of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, loosing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous, and emaciated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of consumption.

YOUNG MEN

who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone—a habit frequently learned from evil companions or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and, if not cured, renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body—should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the pride of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons, MUST, before contemplating

MARRIAGE,

reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness; indeed, without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage, the prospect hourly darkens to the view, the mind becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with your own.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame or dread of discovery deters him from applying to those, who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him. He falls into the hands of ignorant and designing pretenders, who, incapable of curing, filch his pecuniary substance, keep him trifling month after month, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and with despair leave him with ruined health to sigh over his galling disappointment, or by the use of that deadly poison Mercury, hasten the constitutional symptoms of the terrible disease, such as Affection of the Head, Throat Nose, Skin, etc., progressing with frightful rapidity till death puts a period to his dreadful suffering by sending him to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveller returns.

To such, therefore, Dr. Johnston offers the most certain, speedy, pleasant and effectual remedy in the world.

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No letters received unless post-paid and containing a stamp to be used on the reply. Persons writing should state age, and send portion of advertisement describing symptoms.

There are so many Paltry, Designing and Worthless imposters advertising themselves as Physicians, trifling with and ruining the health of all who unfortunately fall into their power, that Dr. Johnston deems it necessary to say especially to those unacquainted with his reputation, that his Credentials or Diplomas always hang in his office.

ENDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS.

The many thousands cured at this institution within the last eighteen years, and the numerous Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of the "Sun" and many other papers, notice of which appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.

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THE NEW YORK HYGIENIC INSTITUTE

13 AND 15 LAIGHT ST., NEW YORK CITY.

A. L. WOOD, M. D., PHYSICIAN.

The objects of this institution, which has been in successful operation for more than twenty years, are two-fold, viz:

1. The Treatment and Cure of the Sick, without poisoning them, by Hygienic agencies alone.
2. To furnish a pleasant, genial HOME to friends of Hygiene throughout the world, whenever they visit this city.

CURE DEPARTMENT.

Thousands of invalids have been successfully treated at this institution during the past twenty years, and its fame is known wherever the English language is spoken. Its appliances for the treatment of disease without the use of poisonous drugs are the most extensive and complete of any institute in America. They comprise the celebrated

TURKISH BATHS,
ELECTRIC BATHS,
VAPOR BATHS,
SWEDISH MOVEMENT CURE,
MACHINE VIBRATION,

the varied and extensive resources of the

WATER CURE,
LIFTING CURE,
MAGNETISM,

Healthful Food, a Pleasant Home, etc. Particular attention is given to the treatment of all forms of

CHRONIC DISEASE,

especially of Rheumatism, Gout, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Torpidity of the Liver, Weak Lungs, and Incipient Consumption, Paralysis, Poor Circulation, General Debility, Curvature of the Spine, Scrofula, Diseases of the Skin, Uterine Weaknesses and Displacements, Spermatorrhea, etc.

Any one wishing further information should should send for a circular, containing further particulars, terms, etc., which will be sent free by return mail.

BOARDING DEPARTMENT.

We are open at all hours of the day and night for the reception of boarders and patients. Our location is convenient of access from the railroad depots and steamboat landings, and to the business part of the city. Street cars pass near the doors to all parts of the city, making it a very convenient stopping place for persons visiting the city on business or pleasure. Our table is supplied with the best kinds of food, healthfully prepared, and plenty of it. In these respects it is unequaled.

Come and see, and learn how to live healthfully at home. Terms reasonable.

WOOD & HOLBROOK,

se 8—d&wts Proprietors.

RAILROADS

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

On and after September 1st, PASSENGER TRAINS leave Richmond (Sundays excepted) as follows:

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

3:35 P. M.—ACCOMODATION TRAIN for Gordonsville, except on Saturday, on which day it leaves at 5 P. M. This train connects at Gordonsville with the night trains on the Orange, Alexandria and Manassas railroad for Lynchburg and Washington.

THROUGH TICKETS, sold at low rates, to all points Northwest and Southwest.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Bergen, Copenhagen, and Gothenburg, to all points on this road can be bought of the General Ticket Agent at Richmond, or can be ordered through any station agent on the road.

Further information may be obtained at the company's office.

No Passenger Trains are run on Sundays.

A. H. PERRY,
General Superintendent.

JAMES F. NETHERLAND,
General Ticket Agent. oc 4

RICHMOND AND YORK RIVER RAILROAD.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DAILY LINE BETWEEN

RICHMOND, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK AND BOSTON,

AND TO ALL POINTS NORTH AND EAST, WEST AND NORTHWEST.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE!

ACCOMMODATIONS UNSURPASSED!

Passenger Train leaves Richmond depot daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M, connecting at West Point with the first-class steamers

EASTERN CITY and DANIEL WEBSTER,

touching at the river landings and arriving in Baltimore on the following morning in time to connect with trains North and West.

Through Tickets and Baggage Checked to all Points.

Passenger Train leaves at 3 P. M. on SUNDAYS for West Point only.

Steamer leave pier No. 10, 144 Light street, Baltimore, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M., arriving in Richmond the following morning at 11.

By this line passengers enjoy a good night's rest.

Freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave daily (Mondays excepted) at 4 A. M.

Freights received daily, carefully handled, and promptly forwarded.

No Kerosene Oil transported over this line.

Through bills of lading given to all points.

FARE:

From Richmond to	Baltimore		$ 3 50
"	"	" Philadelphia	6 75
"	"	" New York	10 00
"	"	" Boston, all rail from New York	16 75
"	"	" Boston, via the Sound	15 25
To Baltimore and return			6 00

WM. N. BRAGG, Sup't.

J. L. TAYLOR, Ticket Agent.

S. C. GRASTY, General Agent, Baltimore

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD

On and after July 28th, 1871,

GOING WEST:

Train No. 2 (Through Passenger) leaves Richmond daily (except Sunday) at 4.05 A. M.; leaves Danville at 11:02 A. M.; arrives at Greensboro' at 1:52 P. M.

Train No. 6 (Lynchburg Passenger) leaves Richmond daily at 9:15 A. M.; arrives at Lynchburg at 5 P. M.

Train No. 13 (Freight and Accommodation) leaves Richmond at 5:05 P. M.; arrives at Burkesville at 9.54 P. M., stopping at all way stations daily (Sundays excepted.)

Train No. 11 (Through Mail and Express) leaves Richmond daily at 2:40 P. M.; leaves Danville daily at 10:42 P. M.; arrives at Greensboro' daily at 1:12 A. M.

GOING EAST:

Train No. 14 (Through Mail and Express) leaves Greensboro' daily at 7:50 P. M.; leaves Danville daily at 10:12 P. M.; arrives at Richmond daily at 5:14 A. M.

Train No. 9 (Through Passenger) leaves Greensboro' daily (except Sundays) at 11:05 A. M.; leaves Danville at 1:27 P. M.; arrives at Richmond at 8:22 P. M.

Train No. 10 (Lynchburg Passenger) leaves Lynchburg daily at 8:30 A. M.; leaves Burkeville at 1 P. M.; arrives at Richmond at 4 P. M.

Train No. 3 (Freight and Accommodation) leaves Burkeville at 4:30 A. M.; arrives at Richmond at 8:45 A. M., stopping at all way stations daily (Sundays excepted.)

Trains Nos. 2 and 11 connect at Greensboro' with Trains on North Carolina railroad for all points South.

Train No. 6 connects at Burkeville with Train on Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railroad for all points Southwest and South.

THROUGH TICKETS to all points South and Southwest can be procured at the ticket office in Richmond, and of R. F. WALKER, Agent of Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railroad, No. 1325 Main street, Richmond

Papers that have arrangements to advertise the schedule of this company will please print as above. JOHN R. MACMURDO,

General Ticket and Freight Agent.

T. M. R. TALCOTT, Eng'r and Sup't. au 24

1871. 1871.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

SCHEDULE RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC ROUTE, GOING INTO EFFECT JUNE 7, 1871.

THROUGH TRAINS leave depot, corner Byrd and Eighth streets, as follows:

The DAY TRAIN daily at 5:20 A. M. Arrives in Washington at 12:15, Baltimore (except on Sundays) at 2:15, Philadelphia at 6:15, and New York at 10:20 P. M. THE SAME DAY.

The NIGHT TRAIN daily (except on Sundays) at 8:45 P. M.

The DAY TRAIN arrives in Richmond at 2:17 P. M.

The NIGHT TRAIN arrives in Richmond (Mondays excepted at 3:30 A. M.

The ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, for Milford leaves Broad-street Depot daily (Sundays excepted) at 3:30 P. M. Arrives in Richmond at 8:42 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Richmond on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 6:45 P. M.

THROUGH TICKETS and THROUGH BAGGAGE Checks to all the principal points in the North, East and West.

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

TICKET OFFICE, corner Byrd and Eighth streets.

J. B. GENTRY,
General Ticket Agent.

E. T. D. MYERS General Superintendent.

DIRECT PASSENGER ROUTE

BETWEEN

RICHMOND AND THE

SOUTH, SOUTHWEST AND NORTHWEST,

VIA

ATLANTIC, MISSISSIPPI AND OHIO R. R.

TWO TRAINS EVERY DAY.

This Great Passenger Route is composed of the Richmond and Danville railroad, Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railroad, East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, East Tennessee and Georgia railroad, Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, and Memphis and Charleston railroad and their connections. Passenger trains leave Richmond daily at 9:15 o'clock a. m. and 5:05 o'clock p. m., making close connections throughout to Lynchburg and all stations on A., M and Ohio railroad, Knoxville, Decatur, Corinth, Grand Junction, Memphis, New Orleans, Chattanooga, Clinton, Jackson, Vicksburg, Mobile, Dalton, Atlanta, Rome, Selma, Macon, Columbus and all points South and Southwest, Nashville, Columbus, Chicago, Cairo St. Louis and all points North and Northwest.

Through tickets good until used.

Baggage checked through.

New and elegant sleeping cars on all night trains.

Good eating-houses, and ample time for meals.

Fare lower than by any other route.

For further information, apply at the office of the Virginia and Tennessee Air-Line Railway, 1325 Main street, or at the office of the Richmond and Danville railroad.

R. F. WALKER.
Agent.

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ORANGE, ALEXANDRIA AND MANASSAS RAILROAD.

On and after Sunday, January 29