Richmond Dispatch.

THURSDAY.....JANUARY 29, 1874.

[For the Dispatch.]

Mr. Editor,—I must agree with D. D. in regard to the construction of the disputed sentence, and demur to your Q. E. D. According to my view "one" is an adjective, agreeing with "case" understood, and if the sentence were complete it would read, "Really this case is one case of the most unique cases that has occurred in the history of the Government." Case is the antecedent to that, and a singular verb is demanded.

HENRICO.

The above is a very good way to parse the sentence except as to the verb "has." Surely "Henrico" can see that his sentence would be inaccurate if transposed as follows:

"Of the most unique cases that *has* occurred in the history of the Government, this case is one case."

And surely he can see that the sentence is exactly the same thus transposed as it is in his note, and that "*case*" cannot possibly be the antecedent to "*that*." The sentence is grammatically just the same as Halleck's sentence, "His is *one* of the few names that *were* not born to die."

THE SEWAGE QUESTION.

BY SAMUEL LEAVITT, OF NEW YORK.

The following from *Les Miserables*, by Victor Hugo, is among the most eloquent passages in all literature. It should be printed in letters of gold, and scattered broadcast through the earth:

"THE INTESTINE OF LEVIATHAN."

THE EARTH IMPOVERISHED BY THE SEA.—Paris throws five millions a year into the sea, and this without metaphor. How, and in what manner? Day and night. With what object? Without any object. With what thought? Without thinking of it. For what return? For nothing. By means of what organ? By means of its Intestine. What is its Intestine? Its sewer.

Five millions is the most moderate of the approximate figures which the estimates of special science give.

Science, after long experiment, now knows that the most fertilizing and the most effective of manures is that of man.

The Chinese, we must say to our shame, knew it before us. No Chinese peasant, Eckeberg tells us, goes to the city without carrying back, at the two ends of his bamboo, two bucketfuls of what we call filth. Thanks to human fertilization, the earth in China is still as young as in the days of Abraham. Chinese wheat yields a hundred-and-twenty-fold. There is no guano comparable in fertilizing power to the detritus of a capital. A great city is the most powerful of stercoraries.

To employ the city to enrich the plain would be a sure success. *If our gold is filth, on the other hand our filth is gold.* What is done with this *filth—gold?* It is swept into the abyss.

We fit out convoys of ships at great expense to gather up, at the South pole, the droppings of petrels and penguins; and the incalculable element of wealth which we have under our hand we send to the sea. All the human and animal manure which the world loses, restored to the land instead of being thrown into the water, would suffice to nourish the world.

These heaps of garbage at the corners of the stone blocks, these tumbrils of *mire jolting* through the streets at night, these horrid scavengers' carts, these fetid streams of subterranean slime which the pavement hides from you—do you know what all this is? It is the flowering meadow; it is the green grass; it is mojoram, and thyme, and sage; it is game; it is cattle; it is the satisfied low of huge oxen at evening; it is perfumed hay; it is golden corn; it is bread on your table; it is warm blood in your veins; it is health; it is joy; it is life. Thus wills that mysterious creation which is transformation upon earth and transfiguration in heaven.

Put that into the great crucible: your abundance shall spring from it. The nutrition of the plains makes the nourishment of men. You have the power to throw away this wealth, and to think me ridiculous into the bargain. That will cap the climax of your ignorance.

Statistics show that France alone makes a liquidation of a hundred millions every year into the Atlantic from the mouth of her rivers. Mark this: with that hundred millions you might pay a quarter of the expenses of the Government. The cleverness of man is such that he prefers to throw this hundred millions into the gutter. It is the very substance of the people which is carried away—here drop by drop, there in floods—by the wretched vomiting of our sewers into the rivers, and the gigantic collection of our rivers into the ocean. Each biccough of our cloacæ costs us a thousand francs. From this, two results: the land impoverished and the water infected. Hunger rising from the furrow, and disease rising from the river. It is notorious, for instance, that at this hour the Thames is poisoning London.

As for Paris, it has been necessary, within a few years past, to carry most of the mouths of the sewers down the stream below the last bridge.

A double tubular arrangement, provided with valves and sluice-ways, sucking up and flowing back; a system of elementary drainage as simple as the lungs of man, and which is already in operation in several villages in England, would suffice to bring into our cities the pure water of the fields and send back into our fields the rich water of the cities; and this easy see-saw, the simplest in the world, would retain in our possession the hundred millions thrown away. We are thinking of something else.

The present system does harm in endeavoring to do good. The intention is good—the result is sad. Men think they are purging the city—they are emaciating the population. A sewer is a mistake. When drainage everywhere, with its double function restoring what it takes away, shall have replaced the sewer—that simple, impoverishing washing—then, this being combined with the data of a new social economy, the products of the earth will be increased tenfold, and the problem of misery will be wonderfully diminished. Add the suppression of *parasitism*, it will be solved.

In the mean time the public wealth runs off into the river, and the leakage continues. Leakage is the word. Europe is ruining herself in this way by exhaustion.

As for France, we have just named her figure. Now, Paris containing a twenty-fifth of the total French population, and the Parisian guano being the richest of all, we are within the truth in estimating at five millions the portion of Paris in the loss of the hundred millions which France annually throws away.

These five millions employed in aid and in enjoyment would double the splendor of Paris.

The city expends them in cloacæ. So that we may say that the great prodigality of Paris, her marvellous fête, her Beaujou folly, her orgy, her full-handed outpouring of gold, her pageant, her luxury, her magnificence, is her sewer. It is in this way that, in the blindness of a vicious political economy, we drown and let float down stream and be lost in the depths the welfare of all. There should be St. Cloud nettings for the public fortune. Economically, the fact may be summed up thus: Paris a leaky basket.

Paris, that model city; that pattern of well-formed capitals of which every people endeavors to have a copy; that metropolis of the ideal; that august country of the initiative, of impulse, and enterprise; that centre and abode of mind; that nation-city; that hive of the future; that marvellous compound of Babylon and Corinth, from the point of view which we have just indicated, would make a peasant of Fok-ian shrug his shoulders.

Imitate Paris, you will ruin yourself. Moreover, particularly in this immemorial and senseless waste, Paris herself imitates. These superfluities are not new; there is no young folly in this. The ancients acted like the moderns. "The cloaca of Rome," says Liebig, "absorbed all the well-being of the Roman peasant." When the Campagna of Rome was ruined by the Roman sewer, Rome exhausted Italy; and when she had put Italy into her cloacs, she poured Sicily in, then Sardinia, then Africa.

The sewer of Rome engulfed the world. This cloaca offered its maw to the city and to the globe. *Urbi et orbi.* Eternal city, unfathomable sewer.

In these things, as well as in others, Rome sets the example.

This example Paris follows with all the stupidity peculiar to cities of genius.

For the necessities of the operation which we have just explained, Paris has another Paris under herself—a Paris of Sewers, which has its streets, its crossings, its squares, its blind alleys, its arteries, and its circulation, which is slime, minus the human form.

For we must flatter nothing, not even a great people; where there is everything, there is ignominy by the side of sublimity; and if Paris contains Athens, the city of light, Tyre, the city of power, Sparta, the city of manhood, Nineveh, the city of prodigy, it contains also Lutetia, the city of mire.

THE EARTH-CLOSET.

The Rev. H. Moule, to whose observations the present use of the earth-closet is due, regards the process which takes place in the mixture as consisting in a change of the organic substances of excrement into the state in which organic matter naturally exists in fertile soil in such a way that the animal refuse becomes proximately available for the support of the plant, without undergoing ultimate reduction into simple salts and gases.

I believe that every living creature will give back to the earth just as much as it takes from it, if allowed. In this fact, if a fact, we have a solution of economical and agricultural questions worth all the libraries that have been written about the preservation of soils. It explodes also the theories of Malthus.

Early Times in Illinois.

THE MILD WINTER OF 1828 AND THE HARD WINTER OF 1829.

[From the Washington (Ill.) Herald.]

Forty years ago the appearance of the country in this vicinity was not at all as it is now. Washington did not exist, except the lower part of it, and only a few cabins stood where now is Peoria.

In the fall of 1828 a few pioneers came and settled at the foot of the bluff between here and the river. They had heard of the delightful climate and mild winters in Illinois, and came here to escape the rigors of Ohio's cold. The first winter was all they anticipated. The stock ran in the woods all the time, and kept in good condition. The grass continued green, and snow was almost unknown, never falling in sufficient quantity to whiten the ground. Under these circumstances no preparations were made for the following winter; the corn was ungathered; the stock unhoused; the cabins open and barely comfortable in fine weather, about the last of November, 1829.

At this time a light snow began to fall. The people were surprised, but thought it would soon be over. They were mistaken, however. The snow continued falling for several days, until it was so deep that the fences were no longer visible. Quite a number perished, and all suffered severely from cold and hunger. One young gentleman started at the first of the snow in a hastily-constructed sleigh for Galena. No tidings came from him, and in the spring his hat and a few bones told the sad but not strange tale of overpowering cold and ravenous wolves. Another started to get some corn ground, but perished on the way.

These men my informant was personally acquainted with.

Not long after the snow it grew mild and rained a little, then suddenly froze so hard that a crust strong enough to bear up teams and wagons was formed, and it remained this way until late in the spring.

More like tales of some far-off land than events that happened right here seem the stories of the howling wolves and prowling Indians and the fearful cold of that winter.

I don't see why they did not all perish. Their food was corn dug from the snow and made into hominy, corn-bread, &c., and meat.

Very many wild animals died. The deer and other timid creatures grew so tame that they could be knocked over without difficulty, but their flesh was not good.

Late in the spring the snow melted, and when the country was all a duck-pond the weather grew cold again, and the ice was thick enough to bear horses and sleighs.

An old lady told me of a sleigh-ride she took then on the edge of the bluff. The horses were going rapidly, and when they came to a sudden turn the sleigh hung over the edge of the bluff, and it was with difficulty their horses drew them up.

Ever since that winter the weather has been severe from December to March, and it was not before. Why this is so I wish I was wise enough to tell. At any rate, I am given to sighing because I did not live in the "good old times" of my ancestors.

EUPHRONIA.

HOW A SCRANTON GERMAN GOT A WIFE.—[From the Scranton *Republican*]—A German living in Hyde Park, who had the misfortune a short time ago to lose his wife, leaving him with a large family of young children to look after and care for, was in a peck of trouble until last week. He could not get any one competent to take charge of his family and manage the mansion according to his idea. He tried servants, sisters, and sisters-in-law, but it was no go, and he finally made up his mind to get a second wife—a mother for his children. He thought of every girl and widow of his acquaintance for miles around, but could not hit upon one that he thought he could live with congenially. A happy thought struck him. He had heard of advertising for a wife, and of women inserting notices in newspapers for husbands. He invested five cents in a New York *Herald*, went home, locked himself into a room, and immediately went for the page that contains the personals and wants. After a careful scrutiny he hit upon a name whose fair possessor he imagined would make him a genial companion and his children a kind and loving mother. The next morning after breakfast he told his mother, who had then charge of his household, that he was going to New York, but he did not mention his errand. He carefully noted in his memorandum the name and number of the fair advertiser. He arrived in New York that night. The next morning after breakfast he started out in search of the residence of the woman he wished to make his companion for life. After half an hour's work he got on the right street, and when within a few numbers of the house where the beau ideal of his thoughts was living he stepped into a lager-beer saloon to get a glass to steady his nerves and revive his spirits for the trying ordeal. In conversation with his German brother he revealed the object of his visit to the city, and pointed to the house where "she" lived. His friend remonstrated with him and told him not to go there or else he would regret it the longest day he lived. He then proposed to furnish him a wife. The offer was accepted, and the old gentleman went into his house and brought forth a hale, hearty lass of the Teutonic stamp. After a few hours' conversation they concluded to get married, and married they were that day. He returned the next day to Hyde Park with his bride, and they are living as happy as kittens.

CATTLE-RAISING IN TEXAS.—A residence of a few weeks in San Antonio affords one a good look into the cattle trade of Western Texas, one of the most remarkable industries of the Southwest. One might with justice call it an indolent industry, for it accomplishes great results in a lazy, disorderly way, and makes men millionaires before they have had time to arouse themselves and go to work. Cattle-trading is a grand pastime with hundreds of Texans. They like the grandiloquent sound of a "purchase of sixty thousand head." There is something at once princely and patriarchal about it. They enjoy the venturous life on the great grazing plains, the freedom of the ranch, the possibility of an Indian incursion, the swift coursing on horseback over the great stretches, the romance of the road. Nearly all the immense region from the Colorado to the Rio Grande is given up to stock-raising. The mesquite grass carpets the plains from end to end, and the horses, cattle, and sheep luxuriate in it; while the giant pecan throws down stores of oily nuts every year for the wandering hogs to revel over. The mountainous regions around San Antonio offer superb facilities for sheep husbandry; and the valleys along the streams are fertile enough for the most exacting farmer. There are millions of cattle now scattered over the plains between San Antonio and the Rio Grande, and the number is steadily increasing. It is not uncommon for a single individual to own 200,000 head of cattle.—*Mr. Edward King in "Glimpses of Texas"; Scribner's for January.*

MAINE HUMOR.—A demure citizen of Portland was walking down town one morning last week, when a stranger addressed him: "Do you know where the post-office is?" "Yes," answered the Portlander, affably, and walked on without further parley. After proceeding for about ten steps he looked back, and inquired in turn: "Why; did you want to know?" "No," replied the victim, with great earnestness; and then, the account having been balanced, the two shook hands gravely, and walked off toward a hotel.

FINANCIAL.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 28—*Noon.*—Stocks dull. Money, 4. Gold, 111⅝. Exchange—Long, 484; short, 487½. Governments and States strong.

Evening.—Money easy at 5@6. Exchange, 484½. Gold, 111⅝. Governments very active. States quiet and strong.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, January 28.—Virginia 6's, consols, 52¾; peelers, 47. West Virginia's, 10. North Carolina 6's, old, 26; new, 15; special tax, 8. Bid to-day.

COMMERCIAL.

CORN AND FLOUR EXCHANGE.

RICHMOND, January 28, 1874.

OFFERINGS.		Bushels.
WHEAT.—White		772
..... Red		106
CORN.—White		628
..... Mixed		600
OATS		896
BLACKEYE PEAS		38
		Barrels.
FLOUR		11

SALES.

	Bushels.	Quality.	Price.
WHEAT.—White	106	Prime	$1 90
.....	160	Prime	p. t.
.....	62	Very good	p. t.
.....	194	Very good	1 85
.....	98	Good	1 80
.....	28	Good	1 75
.....	60	Common	1 50
.....	20	Common	1 30
Total	728		
WHEAT.—Red	28	Very good	1 80
.....	50	Good	1 75
.....	14	Good	1 72
.....	14	Common	1 50
Total	106		
CORN.—White.	516	Very good	p. t.
.....	198	Very good	77
Total	714		
CORN.—Mixed	20	Good	76
.....	110	Good	75
Total	130		
OATS	60	Prime	65
.....	228	Prime	64
.....	250	Good	p. t.
Total	538		
BLACKEYE PEAS.	6	Good	1 25
	Barrels.		
EXTRA FLOUR.	11		p. t.

RICHMOND MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY, January 28, 1874.

Country Produce.

Roots: Ginseng, 75@90c.; seneca, without top, 60c.

Beeswax: 25c. ℔ lb.

Butter: Prime to choice yellow, 28@30c.; poor to good, 15@20c.; common, 8@10c.

Buckwheat Flour: 2@3c. Very dull.

Broom-Corn: Green, 8@10c.; red, 4@5c.

Corn Meal: 85c. ℔ bushel.

Dried Fruit.—Apples, quarters, 4@5c.; sliced, 6@8c. Peaches, peeled, 14@16c.; unpeeled, 6@8c. Cherries, pitted, 14@15c. Blackberries, 8@10c.

Eggs: In barrels, 18@19c. ℔ dozen; in crates, 20@21c.

Flour: Virginia country is quoted to-day: Fine, $5.75@$6; superfine, $7.50@$7.75; extra, $8.50; family, ordinary run, $9.50@$10; fancy brands, $11@$11.50.

Feathers: Prime live-goose, 65@70c.; common, 30@40c.

Flaxseed: $1.60@$1.70 ℔ bushel.

Hay: Virginia timothy, $1.10@$1.25; clover, 80c.@90.

Lard: Country, 9@10c.

Oats: Baled, 80@85c. ℔ 100 lbs.

Onions.—$1.40@$1.50 ℔ bushel.

Potatoes: Irish, 50@60c. ℔ bushel.

Poultry.—Dressed: Turkeys, 12@13c.; chickens, 8@10c.

Rye: 85c. ℔ bushel.

Sumac: 75c.—nominal

Shucks: 70@80.

Baled Straw: 50@60c.

Tallow: 4@6c. ℔ lb.

Wool: Washed, 43@46c.; unwashed, 25@30c.

Cement, Lime, Plaster, &c.

Cement: $2.25@$2.30 ℔ barrel; Rosendale, $2.50.

Lime: Agricultural, 10c. ℔ bushel; Virginia Indian Rock, $1.20@$1.40; Riverton, $1.25@$1.40; Rockland, $1.65@$1.75.

Plaster: Lump, $6; ground, $11, delivered calcined, $2 75@$3.

Dry Goods.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings: 4-4 Manchester, 9½c.; ⅞ Manchester, 8c.; ⅞ Manchester, 7c.; 4-4 James River, 9½c.; ⅞ James River, 8c.; ¾ James River, 7c.; ⅞ Pontenoy, 8½c.; 4-4 Graniteville, 11½c.; ⅞ Graniteville, 10c.; 4-4 Potomac, 10½c.; 4-4 Blue Ridge, 9c.; 4-4 Rockbridge, 10½c.; ⅞ Rockbridge, 9c; 4-4 Leaksville, 11c.; 4-4 W. Conestoga, 12½c.; ⅞ G. Conestoga, 11c.; ¾ D. Conestoga, 10c.; 10-4 Pepperill, 35c.; 10-4 City, 32½c.

Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings: 4-4 Wamsutta, 18c.; 4-4 Masonville, 15½c.; 4-4 Rockdale, 14½c.; 4-4 Home, 14c.; 4-4 Oneida, 12½c; 4-4 Avondale, 10c.; 4-4 Social, 10c.; 4-4 Amoskeag, 12½c.; Whitestone, 10c.; ⅞ Barnsley, 9c.; ⅞ Red Dog, 8c.; B ⅞ Scituate, 8½c.; Methuan, 6½c.; Peterborough, 7c.; 10-4 Waltham, 37½c.; 10-4 City Mills, 36c.

Brown Drills: Petersburg, 10½c.; Westford, 11½c.; Graniteville, 12c.

Corset Jeans: Pavonia, 11c.; Amoskeag, 12c.; Hallowell, 11½c.

Denims: Harlem, 12½c.; Boston Steam Mills, 12½c.

Prints: American, 10c.; Allen's, 10c.; Richmond, 10c.; Sprague, 10c.; Manchester, 10c.; Washington, 10c.; Hamilton, 10c.; Merrimack, 10c.; Mallory, 10c.; Oriental, 10c.; Pacific, 10c.; Arnold, 8½c.; Amoskeag, 8½c.; Wamsutta, 7c.

Cambrics: Rice, 9c.; English, 8c.

Drugs, Dyestuffs, Oils, &c.

Alum: 5c.

Alcohol: $2.25 ℔ gallon.

Concentrated Lye: $8 ℔ case of four dozen.

Copperas. 3c.

Cochineal: $1 ℔ lb.

Extract of Logwood: 16c.

Indigo: $1.25.

Madder: 16c.

Oils: Linseed, $1.10; machine, $1@$1.75; sperm, $2.25; whale, 85c.; straits, 60@70c. Labrador-cod oil, 80@85c.; lard, 85c.; sweet, $6 ℔ dozen; best salad, $11; castor, $2 ℔ gallon; Virginia lubricating, 50c.; kerosene, 17@18c. ℔ gallon.

Race Ginger: 16c.

Soda: Sal., 3¾@4c., in kegs; English soda, 7½c.; American, 7c.

Spirits Turpentine: 52c.

Foreign Fruits and Candy.

Candy: 14@15c. ℔ lb.

Lemons: $7 50@$9 ℔ box.

Oranges: $5@$7.

Fertilizers.

Guano: Peruvian, $80; Guanape, $70 ℔ ton; Sea-Fowl, $50; Pacific, $50; Powhatan Rawbone Superphosphate, $50; Flour of Rawbone, $60; Piedmont, $60; Maryland Tobacco-Food, $60.

Groceries, &c.

Bacon: Shoulders, 8½@8¾c.; ribbed sides, 9½@10c., and scarce; clear ribbed sides, 9¾@10c. Virginia hog-round, 12@13c.; Virginia hams, 15@17c.; sugar-cured, uncanvased, 13½@14c.; plain hams, 12½@13c.; canvased hams, 12@14c.

Buckets: Painted, two hoops, $2.50; three hoops, $2.75.

Brooms: Two strings, $2; three strings, $3@$3.25; four strings, small, $3.75@$4; large, $4.25@4 50; five strings, $4.75@$5.

Coffee: Rio—Common, 29@30c.; good, 31@32c.; prime, 32@33c.; Laguayra, 33@34c.; Java, 40@42c.; Mocha, 44@45c.

Candles: Adamantine candles, 18½@19c.; ℔ set, 15@15½c.; half-boxes, 16c.; tallow, 14c.

Cheese: Northern and western prime cutting, 16½@17c.; common, 10@12c.; English dairy, 23@24c.

Lard: Prime, barrels and tierces, 10¼@10½c. in half-barrels, 10½@11c.

Molasses: Common syrup advanced; hogsheads, 23@24c.; tierces, 24@25c.; barrels, 27@28c.; genuine golden syrup, 50@60c. ℔ gallon: Cuba and Muscovado, 50@60c.; Porto Rico, 65@75c; New Orleans prime, 80@85c.

Rice: Carolina, 9@9½c.; Rangoon, 8c.

Fish: Herrings—Eastern gross, $5@$6; North Carolina roe, $5@$5.25@$5.75 ℔ half-barrel. Mackerel—No. 1 Bay, $20; No. 1 shore, $27@$28; No. 2, in barrels, $15@$16; No. 3 (large), in barrels, $11.75@$12; No. 3, medium, $12.25@$12 50; No. 1, in kits, $3.50; No. 2, in kits, $2.25; No. 3, $1.75. Mess shad, in kits, $3.

Salt: Liverpool, $2.25@$2.35 from wharf, $2.35@$2.40 from store; ground alum, $2 ℔ sack. West Virginia salt, $2.25 ℔ barrel.

Sugar: Crushed, powdered, and granulated, 11¾@12c.; A, 10¾@11c.; B, 10⅝@10¾c.; extra C, 10½@10⅝c.; C, 10⅛@10⅜c.; yellow, 9@9¾c.; cut loaf, 18c.; Porto Rico, 9½@10½c.; Demerara, 10⅝@11c.; New Orleans, 9⅝@10c., scarce.

Soap: Common, 5@8c.; best washing, 11@11½c.; toilet, 15@20c., and fancy prices; country, 4@5c.

Teas: Black, 65c.@$1.25—the last a prime article; imperial, $1.10@$1.60; gunpowder, $1@$1.90.

Hides, Leather, &c.

Hides: Green, 4@6c.; dry salted, 12@15c.; dry flint, 14@16c.; wet salted, 8@10c.; wet salted calfskins, $1.25@$1.50.

Leather: Sole leather, oak, 35@45c.; sole leather, hemlock, 20@32c.; country upper, 35@50c.; city finish, 25@27½c. ℔ foot; kip, 60c.@$1 ℔ lb.; harness, country, 30@38c.; city finish, 40@46c. ℔ lb.; calfskins, French, $1 25@$2.25 ℔ lb.; rough skirting, 28@32c.

Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.

Iron: English and American refined, 4@4½c. ℔ lb.; English and American sheet, 6@7½c.; Swedes, hammered, 8½@9c.; hoop, 6¼@8½c.; Burden's horseshoe, $7@$7.25 ℔ 100 lbs.; Burden's mule-shoe, $8@$8.25 ℔ 100 lbs.

Steel: Naylor's cast steel, 20@21c. ℔ lb.; English blistered, 18½c. ℔ lb.; American blistered, 12½c. ℔ lb.

Nails: In store, $4.75 for standard—that is, ten penny; other sizes extra.

Plough-Castings: Wholesale, 5½c.; retail, 6½c. ℔ lb.

Liquors, Wines, &c.

Ale: Scotch, best brands, pints, $2.30 ℔ dozen.

Rectified Whiskeys: Common, $1@$1.15; full proof, $1.15@$1.20. Cash.

Rye Whiskeys: Medium, $1.50@$2; pure old, $2@$4; Virginia Mountain, new, $2@$2.50; old, $2.50@$3.50 and upwards.

Brandies: Domestic, $1.25@$2; fruit, $1.35@$1.50; apple, new, $1.50; old, $2@$2.50, wholesale; peach, $3.

Gin: Domestic, $1.25@$2.

Rum: New England, $1.40@$1.50; Jamaica and Santa Cruz, $4@$6.

Lumber, Staves, Etc.

Lumber: White oak, $15@20 ℔ 1,000; Western Virginia poplar, $18@$25 ℔ 1,000; white pine, $35@$75 ℔ 1,000. Yellow pine boards, $12 @$15; joist, $16@$20, according to lengths. Shingles—Pine, $2.50@$5; cypress, $7.50@$13.50 ℔ 1,000. Laths—Split, $1.50; sawed, $2.50 ℔ 1,000.

Staves.—Whiskey-barrel timber, green, $13@16 ℔ 1,000; seasoned, $15@$20 ℔ 1,000. Flour-barrel timber, $7@$8 ℔ 1,000. Flour barrel poles, $5@$7; hogshead hoops, no demand; hickory hoop, $10@12 nominal.

Rags.—Mixed cotton, 3½c.; white, 4@5c.; woollen, 2@3c.

Rope: Manilla, best, 23@25c.; Sisal, 22c. ℔ lb.; jute, 12½c.

Powder, Shot, Etc.

Fuse: Toy's mining, 40c.@$1.25 ℔ 100 feet.

Powder: $6.75 by the five kegs—less than five kegs, $7.25; blasting, $4@$4.50.

Shot: Northern, $2.75@$3 ℔ bag of 25 lbs.

Grindstones: 2@2½c. ℔ lb.

Mill-Feed.

Wheat Bran: 20c. ℔ bushel.

Brownstuff: 25c. ℔ bushel.

Corn Bran: 18c. ℔ bushel.

Shipstuff: 55c. ℔ bushel.

Shorts: 20c. ℔ bushel.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, January 28.—Cotton dull; sales of 1,306 bales at 15¾@16⅛c. Southern flour dull and declining; $6.80@$7.85 for common to fair; $11 for good to choice. Whiskey, $1. Wheat 1@2c. lower. Corn dull at 80@83c. for new western. Pork lower at 16. Beef, 8@11c. Lard, 9⅝c. Tallow, 7⅛@7½c. Turpentine, 48c. Rosin, $2.60.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, January 28.—Flour quiet, steady, and unchanged. Wheat steady; fair to prime white, $1.75@$1.90; Pennsylvania red, $1.80@$1.83; others unchanged. Corn weak and inactive; white southern, 76@83c.. Rye in good demand at 95@98c. Hay steady and in good demand at $20@$25. Provisions strong and quiet. Bulk meats—shoulders, 6½@7c.; clear rib-sides, 8¾@9c. Bacon in active jobbing demand; prices unchanged; sugar-cured hams, 12@13c. Lard, 9@9½c. Western butter in fair demand and unchanged. Coffee strong at 26@28½c. Whiskey firm and quiet at $1.02. Sugar firmer at 10c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, January 28.—Flour firm. Corn, 58@62c. Pork, $15.50@$15 75. Lard quiet; steam held at 9½c.; kettle, 9½@9¾c. Bacon scarce and in good demand; 7⅞@7⅞c. for shoulders; 8⅞@9c. for clear rib; 9¼@9½ for clear sides. Whiskey steady at 95c.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, January 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Grain quiet and unchanged. Corn, 68@71c. Provisions quiet and firm. Pork, $15.25@$15.50. Bacon—Shoulders, 7½c.; clear rib, 9c.; clear, 9⅛@9⅜c., packed. Lard, 9⅝@9⅞c. for tierce; 10½@10⅝ for keg. Whiskey, 94½c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC, JANUARY 29, 1874.

Sun rises	6.57	Moon sets	5.15
Sun sets	5.03	High tide	2.22

PORT OF RICHMOND, JANUARY 28, 1874.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Hatteras, Earnest, New York, merchandise and passengers, G. W. Allen & Co., agents.

Steamer Twilight, Lewis, Norfolk, J. W. Wyatt, agent.

Steamer Westover, Travers, Baltimore, merchandise and passengers, L. B. Tatum.

Schooner Alice Curtis, Phillips, Baltimore, oyster shells, Curtis & Parker.

Sloop Sophie, Cheeves, Petersburg, to load grain.

SAILED.

Steamer John Sylvester, Post, Norfolk, merchandise and passengers, L. B. Tatum, agent.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 28.—Arrived: Champion Montgomery, San Salvador. Arrived out: Celesta, Haws, Romantic, Carl George, Nueva, Buenaventura, Perla, Modesta, Cricoo, Constantia, City of Brooklyn, Egypt, Homeward-Bound, Gustav Frederica, Alma, Imenes, William Woodbury, President, Hansangell, Alladin, Methausa.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT, BRICK DWELLING (ten rooms) No. 205 east Main street, between Second and Third.

New BRICK DWELLING No. 318 south Third street; eight rooms, and every modern convenience.

FRAMED COTTAGE on the Grove road near the corporation line; eight rooms.

BRICK DWELLING No. 204 east Marshall; six rooms.

FOUR SMALL TENEMENTS on Harrison street.

Rates reasonable to good tenants. Apply to W. B. ROBINS, Agent, No. 1005 Bank street.

ja 29-4t

FOR RENT, THE TWO-STORY-AND-BASEMENT BRICK DWELLING at the northwest corner of Leigh and Thirtieth streets, containing five rooms, with kitchen and well of water in yard. Possession at once. Apply to JOHN T. GODDIN, Real Estate Agent, Bank and Eleventh streets.

ja 29-3t

FOR RENT, that desirable BRICK DWELLING on the corner of Eighteenth and Franklin streets, with store and dwelling. Apply to B. GUDE, corner of Eighteenth and Franklin.

ja 29-1w*

FOR RENT, ONE LARGE ROOM on the first floor, suitable for an office or a lodging-room (formerly an office), corner of Governor and Franklin streets, No. 1305.

ja 29-1t*

FOR RENT, FRAME DWELLING No. 104 Baker street, containing six rooms; and kitchen; in good repair. Apply to T. L. CROUCH & CO., No. 9 Eleventh street.

ja 28-3t

FOR RENT, BALLARD-HOUSE COTTAGE, No. 1405 Ross street, containing nine rooms, with modern improvements, such as gas, water-closets, and bath-room. Rent, $400 per annum. To be had at once. E. A. J. CLOPTON, No. 1 Goddin Hall.

ja 27-3t

FOR RENT, a part of one of the handsomest STORES in this city, on Main between Eighth and Ninth streets, with every elegant arrangement and modern convenience. It is adapted for any light business; particularly jewelry. Apply to GRUBBS & WILLIAMS.

ja 27-3t

FOR RENT, and occupancy now ready, a FIRST-CLASS DWELLING, being the second tenement on the southwest corner of Clay and Third streets; water, gas, and baths, complete. Apply to JAMES E. LIPSCOMB & Co. MARY E. ALVEY, Administratrix.

ja 26-10t

STORE FOR RENT. GOODS AT COST. Until about March 1st we will sell at our BROAD-STREET STORE, corner of Fifth, our stock of PRIME BOOTS, SHOES, AND TRUNKS AT COST; after which we will consolidate our two stores by discontinuing our Broad-Street store. To any one wishing to engage in the shoe business this is an extra chance, as we will sell the stock and rent the store on very reasonable terms. It is one of the best locations on Broad street.

MARCUS HARRIS & BROTHER, corner Fifth and Broad and 1321 Main street.

ja 22-1m

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

FOR SALE.—FOURTEEN ACRES OF LAND, with FRAME DWELLING containing eight rooms; kitchen and all necessary out-buildings; all in good repair; within a quarter of a mile of Ashland, Va.

ALSO, A FRAMED DWELLING with eight rooms, and all necessary out-buildings, on a half-acre lot, adjoining Randolph Macon College grounds, in Ashland. Apply to COULLING & PENDLETON, corner Tenth and Bank streets.

LOST, STRAYED, &c.

$5 REWARD.—Strayed from Burford's pits, Chesterfield county, on the night of the 25th instant, a MOUSE-COLORED MARE MULE of medium size. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to JOB ATKINS, at the pits, or to GEORGE H. KEITH, 1011 Basin bank.

ja 27-3t*

1421 MAIN STREET. 1421

TO THE TRADE!

CORSON'S VIRGINIA MINCE-MEAT, a home manufacture; made of selected materials; fully equal to any in the world. We offer this article to the trade on the most liberal terms, and ask only a trial. A. CAPPEL & CO., Wholesale Agents.

de 3-2m

AUCTION SALES—This Day.

By Thomas W. Keesee, Auctioneer, No. 1317 Main street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY at 10 o'clock I will sell at my auction-house PARLOR, CHAMBER, and DINING-ROOM FURNITURE—

WARDROBES, BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS, TABLES, CHAIRS, SIDEBOARDS, PIANO-STOOLS, LOUNGES, PIANO, MATTRESSES, SHOW-CASES, WRITING-DESKS, GLASSWARE, STOVES, &c.

THOMAS W. KEESEE, Auctioneer.

Agent for Hall's fire and burglar-proof safes.

ja 29-1t

By Lyne & Brother, Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, No. 1212 Main street.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE Chancery Court of the city of Richmond entered on the 15th day of January, 1874, in the cause styled "Beecher and wife *vs.* Daly," therein pending, the undersigned, as special commissioners, will sell by public auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY the 29th day of January, 1874, at 4 o'clock P. M., that valuable THREE-STORY BRICK TENEMENT and LOT situated on Mayo street next to the Kenesseth Israel church. Said lot fronts on the east side of Mayo street about thirty-one feet and six inches, and runs back one hundred and twenty-eight feet to an alley eight feet wide.

TERMS: One-fourth in cash, one-fourth on a credit of six months, one-fourth on a credit of twelve months, and the remaining fourth on a credit of eighteen months—negotiable notes, with interest added to be given for the deferred payments, and the title to be retained until all the purchase-money is paid and a conveyance ordered by the court. JOHN A. COKE, JOHN S. WISE, Special Commissioners.

LYNE & BROTHER, Auctioneers. ja 19

WANTS.

WANTED, a GOOD COOK, WASHER and IRONER. Good wages will be paid for one that can come well recommended. Woman with husband and no small children preferred. Apply at 611 west Cary street. ja 29-2t*

WANTED, TO RENT UPPER ROOMS, suitable for small families or gentlemen's sleeping-rooms, furnished or unfurnished; also, THREE GOOD ATTIC ROOMS. Apply at 104 Mayo street, near Franklin street. ja 29-2t*

WANTED, ORDERS.—I can furnish at short notice FARM-HANDS, COAL-MINERS, RAILROAD HANDS, or any other class of labor or servants, to parties in want of help of any kind. Apply to J. P. JUSTIS, Labor Agent, No. 9 Fifteenth street.

ja 29

WANTED, by an experienced lady, a SITUATION as HOUSEKEEPER in a family. The best of recommendations can be given. Address "P. M. S.," at this office.

ja 28-3t*

WANTED, to EXCHANGE FOR GREENBACKS five hundred tons of superior Anthracite Coal, a large quantity of Clover Hill Coal and Soft Coke, and Oak and Pine Wood, at low rates. Also, six or eight fine, large, well-broke young Mules. B. COTTRELL, corner Ninth and Basin bank.

ja 24-1m

WANTED, TO SELL ONE THOUSAND CORDS PINE AND OAK WOOD, at Atlee's station, low for cash. I have also a good supply at my yard, corner Fifteenth and Dock streets, for retail at low rates. All in want will please give me a call.

de 30-eod3m E. F. RAGLAND.

WANTED CASH, for which I will sell the greatest bargains ever offered in forfeited pledges, consisting of WATCHES of best makers; OPERA and VEST CHAINS, LOCKETS, SLEEVE and SHIRT BUTTONS, RINGS, PINS; a few DIAMONDS; one pair of the most elaborate CHAIN-BRACELETS of gold and pearl, weighing 127 dwt. All of the goods are to be closed out at the advance. The