Richmond Dispatch.

WEDNESDAY....FEBRUARY 11, 1874.

For those who Suppose that a Dense Population Means Prosperity.

[From the Christian Union.]

COMMUNISM AND CHRISTIANITY.

Recent events in this city have given occasion to the newspapers for a great deal of denunciation of Communism. They generally speak of it, not only with abhorrence but with contempt, as a thing wholly alien to American soil, and incapable of taking root here. In one sense this is true enough. But below these superficial disturbances lie a class of facts which deserve more serious consideration than is generally given to them.

Throughout Europe a great movement is going on against the existing inequality of social conditions. The poor are gradually uniting to obtain for themselves a larger share in the material wealth of society. It has long been perceived by thoughtful men that the ascendant power of the time was democracy. But it every day becomes plainer that an equality which is merely political will not satisfy the masses. What they desire is a larger share of physical power as a means towards securing this. What the Commune definitely proposes—the provision of comfortable subsistence for each individual by the community—is sought with more or less distinctness and earnestness by a vast and increasing number. The movement is retarded by a number of causes, local or general. In England the habits of self-reliance and conservatism which run in the people's blood are strong against it. Everywhere the law of human nature works by which a man who has gotten a little above his fellows by superior ability or good fortune is eager to keep his advantage and discards theories of equality. But, on the whole, the struggle between capital and labor grows hotter, and the ranks are being consolidated on both sides.

On the continent, and especially in France, there is a strong tendency among the artisan class towards a forcible revolt, and an attempt to revolutionize society from its foundations. Among the corresponding class in England—who of late are finding allies among the agricultural laborers—a much more moderate temper prevails. But both in England and on the continent the working class is deeply imbued with a strong anti-religious spirit—no mere disloyalty towards the Church, or disbelief of special doctrines, but an utter rejection of all spiritual faith whatever. The poorer classes are pushing resolutely for a share in the wealth of the few, and casting aside as delusive all belief in anything higher than material good.

It is by no means certain that America will wholly escape a similar agitation. Several causes have combined to prevent or postpone it—the vast natural wealth that already insures to almost every industrious man a comfortable support; the equality of all classes before the law; a degree of social equality far beyond anything known in Europe; and a general intelligence, morality, and habit of self-reliance. But our national life is rapidly changing, and not altogether for the better. Wealth tends to accumulate in fewer hands. With a growing population, the struggle of competition becomes harder, and more are crowded to the wall. Especially in large towns and cities, the race for external and showy success, into which men are drawn, breeds restlessness and discontent.

Every year fewer families are satisfied with rational living. Such causes tend towards the ultimate development in the cities of this country of an organized contest between the rich and the poor such as under various forms is already going on beyond the Atlantic.

That such a tendency already exists is evident enough from facts, and the only question is how far it is likely to go. In trades unions, strikes, labor conventions, is seen the disposition of manual laborers to unite as a class—sometimes for excellent purposes, sometimes for wholly unreasonable ones. For good or for bad ends, the bond is constantly strengthened. The power thus developed will naturally be felt more and more in the government of the country. As things are now tending it is likely to be used, as a class-power generally is, for merely class interests.

In this country the comparatively poor are the governers. The power is with the majority, and they are the majority. The property, the personal rights, the whole sphere of action and life of each individual, are ultimately subject to their determination. Let a deep discontent with their condition become the prevailing feeling of that class, and they have it in their hands, by uniting for political action, to work absolutely indefinite changes in our present social constitution. At present both the discontent and the sense of class-power seem to be on the increase.

We by no means look upon these things as altogether evil. We believe that the present organization of society is in many respects far from perfect, and that its improvement must come largely from the efforts of those who are suffering. But it is of the first importance that great social reforms should be guided by intelligence and inspired by high feeling, and that we should not be left to the antagonisms of selfishness. It would be small gain to the world to exchange the rule of a selfish and intelligent few for that of a selfish and ignorant many.

Some persons seem to think that the talismanic word against all our national dangers is education. We believe that the education given by our common schools is very important, but we have no faith that of itself alone it is or can be a sufficient safeguard of popular virtue. It is but a small part of education at the best that a child gets in the school-room. We Americans are a trifle superstitious in this matter. Our schools are not nearly so good as they ought to be, yet we expect from them more than the best schools can give. The very moderate quantity of reading, arithmetic, geography, etc., which the average pupil carries away with him when he leaves school will not at all insure his being a good citizen or an intelligent voter. As child and as man he must be kept under pure moral influences to be a safe member of the State.

It is a painful fact that we so often hear complaints of the failure of our churches to reach the poor. It is a reproach to any church that it should so fail. Christ's gospel is a gospel to the poor. It is a grievous reproach to any church that it fails to reach what is called the laboring class. America is the home of laborers. We boast of our democracy; and if there is one place where democracy should be a reality it is the house of God. Culture, intelligence, refinement, are abused and perverted if they keep men from giving their sympathies and Christian companionship to those who have less than themselves. If the Master were to come among us, how many of our churches could show the genuineness of their discipleship by the declaration which he made as the crowning witness of his own mission, "The poor have the gospel preached to them?" Our Protestant churches have a great responsibility, and some of them are incurring a heavy guilt. If unbelief and godliness and selfishness prevail among our people, and if therefrom is reaped a harvest of social mischief which none escape, the blame will rest largely on those who with Christ's gospel on their lips wrap themselves in self-satisfaction and sit at ease in their own churches, leaving the poor to go untaught and unfriended.

Nor does the responsibility of Christians in this matter end with carrying religion among all classes. There is another duty: It is to study carefully and in a disinterested spirit the questions which are coming forward as to the distribution of wealth and the duties of political society to its members. He must be of a very complacent nature who believes that the present arrangement of things embodies perfect justice, or wholly accords with the spirit of Christ. When laborers assemble to demand with noisy threats that the city give them work it is easy to denounce their folly and to applaud the police for guarding the peace against them. But have we fairly considered the case of the laborer, who with his family suffers all winter long for want of work? Are the social arrangements perfect which undertake the support of whoever falls a helpless pauper on the community, but leave the strong-armed and willing laborer to suffer indefinitely in a hard season for want of employment? Or, taking a wider view, is that a thoroughly Christian society which sets every man upon a career of self-advancement, free to make fifty millions and throw them away, equally free to fall to direst poverty; owing nothing to society but his taxes, entitled to nothing from society except, in the last resort, the work-house? When we get upon these things we touch deep and delicate problems. They will bear no rude or happy settlement. But our duty is not done if we simply repel those who roughly assail the social fabric. On us rests the responsibility of seeing that its defects be made good, its foundations made to square with Christ's law of love, its every detail made to yield the utmost to justice and beneficence. It must not be left to our children to fight down an atheistic and selfish Commune; we must anticipate that work by building more perfectly a Christian society.

IMPUDENCE EXTRAORDINARY.—"The *Dispatch* says: 'We do not think President Madison ever lived within four miles' of a certain place. The *Dispatch* means: 'We think President Madison never lived within,' &c. If any more such errors as this occur—why, we know a bank whereon the wild birch blows. The class in English *must* pay more attention to its studies."—*Petersburg Appeal.*

A span of horses in a small Wisconsin town, which are kept for trading and speculation exclusively, have a little history of their own. They sold in Green Bay for 65 cents. They rapidly rose in value until they brought $5. Excitement running high, and appearances indicating that they would soon be able to stand alone, they were put up at a raffle, and seventy-five tickets were sold at $1 each. A Depere man won them, and thought himself lucky, but after feeding them on $10 worth of hay and oats he became discouraged, and sold them for 75 cents. The man who got them traded them to a barber for two months' shave, and the barber went out the other day and hung himself. The result is that the horses are now without a protector.

A gawky individual, aged about twenty, from the backwoods, came to town yesterday. In his pants pocket was a five-dollar bill—all he possessed. Going to one of our leading stores he invested in a large pocket-book—price, fifty cents. In this book he placed his $4.50, shoved it down to the bottom of his pocket, and looked wise. Occasionally he would purchase some little trifle, pulling out his pocket-book and paying for each article as it was wrapped up. About a half-hour intervened between each purchase. After staying in the store five or six hours he emptied his book of all its cash. After another half-hour's rest he called the clerk aside, and swapped his new pocket-book off for two pounds of striped candy. This he sat down and ate, and went home a more complete bankrupt than Jay Cooke & Co. *Brookhaven (Miss.) Citizen.*

A southern poet tells how a St. Louis lover gave up a match with a $50,000 heiress because she objected to his smoking:

This maid, as by the papers doth appear,
Whom fifty thousand dollars made so dear,
To test Lothario's passion, simply said:
"Forego the weed, before we go to wed;
For smoke take flame—I'll be that flame bright
Cannot
To have your Anna, give up your Havana."
But he, when thus she brought him to the scratch,
Lit his cigar, and threw away his match.

Charles Astor Bristed (Carl Benson) is said to have been the only man in America worth a million of dollars who was not afraid to say what he thought. One would imagine that a rich man could afford to be independent—and he can—but he does not believe so. Money makes a man as conservative and timid as superstition.—*New York Graphic.*

A Sing-Sing convict said he would rather be thrashed than read a Patent-Office report. They should have thrashed him. Government literature ought to be supported at any cost.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

Some people don't know enough to quit when they have said a good thing, and others don't know enough to say a good thing before they quit.

A West Troy policeman resigned because he couldn't get permission to attend a dog-fight and bet on the winning pup. Americans never will be slaves.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

"San Francisco editors are firing real bullets at each other, and it is the poorest method that could be invented to furnish leaded articles."—*Rochester Democrat.*

A Sioux City hotel has a black-and-tan dog that killed a thousand rats in a month. This is a good puff for the dog, but is hard on the hotel.

Sergeant Bates has adopted a new plan for keeping his ears warm. He ties them over his head before putting his hat on.

When sleighing is $10 an hour it is best to obey the Scriptural injunction, and sleigh not at all.—*Washington Star.*

The ladies, God bless 'em, wear so many bugles on their dresses that we fear overtures from them.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

"Died of melancholyness and falling off a bridge," is the published verdict of a western coroner's jury.

A young lady jumped into the Ohio river to recover her muff—just to keep her hand in.—*Boston Post.*

J. Smith, United States, is registered in London.

Lazy husbands are known out West as stove-watchers.

FINANCIAL.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 10—*Noon.*—Stocks active and strong. Money, 5. Gold, 112⅛. Exchange—Long, 484½; short, 488. Governments strong and active. State bonds quiet and steady.

Evening.—Money closed easy at 4@5. The withdrawal of $666,000 in legal-tenders by the Treasury to-day caused a decline in both stocks and gold at the close of the day, although the increased produce exports had something to do with the reaction in gold. Exchange closed firm at 484½. Gold strong; early in the day advanced to 112½; towards the close declined to 112@112⅛. Governments strong and active. States quiet and strong.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, February 10.—Virginia consols, 51¾. West Virginia's, 11. Bid.

COMMERCIAL.

CORN AND FLOUR EXCHANGE.

RICHMOND, February 10, 1874.

OFFERINGS.	Bushels.
WHEAT.—White	446
..... Red	458
CORN.—White	1,268
OATS	1,502
	Barrels.
FLOUR—Extra	100

SALES.

	Bushels.	Quality.	Price
WHEAT.—White	18	Very good	$1 85
.....	106	Very good	1 83
.....	20	Good	1 80
.....	32	Fair	1 70
.....	68	Common	1 65
.....	54	Common	1 60
.....	4	Common	1 10
Total	302		
WHEAT.—Red	82	Very good	$1 85
.....	14	Good	1 80
.....	30	Fair	1 75
.....	28	Common	1 55
.....	20		1 50
Total	174		
CORN.—White	294	Very good	p. t.
.....	712	Very good	80
Total	1,006		
OATS	250	Very good	p. t.
.....	58	Very good	62
Total	308		

RE-EXHIBITED.

	Bushels.
OATS	458

RICHMOND MARKETS.

TUESDAY, February 10, 1874.

Country Produce.

Roots: Ginseng, 75@90c.; seneca, without top, 60c.
Beeswax: 25@28c. ℔ lb.
Buckwheat Flour: 2@3c. Very dull.
Butter: Prime to choice yellow, 30@32c.; poor to good, 15@25c.; common, 10@12½c.
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, 14c. ℔ dozen; in crates, 14@15c.
Flour: Virginia country is quoted to-day: Fine, $5.75@$6; superfine, $7.75@$8; extra, $8.50@$8.75; family, ordinary run, $9.50@$10; fancy brands, $11.
Feathers: Prime live-goose, 65@70c.; common, 30@40c.
Flaxseed: $1.60@$1.70 ℔ bushel.
Hay: Virginia timothy, $1.10@$1.25; clover, 90c.@$1.
Lard: Country, 9@10c.
Oats: Baled, 85@$1 ℔ 100 lbs.
Onions.—$1.40@$1.50 ℔ bushel.
Potatoes: Irish, 50@65c. ℔ bushel.
Poultry.—Dressed: Turkeys, 14@16c.; chickens, 10@12c.
Rye: 85c. ℔ bushel.
Sumac: 75c.—nominal
Shucks: 80@90.
Baled Straw: 60@65c.
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.; ¾ Manchester, 8c.; ⅞ Manchester, 7c.; 4-4 James River, 9½c.; ⅞ James River, 8c.; ¾ James River, 7c.; ⅞ Fontenoy, 8½c.; 4-4 Granite Mills, 11½c.; ⅞ Graniteville, 10c.; 4-4 Potomac, 10½c.; 4-4 Blue Ridge, 9c.; 4-4 Rockbridge, 10½c.; ⅞ Rockbridge, 9c.; 4-4 Leaksville, 11c.; 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.

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.

Foreign Fruits and Candy.

Candy: 14@15c. ℔ lb.
Lemons: $7 50@$9 ℔ box.
Oranges: $5@$7.

Groceries, &c.

Bacon: Shoulders, 8½@8¾c.; ribbed sides, 9¾@10c., and scarce; clear ribbed sides, 9¾@10c.; Virginia hog-round, 12@13c.; Virginia hams, 15@17c.; sugar-cured, unenvassed, 13¾@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, $2.75@$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, 10¾@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, 10⅜@10⅝c.; extra C, 10¼@10½c.; C, 10⅛@10⅜c.; yellow, 9@9½c.; cut loaf, 13c.; Porto Rico, 9½@10½c.; Demerara, 10½@11c.; New Orleans, 9½@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 calf-skins, $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, 8¾@9c.; hoop, 6¾@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.

Mill-Feed.

Shipstuff: 55c. ℔ bushel.
Brownstuff: 30c. ℔ bushel.
Shorts: 25c. ℔ bushel.
Wheat Bran: 20c. ℔ bushel.
Corn Bran: 18@20c. ℔ bushel.

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.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, February 10.—Southern flour quiet and firm. Whiskey steady, and in good demand at $1. Wheat 1c. lower, with fair export demand and moderate milling inquiry. Corn quiet and a shade lower. Rice quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet; new, $16.12. Beef quiet. Lard firm at 9¾@9 5-16c. Tallow firm at 7¾@7¾c. Navals steady. Freights heavy; grain, steam, 10c.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, February 10.—Flour in improved demand and steady. Wheat quiet: choice white, $1.70; fair to prime white, $1.70@$1.75; choice amber, $1.90; good to prime red, $1.78@$1.85; common to fair red, $1.60@$1.75; Pennsylvania red, $1.75@$1.78; Ohio and Indiana, $1.55@$1.60; western spring, $1.50@$1.55. Corn dull and steady: white southern, 80@85c.; yellow southern, 75@77c.; mixed, western active at 80c. on spot. Oats active and firm: southern, 60@63c.; western, 60@62c. Rye firmer at 96@98c. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Western butter unchanged. Coffee dull and nominal; fair to prime Rio, cargoes, 24½@26½c. Whiskey quiet at 99c.@$1. Sugar steady and in fair demand at 10c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, February 10.—Flour steady. Corn dull at 60@62c. Provisions dull: closed a shade better. Pork dull and nominal at $15.25@$15.50. Lard dull and unsettled—more sellers than buyers; steam, 8¾c.; kettle, 9 1-16@9c. Bacon quiet and steady; shoulders, 7c.; clear rib, 8¾@8⅞c.; clear, 9c. Whiskey in good demand and firm at 96c.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, February 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged; low grades in good demand. Corn unchanged, and in good demand for future; No. 2 mixed, 61½c., east elevator, cash; 64¾@65c., April. Whiskey steady at 96c. Pork quiet; round lots, hard side, $15; small lots, $15.50. Bacon easy; only order trade. Lard lower; 8¾c. asked, 8½c. bid.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, February 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet. Provisions quiet. Pork, $15.25@$15.50. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¼@7¾c.; clear rib, 8¾@9c.; clear, 9¾c. Lard, 9¾@9½c. for tierce; 10¼@10½c. for keg; 9c. for steam. Whiskey, 95½c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC, FEBRUARY 11, 1874.

Sun rises..... 6.44 | Moon rises..... 2.34
Sun sets..... 5.16 | High tide..... 11.22

PORT OF RICHMOND, FEBRUARY 10, 1874.

ARRIVED.

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

SAILED.

Steamer Wyanoke, Couch, New York, merchandise and passengers. G. W. Allen & Co.
Steamer J. W. Everman, Platt, Philadelphia, merchandise and passengers. W. P. Porter.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A new lighthouse is to be erected on the reef of the Long Island shore known as the "Stepping Stones" in place of the beacons there at present.

By Telegraph.

FORTRESS MONROE, February 10.—The steamer Western Metropolis, from New Orleans for New York, passed in for Norfolk short of coal. The monitor Dictator, convoyed by the Juniata, sailed at 3 P. M. to-day for Key West.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT, TWO PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS on second floor, unfurnished. Apply at 425 Sixth street, near Clay. fe 11-1t*

FOR RENT, the very desirable RESIDENCE No. 112 Canal street, between First and Second streets, with nine rooms and modern conveniences; kitchen with two rooms; stable and carriage-house. The lot has on it some choice fruit-trees. Apply to GRUBBS & WILLIAMS. fe 10-1w

FOR RENT, TWO FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS. Apply at No. 525 Fourth street, between Clay and Leigh. fe 10-2t*

FOR RENT, A NEW FRAME DWELLING with five rooms on Beverley between Belvidere and Pine streets. $15 per month.
For rent, a NEW FRAME DWELLING with five rooms on Beverley street adjoining the above. $200 per annum.
For rent, a NEW FRAME DWELLING on Pine street between Beverley and Albemarle, five rooms. $15 per month.
For rent, a NICE BRICK DWELLING on Main street near Monroe Park, six rooms, and kitchen with four rooms, in nice repair, with large lot attached. $30 per month.
For rent, TWO NICE ROOMS over E. Cohen's banking-house, and OFFICE underneath, suitable for an insurance or real estate office.
For rent, BRICK STOREHOUSE, and DWELLING above, corner Broad and Henry streets; good stand for a grocery and feed-store. Price, $250 per year.
For rent, GROCERY AND FEED-STORE on Brook avenue near Baker street; good stand for business. Will be rented for $200 per year.
Apply to HILL & GODDIN,
fe 9-3t No. 1108 Main street.

FOR RENT, a NEAT FRAMED BUILDING corner of Twenty-seventh and Clay streets, Church Hill, containing 9 rooms. Rent low. Apply to MRS. L. TURNER, next door. fe 9-3t

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. LINSCOMB & Co. MARY E. ALVEY,
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FOR RENT, "THE MONTICELLO HOUSE," on Main between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets. It contains twenty-five rooms, and is one of the most desirable locations in the city for a large boarding-house. Gas and water on the premises. Apply to GRUBBS & WILLIAMS.
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corner Fifth and Broad and 1321 Main street.
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WANTED, a WHITE MALE NURSE for hospital duty. Apply by letter to post-office box 123, Richmond, Va. fe 11-2t

WANTED, a No. 1 COOK, white preferred. Apply at No. 100 west Clay street.
fe 10 3t ROBERT HARVEY, SR.

PARTIES IN WANT OF LABORERS for farms, saw-mills, railroads, coal-mines, &c., or servants, can be supplied on reasonable terms by calling at my office.
J. P. JUSTIS, Labor Agent,
No. 9 Fifteenth street,
fe 7 Richmond, Va.

WANTED, a BOY to learn the printing business. One who has had some experience in printing preferred, if he can produce evidence of an honorable discharge. Address Box 885, Richmond post-office. A prompt reply will be given applicants. fe 5-1w*

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WANTED, purchasers for one hundred barrels CHOICE EXTRA FLOUR in depot; also for a No. 1 FAMILY HORSE—sound, gentle, and fast trotter; would exchange him for peach-blow potatoes. J. R. HOCKADAY,
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fe 11-1t* Post-office Box 58.

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