Richmond Dispatch.

WEDNESDAY.....JUNE 3, 1874.

A Negro's Idea of his Rights.

GEORGE T. DOWNING, a negro famous amongst men of his own race, has written a letter to the Washington *Chronicle* in favor of the passage of the civil rights bill. We quote a specimen of it:

"The lesson taught the white child in the proscribing institutions of learning is to despise the colored child, is for the white child not to have a like regard for the rights of the colored child; the lesson taught the colored child is that he is inferior; he does not enjoy the stimulus of contact, he is not allowed the inspiration of feeling his equality by outstripping if he can the white child in the class. Is this feared? Can it be said that equal school facilities are furnished with proscribed schools, with these and similar inconveniences attached? Is it reasonable to expect that the same and a like and equal concern will be manifested for the 'nigger school' when its attendants are huddled there in contempt in obedience to a prejudice."

That extract shows just what a negro is. He recognizes the white man as his superior, and, like a cat or dog, he feels lost if left to himself. For see: The white children are just as rigidly excluded from the negro schools as the negro children from the white schools; yet no white man considers this exclusion a mark of inferiority or a pandering to prejudice. The lesson taught to the white child and to the colored child is, therefore, necessarily exactly the same lesson. But behold the difference between the two races: the white child is proud of his exclusion from the negro schools, and accepts it as a proof of his superiority; whilst the negro child mourns over his exclusion from the white schools, and regards it as a proof that he is looked upon as an inferior by the whites. Why? Simply and solely because he is inferior. The circumstances are precisely the same. The white child is just as rigidly kept out of negro schools as the black child is kept out of the white schools; but the white rejoices over it and the black mourns over it. The white children are "huddled" together, and exult in their isolation. The negro children are "huddled" together, but these grieve because they are not allowed to be amongst their superiors. The whites exult because they feel and know their superiority. The blacks mourn because they feel and know their inferiority. There can be no other reason.

The same is true as to hotels and theatres, &c. The negro may have as many hotels and theatres as the white man, but will never be satisfied unless he basks in the light of the countenance of the white man. A hotel frequented by negroes, and kept by a negro, might be far superior in its accommodations to one kept by a white man and frequented by whites; but that would make no difference with SAMBO. He would rather eat a crust of bread in the company of his lord and master the Caucasian than to have the best of fare in a hotel patronized only by his own color. Exactly the reverse is the case with the white man. He would rather stay with his own race at every sacrifice of comfort otherwise. DOWNING tells the truth. He needs a master. He has no self-reliance. He cannot respect himself because the whites do not respect him. But the Caucasian respects himself and treats with contempt the negro's opinion of him. We might close by advising DOWNING and the rest of the negroes to stand upon their dignity as a white man does when other white men do not want his company; but we will not. It would be a waste of words. A negro is a negro, and he will never be aught else. Wherever he is, he must either be a barbarian or else he must have a white man to look up to and almost worship.

The New Revenue Law.

The bill which passed the House of Representatives on Monday makes some important changes in the internal-revenue laws as well as in the customs laws. We have stated elsewhere a number of these changes, and one of them was mentioned in our telegraphic column yesterday—that made on motion of Mr. KASSON, and which allows tobacco-manufacturers a drawback on licorice, &c., used on tobacco exported from the United States. The druggists and patent-medicine venders also come in for a share of the benefits of the new bill, the following being one of its provisions:

"That hereafter nothing contained in the internal revenue laws shall be construed so as to authorize the imposition of any stamp-tax upon any medicine article prepared by any manufacturing chemist, pharmaceutist, or druggist, in accordance with a formula published in any standard dispensatory or pharmacopœia in common use by physicians or apothecaries, or in any pharmaceutist journal issued by any incorporated college of pharmacy, when such formula, and where found, shall be distinctly referred to on the printed label attached to such article, and no proprietary interest therein claimed. Neither shall any stamp be required when the formula of any medicinal preparation shall be printed on the label attached to such article where no proprietership in such preparation shall be claimed."

The distillers are also concerned in the new bill. Mr. DAWES had reported a section repealing the joint resolution of March 3, 1871, amendatory of the act of July 20, 1868, and requiring that no mash, wort, or wash fit for distillation shall be made elsewhere than in a distillery authorized according to law, or other than an authorized distiller separate the alcoholic spirits from the same. This section was struck out of the bill as passed, thus leaving the law as it now stands.

The new bill has yet to run the gauntlet of the Senate, and there is no telling in what way it may not be modified and amended.

We suppose that a West Virginian might possibly be a true man, and yet opposed to his State assuming any part of what many in that State hold to be the debt of Virginia only. As to the question of the reunion of the two States, there is not one public man in West Virginia who would avow himself to be favorable to such union; and Judge BRANNON would be a fool indeed to favor what no other man favors.

The *Enquirer* had called Judge BRANNON a "Radical." It was with reference to this charge that we spoke. If he isn't a true man, there is not one in public life in West Virginia.

TAXING GOLD, BONDS, &c.—In the House of Representatives on Monday Mr. STARKWEATHER, of Connecticut, offered an amendment, to be incorporated as an additional section, to tax bonds, gold, and bullion at the rate of one-twentieth of one per cent. The rules were suspended and the amendment adopted.

The Petersburg *Index and Appeal* is offered for sale—privately until the 15th instant. We regret to have to make this announcement. We trust that the editor-in-chief of that excellent paper will purchase it and remain at his post.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.—In the House of Representatives on Monday the Speaker announced as members on the part of the House of the conference committee on the bankrupt bill, Messrs. TREMAIN, of New York, BUTLER, of Massachusetts, and ELDREDGE, of Wisconsin. This committee will probably insist upon some change in the bankrupt law as it now exists.

SAVINGS BANKS.—In the House on Monday Mr POLAND, of Vermont, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill exempting from taxation all banks doing business purely as savings banks, and also to exempt all deposits in such banks from taxation. The rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

"I am surprised that a newspaper such as the *Dispatch* has always claimed to be should have refused to publish the article referred to." So writes a correspondent, who requests us to return his article. We have no idea at this time as to what subject his article treated. But we think it entirely possible that it ought to have been published. Nevertheless, we excluded it for what we of course considered good reasons. We do not claim to judge correctly always. We only claim to decide according to our best judgment. Our correspondent has a right to say that we decided wrong in his case. But right or wrong, the decision was ours, and had to be made by us. We don't know how we are to escape the responsibility of making these decisions so long as we conduct the *Dispatch*. None of our correspondents will stay here and assist us to better decisions.

As an evidence that the venerable editor of the *Dispatch* did not write Tennyson's poems, we find the charming little ballad "Sun Comes, Moon Comes," designated in its columns as "a quaint little ditty we find copied in one of our exchanges."—*Petersburg Appeal.*

[A good joke that on the "venerable editor." Perhaps that's a way he has of pretending to know poetry when he sees it.]

To Rob Roy—Certainly.

PROCEEDINGS ON THE CIVIL-RIGHTS BILL. In the House of Representatives on Monday Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, moved to suspend the rules and take from the Speaker's table the Senate civil-rights bill and refer it to the Committee on the Judiciary, with leave to report at any time. He said he was authorized by the Judiciary Committee to say that a motion could be made to strike out the school clause of the bill.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania: Will you help to strike it out?

Mr. Butler: No, sir.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, moved to adjourn.

The yeas and nays were ordered on Mr. Beck's motion and it was rejected—yeas, 72; nays, 141.

The House then at 4:30 took a recess till 7:35 P. M.

The following telegram from Washington to the Baltimore *Sun* explains this action:

General Butler tried his civil-rights bill on again to-day, but the Democrats were prepared for him. His proposition was to take the Senate bill from the Speaker's table and refer it to the Judiciary Committee, with leave to report at any time. Pending this motion there was a motion made to adjourn, which was not carried because the Democrats only desired to delay the subject until half-past 4, when a recess had to be taken by order of the House made a few days ago. It is believed that this ends any prospect of the passage of the civil-rights bill for the session.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN CONGRESS.—On Monday, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Butler reported a bill to allow certain citizens of the United States to practice law in the courts of the United States. [The bill provides that every female citizen of the United States, otherwise duly qualified, shall be allowed to practice as attorney and counsellor at law in any court of the United States.]

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, asked if any distinction was made between married and single females.

Mr. Butler said the bill applied to any woman.

Mr. Maynard asked what was meant by "otherwise duly qualified."

Mr. Butler: It means that she knows more law than the gentleman from Tennessee. [Loud laughter.]

The yeas and nays were ordered on the third reading of the bill, and the vote resulted—yeas, 95; nays, 66.

Pending the third reading of the bill, Mr. Rice, of Ill., moved the House adjourn. Rejected—yeas, 56; nays, 96.

Mr. Butler then demanded the previous question on the bill.

The vote by tellers—yeas, 86; nays, 17.

No quorum voting, Mr. Loughbridge, of Iowa, moved a call of the House.

Mr. Poland moved that the House adjourn; which was agreed to—yeas, 79; nays, 66; and at 10:25 P. M. the House adjourned without disposing of the subject.

Colonel Benjamin H. Bristow, whose nomination as Secretary of the Treasury has been sent by the President to the Senate, is a native of Kentucky, and at present resides in Louisville, where he began the practice of law at the close of the war, having previously been a resident of Hopkinsville. Soon after he removed to Louisville he was appointed District Attorney for Kentucky, and fulfilled the duties of that position with such signal ability that a few years ago the President called him to Washington to fill the position of Solicitor-General. He was the first incumbent of this office, which was created by the law under which the Attorney-General's office was recognized as the Department of Justice. The high talents and extensive legal acquirements which had marked Colonel Bristow as one of the foremost lawyers of his native State soon made for him a very enviable reputation at the national capital. He resigned the office of Solicitor-General to become connected with the Southern Pacific railroad in an important and lucrative position, which he still holds.—*Baltimore American.*

A REPUBLIC VS. A MONARCHY.—[From the New York *Tribune.*]—How much better it is to live in a free and easy republic than to chafe and groan under the artificial distinctions of a bloated aristocracy. In the beautiful capital of the United States the meanest citizen can get a paving contract and become a leader of fashion. It is true that attempts are made from time to time to establish certain rules of precedence among the ladies of the court, but such definitions have no official recognition, and are never observed at the inauguration ball. No factitious importance is bestowed upon good manners or a good name. No unfair preference is shown to education. Any gentleman who has made a million by selling shoddy caps to the soldiers, or dispensing blankets, whiskey, and brass buttons to the Indian wards of the nation, may hope to be mentioned in the newspapers as "one of our most eminent citizens" (which is equivalent in the American peerage to a duke, or at least a marquis); and when we read in history of the street fights which have sometimes attended the struggles of rival embassadors for prior presentation at court, we can point with pride to the recent reception of the blue-blood Boston merchants at the White House, where General Butler elbowed the embassadors and buttonholed the President, and Senator Logan cocked his cigar in the face of Mr. John M. Forbes.

POSTAL.—William Slater is reappointed postmaster at Wytheville, Va.

C. W. Buttz, well known in Virginia, seems to be the leading lawyer engaged in the prosecution of Governor Moses, of South Carolina.

Floyd county voted down the proposition to subscribe to the Trans-Alleghany Narrow-Gauge railroad.

Down with New England Influence.

[From the Culpeper Observer.]

Before many years the people of the United States will demand a change in the Constitution, which gives each State, without reference to its size or population, two senators in Congress. New England has twelve senators, which gives her a power far beyond that to which, taking her population into consideration, she ought to be entitled. That power has rarely been exerted for good, but has been exercised in producing discord and enmity between the people of the different sections of the Union; in creating and fostering monopolies; and in passing such laws as have enabled her people to grow rich at the expense of the other sections. New York, with nearly double the population, has only one-sixth of the power in the Senate, and two hundred and odd thousand people in Rhode Island have an equal power with four millions in New York. This, it seems to us, is intensely wrong.

New York, with one-tenth of the population of the United States, has only one-thirty-seventh of the power in the Senate, whilst New England, with about one-fifteenth of the population, exercises one-sixth of the power, or about six times as much as New York—or, to put it in a different shape, one man in New England is equal to six men in New York. There is no sense in any such arrangement, and the injustice inflicted upon other sections of the Union should induce them to unite in an effort to effect its overthrow.

If the number of senators were limited to eighty, and the country divided into senatorial districts containing about five hundred thousand people each, the different sections would be represented exactly in proportion to their population. New England would lose at least half her senators, which would be all she ought really to be entitled to, and her power for mischief diminished in the same proportion. A New Englander would then, no matter what his own opinion of himself might be, be equivalent to only one New Yorker instead of six. Under the present system a descendant of those hard-headed and harder hearted fellows who came over in the May Flower, is equal to three of the descendants of those who settled at Jamestown. We believe that it would be difficult to find a Yankee who does not consider himself, in person, in manners, in understanding, and in morals, especially and particularly, as fully equal to three of the best Virginians that ever lived. The Virginians, of course, do not agree with them as a general thing, but we are afraid there are some scalawags who maintain this superiority, and who are willing to submit to any assumption a Yankee may choose to make.

The Yankees could not object to this change, because it accords with their theory of the Government, which refuses to recognize State rights, and because it would apply to the Senate that principle of the Declaration of Independence, which they pretend to admire, that all men are equal as well as free.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF NEGROES—FIRST FRUIT OF THE CIVIL-RIGHTS BILL.—*Memphis, May 31.*—From published reports of the proceedings of the decoration of Union soldiers' graves at the National Cemetery yesterday the affair was one of the most disgraceful ever witnessed, and the scenes enacted by drunken negroes were a disgrace to the occasion. There were probably not more than a dozen white persons present, and Tom Swan (colored), president of the pall-bearers, had taken charge of the ceremonies. The cemetery is situated some five miles out on the Louisville railroad. When the various colored societies arrived there they found a number of refreshment stands erected, where luncheon was offered for sale. Tom Swan detailed a portion of his crowd, armed with muskets, to break them up, which was carried out by threatening to shoot the owners; one or two of whom saved their lives by fleeing to the woods, while the crowd of negroes seized upon and appropriated to their own use all the edibles. Mr. Pope, who had a regularly licensed grocery near the gate, was next visited and made to pay twenty-five dollars for permission to sell, though he exhibited his State and Federal license. A negro woman named Goldsley was then robbed of eleven dollars. They then rushed to the grocery store of Felix Martin near by, yelling, "Let's drive the d—d rascals off." Mr. Martin and his assistant were driven into the house, pursued by the mob, indulging in the grossest obscenity and profanity. Mrs. Martin was seized by the mob, her pocket torn open, and the money taken. A guard was then placed around the house, and the remainder proceeded to the orator's stand, where Ed. Shaw, the colored wharfmaster, harangued them on civil-rights, which was loudly applauded. He was followed by General Smith, collector of port, who made an address appropriate to the occasion.

These disgraceful scenes have produced considerable excitement, and it is probable the ring-leaders will be arrested for their acts.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY ITEMS.—[From the *Gloucester Herald*, May 30th.]—A great many peas are being shipped from various parts of the county. When we last heard they were bringing $4 per barrel.

New Irish potatoes are making their appearance at private houses, and several shipments will be made next week.

Those who have taken the trouble to cultivate strawberries are enjoying an abundance. Those who have not, don't deserve such a luxury.

Mr. Ascher, of Concord, has put in the ground this Spring over a thousand dollars' worth of vegetable seed, and has every chance for a good profit on his investment.

We are informed that there is a flock of sheep in Gloucester of 170, which cost $680; that this flock will pay this year in lambs $510, and in wool $240—showing a gross profit of $750.

We have taken the trouble to inquire, and have ascertained that not one of our Gloucester farmers have as many sheep as they might reasonably keep, and that at least a third of them have none; but as to dogs, there is no counting them.

The early white wheat has a great deal of rust on the blades. So far there is no appearance of it on the stalk.

There is an almost universal appearance of improvement throughout the county, but there never was a time when money was scarcer, and the reason is a want of medium of exchange. We are poor and poorer, and will be until the currency is increased.

From what we understand, it is more than probable that the colored people of this county would, if any one would take the pains to draw up the paper for them, petition Congress to leave out the mixed-school provision of the civil-rights bill; they have sense enough to prefer their schools to a pitiful act of Congress.

NORFOLK AS A COTTON PORT.—[From the *Landmark*, 2d.]—The total net receipts of cotton since September 1, 1873, and up to date, foot up for the principal ports as follows:

New Orleans	1,158,532 bales.
Savannah	623,638 bales.
Norfolk	443,932 bales.
Charleston	417,531 bales.
Galveston	360,611 bales.
Mobile	292,629 bales.

Beyond this point it is not necessary to protract our statement. It shows Norfolk a good third on the list, and, with our rapidly increasing facilities for direct shipments, it requires very little warmth of imagination to realize the coming of the day for which our great Maury worked and hoped with such noble enthusiasm during his well-spent life.

SAMUEL JAUDON DEAD.—Samuel Jaudon died yesterday at the advanced age of eighty years. In 1832 he became the cashier of the United States Bank, and under his management that institution reached that point of prosperity and influence which excited the apprehension of President Jackson, who by an unexpected exercise of the prerogative of his office directed the removal of the national deposits. Mr. Jaudon at that time had allied himself both by ties of friendship and politics with Daniel Webster. Mr. Jaudon established another institution, known as the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, and so great was his prestige that his name as its cashier secured the confidence of the merchants of this country.—*New York Tribune.*

The University—The Institute—The Deaf and Dumb Asylums—The Insane Asylums, &c.

[From the Staunton Spectator.]

THE CIVIL-RIGHTS BILL.—The passage of this bill by the Senate of the United States, and its probable passage by the House of Representatives, is well calculated to awaken serious thoughts in the minds of all reflecting men.

We regard it as the crowning act of wrong and oppression to the South. It adds wanton insult to serious injury. We are not without hope, however, that the President will veto it, for we cannot divest ourselves of the belief that it is an artful attempt by his secret enemies to place him in an embarrassing position. Rumor states that the President is not favorable to the bill. This fact is known to some of the senators, who, while they profess to be friends of the President, are secretly opposed to him, and would be glad of a chance to get rid of him. It is altogether probable, therefore, that this measure is to be forced on the President to compel him either to do violence to his own feelings and convictions by signing it, or to alienate the extremists of his party from him by vetoing it. We trust, however, that the President has the nerve to meet the emergency, and we believe that by withholding his sanction from the bill he will gain more friends in the South than he will lose in the North.

The passage of this bill will at once put an end to the system of public schools in Virginia, and will, for a time at least, prostrate some of our literary and charitable institutions. The University and Military Institute will probably be suspended, and the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind arrested in its beneficent career. Possibly our asylums for the insane may also be put in jeopardy. But as there is an asylum for the colored insane already established by our State it is to be hoped these great charities may escape the attempt at an intermixture of races.

How it will be with hotels and watering-places, it is impossible to say.

If it had been the purpose of Congress to arrest the growing feeling of kindliness and sympathy between the races, and to substitute enmity and ill-will, they could not have devised a more effectual way of doing it. We look to the practical workings of the law with gloomy foreboding.

Should the law pass, the University and Military Institute ought to be closed, for any attempt at forced association of the two races would inevitably lead to violence and bloodshed.

The only way in which these institutions can be saved will be by selling them out to private parties, who will be willing to buy them and convert them into private corporations, in no way dependent on the treasury of the State for support.

We suppose, for example, it would not be difficult to find a company of 100 men who would buy the University or the Military Institute, for, say, $100,000, payable in State bonds, and then convey it to trustees to be conducted as a private corporation, independently of State patronage. It is true the annual appropriations from the treasury would fail, but an endowment might be raised from the Alumni, which would compensate for the withdrawal of the annuity.

Something of the same kind may be done in regard to the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, though we are not so hopeful in regard to that.

We are satisfied that in every aspect the passage of this bill will prove disastrous to the negro race. All means of education will be withdrawn from them, and the alienation and bad feeling engendered by this attempt at coerced association will prove detrimental to all their material interests. White men will be banded together by closer relations in all business matters, and the negroes will be "severely left alone" to work out their own destiny.

We still hope we may be spared this last infliction of diabolical malignity. We trust in a returning sense of reason among the northern people, and we count with considerable confidence on the good sense and firmness of the President, and that he will, at least by withholding his assent to the bill, remit the question for popular adjudication at the fall elections.

HOTEL RIGHTS AND CIVIL-RIGHTS—CONVENTION OF LANDLORDS.—*Macon, May 28, 1874.*—In the event of the civil-rights bill now pending before the House of Representatives becomes a law, the hotel-keepers of Macon propose to call a convention of the landlords of the State, to meet here at an early day, to take such action as will protect them in the rights of their property. When we look into the provisions of this proposed law it will at once be seen that no class of persons will be more seriously, if not more ruinously, affected than the keepers of our hotels, inns, and boarding-houses. It will at once be granted that negroes cannot be admitted upon terms of equality to their houses; that if they are no white people will go there, for there is scarcely a white man or white woman in the United States to-day who would willingly sit at the same table with an African, and certainly none who would sleep in the same bed and wash out of the same bowl. The vital point with them, therefore, is to devise some scheme to evade the law. They entertain no doubt about negroes making many persistent efforts to gain admission, not that they really care to do so, but with the hope that they will be refused, and give them a chance of raising the five hundred dollars out of the proprietor, as stipulated by the provisions of this, the most internal bill ever enacted since the birth of the devil. In this proposed convention a protective union might be formed and a common fund pledged, with which to fight the law in every way and in every form which can be devised. They can also frame a petition to the Legislature to so change the license law that a hotel will no longer be known as such, but transformed into a private residence, into private infirmaries, into private hospitals, into anything which will defeat the devilish machinations of the Radical party to destroy the value of their property. They are obliged to either successfully resist it or close their doors, and in order to do this effectually they had better get together and fall upon one plan of action. Any one almost knows the years of toil and trouble and the immense outlay of money it takes to found a first-class popular hotel. Hundreds of men break at the business where one is successful.—*Correspondence Chronicle and Sentinel.*

The decided hostility which the *Post* manifests towards the civil-rights bill is a pretty clear and conclusive indication that Mr. Schurz would not have voted to carry on the work begun by Mr. Sumner if his health had permitted him to be in the Senate when the final vote was taken. The fact is that any Missouri senator who undertakes to carry out the views of Massachusetts in his official conduct will soon find himself at outs with his own constituents.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

DON'T WRITE THEIR NAMES CORRECTLY.—There are evidently two young ladies in Washington who have not yet taken their degrees. In Nellie Grant's list of bridesmaids we see the names of Sallie Frelinghuysen, Minnie Sherman, Fannie Drexel, Bessie Conkling, Lizzie Porter, Madgie Dent, Anna Barnes, and Edith Fish. Why Anna Barnes is not Annie Barnes, and Edith Fish not Dithie Fish is something difficult to understand, unless the mystery lies in a typographical blunder. A young lady who writes her name Anna instead of Annie is a curiosity indeed in these days of ie's.—*Norristown Herald.*

MARRIAGES.

Married, on Wednesday, May 27th, in Prince Edward county, by the Rev. Thomas Wharey, Mr. LUCIUS M. PETTUS, of Lunenburg, and Miss JENNIE E. SCOTT, daughter of Mr. Samuel J. Scott. *

DEATHS.

Died, at his residence, in this city, on Monday evening, JAMES S. FREELAND, Esq., in the twenty-sixth year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances and those of his mother, Mrs. John Freeland, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at 5 o'clock THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON from the residence of his aunt, Mrs. James Scott, No. 5 Fifth street. *

Died, at her residence, St. Julien, on the morning of May 30, 1874, Mrs. GABRIELLA BROCKENBROUGH BROOKE, relict of the late Francis E. Brooke, and youngest daughter of the late Colonel John Ambler, once of Jamestown, Va., but a resident for thirty-six years of the city of Richmond.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ LOOK AT THE FULL-WIDTH LINEN SHEETING at 75c. per yard;
DOYLIES at 50, 60, and 75c. per dozen;
Pure LINEN DAMASK, for table-cloths, at 50c. per yard;
Excellent COTTON DIAPER at $1.25 for a piece of ten yards.
Goods must be sold. So say
LEVY BROTHERS.
Look at our PARASOLS. je 3

☞ LOOK AT THE JET, STEEL, PEARL, and NICKEL SLIDES and BUCKLES;
BUGLE GIMPS and FRINGES;
PEARL, STEEL, JET, SILK, and NICKEL BUTTONS;
RUBBER SKIRT-PROTECTORS;
RUBBER DRESS-SHIELDS;
KNITTING and EMBROIDERY COTTON;
STAMPED BANDS;
YOKES,
HATS,
HOODS,
MATS, &c., at
je 3 LEVY BROTHERS.

☞ EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS in silks—further reductions:
HANDSOME STRIPED SILKS at 75c. per yard worth $1;
STRIPED SILKS at 85c. worth $1.10;
STRIPED SILKS at $1 worth $1.25;
SILVER GRAY SILK reduced to $1.35 per yard.
We are determined to reduce our stock of silks, so will offer greater bargains than ever.
LEVY BROTHERS.
Look at our PARASOLS.

☞ RIBBONS! RIBBONS! RIBBONS!
The great sale continued. Thousands of yards yet to be sacrificed. Now is the time for the best bargains ever offered at
LEVY BROTHERS'.
Look at our PARASOLS.

☞ GREAT REDUCTIONS.
The best PACIFIC PERCALES reduced to 20c. per yard;
LANCASTER CAMBRICS reduced to 12½c. per yard;
FAST-COLORED LAWNS at 12½c. per yard;
BLACK GROUND GRENADINES, with COLORED SILK STRIPES, at 12½c. per yard, worth 30c.;
IRON GRENADINES at 25, 50, 60, 75c., and $1 per yard;
IRON GRENADINE, two yards wide, at $2 50 per yard, worth $3.50, at
LEVY BROTHERS'.
Look at our PARASOLS. je 3

☞ THE CITIZENS'
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEWARK, N. J.
STATEMENT.
DECEMBER 31, 1873.
ASSETS.

First bonds and mortgages	$187,036 50
County and other bonds	14,800 00
Cash in banks	62,640 56
Call loans, secured by collaterals	93,000 00
Interest due and accrued	5,897 23
Premiums in due course of collection	30,080 30
	$393,454 59

LIABILITIES.

Unadjusted losses and expenses	$ 22,829 69
Capital stock	200,000 00
Surplus	170,624 90
	$393,454 59

THOMAS M. ALFRIEND & SON,
General Agents for Virginia,
No. 1 north Tenth street, Richmond, Va.
je 2-1w

☞ IMPORTANT TO THE SENSITIVE.—Persons with active brains and of a delicate organization should never be subjected to violent purgation or any other treatment calculated to prostrate them. Leeching, cupping, starving, and lutestinal rasping are of doubtful expediency in any case, but they are almost certain death to the sensitive and fragile. What such persons need is stimulation, and the very best invigorant they can take is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. To give depleting medicines to the nervous, the debilitated, the infirm, the emaciated, the desponding, is like firing broadsides into a sinking ship. Thousands of dyspeptics are killed every year by medicines that sap the physical and constitutional stamina, which, if reinforced by that powerful vegetable tonic, would soon prove an overmatch for the disease. It is true that the bowels require to be relieved and regulated, and the liver controlled, as well as the stomach to be toned and the system strengthened, and let it be borne in mind that the Bitters accomplish these objects gently and surely.
[my 28-eod&w1w]

☞ MALTHOPTONIQUE.
We have just received another and full supply of BURTON'S ENGLISH EXTRACT of MALT and HOPS, which has been so favorably prescribed by our best physicians as a tonic in general debility, wakefulness, nervousness, &c.
MEADE & BAKER,
Dispensing Pharmacists,
ap 11 919 Main street.

DENTISTRY.

REMOVAL—DENTAL NOTICE.
DR. W. LEIGH BURTON, DENTIST, has removed to his new office, No. 834 MAIN STREET, two doors above Ninth street, and nearly opposite the site of the Spotswood Hotel.
je 3-2w*

DR. JOSEPH WOODWARD, D. D. S. and M. DENTIST, has removed his office to his residence, No. 809 Grace street, third door from St. Paul's church. The many improvements in and adjuncts to dental science, with an experience of twenty-three years in careful extracting, treating the natural teeth, and in every variety of artificial work, should be sufficient guarantees of success. fe 28-eod3m

CHARLES A. MERCER, D. D. S.,
PRACTITIONER OF DENTISTRY
in all its branches. Satisfaction guaranteed, and charges moderate.
Office, 902, north side of Broad street, second door from Ninth. ap 8-W&S3m

DR. GEORGE B. STEEL,
DENTIST,
No. 723 MAIN STREET,
RICHMOND, VA.
[ap 27-eod3m]

DR. WOOD'S DENTAL ROOMS.
Finding it necessary to have assistance in my practice I have associated with me
L. M. COWARDIN, D. D. S.
With Morrison's "BUR ENGINE" I am prepared to operate upon the natural teeth with LESS PAIN AND FATIGUE to the patient, and also with greater rapidity and thoroughness than is possible to be obtained by any other method.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS
always on hand for the painless extraction of teeth. JUD. B. WOOD, D. D. S.
Office: Ninth street, two doors from Main.
ap 15-eod3m

JOHN MAHONY,
DENTIST
(formerly of Wayt & Mahony).
Office, 625 Main street, between Sixth and Seventh
[oc 1-eod]

MULES, HORSES, &c.

HORSES.
Just arrived at our stables a fresh supply of
FIRST-CLASS HORSES.
je 1 TURNER & CO.

GENTLEMEN'S WEARING APPAREL CLEANED in the very best style; Ladies' Dresses, &c., restored to their original color, cleaned or dyed, with neatness and dispatch; Kid Gloves cleaned and Feathers dyed at
MCKENNEY'S STEAM DYE-WORKS,
ap 3-3m Marshall street near Fifth.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NOTICE.—Parties wishing to leave or send their families to the country during the summer, can get GOOD BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY in the town of Gordonsville, Va. The house is well ventilated, and situated off from business part of the town in a fine shady grove; large grass yard, and only a few hundred feet from four churches. Several trains run daily to and from this point in several directions. Address Box 32, Gordonsville, Va. je 3-2t*

MOUNTAIN-TOP HOUSE.
This quiet SUMMER RESORT, one and a half miles from AFTON DEPOT, Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, will be open for visitors about the 15TH JUNE.
Fine FREESTONE and CHALYBEATE SPRINGS near the house.
Passengers and baggage conveyed from Afton at moderate charges.
Board per month, $35; board per week, $10; board per day, $2. Children under twelve and servants half price. Fractional time charged as per day.
Address the subscriber at Staunton, Va., until June 15th; after that time, Afton depot, Chesapeake and Ohio railroad.
WILLIAM H. WADDELL.
Je 2-5t*

SWEET SPRINGS,
MONROE COUNTY, W. VA.
This delightful summer resort will be open for the reception of guests
ON THE 15TH OF JUNE.
Charges: $3 per day; $75 per month; for two or more months at the rate of $60 per month of thirty days. Children under ten and colored servants half-rates.
For elegance of appointments and comfortable accommodations this establishment is unsurpassed. Telegraph office in the hotel. Excursion tickets, good for the season, at greatly reduced rates, to be had from Chesapeake and Ohio railroad.
Parties or families desirous of taking rooms for the season, or for further information, will please address A. B. MILLER,
my 30-1m Superintendent.

A DELIGHTFUL
SUMMER RESORT.
PERRY HOUSE, AT KANAWHA FALLS,
BY
PEYTON BROTHERS.
This delightful resort is situated on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, about 200 miles west of Staunton, immediately at the Great Kanawha Falls. It is the dining-house for passengers on the express train each way, and presents attractions and advantages unsurpassed in the mountains of Virginia. In view are the grandly picturesque Falls of the Kanawha, surrounded by scenery the most romantic, giving to the place a face of beauty to be nowhere else found
Beneath the Falls may be found the finest fishing—Bass, Suckers, Cat, Pike, Buffalo Sturgeon, and Salmon abounding.
The mountains abound in all kinds of GAME, and ample facilities are offered for BATHING and BOATING.
THE HOTEL BUILDINGS
are new and are being handsomely refitted and refurnished. A large addition is being constructed, and will be completed by the 1st of July, embracing in the improvements first-class Billiard-Rooms and a Ten-Pin Alley.
Take the Kanawha Falls Hotel, with all its surroundings and the variety of its attractions, there is not a place on the continent where the seekers of pleasure and health can be more munificently accommodated.
Excursion tickets may be had at Charlottesville, Staunton, and White Sulphur Springs, good for seven days, at two cents per mile. my 28-1w

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS, VA.
This celebrated watering-place will be opened on the 1ST OF JUNE.
Charges to July 1: Monthly, $2 per day; weekly, $2.50 per day.
July and August: Monthly, $2.50 per day; weekly, $3 per day.
Descriptive pamphlet to be had at PURCELL, LADD & CO.'S., agents for the sale of the water and mass. JAMES A. FRAZIER,
my 19-eod2m Proprietor.

THE HOT SPRINGS,
BATH COUNTY, VA.
This famous WATER-CURE ESTABLISHMENT is now open for the reception of visitors. It has been greatly enlarged and improved since last season, and arranged to afford the highest degree of comfort to invalids and also for the entertainment of pleasure seekers. In addition to its unrivalled baths for the cure of rheumatism, gout, liver disease, &c., &c., are to be found a variety of drinking waters, including a very superior alum and iron water.
This famous resort is so well known to the public that further description is unnecessary.
Professor J. L. CABELL, M. D., of the University of Virginia, is resident physician.
For pamphlets and circulars address
S. C. TARDY & CO.,
Richmond, Va., or
J. A. AUGUST, Manager Hot Springs, Bath county, Va. my 12-eod2m

STRIBLING SPRINGS, VIRGINIA,
THIRTEEN MILES FROM STAUNTON,
will be open on the 1ST OF JUNE.
Applications for families by the season solicited.
CHESLEY KINNEY,
my 21-eod10t* Proprietor.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,
WEST VIRGINIA,
famous for its ALTERATIVE WATERS and fashionable patronage, will be opened on the
FIFTEENTH OF MAY.
CHARGES TO JULY 1ST:
Monthly.....$2 00 per day.
Weekly..... 2 50 per day.
FOR THE MONTHS OF JULY AND AUGUST:
Monthly.....$2 85 per day.
Weekly..... 3 00 per day.
Descriptive pamphlets at the drug store of Purcell, Ladd & Co.
my 2-eod2m GEORGE L. PEYTON & CO.

SWEET CHALYBEATE SPRINGS,
ALLEGHANY COUNTY, VA.,
WILL OPEN JUNE 1ST.
Charges for the months of June and September:
By the month.....$1 50 per day.
By the week..... 2 00 per day.
For July and August:
Monthly.....$2 00 per day.
Weekly..... 2 50 per day.
With parties or families wishing to engage rooms for the season satisfactory terms will be made.
GEORGE L. PEYTON & CO., Proprietors.
COLONEL CHARLES S. PEYTON,
my 2-eod2m Manager.

CAPON SPRINGS AND BATHS,
WEST VIRGINIA,
OPEN JUNE 1.
These are
ALKALINE-CARBONATED WATERS,
containing also
IODINE AND SALTS OF LYTHIA.
The diseases in which they have proven of notable efficacy are:
1. Of the Kidneys and Bladder;
2. Rheumatism and Gout;
3. Acid Dyspepsia;
4. Some Diseases of the Skin; and wonderfully restorative to the female constitution when enfeebled or prostrated by special maladies.
For proof whereof see
MEDICAL TESTIMONY IN OUR PAMPHLET.
There is no finer summer climate in America; the
BATHING IS SUPERB!
Also, very fine Sulphur and Iron Springs at hand.
Rooms spacious and airy—accommodations superior.
BOARD: $15 and $18 per week; $45 to $60 per month—as stated fully in pamphlet, with all other particulars. Apply to
FRAZIER & SALE, Proprietors.
We have permission of Dr. HUNTER MCGUIRE, of Richmond, to refer inquirers to him touching the medicinal virtues of these Springs and Baths.
my 26-M,W,&F-6t

THE LAWN HOTEL, situated in Bowling Green, Caroline county, Va., will be opened on the 10th of June next for the accommodation of a few (say fifteen or twenty) BOARDERS for the summer months. The village of Bowling Green is unsurpassed for healthfulness of climate, pure water, &c., and is supplied with the northern and southern mails daily; is situated 2½ miles from Milford station, on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad. References given and required. For terms, &c., apply to the subscriber, Bowling Green, Va.
my 29-eod1w J. S. DAVIS, Proprietor.

PLEASANT ACCOMMODATION can be furnished to persons wishing to obtain BOARD IN THE COUNTRY during the summer months. For information as to location, terms, &c., apply to
Buckner's post-office, Louisa county, Va.
Distance from Richmond, 2½ hours' ride on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad. my 6-W&S8t

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

ANOTHER PANIC AT SMITH'S BOOK-STORE, 211 EAST BROAD STREET.—Beautiful ROSE-TINTED INITIAL PAPER, five boxes for $1; LEGAL FOLD INITIAL very cheap; PLAIN NOTE, 10c. per quire; large supply ENVELOPES. Just received, and for sale cheap at
my 30-3t* SMITH'S, 211 Broad street.

THE MOST VALUABLE
LEGAL PUBLICATION OF THE TIMES.
THE UNITED STATES DIGEST