

As to Salaries.

The president of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railroad gets a salary of twenty-five thousand dollars a year—a very good sum for these hard times; particularly good for the president of a company that is not paying the interest on its debt, four millions of which bears no interest at all. A very good salary for a company that is, besides, not paying its debt nor filling any of its great promises. It was going to build up the Virginia cities—make great towns grow where small ones stand, and enrich Virginia beyond all computation. It certainly distinguishes the great corporation for one great thing, and that is: a great salary.

Some months since it was determined that the company could not pay all the salaries in cash, and that all office-holders must put up with twenty per cent. of their salaries in certificates of debt. General Manox most commendably took his place on the roll of office-holders, and took also his twenty per cent. in said certificates. Amazing! To take five thousand out of twenty-five thousand in scrip, while your fellow of a thousand only sacrifices two hundred.

What wonderful ability it must be that deserves twenty-five thousand dollars per annum in a period of general prostration and poverty! Is it that the ability is immensely beyond the achievements of the management? So great a load should crown a powerful body. But instead we have a head of gold and feet of clay!

Why, General Manox's salary is twice that of all the heads of departments of the State Government. Governor Keyser, \$5,000; First Auditor, Mr. Taylor, \$3,000; Second Auditor, General Rogers, \$2,000; Treasurer, Mr. Hester, \$1,000—\$2,000, \$12,000—which covers not half of the salary of one railroad president—the president of a railroad which is not paying the interest on its debt, and which denies to the principal city in the State of Virginia the ordinary express facilities, by which we might reasonably conjecture one-tenth of the commerce of the country is conducted.

When we look at the facts, we wonder how they ever came to be facts at all. Is it not strange? What sort of madness was it that led the stockholders of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio to give so much money to one man and so little to others? How came it that a set of directors could be found to consent to such lavish disbursement of money from impoverished coffers?

We do not wonder at the winter residence in Richmond—the costly game on the chess-board played over the sea—on—the wet grounds, &c., &c., &c.; including a vast deal to be remembered, and possibly some day to be commented upon.

Certainly the President of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio is a fortunate man in times when it is just as much as other people can do to make "buckle and tongue meet," that he should receive in one year what in our boyhood would have been considered a handsome fortune—a salary unprecedented south of the Potomac—a salary as great as that of the President of the United States until very recently—and all this salary for superintending four hundred miles of a railway which is not paying the interest on its debt.

We have tried to think that the State in which such a salary is paid is rich; but we have signally failed. Her condition is not at all improving. Her people are poor and her State treasury empty. The leading organ of General Manox says the people can pay no more, and it damns anybody who says they can. And yet, we suppose, it will as readily damn anybody who says \$25,000 is a large salary to pay a railroad president. We regret all this very much, but are compelled to say that "his true, his pity; pity 'tis, 'tis true."

We are not surprised that the "Whig" has grown tired of hearing the name "Manox" a repeating it so many hundred times. But it must be patient. The people of Richmond must be vindicated—they must have express facilities. General Manox must give them such as other people have until he can give them something better. Until then the name must ring along the valleys and mountains incessantly.

The House Committee on War Claims Friday again took up the case of the Southern Methodist Publishing-House, and further postponed it until the next meeting of the committee, which simply means that it will not be reported at this session. Mr. Lawrence, the chairman of the committee, has steadily opposed it, and has thrown all impediments in its way. His latest effort in this direction has been the production of a pamphlet published in the aforesaid publishing-house, in which it was attempted to be proven that the Confederacy was predicted in the Bible. It is upon such flimsy arguments as this that the proof is adduced of the disloyalty of the publishing-house.—Baltimore Sun.

A new railroad arrangement will, it is expected, be put in operation in a few days, by which the Virginia Midland railroad trains will run direct from Lynchburg to Baltimore; from Lynchburg to Alexandria via the Midland road, then by the Alexandria and Washington, and Baltimore and Potomac to Washington Station, then by the East Alexandria branch of the Baltimore and Ohio to Blandburg, and then by the Washington branch to Baltimore.—Baltimore Sun.

Commencement Exercises of Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

SKETCH OF THE INSTITUTION—LARGE CROWD—EXAMINATIONS—ADDRESS, ETC.

Old Point Comfort, June 11, 1874. Rising at 5 this morning, a walk on the beach, a salt bath, and a good breakfast prepared me for the trip to Hampton and the exercises of the day.

At 9 o'clock a large party of us take the pleasant little steamer Myrtle, and have a short but most delightful trip to the wharf of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, our party being under the guidance of General C. S. Armstrong, the principal of the institution, who shows us every courtesy and gives us every facility for seeing the school and appreciating its workings.

As many of our people are ignorant of the origin, history, condition, and prospects of this school, it may be well to give a brief sketch of the institution.

The American Missionary Association, which was engaged during and just after the war in providing for the freedmen around Fort Monroe, determined in 1866 to establish a Normal school at Hampton, and inaugurated its work in April, 1868.

The funds to purchase the farm of 123 acres, erect the necessary buildings, and support the school, came from private contributions, and the efforts of the institution were under the control of a board of trustees appointed by the American Missionary Association. In 1872 the Virginia Legislature donated to the institution 100,000 acres of the public land scrip, which realized when sold \$35,000.

One-tenth of this amount was expended in seventy acres more of land, so that the farm now contains 190 acres of land. Since the appropriation of the land to the school, it has been under the control of the Board of Trustees, which is composed of the Governor of Virginia, the Attorney-General of the State, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the president of the Virginia Agricultural Society (who are ex-officio members of the board), and five other members who are appointed for a term of four years, and these exercise the control of the institution in connection with the Board of Trustees.

The school has numbered during the past session two hundred and twenty-six students (male and female), a large part of whom are boarders. The buildings of the school have consisted of a large school building, called the "Academy," which is now being adapted for the purpose; quarters and boarding-houses for the students; a very neat chapel; an excellent farm-managers' house; residences for the teachers, &c. But the accommodations have been so inadequate that many of the students have been quartered in tents. This has necessitated the erection of large tents, and the untiring efforts have been made which have culminated in the erection of "Virginia Hall," which was dedicated today.

This splendid building is of red brick, the color relieved by lines and capings of black. It measures 130 feet in front by 100 feet in width, and contains a chapel capable of seating 400, an industrial room for the manufacture of clothing and for instruction in sewing in all its branches, a dining-room able to accommodate 275 boarders, a large laundry and kitchen, besides quarters for twelve teachers and sleeping quarters for 12 girls. The interior finish is largely of Virginia pine, and the establishment has all of the modern improvements of steam, and best machinery in the kitchen, the laundry, the printing office, the grinding of meal, sawing of wood, &c.

Ten thousand dollars of the sum necessary to complete the building were realized by the efforts of the students, who were assigned one day in each week for labor on the farm. All the boys also work every Saturday for half or the whole of the day, so that each student works from a day and a half to two days a week, and is allowed for his work from five to ten cents an hour, or from seventy to one hundred cents to two dollars a week, according to his ability.

A large part of the farm is devoted to "crinkles," and between twenty and thirty gallons of milk are daily produced. Blooded stock has been introduced, and many improvements have been made, and yet the affairs of the farm have been so well managed that the students have paid all of its expenses, but had remaining in the treasury at the close of the present fiscal year over eight hundred dollars.

The printing office of the Institute turns off an ill-treated monthly paper—the "Southern Workman"—and does general job work, which includes the printing of the "Girl's Industrial School," teaches its members to cut and fit garments, to sew, &c., and to cook and do general house-work. The institution seems to have been very admirably managed by General Armstrong and his co-workers.

But it is time for me to speak of THE EXAMINATIONS which were held this morning in the different recitation-rooms in the presence of a large number of the friends of the school. The classes were examined in reading, book-keeping, philosophy, grammar, arithmetic, history, geography, and algebra. It is, of course, difficult to judge of the thoroughness of pupils in a public examination of this sort, but they really seemed to be very prompt and accurate in their answers, and that they had been exceedingly well taught.

At 1:30 the commencement exercises proper began. The old negro songs and hymns by the pupils were very fine indeed, and it is not surprising that their concert excited such interest all through the North. The music by the band of the National Soldiers' Home was very sweet, and the pieces with which the choir interspersed the exercises were rendered in a most artistic manner. Then came in order the following rhetorical exercises by the students: Salutatory, by George J. Davis; Recitation, "Maid Muller," by Millie Calloway; Oration, by Ackred E. White; Essay, "Work," by Mary L. Martin; Solecism, by M. M. Mendenhall; Recitation, "Bernardo del Carpio," by Jennie Ivy; Essay, "Temperance," by Grace McLean; Select Reading, "The Vagabonds," by William T. Greenhow; Valedictory, "Africa as a Field for Christian Labor," by George E. Stevens.

As the property of the two races is intimately blended, they should seek mutual good will and cooperation for the good of the community. Ormiston, of New York, was next called out. He cordially congratulated the friends on the realization of their hopes in this institution, and especially in the near completion of this splendid building, which had repeated the old fable of Orpheus, for sweet voices had charmed brick and mortar into these splendid halls, and more than singers, they had sung towards the temple. He took this building as a type of the education to be furnished, and proceeded to make an admirable address on physical, intellectual, and moral education, which he thinks are here combined in their due proportion. He insisted that the object is not to cram, but to develop, discipline, and cultivate their powers of teaching and meet their responsibilities to God, and send them out to be a blessing to the world.

He expressed his great satisfaction at the thoroughness exhibited by the pupils in the examinations, and closed with some excellent practical advice. He was loudly applauded as he took his seat.

Rev. Dr. George D. Armstrong, of Norfolk, was next called out. He introduced his remarks by relating an incident of how he had once parted with a friend going in an opposite direction from the one he had been traveling, and, becoming lost, he had wandered for some time, and after a while was surprised to meet his friend again. They met on the top of the mountain, so he came here today to meet the men of the top of the mountain in this great work, and we're beginning to see each other eye to eye. Standing here as one whose whole sympathies are southern, he could yet say from his heart that he approves of the work in which this institute is engaged, and he trusts that it is composed of the best of the South, and that the best of the South were meeting on the top of the mountain in this great work, and we're beginning to see each other eye to eye.

He expressed himself as highly gratified with the examinations to-day, which he had watched with the greatest interest. He had had especially to do with the general display in the dress of the pupils and in the general propriety of their behavior.

He expressed, in conclusion, his best wishes for the success of the students, and told them to call on him freely for recommendations in situations as teachers. He was loudly applauded.

Rev. Dr. Dyer, of New York, being called out, said he had come here with some misgivings as to this enterprise, but that these had been vanquished by what he had seen and heard. He would henceforth do what he could for the Institute.

Senator Edgar Allan, of Farmville, was next called out, and made a characteristic speech, in which he spoke of it as auspicious in the hopes of the future of this institution that Dr. Armstrong, as a representative southerner, had come to "shake hands across the bloody chasm," and to meet on the mountain-top the friends of this great enterprise.

He attempted to make some legislative capital out of the failure of the Legislature of Virginia to make an appropriation last year for this Institute while doing so for the University of Virginia and the Virginia Military Institute. He told them some anecdotes, and was loudly applauded.

General Howard next introduced General O. Howard as the best single friend the Institute had ever had.

General Howard proposed to speak on two points: 1. Love. 2. Money. He wanted all to meet on the mountain-top of love—a love confined to no country, or condition, or race. All who are well managed by the love of money and work, that they may never lack money. He was received with great enthusiasm.

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Dr. Ruffner's address was listened to with deep attention, and elicited frequent applause, although some of his sentiments were not in accordance with those of many of his auditors.

Rev. Edward Byden (a very black man, who is a native of Cuba, but has been living for years in Liberia, and is a Missionary to the Mohammedans, and whom Mr. Ruffner alluded to as "unquestionably the most learned man of his race," was next called out, and made an able and every way excellent address. He gave an exceedingly interesting account of things in Africa, in the course of which he took occasion to say that the slaves who had been brought to this country were slaves in Africa, and were in point of intellect and moral and physical endowments far above those of the negroes who had been brought here by the slave trade.

He said that they are now fighting the battle of civil rights in Liberia—that by an old law a white man is not allowed to vote, hold office, or own lands—and that a proposition to so change the law had been introduced into the Legislature, and that he had been very successful in opposing it. Yet he fully endorsed Dr. Ruffner's view, and believed in the separate education of the races. He went further, and thought that the negro ought to go back to Africa. And he believed that just in proportion as you emancipate the negro, and free him from the interest of his race, that he will go back and seek to build up there a negro nationality. He was glad to learn that they teach logic in this Institute; for logic—the stern "logic of event"—will force them to go back to develop the land of their forefathers. This speech was chaste and seemed to make a very profound impression. He was very loudly applauded.

A few words of appropriate thanks by General Armstrong, a statement of the financial condition of the Institute by Rev. Dr. Thomas K. Fessenden, the financial secretary, and religious exercises conducted by Rev. Dr. Byden, closed the day's programme.

By special invitation your correspondent was present last evening at the rehearsal of a French and Italian play by the pupils of Madame Schmitt's class in modern languages. The French play "La Vieille Cousine"; or, "We must not Judge a Tree by its Bark," was excellently played with the following cast of characters: Madame Langlois, Miss E. James; Eugénie, Miss F. Miller; Caroline, Miss J. A. Rountree; Ursule, Miss Mary Harris; Lell Duroc, Miss Mary B. Campbell. The young ladies were beautifully costumed, and were particularly happy in their animated performance of some of the scenes. The whole play was well acted, and the different characters well sustained throughout. The pronunciation of the young ladies was well understood, and they were particularly familiar with the language had little or no difficulty in understanding them.

In the German play of "One Must Marry," the part of the old aunt who insists on her nephews, two very diligent and model students, marrying, but to which they are very much opposed, was well sustained by Miss E. James, of Norfolk.

The student costume and much mustered characters of Jacob and William were admirably rendered by Misses M. Edie Pope and L. W. Hutcheson, of Texas.

The character of the niece was very admirably acted by Miss Lillie L. Alford, of Texas. The courtship scene between William and the niece was successful.

The fearlessness with which these young ladies tackled the septipled words of the German tongue, and the ease with which they overcame them, showed remarkable progress in the acquirement of the language, and we were much astonished when informed that they had been studying the language only one year. This fact, in our opinion, is the highest testimonial to the ability and success of their instructors.

Between the plays that exquisite song "Old Folks at Home" was sung as it can only be sung by Miss Calloway, one of the ladies of the National Soldiers' Home.

The entertainment on this occasion did not form part of the regular commencement exercises, which do not begin until next week, but was gotten up by Madame Schmitt to exhibit to some extent the progress which her pupils had made during the year.

The Cincinnati Gazette says that artificial ice is now sold in New Orleans at half a cent a pound less than is charged for the natural substance in that city.

Even the young ladies are playing baseball in Hartford, Ct., and the Times is waiting to hear from the match between the Protestant Episcopal Club and the Baptist nine.

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SPECIAL NOTICES. GOODS FOR THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES: WHITE TABLET, VICTORIA AND BISHOP LAWN, ORGANDY AND SWISS MUSLIN, PLAIN AND FANCY SASH RIBBONS, as unusually low prices; GROS GRAIN and WATERED RIBBONS at extraordinary bargains; FLOWS and STOCKINGS in great variety; GAVES, FAN-CHAINS, and ORNAMENTS; COLGATES LAVENDER WATER reduced to 70c per bottle. Je 13

ANOTHER LOT OF WHITE AND RED CHECK RATTING; OILCLOTHS, RUGS, DOOR-MATS; NOTTINGHAM LACES for curtains; WINDOW-SHADES and FICTURES at 1017 and 1019 Main Street, Richmond, Va. Je 13

SWISS MUSLIN RUFFLES, WITH Valenciennes edge, at 10c. piece or \$1 per dozen, worth 25c; each; RUFFS and RUFFLES in great variety at very great bargains; SNOWDROE TRIMMING at 50c. a piece, worth \$1; CROCHET EDGING at 15c. for a piece of twelve yards, worth 5c. per yard; REAL THREAD BOBBIN EDGE at 50c. for a piece of eighteen yards, worth 60c. per yard; PIQUE TRIMMINGS at 25c., worth 50 and 70c. a piece; A large stock of BELTS of the latest styles, at LEVY BROTHERS. We will close our store at 7 o'clock P. M. So oblige us by making your purchases before that time. Je 13

THE BEST PRINTED PERCALES reduced to 10c. per yard; LAMBERT PRINTED CAMBRICS reduced to 12c. per yard; FAST-COLORED LAWNS reduced to 12c. per yard; BLACK-GROWN GRENADINE, with colored silk stripes, at 12c. and 16c. worth 25 and 30c. per yard; STRIPED and PLAIN MIXED WASH-POPLINS at 15c. per yard worth 25c.; BLACK ALPACAS from 25c. up to the finest manufacture; BLACK SILKS in all qualities very cheap at LEVY BROTHERS. We close our store every evening at 7 o'clock. Take due notice thereof and govern yourselves accordingly. Je 13

PILLOW AND SHEET SHAMS at \$2.75, \$4.50, \$5, \$5.50, and \$9.50 per set. Also, STAMPED PILLOW and SHEET SHAMS, at LEVY BROTHERS. COLGATES LAVENDER WATER reduced to 70c. per bottle. Je 13

LINEN AFGHANS (or Carriage-Dusters) can now be had at LEVY BROTHERS. COLGATES VIOLET WATER reduced to 85c. per bottle. Je 13

BLUE, BROWN, GREEN and DRAB VEILS for veils at 25c. per yard worth 40c.; BLUE SILK HERNANT for veils at 50c. per yard extra large; BLACK CREPE VEILS, from the smallest to the extra large size; BALBRIGGAN LIME and SOCKS in all qualities; Summer UNDER-GARMENTS for men, women, and children, at LEVY BROTHERS. Our store will be closed at 7. We open at 6 o'clock A. M. Je 13

GILT AND SILVERED SCARF RINGS reduced to 10c. apiece. These are identical with the articles which were sold a short time ago at 75c. Also, bargains in JET and RUBBER JEWELRY at LEVY BROTHERS. A large stock of FANS very cheap. Je 13

COLORS IRON GRENADINES, all pure wool, at 50c. per yard worth 75c.; BLACK IRON GRENADINES in all qualities in striped and plain; BLACK and FANCY-STRIPED SILKS at 75, 85c., all very cheap; JAPANESE POPLINS at 15c., 20, 25, and 30c.; BLACK and GREEN STRIPED SILKS, all very cheap; TUCKED CAMBRIC in all widths; PUFFED or SHIRRED MUSLIN at 50c. per yard worth \$1; STRIPED MUSLIN at 25c. per yard worth 50c. per yard; CHECKED MUSLIN at 30c. per yard worth 50c. per yard; LEVY BROTHERS. COLGATES VIOLET WATER reduced to 85c. per bottle. Je 13

FRENCH BRANDY.—Just received direct from the manufacturers in France a large lot of JAMES HENNESSY BRANDY, in half-pint, quart, and octaves, and in cases of twelve bottles each. I can sell this brandy to the trade, in bond or duty paid, fully as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house in the United States. OSCAR CRANZ, Importer of Wines, Liquors, and Cigars, 14 Governor Street. Je 9-14

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, weakness, nervousness, &c. MEADE & BAKER, Dispensing Pharmacists, ap 11 919 Main Street. Je 13

BUDD DOBLE'S CONDITION POWDERS.—The most experienced horsemen use it. For sale every where. hb 6-M1Y

AMUSEMENTS. FIRST GRAND ANNUAL SCHUTZEN-FEST AT THE PARK OF THE JAMES-RIVER BREWERY, ON MONDAY, June 15th, 1874. Admission for a gentleman, 50 cents. Ladies free. KENNEDY'S SCHIFFEN from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Promenade Concert from 4 to 6 P. M. GORMAN'S OF THE SINGING GUN KING, and addresses from different speakers from 4 to 6 P. M. BALL ROOM ILLUMINATION, FIREWORKS, BALLOON ASCENSION, &c. &c. The cars of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad will have the depot every forty minutes (through the city) on the park. Fare, 10 cents. Fire 10-52

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH CARRIAGE (one-horse) suited for country use. JAMES H. PICKENS & CO., 15-16-17 Broadway, New York. Je 15-11

WANTED, a No. 1 COOK (white or colored) will be paid an increase. Highest wages. Apply to Alex. N. WERTZ, Confectioner, Je 15-11

WANTED, to sell a No. 1 SPRING HARNESS (new), and also a No. 1 SET OF HARNESS (new). Apply to J. M. WOOD, 15-16-17 Broadway, New York. Je 15-11

WANTED, a SITUATION by a person who will attend to a good account book, and take care of children and not afraid of hard work. Home and no remuneration is charged. Kindly without obligation, if the best reference given. Address, through this office, Je 15-11

WANTED, a No. 1 WHITE NURSE summer; must be well recommended. Apply at No. 719 East Grace Street, corner of Eighth. Je 15-11

WANTED, 500 COLORED MEN, coal Columbus, Ohio. Consignees and freight guaranteed. For transportation and full particulars apply at office of J. M. WOOD, 15-16-17 Broadway, New York. Je 15-11

WANTED, a WHITE WOMAN to clean up house, wash, and iron. Apply at 115 West Main Street. Je 15-11

WANTED, everybody to know that there is a regular TRUNK FACTORY in Richmond, Va., where all the different styles of trunk, suitcases, valises, &c., are made to order. REPAIRING DONE CHEAP, and carried on by J. M. WOOD, 15-16-17 Broadway, New York. Je 15-11

FOR RENT, that large, first-class HOUSE and CELLAR lately occupied by the Howes, and situated on the corner of Broad and Capitol Streets, between Ninth and Tenth Streets. Apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR & SON, 15-16-17 Broadway, New York. Je 15-11

FOR RENT, that splendid, large FURNISHED STORE, No. 1 Governor Street, in the city of Richmond, Va., as a grocery store. Apply to J. L. APPROPRIATE, 15-16-17 Broadway, New York. Je 15-11

FOR RENT, a BRICK STORE AND DWELLING on the eastern side of Seventh Street, between Main and Franklin Streets, recently occupied by Mr. Taylor, as a rooming place. Apply to J. M. WOOD, 15-16-17 Broadway, New York. Je 15-11

FOR RENT, NICE BRICK TENEMENT on the west side of Fourth Street, between Main and Capitol Streets. Apply to J. M. WOOD, 15-16-17 Broadway, New York. Je 15-11

FOR RENT, a SMALL STORE AND DWELLING on the east side of Ninth Street, between Main and Capitol Streets. Apply to J. M. WOOD, 15-16-17 Broadway, New York. Je 15-11

FOR RENT, a TWO-STORY BRICK TENEMENT (204 on 7th St. of Late) street, with seven rooms, kitchen of two rooms, and a bath. Apply to J. M. WOOD, 15-16-17 Broadway, New York. Je 15-11