Richmond Dispatch.

WEDNESDAY.....FEBRUARY 2, 1876.

County Court Judges.

We venture to say that in the whole history of legislation, either in the republics of old or those composing the great American Union, there can be found no parallel in the penurious unwisdom to the action of the General Assembly in reference to the judges of the county courts. The founders of the Republic divided the powers of government into executive, legislative, and judicial, supposing that usurpation, excesses, and extravagances on the part of the executive would be promptly checked by the legislative department; that the follies and absurdities into which popular bodies are sometimes led would be subject to the restricted veto of the Executive; and that every illegal act committed by the Executive, enacted by the Legislature, or perpetrated by the citizens of the State would find speedy redress through the calm wisdom of a pure, fearless, and learned judiciary; thus resting the success of the whole system upon the personal purity and wisdom of the judges. Such being the theory of our Republic, it would seem that the first care of the Legislature, with whom rests the election of the judges, should be to elect the purest, most learned, and wisest citizens of the State to the bench. How far the General Assembly has proceeded upon this theory is painfully apparent to those who are acquainted with the capacity and qualifications of many of the judges of our county courts. It is true that history points to many States wherein there were most excellent judges who received no salary or emolument; but the shallowest investigation will show that in those countries only persons of a certain cast or of a certain amount of wealth were eligible to any office, or that there was such an accumulation of wealth there was no difficulty in finding those who had sufficient qualifications and wealth to discharge the duties of public office without charge, and to whom the honor of serving the State was an ample recompense. But neither of these three conditions exist in Virginia. Our General Assembly rightly pays its members such a *per diem* as to enable them to live in such a manner as becomes the people's representatives, and wisely provides suitable yet economical salaries for other officers of the State. But what will be the surprise of the historian of future ages when he unravels the fact that Virginia, in her earnest zeal to pay her debts, limited her economy to virtually putting the office of county judge, before whom are tried the dearest rights of the citizen—life, limb, liberty, and reputation—up to the lowest bidder. In many of the counties the number of days on which the county judge thereof is in session exceeds the number of days that the circuit judge sits on the bench in his whole circuit.

In this county the salary of the county judge is less than that of any public officer in the county except that of the supervisors, who receive a *per diem*. His pay is less than that of the keeper of the county buildings. Without prying into the private affairs of any one, we venture the assertion that his salary does not actually pay his board and horse-feed whilst absent from home in holding his court, and that he has only continued to hold the position in deference to the universal wish of the people of the county. It is the almost universal impression that nearly all of the best county judges who have continued in office have done so with the expectation that the present General Assembly will act promptly and wisely in this matter.

In this country at least nine-tenths of the cases effecting the rights of persons and property are tried before the county courts. The Commonwealth has no right of appeal in criminal cases, and it is essential to the vindication of the majesty of the law that the judges presiding in these courts should have such learning as to enable them readily to comprehend the spirit and reason of the law, and that they should possess the patient discretion and administrative ability which is necessary for the proper discharge of the onerous county business which the law imposes upon them. In our own present condition to cheapen justice in this respect is to multiply crime.—*Chesapeake Current.*

England—The New Peers.

[Correspondence of the Nation.]

LONDON, January 3.—The Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is composed of four constituent elements—the King or Queen, and the three estates of the realm—viz., the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal, and the Commons. These several powers collectively make the laws that are binding upon the subjects of the British Empire. The Lords Spiritual and Temporal constitute the House of Lords, the former consisting of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and twenty-four bishops of the Church of England, the latter consisting of—1, the Prince of Wales, four Dukes of the blood royal, 21 Dukes, 18 Marquises, 111 Earls, 24 Viscounts, 245 Barons, 16 Representative Peers of Scotland, 29 Representative Peers of Ireland, or 468 in all. There are also seven ladies who are Peeresses in their own right.

The House of Commons consists of 658 members—viz., 493 returned by English and Welsh, 60 by Scotch, and 105 by Irish constituencies. The members of the House of Commons, though they varied in the past, have remained stationary at the mystical number of 658 since the union with Ireland, at the close of the last century, and this stationariness has survived notwithstanding the numerous and almost fundamental alterations which have been made in the distribution of the electoral franchise by the several reform acts which have been passed during the century. There is no reason why 658 should be selected rather than any other fancy number. Thirty or forty more or thirty or forty fewer members of Parliament would not make any perceptible difference either in the quality or quantity of the legislative or deliberative acts performed by this body, but the whole distribution of political power in this country is full of curiosities and anomalies, grown out of tradition or compromise, and fostered by the conservative instincts of a slowly-moving population. Probably 658 is as good as any other fancy number, and it does its work with a sort of clumsy method that suits the genius of the people. The numbers of the House of Lords are not restricted. Peerages become dormant from time to time or die out, but the gaps made by these natural processes are more than filled up by new creations and promotions from a lower to a higher rank. During the reign of Queen Victoria no fewer than 146 creations or promotions in the House of Lords have been made. Each Prime Minister seems to feel bound to tap the fountain of honor in favor of his supporters at the beginning, in the middle, or at the end of his tenure of office. When Lord Melbourne was Prime Minister, at the commencement of the Queen's reign, a couple of dozen peerages were authorized. Sir Robert Peel, between 1842 and 1846, was satisfied with four. Lord Russell, between 1847 and 1851, and again in 1866, created twenty; Lord Palmerston, fourteen; Lord Derby, ten. Mr. Gladstone, feeling the weakness of his party in the Upper House, addressed the creation of no less than forty peers in six years, and Mr Disraeli, not to be outdone, has, in the brief periods of his two reigns in 1868 and 1874-5, created seventeen, and within the last few days he has promoted three of his supporters and elevated four more—giving him a round dozen of new peers in three years, or an average of eight a year. But among his four-and-twenty there are no less than three dukes, and no Prime Minister except Mr. Disraeli has ever managed more than two. Few, indeed, have ventured to aspire above a plurality of viscounts.

New creations are intelligible enough to any British born subject. In a country in which position is so highly valued as it is in this country, entrance into and acceptance by the old hereditary nobility of Great Britain are obvious objects of ambition. What men desire, and still more what women desire, when they have acquired the necessities and comforts of life, is consideration from and power over others. A title, even the humblest kind of title,—say a knighthood—is a stepping-stone towards the realization of their desires. But a knighthood is a poor thing after all. It confers the title of "Lady" upon your wife or widow, but it does not help your children. As soon, therefore, as a man is made a knight he aspires, if he has a family, to become a baronet, and then the title descends to his eldest son, and so on through the generations which succeed him. But this, though a hereditary title, does not bring him within the hereditary peerage. A baronetcy does not give a man a seat in Parliament, and it does very little for his younger children. It gives them a sort of shadowy precedence at a dinner table among a lot of commoners, and this shadowy precedence the sons and daughters of baronets are not slow to exact. But it does not give them either power or consideration. A Barony is a very different thing. A Baron is an august being. He is a hereditary peer of the realm, whose blood is ennobled, and whose dignities can be lost only by attainder or taken away by act of Parliament. He cannot sit in the House of Commons, but he has a seat in the House of Lords, which descends to his eldest son. He has precedence over all commoners and baronets and knights and privy councellors who are not nobles. He is, in virtue of his dignity, one of the King's councellors and a hereditary member of the highest judicial body in the country. His wife shares his titles and honors with him, and their sons and daughters are distinguished from the herd whom their parents have left behind by courtesy titles of "honorable" added to their names.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* publishes wood-cut engravings of McKee and Fitzroy, of the St. Louis whiskey ring. Though it makes no boast of the fact, we infer that the portraits were sent by telegraph—at least they both look as if they had been struck by lightning. McKee may not be very sensitive, but most men would rather be sent to the penitentiary for a moderate term of years than have such a "likeness" laid before the public. It is "the most unkindest cut" we ever saw.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

The Diary of an Exhausted Litigant.

[From the Hartford Courant.]

A tattered memorandum-book was recently found on the steps of a very humble dwelling "out West." Some of the entries are as follows:

"My father had a slight misunderstanding with a neighbor about a division-fence which he had inherited from my grandfather. After several disputes he consulted a lawyer, who had a good many children but little practice. This was fatal. A suit was commenced.

"Several years ago my lawyer said I must get ready for the trial. I did so, and went to court at every term. But it was postponed upon every pretence which human ingenuity could invent.

"1870. March Term—Counsel for defendant moved a continuance because he was engaged in the Court of Common Pleas. Court granted the motion, but intimated, with great dignity, that such an excuse would never avail with him again.

"September Term—Counsel trying a case in an adjoining county. Judge hesitated, but yielded.

"December Term—Defendant ill. Proved by the certificate of a respectable physician.

"1872. March Term—Counsel had made an engagement to meet a client from New York who could not conveniently leave his business again. Continued—the judge suggesting that New York clients might find counsel nearer home.

"1873. September Term—Carried the title deeds to my lawyer. Surveyor examined the premises; said the defendant had encroached on me. But another surveyor (partner and pupil of the first one) said that my deed spoke of a hackmatack stump in the line of the fence a foot in diameter; whereas the only tree anywhere near the fence was a pepperridge tree not more than seven inches and a half across. Case postponed, to employ other surveyors.

"December Term—Counsel agreed that court might visit the premises in dispute. Judge refused to go, but said the jury might do so, provided that nobody went with them to explain and confuse. Next morning a heavy snow fell, and boundaries were covered. Case continued.

"1874. September Term—Motion to postpone on the ground that the defendant's attorney wished to be absent (hunting) for a few days. Motion prevailed. I remonstrated, but my counsel said the lawyers were very accommodating gentlemen, and the courtesies of the bar required it.

"1875. March Term—One of the jurors taken sick. Motion to go on with the trial with eleven jurors. Defendant's counsel objected with great strength of voice, and demanded a full jury trial, pure and simple. I think he called it the 'palladium of our liberties.' Case postponed.

"September Term—Received a bill for retainers, term fees, clerks' fees, and expenses. One item was for the amount of a retainer which my lawyer had declined from the defendant. Offered him the farm, provided I gained the case. He said this would not be deemed honorable practice, but he would take it, and give me credit as far as it went.

"Took the cars for the West, coming mostly on freight trains and after nightfall.

"Mem.—Don't forget inscription for my tombstone—*Here lies one who died of a law suit bequeathed by his father.*"

How Do You Do?—[From the *Pall Mall Gazette.*]—Some years ago a learned and ingenious writer in the *Quarterly Review* attempted to establish the relation of cause and effect between national character and verbal forms of salutation. In the "shalum" (peace) of the Jews he traced the appreciation of a nomadic people of what was to them the highest because rarest good, and he matched it with equivalent words of greeting among the Bedouins and the American Indians. In the "chaire" (be glad) of the Greeks he saw plain indications of a disposition whose leading tendency and chief aim were to rejoice and be merry. In the "salve" (be healthy) and "vale" (be strong) of the Romans he saw manifestations of the spirit befitting the conquerors of the world, who only in later and degenerate times condescended to the "Quid agis, dulcissime rerum," the "Quid agis," as he conjectures, being far older than the "dulcissime rerum" with which Horace connects it. What could be more appropriate than the "sanita de guadagno" (health and gain) of the commercial Genoese, the "crescete in santita" (grow in piety) of the priest-ridden Neapolitans, and the "rab vash" (your slave) or "kholop vash" (your serf) of the Russians? Similar lessons are to be derived, it was contended, from the "comment vous portezvous" and "comment ca va-t-il" of the French, the "buenas tardes" and correlative replies of the Spaniards, the "wie gehts" and "leben Sie wohl" of the Germans, the "come sta" and "come state" of the Italians, the "Hoe vaart's ge" of the Hollander, the "Hur mår ni" of the Swede, the "lev-vel" of the Dane, and so forth. "How is your stomach?" says the "Heathen Chinee"; "Do you perspire copiously?" inquires the polite Egyptian; both of which particular queries, and many more besides, are included in our comprehensive formula, "How are you?" But "How do you do?" can only be described as "an epic self-contained," if, as it is affirmed, it "is sufficient to account for Trafalgar, Waterloo, steam-engine, railway, Exeter Hall, *Times* newspaper, *Punch* itself," and if, as it is affirmed, it ought to have been made the chorus of "Rule Britannia." "To do! Surely this contains the whole essence of productive existence, national or individual. To do! It is the law and the prophets—the theorick and practick—the whole contexture of life. And this doing is so universal among us—it is such a completely-recognized and accepted fact—that we do not ask a man 'What do you do?' but 'How do you do?' Do you must; there is no question about that"—a very useful thing to be remembered, in one sense, in all business transactions. The correct theory of "How do you do't?" has, however, yet to be constructed, like that, perhaps, of "ave":

Nunc et in æternum, Frater, ave atque vale.

How It is Done.—[From the Boston *Transcript.*]—It is not very uncommon to hear the remark "How can such and such a family continue their style of living after the head of the household has failed and his creditors lost thirty or forty per cent. of their honest dues?" Why, bless the simple souls of questioners of that stamp, the thing is comparatively easy under the bankrupt law, which operates in favor of the debtor class of the community, creditors being almost at the mercy of those owing them, rather than *vice versa*. Besides, a person whose affairs go into liquidation, and who then fails to save something handsome, isn't considered much of a fellow, anyhow, in these times.

The Lawyer's Trade.—A day or two ago, when a young man entered a Detroit lawyer's office to study law, says the *Free Press*, the practitioner sat down beside him and said:

"Now, see here, I have no time to fool away, and if you don't pan out well I won't keep you here thirty days. Do you want to make a good lawyer?"

Yes, sir."

"Well, now, listen. Be polite to old people, because they have cash. Be good to the boys, because they are growing up to a cash basis. Work in with reporters and get puffs. Go to church for the sake of example. Don't fool any time away on poetry, and don't even look at a girl until you can plead a case. If you follow these instructions you will succeed. If you cannot, go and learn to be a doctor and kill your best friends."

"Young ladies have the privilege of saying anything they please during leap year," she said, eyeing him out of the corner of her eyes with a sweet look. His heart gave a great bound, and, while he wondered if she was going to ask the question which he had so long desired and feared to do, he answered, "Yes." "And the young men must not refuse," said she. "No, no. How could they?" sighed he. "Well, then," said she, "will you——" He fell on his knees and said, "Anything—anything you ask, darling!" "Wait till I get through. Will you take a walk, and not hang around our house so much?" And he walked.—*Oil City Derrick.*

A call was recently made on a Provincetown apothecary for two ounces of pneumonia.

The Northern View of Constitutions.—[From the Chicago *Times.*]—Mr. Holman and every other Congressman who expressed dissent from Professor Tucker's reassertion of Calhounism rested the assertion of nationality, as Professor Tucker did his reassertion of Calhounism, on the terms of a written constitution. In its reality, our nationality rests on no such manufactured basis. This nation is one organic society, in which one social organism, behind and above any and all political organizations, resides in indivisible, unalienable, uncontrollable, and unlimitable absoluteness, the totality of that which the word sovereignty imports. When Mr. Holman said "this is a nation, sir, but its powers are clearly defined and limited by the Constitution," he spoke nonsense. The powers of this nation are "defined and limited" by nothing but the naturally impossible. The powers which national sovereignty has committed in trust to the different political agencies of this nation—the agency at Washington, the agency at Richmond, and so on—are defined and limited by constitutions. Nationality consists in no political agency whatever, but in the sovereignty of an organic people. This is what the southern chivalry and the northern Bourbons have got to learn, and will be compelled to recognize whether they learn it or not.

A Disappointed Politician.—[From the Atlanta *Constitution.*]—Yesterday Si was found engaged in one of his philosophic, political harangues to some of his colored friends.

"Dese byar 'publicans kin promise till de las' day in de mornin', but dey ain't gwine to ketch dis byar blackbird wid no more chaff!" he exclaimed positively.

"What's you mad 'bout?" asked another darky.

"Dis is what I'm mad 'bout—mind my words now! Didn't dey say, when de war wus played out, dat de nigger wus gwine to be as good as white folks?"

"On koarse dey did."

"An' dat de nigger worked for all dat de ole marsters had, and could soon yearn all dat property back to demselves, hey?"

"Yus; dat's true, too."

"Dat de white fokes was gwine ter be pore as church mouses and niggers rich, hey?"

"Dat's what dey said!"

"Dat all sounded jus' as purty as readin' on a sirkus bill, didn't it?"

"You'se right, it did!"

"Well, what makes me mad is dat cirkus hasn't arrove down byar yit, an' we can't hear dat jit's comin'! Bres de Lord, de white fokes is jes' as rich as eber, an' it wuz de nigger whar got busted, and be been busted eber sence, an' is gwine ter stay busted! Dat's whar makes me mad, an' ef de 'publicans eber git anodder chance at me, I'll go die wid de yaller jaundiss, achawin' ole yallar 'lec-hun tickets!"

No one felt capable of responding to Si's point.

Buying for Cash and on Tick.—"Murphy," who sells groceries up at Fairview, in Hancock county, publishes an advertisement in the *Courier* to show the difference between buying for cash and buying with a "pass book." Here's his statement as to the difference:

	Murphy sells.	Pass-Book.
10 lbs. crushed sugar	$1 00	$1 25
¼ lb. tea	25	35
1 lb. coffee	27	32
3 lbs. mince meat	30	45
3 lbs. apple butter	25	38
3 lbs. prunes	25	38
10 lbs. beef (roast)	1 00	1 25
4 cans peaches	92	1 20
2 cans tomatoes	30	50
2 cans sweet corn	30	50
2 glasses of jelly	25	36
2 lbs. choice New York Goshen	30	40
2 lbs. lemon-biscuit	25	32
	$5 64	$7 66

Balance, $2 02.

A man who ten years ago was known all over the United States as one of the most promising of base-ball players living has for a few days past been peddling onions and potatoes about the streets of Elizabeth, unnoticed and unknown. And even this is better business than catching flies.

"Connecticut papers are making light of a woman who weighs 384 pounds." That is nothing. There are people in New Bedford who make light of whales, or at least they try to.—*Newport News.*

"When I have work to do," said an old toper, "I always set about doing it." He had been "setting about" in a bar-room for years.—*New Orleans Republican.*

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* wants to know if an aim without a name isn't synonymous with an ominous anonymous.

A good many papers have not received their almanacs for this year yet, and the effect upon their original joke departments is very disastrous.—*Chicago Times.*

Mud isn't overshoes, but it will be almost if you don't wear 'em.—*New York Graphic.*

A waste of "t"—Putting it in depot.—*Alta California.*

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT, TWO VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCES; one on Libby Hill, adjoining the dwelling of John F. Mayer, Esq., beautifully situated, and is one of the most delightful places in that portion of the city; the other is situated on Franklin street between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets, and adjoining the residence of Rev. Mr. Crews. Rent low to good tenants. Apply to H. W. TYLER,
fe 2 2t* No. 7 Nicholson street.

FOR RENT, THAT ELEGANT and very desirable BRICK RESIDENCE No. 714 east Franklin street, now owned and occupied by W. W. Parker, Esq.; eighteen rooms; gas, water, ample servants' quarters, kitchen, and every convenience.
fe 2-3t ROBERT B. LYNE.

FOR RENT, four desirable and centrally-located ROOMS, with bath-room, &c., in No. 809 east Franklin street. For particulars apply to CHAFFIN, STAPLES & CO., Agents.
fe 2-W,F,&M,3t No. 1 Tenth street

FOR RENT, a small and very comfortable DWELLING, No. 418 Catharine street. Apply at No. 612 Ninth street. fe 2-3t*

FOR RENT OR LEASE, A VINEYARD planted in 1868, in full bearing, containing five thousand vines—Concord, Delaware, Catawba, Ives, Creveling, Clinton, Hartford, and six hundred Norton—located on the Richmond and Danville railroad, four and a half miles from New's Ferry. For terms apply to
STERLING E. EDMUNDS,
fe 1-1m New's Ferry.

FOR RENT, THAT DESIRABLE TENEMENT 207 west Grace street, Jones's block; six rooms; kitchen with four rooms; gas, water, and every convenience. Rent low.
fe 1-3t ROBERT B. LYNE.

FOR RENT, A FINE DRUG STAND, with SMALL DWELLING above, on the north side of Clay street between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets. Church Hill. Apply to
RICHARDSON & CO.,
fe 1-3t 1113 Main street.

FOR RENT, A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE on Clay street between Third and Fourth streets; newly painted and papered. Apply to JOHN BOWERS, SONS & CO.,
ja 31-3t Iron Block, Governor street.

FOR RENT, BRICK DWELLING No. 609 north Fourth street, with four rooms; kitchen with two rooms; water-closet, and bath-room. In the most perfect order. Will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.
EDWARD C. GODDIN,
Real Estate Agent.
ja 31-4t No. 1015 Main street.

FOR RENT, COTTAGE No. 614, six rooms, west side of Eighth, north of Leigh street. Only $200 per annum. Apply to
J. L. APPERSON,
ja 27-6t Real Estate Agent.

FOR RENT, the FINE STORE, 1017 basin bank; and two SMALL STORES southside Cary between Tenth and Eleventh streets. Apply to J. L. APPERSON,
ja 27 6t Real Estate Agent.

FOR RENT, SEVERAL ROOMS for lodgings or offices (third story); southwest corner Bank and Eleventh streets. Apply to
J. L. APPERSON,
ja 27-6t Real Estate Agent.

FOR RENT, a FINE LARGE OFFICE, fronting on Main street; and several desirable LODGING ROOMS over National Bank of Virginia. Apply to
J. L. APPERSON,
ja 27-6t Real Estate Agent.

FOR RENT, STORE and DWELLING No. 408 east Broad street. A good business location. Apply to
ja 27-1m B. C. GRAY.

LEVY'S HALL.—FIRST-CLASS BALL-ROOM FOR RENT by the night; finest dancing-hall in the city.
LARGE ROOM, on second floor, for rent, suitable for railroad offices, or a wholesale business, or a dress-making establishment.
LODGE-ROOM for rent on Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday nights of each week.
The above rooms can be rented upon very reasonable terms by applying to
LEVY BROTHERS,
de 23 1017 and 1019 Main street.

FINANCIAL.

RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGE.

TUESDAY, February 1, 1876.

State Securities.—Virginia consols, 70¾ asked; Virginia consols, new, 45 asked; Virginia fundable, 40¾ bid; Virginia deferred, 9¾ asked; Virginia tax-receivable coupons, 86 bid, 87 asked.

City Securities.—Richmond city 8's, 108 bid; Richmond city 6's, 92 bid.

Railroad Bonds.—Richmond and Danville Railroad consolidated 6's, M. and N., 70½ bid, 72¼ asked.

Canal Bonds.—James River and Kanawha Canal first mortgage 6's, M. and N., 56 asked; James River and Kanawha Canal second mortgage 6's, M. and N., 37 bid.

Railroad Stocks.—Richmond and Danville Railroad 100 par, 4 bid, 5 asked.

Bank Stocks.—First National, 100 par, 114 bid, 116 asked; State Bank of Virginia, 100 par, 86 bid, 93¾ asked; Richmond Banking and Insurance Company, 25 par, 26 bid, 30 asked.

Insurance Companies.—Virginia Fire and Marine, 25 par, 35½ bid; Virginia Home, 100 par, 100 asked; Merchants and Mechanics, 100 par, 88 bid, 93 asked; City, 100 par, 84 asked; Old Dominion, 100 par, 87 asked; Commercial Fire Insurance Company, 25 par, 21¾ bid, 24 asked; Richmond Fire Association, 25 par, 23 asked.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 1—*Noon.*—Stocks active and steady. Money—No loans—4@5. Gold, 113; sold up to 113¼. Exchange—Long, 486; short, 489¼. States quiet and strong. Governments dull and strong.

Evening—Money irregular at 5@6. Sterling steady at 490. Gold, 113⅛@113¼. Governments active and strong. States quiet and steady.

COMMERCIAL.

CORN AND FLOUR EXCHANGE.

RICHMOND, February 1, 1876.

OFFERINGS.

WHEAT.—*White*, 230 bushels. *Red*, 860 bushels.
CORN.—*White*, 1,040 bushels. *Mixed*, 130 bushels.
OATS.—354 bushels.
BUCKWHEAT.—6 bushels.
BEANS.—50 bushels.
MEAL.—116 bushels.
PEAS.—342 bushels.

SALES.

WHEAT.—*White*, 50 bushels prime at $1.50; 180 bushels prime at $1.50—total, 230 bushels. *Red*, 32 bushels very good at $1.50; 28 bushels common at $1.02; 810 bushels very good on private terms—total, 870 bushels.
CORN.—*White*, 100 bushels prime at 52c.; 426 bushels on private terms; 100 bushels good at 51c.—total, 626 bushels.
OATS.—200 bushels prime western at 65c.
BUCKWHEAT.—6 bushels at 75c.
MEAL.—12 bushels bolted at 58c.

RE-EXHIBITED.

OATS.—200 bushels.

REMARKS.

The wheat market is active, and buyers very eager to get hold of takers.

Corn quiet at 52c. for the best. Winter oats sold to-day at 10c. higher than spring. The visible supply of grain January 15, 1876, was: Wheat, 17,316,409 bushels; corn, 3,569,195 bushels; oats, 3,091,167 bushels; barley, 2,207,109 bushels; rye, 433,189 bushels. Total, 26,617,069 bushels, against 21,688,545 bushels on January 15, 1875.

RICHMOND TOBACCO EXCHANGE

FEBRUARY 1, 1876.

The offerings at auction on 'Change to-day were 78 packages, of which 59 were sold at prices ranging from $1 30 to $27. Bids on 19 packages rejected.

The breaks to-day were 111 hogsheads, 31 tierces, and 9 boxes.

The quantity of loose tobacco sold in this city in the past week was 1,313,500 pounds.

RICHMOND MARKETS.

RICHMOND, February 1, 1876.

Country Produce.

Roots: Ginseng, 80c.; seneca, without top, 50@65c.
Beeswax: 28c. ℔ lb.
Butter: Prime to choice yellow, 23@25c.; fair to good, 15@22c.; common, 10@12c.
Corn Meal: 60@65c. ℔ bushel.
Rags: in barrels, 17@18c. ℔ dozen; in crates, 18@19c.
Flour: Virginia country is quoted to-day: Fine, $4.75@$5; superfine, $5.50@$5.75; extra, $6@$6.25; family, $7@$7.25; fancy, $8@$8.50.
Feathers: Prime live-goose, 50@55c.; common, 25c.
Flaxseed: $1.25 ℔ bushel.
Hay: Virginia timothy, 90c.@$1.10; clover, 75@80c.
Oats: Rather 90@95c.
Pork—Dressed, 8½@9c.
Poultry: Dressed turkeys, 10@12c.; ducks, 10@12c.; chickens, 7@9c.
Potatoes: Irish, 30@40c. ℔ bushel.
Lard: Country, 13@13½c.
Rye: 70@72c. ℔ bushel.
Sumac: 75c.@$1.25, according to quality.
Baled Straw: 50@60c., and in demand.
Tallow: 7½@8½c. ℔ lb.
Venison: Hams and saddles, 10@13c.; whole deer, 5@6c.
Wool: Washed, 35@40c.; unwashed, 25@28

Cement, Lime, Plaster, &c.

Cement: Rosendale, $1.75 ℔ barrel; James River, $1.75.
Lime: Agricultural, 10c. ℔ bushel. Virginia Indian Rock, $1.10@$1.30; Rockland, $1.40.
Plaster: Lump, $4.75@$5; ground, $8.50@$9, delivered; calcined plaster, $2.25.

Dry Goods.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings: 4-4 Manchester, 7½c.; ⅞ Manchester, 6½c.; ¾ Manchester, 5½c.; 4-4 James River, 7½c.; ⅞ James River, 6½c.; ¾ James River, 5½c.; 4-4 Graniteville, 9½c.; ⅞ Graniteville, 7½c.; 4-4 Rockbridge, 7½c.; ⅞ Rockbridge, 6½c.; 4-4 W. Conestoga, 9½c.; ⅞ G. Conestoga, 8c.; ¾ D. Conestoga, 7c.; 10-4 Pepperill, 35c.; 10-4 City, 30c. Cotton-yarns, $1.10.
Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings: 4-4 Wamsutta, 13c.; 4-4 Masonville, 11½c.; 4-4 Rockdale, 11c.; 4-4 Home, 10½c.; 4-4 Oneida, 12½c.; 4-4 Avondale, 9c.; 4-4 Social, 8c.; 4-4 Amoskeag, 10½c.; Whitestone, 8½c.; ⅞ Barnsley, 7c.; ⅞ Red Drop, 6½c.; 8-4 Settsnuck, 7c.; Methuan, 5½c.; Peterborough, 6½c.; 10-4 Waltham, 35c.; 10-4 City Mills, 32½c.
Brown Drills: Petersburg, 8½c.; Graniteville, 10c.
Corset Jeans: Pavonia, 9c.; Amoskeag, 10c.; Hallowell, 10c.
Denims: Harlem, 12½c. Boston Steam Mills, 9c.
Prints: American, 7½c.; Allen's, 7½c.; Richmond, 7½c.; Sprague, 7c.; Manchester, 7½c.; Washington, 7½c.; Hamilton, 7½c.; Merrimack, 7½c.; Mallory, 7½c.; Oriental, Pacific, 7½c.; Arnold, 7½c.; Amoskeag, 6½c.; Wamsutta, 6c.
Cambrics: Rice, 6c.; English, 6c.

Drugs, Dyestuffs, Oils, &c.

Alum: 5c.
Alcohol: $2.75 ℔ gallon.
Concentrated Lye: $4.75 ℔ case of four dozen
Copperas: 3c.
Cochineal: 90c. ℔ lb.
Extract of Logwood: 18c.
Indigo: $1@$1.10.
Madder: 14c.
Oils: Linseed, 72c.; macaine, $1@$1.75; sperm, $2.25; whale, 82c.; straits, 58c.; Labrador-cod oil, 80@85c.; lard, $1.10; sweet, $6 ℔ dozen; best salad, $10.50; castor, $1.50 ℔ gallon; Virginia lubricating, 25@50c.; kerosene, 16½c. ℔ gallon.
Rice Ginger: 16c.
Soda: Sal., 2½@3c., in kegs; English soda, 6c.; American, 4½c.
Spirits Turpentine: 48c.

Foreign Fruits and Candy.

Candy, 14c. ℔ lb.
Lemons: $6 ℔ box.
Oranges: $3.50 ℔ box; $9 ℔ case.

Groceries, &c.

Bacon: Shoulders, 10¼@10½c.; clear rib-sides, 13½c.; ribbed, 13½c.; Virginia hog-round, 14½c.; Virginia hams, 15@17c.; sugar-cured, uncanvased, 16c.; plain hams, 14c.; canvased hams, 15c.
Buckets: Painted, two hoops, $2.25@$2; three-hoops, $2.25.
Brooms: Two strings, $1.75@$2; three strings, $2@$3.50; four strings, $3.75@$4.50.
Coffee: Rio—Common, 20@21c.; fair, 22@22½c.; good, to prime, 23@23½c.; Laguayra, 24@24½c.; Java 35c
Candles: Adamantine candles, 17½@18c.; ℔ set, 14@15c.; half-boxes, 14½c.; tallow, 14c.
Cheese: Prime cutting, 14½@15c.; Northern and western prime cutting, 13c.; common, 9@12c.; English dairy, 18@20c.; Pineapple, 25c.
Lard: Prime, barrels and tierces, 14½@14½c.; in half-barrels, 14½@15c.
Molasses: Common syrup—hogsheads, 26c.; tierces, 28c.; barrels, 30c.; genuine golden syrup, 60@65c. ℔ gallon; Cuba and Muscovado, 50@60c.; Porto Rico, 50@65c.; New Orleans prime, 70@75c.
Rice: Carolina, 8½@8¾c.; Rangoon, 8c.
Fish: Herrings—North Carolina No. 1 cut, $9.50; North Carolina gross, $7; Eastern gross, $4.25@$4.50; North Carolina roe, $4@$4.25 ℔ half-barrel. Mackerel—No. 1 Bay, $15@17; No. 2, in barrels, $15@$15.50; No. 3 mackerel, $11@11.50; No. 1, in kits, $2.50; No. 2, in kits, $2; No. 3, $1.50. Mess shad, in kits, $3.
Salt: Liverpool, in round lots, from wharf, $2; from store, $2.10@$2.15. Ground alum, a round lots, from wharf, $1.10@$1.15; from store, $1.20@$1.25 ℔ sack.
Sugar: Crushed, 11½c.; powdered, 11½c.; granulated, 11½c.; A, 10¾c.; B, 10¾c.; extra C, 10¼c. C yellow, 10c.; cut loaf, 12½c.; Porto Rico, 9¾@9¾c.; Demerara, 10¾@10¾c.
Soap: Common, 5@8c.; best washing, 11¼@11½c.; toilet, 15@20c., and fancy prices; country, 4@5c.
Teas: Black, 55c.@$1.—the last a prime article; imperial, $1.10@$1.60; gunpowder, $1.45@$1.75 for strictly choice.

Hides, Leather, &c.

Hides: Green, 4@5c.; dry salted, 9@12c.; dry flint, 10@11c.; wet salted, 7@9...; wet salted calfskins, $1@$1.25.
Leather: Sole leather, oak, 35@45c.; sole leather, hemlock, 20@32c.; country upper, 25@45c.; city finish, 18@22c. ℔ foot; kip, 50c.@$1 ℔ lb.; harness, country, 25@30c.; city finish, 35@40c. ℔ lb.; calfskins, French, $1.25@$2.25 ℔ lb.; rough skirting, 22@28c.

Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.

Iron: American refined, Old Dominion, 2½@2 7-10c. ℔ lb.; English and American sheet, 4¾@5½c.; Swedes, hammered, 6½@7c.; hoop, 5@6½c.
Horseshoes: $5.25@$5.50 per keg.
Mulesshoes: $6.25@$6.50 per keg.
Nails: Old Dominion, $3.25 per keg for standard—that is, tenpenny; other sizes extra.
Plough-Castings: Wholesale, 4½c.; retail, 6c. ℔ lb.
Rope: Manilla, best, 23@25c.; jute, 9½c.
Guano: Peruvian (Guanape), $60 ℔ ton; Sea-Fowl, $50; Pacific, $46; Powhatan Rawbone Superphosphate, $50; Flour of Rawbone, $54; Piedmont, $60; Maryland Tobacco-Food, $60; Guanahani, $35; Turner's Excelsior, $52.

Powder, Shot, Etc.

Fuse: Toy's mining, 50, 60c.@$1.25 ℔ 100 feet.
Powder: $5.75 by the five kegs—less than five kegs, $6; blasting, $3@$3.25.
Shot: Northern, $2.40@$2.50 ℔ bag of 25 lbs.
Grindstones: 1¼@2½c. ℔ lb.

Licorice.

Licorice Paste.—J. G. & Co., 31c.; R. R., 23c.; A. C. C., 23c.; K. & Co., 24c.; P. S., 25c.; Anchor 27c.; A. C. C., 26c.; G. Y G., 28c.

Mill-Feed.

Shipstuff: 55c. ℔ bushel.
Brownstuff: 30@35c. ℔ bushel.
Shorts: 25@30c. ℔ bushel.
Wheat Bran: 20@25c. ℔ bushel.
Corn Bran: 18@20c. ℔ bushel.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 1.—Cotton dull; sales of 291 bales at 13@13 3-16c. Southern flour firm; common to fair extra, $5.80. Wheat quiet; prices without decided change. Corn dull and unsettled; 62¾c. for graded mixed, 64½c. for new yellow southern, 65½@67c. for new white southern. Oats lower; 45@49c. for mixed western and State, 48@53c. for white western and State. Coffee—Rio quiet and unchanged. Sugar dull and unchanged. Molasses—New Orleans steady, with moderate demand at 48@60c. Rice quiet and unchanged. Tallow firm; prime, 9¾c. Rosin and turpentine quiet. Pork heavy; new, $21@$21.25. Lard heavy; prime steam, 12 11-16. Whiskey steady at $1.11. Freights firm.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, February 1.—Flour quiet, steady, and unchanged. Wheat quiet; Pennsylvania red, $1.38; other grades unchanged. Corn steady; southern white, 55@62c.; yellow, 53@59c. Oats dull; western mixed, 45@46c. Rye nominal. Provisions quiet and very firm. Pork, $21.25@$21.50. Bulk-meats—Shoulders, 8¼c.; rib sides, 11c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¾c.; clear rib, 12½c. Hams, 15¼@16c. Lard—Refined, 13½c. Coffee nominal. Whiskey, $1.11@$1.11¼. Sugar steady.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, February 1.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1.05@$1.25. Corn quiet and firm at 48@50c. Oats quiet and weak at 43@46c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet but firm. Mess pork, $21.50@$22. Bulk-meats—Shoulders, 7¾@8c.; clear rib-sides, 10¾@11c.; clear sides, 11¼@11¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.; clear rib-sides, 12½c.; clear sides, 12½c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13½c. Lard—$13@$13.15. Whiskey quiet and unchanged. Bagging quiet and steady.

CINCINNATI.

CIN