Richmond Dispatch.

THURSDAY.....AUGUST 23, 1877.

The President's Fidelity.

Whatever may be said of President HAYES, it cannot be denied that he adheres with remarkable tenacity to the plan upon which he set out to administer the Government. His purpose was patriotic and his sentiments and policy national, and he has proved his faith by his acts. In his speech at a New Hampshire summer resort he declared that "while we may differ as to the "way and means, all will agree that the "General Government shall be administered "for the common prosperity and common "benefit of all inhabitants of our country." This declaration was made in presence of a people who would cling to the theory that the Administration should, as long as it is Republican, help out the party that elected it, and thus be administered in a partial manner. We mean not New Hampshire by itself; but certainly the New England people have become quite accustomed to that Federal policy—that sectional employment of the means of Government in the manner that pleased them—to advance Republicanism and punish the South. Mr. HAYES avows a very different doctrine, and, what is better, he puts it into active force.

The work undertaken by Mr. HAYES is a great one. He has gone forward regardless of the irritation and ridicule his policy has provoked, and in New England, which has learned to look upon the Federal Government as a machine to express the peculiar views of the people of New England, vent their resentments, and indulge their vindictiveness, he boldly proclaims the theory which governs him, and which is entirely at war with that of New England. This is indeed not only faithful but bold.

Mr. HAYES stands by his civil-service reform, and he knows how much opposition has come from the office-holders of New England. He there declares that his administration shall be impartial—shall be for the good of the whole country. He determined to display his firmness right at the very place where it has excited most displeasure. Having in his hands the power and patronage of the Government, he will triumph. Those who have looked to the Federal Government as the means of gratification for their wants and their passions are not the people to rebel against it. Like Mr. BLAINE, they may growl now and then, but they will be sure to invite the President to "supper." He proclaims to them his determination to wield the Government—for so long handled in such a one-sided manner—for the good of the whole country, and so proclaims from the "Tip-Top House," on the White Mountains. It is quite fitting that a determination which is so entirely in accordance with real statesmanship and national loyalty should be announced from this "tip-top" scene in the New England topography. It is to be hoped that the New-Englanders will take to mind and calmly digest the same. It will do them good.

We cannot but admire the perseverance and firmness with which President HAYES pursues his truly national policy and the resolute calmness with which he avows it wherever he goes. We cannot but deplore the fact that his excellent regulations prohibiting interference of officers in politics cannot be permanently established without a constitutional amendment. The President that succeeds him may abolish them. But the President's noble example of impartial administration must exert an excellent effect upon the national mind. It must promote national harmony and go far to break the sectional delusion, which had become almost fixed, that the Federal Government was an instrument for the gratification of sectional vindictiveness and for the infliction of sectional pains and penalties.

The Delusion.

The New York *Tribune*—which has learned much and has much to learn—in the course of an article upon the subject of "Russian Delusions," makes the following striking remarks:

"But nations, like sinners, must work out their salvation with fear and trembling. Have we not learned in America that it is one thing to give a slave his liberty and another thing to make him an intelligent and industrious citizen? Russia attempted far more than we have done. She not only liberated the serfs and endowed them with the rights of citizenship in the communes, but put them in the way of becoming landed proprietors. No nation ever made so gigantic an experiment in social and political science. Free labor has led to the most complicated agrarian problems, and the results have fallen short of popular expectation. The serfs have not been transformed into sober and thrifty farmers. The effort to create a third estate of intelligence has not been successful. Many of the landed proprietors have been ruined, and few of the peasants have conducted their farms profitably. The economic and political results of manumission have disappointed both the educated classes and the mass of the population. So impartial a writer as Mr. Wallace describes the great majority of educated Russians as suffering to-day from shattered illusions. The expectations which they entertained at the beginning of this transition period have not been realized. They have not escaped the harsh action of economic laws by which the working classes of other nations are weighed down."

What a confession is here! The Russians "have not reformed the serfs into sober and thrifty farmers," and "have we not learned in America that it is one thing to give a slave his liberty and another thing to make him an intelligent and industrious citizen?" Exactly! And we must remember that the Russian serf is of the same type of man with the master who held him in bondage. Where then should be the wonder that in this country the African, so entirely distinct in feature and capacity from his white Caucasian master, should not acquire, with liberty, that "intelligence" and "industry" that would make him a good citizen?

It has been a fearful experiment in this land made under the edict of fanaticism. It was impulsively and violently inaugurated, and supported with an offensiveness of declamation and rigor of measure that must seem now to the dominant power that enforced it amazing. Fanaticism rioted in the public distress, and the more sensible and humane people that were carried along the turbid current were powerless to halt and remonstrate. Now it is that doubts creep in, and doubts as to a measure that involves the welfare of this grand nation, and a great newspaper that had more to do with the experiment than any other in the land declares that we have learned that it is one thing to give a slave his liberty and another to make him an intelligent and industrious citizen!

The attempt of Russia to free her serfs—all of the same type with their masters—and make them "steady and good farmers" is now pronounced a "delusion." What, then, should be said of the wild fanatical experiment in America of setting free the inferior African slave, and not only elevating him immediately to political equality with his master, but to make him by law the social equal of that master? Call it delusion? It was a madness the like of which the world has never seen, and the like of which was never dreamed of by any other civilized nation.

Such mad experimenting with the social and domestic organization and welfare of a people is already awaking the wonder of the nation. What prompted to such a wild work, and how it could have succeeded, are matters that will long exercise the minds of people in this country. And the nation will suffer from the national craze for years to come.

The worst and maddest delusion that ever cursed a nation is not one to cure itself, as this nation is yet to learn. It is a great national matter that no man can foretell the end of. That it will find its solution and its correction all must feel satisfied; but how and when no man can imagine. It must be referred to overruling influences higher than human dictation. In the mean time let the fanatics and malignants contemplate their "delusion." It may be of benefit to them. Yet it is sad for humanity that such evil should be worked by such people for no better end as far as the world would show us than that they may sit by their work and study how much trouble they had brought upon the earth. But there is something better than this, although these poor creatures may not know it. In the wisdom and beneficence divine we can hope that there is a good in store for those who have suffered most. Whatever be the end the American nation will never forget, if it can ever atone for, the "Great Delusion."

Seditious Strikes and Communism.

The Philadelphia *Times* gives an exceedingly sensible warning to both Democrats and Republicans against the folly and fanaticism of the movement of labor combined with fanaticism. The Democrats are about to hold a convention in Pennsylvania, and this gives occasion for the well-pointed advice of the *Times*. We copy from it the following paragraphs:

The vital point to be guarded by all parties at this particular juncture is the tendency to rush after strange gods, which must perish before the considerate judgment of the American people. True, men of unbalanced minds as candidates, such as Judge West, of Ohio, can do irreparable damage to a party in sixty seconds; but Judge West's folly was bred in the convention that nominated him. The fountain was polluted, and its streams could be no better than the fountain. Thus convention and candidates unite their follies to make Republican disaster in Ohio inevitable.

The Democrats of Pennsylvania will find no lack of broad and apparently inviting paths to victory through the brambles of class prejudices and common misfortune. There is an element that will crowd upon the Democratic and Republican conventions during the next two weeks that is potent only for evil. It deformed the Democracy of Ohio and left scarcely a living skeleton of the Republicans of that State, and it will not be easily mastered in Pennsylvania. The disorder that has prevailed in many localities in this State, and that yet threatens both property and life in the anthracite region, has brought a bountiful crop of demagogues to the surface, who hope to climb into prominence or offices by pandering to lawlessness. To all such both Democratic and Republican conventions should have but one answer—that there shall be liberty, law, and peace in our great Commonwealth. The prostration of our industrial interests, and the consequent suffering of most of our laboring classes, are proper subjects for the dispassionate, honest, and statesmanlike consideration of political conventions; but all attempts to give countenance to the lawless spirit that denies to any laborer the right to labor on his own terms, and that teaches violence as the remedy for real or imaginary grievances between employers and employed, must provoke the revolt of all fair-minded men in conservative and law-loving Pennsylvania. No measure of demagogism on this question by either party will gain the votes of the revolutionary classes, and the more the great parties degrade themselves by ignoring the true interests of honest labor to propitiate the lawless, the more defiantly will the disturbing elements oppose the tickets of the old parties until an open huckster in the political market-place shall result from the mutual efforts of the traders to cheat each other.

The Democratic convention has to lead on this grave question in Pennsylvania, and it has many and dangerous stumbling-blocks in its way; but it has also the swift retribution that has fallen upon the demagogues of Ohio. The dignity, the honor, the prosperity of our labor is the first care of every patriotic citizen; it should be the guiding star of every political party, and the organization that turns from the true interests of our now suffering industry to degrade it and make it drink more deeply of the cup of bitterness by pandering to the disorder that is the foe of all trust and thrift will be defeated in this State as surely as the day succeeds the night.

SHALL FARMERS STRIKE?—It is not a bad satire we find in the Alexandria *Gazette*, that is proposed by a farmer, of a general "rise" of farmers to protect themselves against the "tricks in trade," whereby their produce is forced down to low prices and they are cheated of their just rewards. If anybody has the right to strike it is the farmers against the regulations which leave the valuation of their products to non-producers, and compel them (the farmers) to submit thereto. Could there be a more pointed exposure of the fallacy of the theory of strikes? The men who have "struck" would be the greatest of all sufferers by the "strike" of the farmers, who have a better reason for striking than any other class of the community.

GOOD ADVICE TO THE MAHONITES.—The *Whig* gives the following good advice:

"Life is too short to be spent in controversy over a governorship. The soreheads would act wisely to hush up and devote their attention to something else."

We second the motion. Elect the General to the House of Delegates, and say no more about it.

The Montenegrins are the most remarkable of heroic people in the world at this time. They are undying in their heroic hostility to the Turks. They have taken the town of Nicsic, so long fought over between them and the Turks, and are in a fair way to conquer the citadel in the face of an army outnumbering their entire State. The example of this heroic nation should inspire the Russians with an intrepidity that would soon advance Russian forces right up to the boundaries of the mountain State.

The "Governors' week" is approaching, and a Philadelphia paper complains that no preparation has been made there for the expected junketing. That's bad; for the junketing was to be the cream of the matter. Without a fair amount of commissary stores there will likely be the "weak Governors" instead of the "Governors' week."

We are indebted to Colonel HUMPHREYS, Chief of the Bureau of Engineers, for a very excellent map of Turkey in Europe and in Asia, compiled and printed by order of the Secretary of War.

RICHARD GRANT WHITE finds the origin of the word "bulldoze" in the old verb "doze." An etymologist of the same sort found some years ago that the word "iron" had its origin in a personal difficulty between HANNIBAL and SCIPIO some thousands of years ago, when the one drawing a weapon of that material the other said in good English "I run," and ran away. R. G. W. has learning but no logical powers. On this subject the Boston *Advertiser* says:

Richard Grant White should go to Louisiana before he attempts further to deprive that State of the peculiar honor of originating the euphonious and expressive "bulldoze." He finds the transitive verb "to doze" in one of Scott's "Old Plays," and affirms that the prefix "bull" is only an intensive particle. His novel idea in finding such a new particle is probably founded upon the expression "Bully for you"; but to ignore the explanation of "bulldoze" after the bloody doses of the cat-o-nine-tails which brought it into being is like explaining the definition of "bastinado" by saying that "do" is the real word, because it signifies that some one is doing something, and "bastina" is an intensive particle.

RICHMOND, August 22, 1877.

Editors Dispatch: It was evidently an oversight in the late Convention not to confer upon the Executive Committee the power of filling vacancies on the State ticket. That is customary in all the States, is it not? I know it is in many. I have no doubt the Executive Committee will see the impracticability of any and all other modes of supplying the place of the late Attorney-General Daniel without great expense and inconvenience. The suggestion in to-day's *Dispatch* that one delegate from each county and ward come to Richmond and make a selection is *impracticable*, because the Convention to which they were appointed delegates adjourned *sine die* on the 10th instant, and therefore they no longer have the power to represent the people. To appoint new delegates to the number suggested (120) implies great trouble and inconvenience, especially to the country people, not warranted by the occasion. In constituting the State Committee, of course the Convention selected gentlemen of intelligence, familiar with the interests of the Commonwealth, and worthy to bear and discharge important duties in sustaining and promoting those interests. To supply this vacancy seems clearly to be the State Committee's prerogative, and who can doubt that in doing so they will act with that discretion and wisdom which shall give the party entire satisfaction and the State an able and efficient officer. XX.

SMITHFIELD, August 21, 1877.

Editors Dispatch: Your unsolicited and unexpected insertion of my short letter to the Norfolk *Virginian* on repudiation claims the thanks of all observers of the *Eighth* Commandment. Let all recognize the only alternative now and distinctly, and no honest man can scruple at a 6½ mills tax. I should have been your debtor for an additional favor had you corrected the error wherein I am made to say "*invisible*" instead of "*irriversible*," the word I intended to write. Yours, &c.,

JOHN R. PURDIE.

NO REPENTANCE HERE.—Erring, be hanged! Southerners are not willing to be the brethren of any living people on such terms. They do not admit that they erred. They did not err. They believed they were right. They were right. And their acts and their words are consistent with entire loyalty, because in good faith they except their correlative rights and obligations as citizens of the United States. When they go to New England, when they take part in any patriotic festival, they do it because it is their right, for which they owe nobody thanks; because they are citizens of the United States as much as any other Americans are; because they have done, and do, as much to make this country what it is as any other Americans do or have done. Mr. Key has dropped to the level of McCrary and Thompson. Nay, he has fallen to a lower deep, for they—at least in their gush about the war—do not misrepresent, scandalize, and insult the people with whom they were associated, and whose heroism, not their own services, made them what they are. If Mr. Key was taken into the Cabinet as a southern Democrat of unimpeachable record it is time to put him out. A "repentant rebel" is secretly disliked in the North and openly despised in the South. *Charleston News and Courier.*

VIRGINIA'S NEXT GOVERNOR.—When Colonel Holliday received his nomination for the governorship of Virginia, John Stephenson, a colored man residing in this city, of more than ordinary intelligence, and whose mother was a slave in the Colonel's family, wrote him a congratulatory letter under date August 16th, from Winchester, Va. Colonel Holliday replied: "Your letter of congratulation received. I thank you for it, and hope in the discharge of the duties of the office for which I am nominated, should I be elected, I may not disappoint the expectations of my friends."—*Washington Star.*

HAUNTED BY HIS VICTIM.—In Philadelphia, on Friday night, an Englishman giving the name of John Henderson made his appearance at a police station and stated to the sergeant that he had committed a murder, and requested to be taken into custody. He said that he belonged to Troop E, Eighteenth Hussars, of her Majesty the Queen of England. In January last he was in company with Sergeant Wheeler, of the same troop, at Colgate, England. They had both been drinking together, when he discovered that Wheeler had more money than he possessed himself, and he determined to have it. He then obtained a carbine and struck his companion a heavy blow on the head, killing him almost instantly. In rifling the pockets of the murdered man Henderson said he found £16, which he took, and then dragged the body to a cesspool and threw it in. He then deserted and took passage to America, where he arrived several months ago, landing in New York. Recently he came to Philadelphia, but here as in other places he could find no peace of mind, and was continually being haunted by the form of his victim. The English vice-consul at Philadelphia, when informed of the affair, stated that a Sergeant Wheeler, of Troop E, had been found in a cesspool, but not for some time after the man had disappeared and a reward of £5 offered for the capture of each. It was believed that the deceased had committed suicide. The conscience-stricken murderer was committed to prison for a further hearing on the 3d of September.

WERE THE RUSSIANS OUTNUMBERED?—The correspondent of the New York *Times* says of Plevna: "Not even the Russians affect to deny that they were badly beaten, but they try to lessen their mortification by giving Osman Pasha 40,000 men instead of the 8,000 or 10,000 which he really commanded. They pretend that he brought up reinforcements—*en masse* from Sofia, but as we know that even the garrison of Nisch, on the Servian frontier, was sent on to Sofia to strengthen the defences south of the Balkans, this statement cannot be admitted. According to a disabled Turkish officer who was captured at Plevna there were fewer Osmanli engaged than even I had estimated, but as he is not more worthy of credence than the Muscovite, I still maintain my original figures."

DEATH OF AN AGITATOR.—Johann Carl Fritz Lingenau, a German agitator, who died a few days ago in St. Louis, bequeathed his property, worth $12,000, to the socialists of France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Austria, and Hungary. The will is defective in form, and the property will go to the rightful heirs, if there are any. His death is attributed to excitement caused by the recent railroad strikes.

A tomb at Sparta, where explorations are being conducted under the auspices of the Archæological Society of Athens, has yielded relics of an ancient civilization very similar to those discovered by Schlieman at Mycenæ.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY—TWO MEN KILLED IN PHILADELPHIA.—A shocking tragedy occurred in Philadelphia Tuesday morning, at the railroad crossing at Ninth and Wallace streets, where the tracks of the Germantown and Norristown division of the Reading railroad enter the passenger depôt. The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* says that about a quarter before 9 o'clock there was a train being made up, and the engineer was backing the cars into the depôt, when Henry Stout, the flagman, saw a man, apparently in an intoxicated condition, standing between the rails on the track the cars were on, and to all appearances unconscious of the fact that the cars were bearing down upon him. Seeing the peril of the man, Stout shouted and motioned to him to get out of the way. The man paid no heed, when Stout, seeing that no heed was paid to his call, sprang to the man's assistance. Just before the cars reached the stranger Stout had seized him, and strove to pull him away from the track. But instead of allowing him to accomplish his purpose the bystanders were horrified to see the stranger seize Stout in a fierce grapple. For a second or two the men swayed backward and forward, and then the stranger, being the most powerful man of the two, dragged the flagman to the ground and fell himself just as the cars reached them. For an instant there was a sickening sound of crushing bones, and then the mutilated bodies of the two victims were seen covered with their blood. The flagman had both legs cut off, and the stranger had one arm severed from the body, and the right leg crushed almost its entire length, and was badly cut about the head. The two men, on being taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, received every attention, but they had both been so terribly mangled that there was found to be no possibility of recovery in either case. Stout the flagman breathed his last at twenty-five minutes after 10 o'clock, and at 11 o'clock the stranger, supposed to be R. Link, of Bucks county, died a half hour later. Stout was only twenty-seven years of age.

THE QUICKEST TRANSATLANTIC TRIP.—The White Star steamship Britannic, which arrived at New York on Saturday morning last from Liverpool, made the quickest trip that has ever been made across the Atlantic ocean. She left Liverpool at sunset on the 9th of August, and Queenstown on the 10th in the afternoon. The time was seven days, ten hours, fifty-three minutes. Some of the runs were remarkable. On the third day, in a gale, she ran 402 miles; the next day, 404; the next, 401, and the next, 390.

Mysore, the famine-stricken principality of Southern India, to which Queen Victoria alluded in her speech proroguing Parliament, comprises an area of 27,000 square miles, and has a population of nearly 4,000,000. Besides the common grains, the province usually produces cinnamon, pepper, cardamon, coffee, raw silk, the betel nut, and sago palm.

DEATHS.

Died, at his residence, near the New Market, yesterday morning, August 22d, at five minutes to 10 o'clock, Mr. BERNARD GUDE, in the fifty-seventh year of his age.

His funeral will take place THIS EVENING at 4 o'clock from St. Mary's (German) church. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

New York papers please copy.

Died, suddenly, on the 7th of August, in Ballard county, Ky., of disease of the heart, in the twenty-first year of her age, NANNIE E. ROYALL, eldest daughter of Joseph W. and Rowena G. Royall, of Powhatan county, Va.

Richmond and Lynchburg papers please copy.

MEETINGS.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The members of JOPPA LODGE, No. 40, A. F. and A. M., are requested to attend a stated communication of their Lodge at St. Alban's Hall THIS EVENING at 7 o'clock. Members of sister lodges are fraternally invited.

By order of the W. M.

WILLIAM J. RIDDICK, Secretary.

an 23-1t*

UNDERTAKERS.

HAY & SUTHERLAND.
(SUCCESSORS TO WILLIAM MURRAY.)
FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS,
107 Governor street.

We keep on hand a full stock of WOOD and METALLIC BURIAL-CASES AND CASKETS. Orders promptly attended to in city or country, at prices to suit the times. Also, FURNITURE REPAIRING and UPHOLSTERING done in the best manner. Mr. HAY having had an experience of twenty-five years with Mr. Murray in the undertaking and cabinet-making business. jy 31-3m

SOAP.

USE CURTIS DAVIS'S SOAPS.

Don't destroy your clothes and injure your flesh by using adulterated soaps.

Use CURTIS DAVIS'S GOLD-DUST for the bath and toilet; UNEQUALLED EXTRA, DOMESTIC, and STERLING for the laundry.

The best and cheapest SOAPS in the market. For sale by all grocers.

WILLIAM JENKINS & CO., Agents.
au 16-Th,S&Tu1m 1522 Main street.

PIANOS, ORGANS, &c.

POPULAR PIANOS
AT POPULAR PRICES.

"The Music Committee of the Board of Education, Brooklyn, together with the local committees after examining and *thoroughly testing all the principal instruments* manufactured, have purchased BLOOMFIELD & OTIS'S CELEBRATED PATENT TREBLE PIANOS for the use of the schools."—*Brooklyn (N. Y.) Eagle.*

These pianos are warranted for seven years. Call and see the new supplies just received by

au 14 WOODHOUSE & PARHAM.

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

215 BROAD STREET.
RICHMOND BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY.

Try a pair of CITY-MADE GENTLEMEN'S CALF GAITERS for $3.50 at

RICHMOND BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY,
215 Broad street, between Second and Third.
au 16-3m

TRUNKS, TRUNKS, TRUNKS,

&c.—Just received a large assortment of Trunks, Satchels, Valises, Hand-Bags Shawl-Straps, &c. Special bargains offered in Gentlemen's Low-Quarter Shoes. A large stock of Ladies' Slippers; Children's, Misses', Youths', and Boys' School-Shoes at low prices at

WINGO, ELLETT, & CRUMP'S,
No. 1000, corner Tenth and Main streets.
Wholesale Department, 1308 Main street.
je 21-3m

FURNITURE.

NOW IS THE TIME.—FURNITURE AT BOTTOM PRICES.—Purchasers will find it to their interest to call on J. D. GATEWOOD, 305 east Broad street. I have now on hand and am receiving a large stock of all the latest styles for chamber, parlor, and dining-room. These goods, being bought at the lowest cash figures during the present general depression in business, enables me to offer extraordinary inducements. jy 31

CLOTHING.

YOUTHS' WHITE
MARSEILLES AND LINEN VESTS.
Price $1.50, worth $2.50.
Call early and supply yourselves.
WM. IRA SMITH,
au 21-eod3t 1109 Main street.

MILITARY CLOTHING.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

The oldest Military-Clothing House in the United States. Long and favorably known to the southern trade.

JACOB REED'S SONS,
301, 303, AND 305 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

MILITARY COMPANIES, BANDS, and COLLEGES UNIFORMED at the shortest notice. Satisfaction guaranteed in cut, style, and trimming. Prices reasonable. Lithographs and directions for measurement, with sample of goods, &c., furnished on application. je 19-Tu,Th,&S3m

JOHN LATOUCHE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 4 TENTH STREET,

anticipating the season, has just opened new and choice fabrics for

SKELETON COATS.

DRESS SHIRTS TO ORDER. jy 4

SEEDS, &c.

ORCHARD-GRASS SEED.

We are receiving the NEW CROP OF ORCHARD-GRASS SEED raised by John Washington, Esq., of Caroline county, Va. For sale to farmers.

PALMER, HARTSOOK & CO.,
jy 26-d&w2m Richmond, Va.

DENTISTS.

DR. GEORGE B. STEEL, having returned to the city, may be found at his office, No. 723 Main street, every day during business hours. au 21-eod3t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REMNANTS! REMNANTS!

A large lot of DRESS-GOODS REMNANTS, from two to thirteen yards in a piece, to be closed out at extremely low prices, at

LEVY BROTHERS'.

SEWING-MACHINE NEEDLES at reduced prices. au 21

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTINGS, RUGS, MATS,
WINDOW-CURTAINS,
WINDOW-SHADES, HASSOCKS,
FIXTURES for WINDOW-CURTAINS and WINDOW-SHADES, at LEVY BROTHERS'
SEWING-MACHINE OIL. au 21

LEVY BROTHERS' STORE is the largest dry goods house south of Philadelphia. They keep at all times a full assortment of DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, and NOTIONS, which they sell at prices so low as to please the closest buyers. au 21

MOURNING GOODS!
MOURNING GOODS!
CASHMERES, MERINOS, BOMBAZINES,
EMPRESS CLOTH, DELAINES, TAMISE,
GRENADINES, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS,
CREPE CLOTH, CREPE VEILS in all sizes,
EXTRA-WIDE and HEAVY CREPE for veils,
CREPE COLLARS,
MOURNING HANDKERCHIEFS
COLLARS and CUFFS, and
JET JEWELRY, at LEVY BROTHERS'.
UNBLEACHED KNITTING-COTTON 30c. per pound. au 21

VICTORIA LAWN at 12½c. worth 16½c., at 16½c. worth 25c., at 20c. worth 30c., at 25c. worth 35c.;

SWISS MUSLIN at 10c. worth 15c., at 12½c. worth 18c., at 16½c. worth 25c., at 20c. worth 30c., at 25c. worth 35c.;

WIDE-CHECKED MUSLIN, suitable for wrappers, dressing-sacques, and aprons, at 18, 20, and 25c. per yard, worth 25, 35, and 40c.;

$1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, and up to $12 per dozen;

GENUINE TURKEY-RED NAPKINS at 75c. worth $1 per dozen;

GENUINE TURKEY-RED TABLE-DAMASK at 75c. per yard worth $1;

COTTON DIAPER in all widths, very cheap;

LINEN DIAPER in all qualities;

IRISH LINENS at the lowest prices;

All kinds of GOODS for BOYS' and MEN'S WEAR very cheap, at LEVY BROTHERS'.

[au 21]

IT WILL PAY YOU TO GO TO LEVY BROTHERS' and purchase your goods. They always have some special bargains. They have but one price, and that the lowest; so a child can purchase as low as an adult. LEVY BROTHERS have the best-assorted stock in this city. You can find everything there. So time and money can be saved by giving them your patronage.

RUFFS and RUFFLES. A new assortment of these goods just received.

HAMBURGH EDGINGS and INSERTINGS—the best stock ever offered, and at prices lower than ever. No one can undersell us.

TORCHON LACES, in great variety, very cheap;

LINEN EMBROIDERY TRIMMINGS;

STAMPED YOKES, BANDS, PILLOW- and SHEET-SHAMS;

CASH'S FRILLING, in all widths and qualities;

NOTE-PAPER, in boxes, very cheap;

FOOLSCAP, LETTER-CAP, LEGAL-CAP, and BILL-CAP PAPERS;

WHITE, AMBER, CORN- and GOLD-COLORED ENVELOPES;

BUTTONS, BINDINGS, and BRAIDS of every description;

READY-MADE DRESSES and UNDERWEAR for ladies in great variety;

UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS at and below cost;

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, in great variety, at LEVY BROTHERS'.

au 21 1017 and 1019 Main street.

THE LARGEST STOCK, THE CHEAPEST GOODS, and the BIGGEST ASSORTMENT are now exhibited on the first, second, third, and fourth floors of SYCLE BROTHERS'.

NEW GOODS OPENED DAILY.

We are ready to show on the first floor
250 pieces of BLACK ALPACA;
BLACK ALPACA at 20c. worth 25c.;
BLACK ALPACA at 25c. worth 30c.;
Our 35c. ALPACA reduced to 30c.;
Nice BRILLIANTINE at 35c.—real value 50c.;
Our 40c. ALPACAS never sold for less than 50c.;
Our 50c. ALPACAS would be cheap at 75c.;
Our 65c. ALPACAS never sold for less than 90c.;
BLACK CACHEMIRE at 50c.—would be cheap at 80c.;
BLACK CACHEMIRE at 60c.—would be cheap at 87½c.;
BLACK CACHEMIRE at 75c.—would be cheap at $1;
Our $1 CACHEMIRE is cheap at $1.25.
We have a full line of MOURNING GOODS, which we will offer at a small advance above the New York cost—such as Henrietta Cloth, Bombazine, Crape Cloth, Tamise, Bierretz, and all the latest styles in the market.
Three LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS for 50c.;
Three pairs ENGLISH SOCKS for $1.

OUR CASSIMERE DEPARTMENT.

CASSIMERES for men's and boys' wear—a full and complete assortment;
JEANS from 12½c. to 50c.;
Look at the best JEANS in the city of Richmond for 25c.;
CASSIMERES from 40c. to $2 per yard;
Don't fail to look at our 50 and 75c. CASSIMERES;
Don't buy your CASSIMERES before you look at SYCLE BROTHERS';
Good CALICOES at 6¼c. at SYCLE BROTHERS';
Another lot of those cheap GRASS-CLOTHS;
Yard-wide GRASS-CLOTH in all shades;
1,000 yards of remnants of PERCALES at 8½c. worth 25c.;
A plenty of LAWNS on hand to select from;
A GOOD HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEF only 12½c.;
A REAL FINE HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEF only 25c.;
WHITE LISLE-THREAD GLOVES, all sizes, from the lowest to the best;
THREE-BUTTON KID GLOVES only 75c.—real value $1.25;
GOOD KID GLOVES only $1;
Look at our 45c. KID GLOVES;
HAMBURGH EDGINGS and INSERTINGS in the newest patterns;
The largest assortment of EMBROIDERY in the market;
EDGING from 5c. to $1 per yard. Don't buy before you look at these goods.
NEW LACE SCARFS at SYCLE BROTHERS';
Six cakes SWEET SOAP for 25c. at SYCLE BROTHERS'.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

BLACK SILK at 65c. worth 80c.;
BLACK SILK at 75c. worth $1;
BLACK SILK at $1 worth $1.25;
BLACK SILK at $1.25 worth $1.75;
The biggest lot of BLACK SILKS in the city;
COLORED and STRIPED SILKS in great variety.
Don't buy your silks before you look at SYCLE BROTHERS'.

4 UNDERSHIRTS for $1 at SYCLE BROTHERS';
50 dozen more of those TOWELS at 25c. at SYCLE BROTHERS';
TOWELS from 10 to 50c.;
300 more of those BATH-TOWELS at 45c.—real value 80c.;
3 pair STOCKINGS for 20c.; 5 pair GOOD STOCKINGS for 50c.; 4 pair REGULAR-MADE STOCKINGS for $1. The biggest and best-assorted stock for ladies, misses, and children you will find at SYCLE BROTHERS'. Don't buy before you look at SYCLE BROTHERS'.
NEW DRESS GOODS just opened for early fall;
NICE ALPACA at 16½c.;
NICE DRESS GOODS at 20c. per yard;
ELEGANT DRESS GOODS at 25c. per yard;
A new lot of WASH-POPLINS at 6¼c.;
5,000 yards remnants of IRISH LINEN at 50c.
These goods are warranted RICHARDSON'S LINENS. Don't buy your LINEN before you look at SYCLE BROTHERS'.

TORSHON LINEN, VALENCIENNES, and DUCHESS LACES in great variety;
The best VICTORIA LAWNS at 12½c. worth 20c.;
A new lot of fine FRENCH ORGANDIES at 15c. worth 25c.;
A new lot of 12½c. GRENADINES;
A large lot of GRENADINES from 20c. to $1 per yard;
Look at our 60c. IRISH POPLINS worth $1 per yard.
We are agents for the COOLEY CORK CORSETS. It is the best-fitting and easiest-wearing CORSET in the world. You will find them in pink, blue, and white, from $1 to $2.50, and thousands of other CORSETS from 50c. to $3 per pair.
Four spools good SILK for 25c.;
One yard good ELASTIC for 8c.;
Twelve dozen good BUTTONS for 5c.;
250 UNLAUNDRIED SHIRTS at $1 made of RICHARDSON'S LINEN and WAMSUTTA COTTON.

BASEMENT.

We have a complete assortment of MATTINGS, FLOOR- and TABLE-OILCLOTHS, MATS and RUGS, CARPETS, a large stock of DOMESTICS, BLEACHED and BROWN DOMESTICS, WHITE and COLORED FLANNELS, BLANKETS, and COMFORTS, which will be retailed at wholesale prices.

THIRD FLOOR.

READY-MADE DRESSES, BASQUES, and OVERSKIRTS, TABLE- and PIANO-COVERS, UMBRELLAS, and PARASOLS.

MARSEILLES, HONEYCOMB, and BRIDAL QUILTS;
Look at our 70c. WHITE SPREAD; our $1.75 SPREAD reduced to $1.25;
LINEN DRESSES will be closed out at prime cost;
PARASOLS to be sold at New York cost; everybody that wants a parasol should get one at

au 20 SYCLE BROTHERS'.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CLARETS, SAUTERNES, HOCK, AND MOSELLE WINES.—A large assortment of the above WINES, direct from Europe, on hand and for sale wholesale and retail by

au 14-eod1m OSCAR CRANZ.

MINERAL WATERS.

APOLLINARIS, APOLLINIS, and SELTERS WATER, from the springs in Germany, and VICHY from France, for sale by

OSCAR CRANZ,
au 14-eod1m No. 14 Governor street.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.

LAST DAYS OF THE GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE OF SUMMER GOODS
AT
WILLIAM THALHIMER'S,
601 BROAD STREET.

Having still a very large and cheap stock of goods on hand, and, wishing to still further reduce my stock, I will give my customers and the public the benefit, and will continue till the 1st of September to sell at and below cost. So call early and secure some of the many bargains to be had at

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Among the stock can be found a large and cheap line of DRESS GOODS (all kinds), suitable for the present and coming season, and which will pay you to lay in your supply.

BLACK ALPACAS, GRENADINES, and BLACK CACHEMIRES at prices that will astonish the closest buyer. Give me a call for a bargain in BLACK ALPACAS.

Special attention called to my line of CASSIMERES for men's and boys' wear, as I have some of the best and cheapest goods on record. Call and be convinced.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS—such as Sheetings, Table-Linens, Napkins, Towels, Bed-Quilts, Blankets, Bed-Ticks, Oil-Cloths, &c.—I am selling at such low prices that will pay you to call on me.

au 15 WILLIAM THALHIMER,
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