

How? and Who? Now? How is it with Mr. How? He has fired off his gun, and how now? Senator How will no doubt discover that he has only illustrated DUNREAN'S idea, which he himself quoted, that the dog's tail was because the tail can't wag the dog. His attempt to shake the Administration has only resulted in shaking himself. Who will follow Mr. How in his vain exploit?

We speak not of this matter in a partisan spirit. We are not in the party line; but we are for the country and that policy which is best for the country, and opposed to all things that tend to diminish the public peace and to revive sectional discord. Poor Senator How is put forward, or stir himself forward, in the bad attempt to put sectional hatred and reproduce bitter partisanship upon the backs of old prejudices. If he has been put forward by others he is no doubt selected because of his mediocrity and the small hazard there is in placing him in peril. He is the log thrown into the ditch to enable the team to pass over. Possibly he may be left where he is, and those who stand behind may not follow if it be discovered that his demonstration is without effect. Certainly it was the most economical venture the party could have made in trying the safety of the way.

Mr. How's speech was certainly the poorest kind of an attack on the administration of Mr. HAYES. His reference to the dead past failed to arouse the slightest feeling. It could do nothing else but bring up a contrast between the bitter and painful time of the fearful war of fanaticism and the present period of quiet and serenity, when the equality of States is complete, and when the war of sections is followed by national decorum and national sentiment. Mr. HAYES represents harmony and equality and justice. The feeble assailant attempts to re-establish sectional rancor and party ruthlessness. His fate must be that of the little bull which threw himself upon the locomotive; only to pay the forfeit of his life for his folly and recklessness.

Strangely enough must have sounded the long-silent voice of sectional crimination. Impatient indeed must have been those whose ears were shocked with that long-silent voice. It was thought that it was buried in MORRISON'S tomb, and this thought was confirmed by the failure of CONKLING, BLAINE, and EDWARDS to revive it. They went as far as they could in that line; but they were evidently repelled by the clearly-perceived unfitness of the attempt to reproduce what had been carried by time and public judgment into the macabron from which there is no recovery.

This is a cause for rejoicing with every reasonable, liberal, and patriotic mind. The country, of all things, abhors that which may tend to produce discord at a time when national peace and harmony are so clearly promoting the prosperity and contentment of the people. The voice of discord, the ravings of fanaticism, and the rancorous sentiments of bitter and selfish partisans, can exert no influence save to inspire the general disgust and contempt. This we shall surely see. The country is determined to rest from the scenes of the bitter past. It is determined to go straight forward towards recuperation of the energies of the land, towards the restoration of general prosperity, and towards the development of the richest division of this globe, to the wonderful increase of the power, force, and dignity of the American nation.

This is a practical day, and the whole tribe of scurvy politicians will be unable to divert the people from their determination to rebuild the national fortunes through the solid restoration of the national peace.

The Great Robbers. The robberies that have in latter times astonished the country for their magnitude, as well as the wonderful skill and cunning displayed by the robbers, should command the especial attention of law-makers and of those who enforce laws. Is it not possible to provide more efficient means for the detection and punishment of crime? A great deal of distress and trouble come from these heavy robberies. The losers are in many cases mere depositors, whose losses fall heavily upon them, and who are often unable to recover from their distresses.

The nature of most of the robberies shows that there must be some new remedies in law and police. It has become apparent that no amount of precaution—no strength of resistance in machinery—can keep property secure. Combinations are effected that are sure to be successful in spite of precaution. Either some way to put a greater check upon these combinations or to increase the severity of punishments, and thus the more to deter men from committing them, must be found out and adopted.

The large amounts that have been stolen admonish the country of the increased danger from the burglar. Every burglary that reaches tens and hundreds of thousands dignifies the business of burglary and tempts others to adopt the trade as a way to fortune. Not only this, but combinations amongst those who hold positions of trust are suggested, and thus property is rendered less secure. In proportion as the amounts successfully stolen are increased is the number of the burglar's community increased. And this community is found to embrace both those who are trusted with the care and guardianship of property and those who are set to watch robbers, and to arrest them and bring them to punishment.

The world begins to find out that clemency and forbearance with criminals is a mistake, and that severity is the true policy. Now the big rogues, with their large means, find their way to men who exert a powerful influence upon the administration of the law, and many are they who thus escape through those legal meshes which never fail to hold fast lesser criminals. There is great demoralization in the temple of justice in this way. The country needs a check upon this course of justice. There never was a time in this land when so many rogues went unwhipped of justice and when the community of rogues was so great because of the impunity which crime has found.

The whipping-post is the best of all the protectors of order and of property. We suppose that in this age of goodness and tenderness the range of capital punishment cannot be enlarged. But there is certainly no difficulty in extending the social advantages of the whipping-post. We believe that the administration of a sound thrashing to one of these big burglars would do more to put an end to his pursuit than imprisonment of any kind, and we earnestly recommend this treatment to all burglars, irrespective of grade of their exploits. Imprisonment would be immeasurably ineffective tempered by the occasional mildness of a gentle flagellation. Burglars who get up their thousands become gentlemen. They are proud and ambitious of rising in

their profession. The whipping-post would lift the aspiring impulses which would dispel them upwards to this bad eminence.

The Texas-Pacific Railway. If Congress would pass the Texas-Pacific Railway charter it would add immeasurably to the means for reviving public energy and public hope. We can conceive of nothing else that would do so much for the nation. When California was acquired there was a very imperfect knowledge of its wealth, and no one dreamed of the immense addition it would give to the national power. Mr. WEBSTER ridiculed the idea that had been advanced by some persons of the immensity of the wealth that the United States had acquired with California. He pointed to Illinois as a source of agricultural wealth that could never be rivalled by the State of California; and yet she has exceeded Illinois in her crop of wheat and in the wonderful exhibition of the flocks and herds that cover her vast fields. And besides these proofs of California's vast agricultural wealth there are the millions upon millions that have come from her mines of precious metals. How far below her productive riches did Mr. WEBSTER place her!

Now the country that will be brought within the power of the skill and energy of the nation by the Texas-Pacific railway is more extensive than California, and we believe will prove to be more vast and as fruitful in its mineral riches and agricultural resources as California. Therefore this railway when completed will open a second chapter of national wealth that will exceed in volume and substance the golden record of California.

Such a development at this time, when we are suffering the extreme depression that followed the most destructive civil war of the present age, would be an event most timely, most happy. Besides this development the practical circumstances attending the construction of this great trans-continental way will impart immense activity to the whole country and inspire the people with renewed hope—hope that the heaven-descended gifts to this vast country will in a few years wipe out the last traces of the fratricidal war and fill the land with the rejoicings of a once more happy people.

We exaggerate not at all the wealth of the country traversed by the line of the Texas-Pacific railway. Our anticipations will be more than borne out by the realization. What was formerly New Spain was pronounced by HUMBOLDT to be the richest part of the globe we inhabit. California was a small part of it, and California he but partially examined. The Texas-Pacific passes through its centre, and we have no doubt that the judgment of the great traveller will be fully sustained.

But in chartering the highway that is to bring forward the great development let it be borne in mind that the Texas-Pacific railway shall be kept separate from any other line—that it shall be maintained as a competing line—that there shall be no alliance between it and the great monopoly of the Union and Central Pacific, which seeks now to invade public liberty by getting control of the entire railway travel and transportation between the Atlantic and the Pacific. The Texas-Pacific must be maintained intact and independent. To do anything to sacrifice this independence will be to barter away the rights and liberties of the nation.

Fruit. After the first blooming of fruit-trees every cold spell that comes excites the deepest anxiety amongst the people. Everybody deplors the severe weather as destructive to the fruit. "We shall have no fruit this year," passes from mouth to mouth, and all lament the dreadful privation. "Fruit is so healthy," "so necessary." "It has become," all say, "an important part of human subsistence." Very true, indeed. Fifty years ago fruit was not deemed so important. It was rare to see rural habitations supplied with fruit for winter; and a popular opinion prevailed that fruit in summer was the cause of much sickness. There was no much inclination towards planting and cultivating orchards.

A great change has come upon popular ideas and popular habits. Fruit is now one of the first of articles in the list of things to be cherished as important to health as well as gratification. In setting out and arranging a farm, the garden is not deemed more indispensable than the orchard. So people prize the supply of fruit as amongst the blessings to society, and it is no wonder that an untimely frost is regarded as a calamity.

Still we say that apprehension often goes to an extreme. Few, indeed, are the years in which frost does not visit the orchards after the bloom is upon the fruit-trees. Only that the frost seldom comes in blooming season so severe as to kill all the blooming and budding promises. Indeed, some frost in the season of blooms is a good thing. It is an axiom in human philosophy that adversity is the stern nurse of virtue. So we may say of the frost that when not extremely severe it thins out the germinating blossoms, and thus saves the tree from a redundant crop that is more than the trees can well bear up and nourish to healthy development. Thus we often see that the fruit crop is improved by the frost.

With regard to the present season the anxiety is great, and from some sections we learn the crop of peaches is entirely killed. Very possibly. But then we need not despair as yet. Generally when the worst accounts come from the country there are districts which are favored, and which in fruit season contribute liberally to the supply of neighborhoods where the frost has been most destructive.

If the fruit crop has faded badly what is the condition of the tobacco-plants? Certainly the warning of the present cold season was quite sufficient to enable tobacco-cultivators to protect their plants by covering them up. But where there may be any killed there is plenty of time for replanting. It is the opinion of many farmers that it would be no calamity to lose plants. A diminution of the crop from loss of plants or any other misfortune would, argue some, be good for the planter, inasmuch as it would increase the value of his crop, which is now so low.

This line of speculative conversation is not generally productive of satisfactory results. The best way after all is to be cheerful and resigned, looking to Providence as a great equalizer and just dispenser of good to mankind.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE FOR MARCH.—We are indebted to Messrs. WOODHOUS & PARHAM for this No. of Blackwood. We observe an article upon "The North American Fisheries and the Halifax Commission," and another on "England and Russia," which will interest the American reader. Of course Blackwood can treat the question of the relations between England and Russia in no other style than that of an Englishman—which must be one-sided. But we notice a remark in the conclusion of the article that shows that even Black-

wood looks to the possibility of Constantinople falling into the hands of Russia. Blackwood says:

"If Turkish entanglements are not to be succeeded by Anglo-Austrian ones, the conference should provide for the permanent neutrality of the water-ways and for the demolition of all fortifications which are situated on the exclusive frontier of any one Power, whether Turkey or Russia. The best way of settling the difficulty as to who should hold the keys is to provide that there should be no keys to hold."

Exactly. But how is this to be done? BONAPARTE declared Constantinople to be the empire of the world. As a place of such importance to be left undefended and indefensible? Would not such a place be ever the object of desire and ambition? Should a place that must surely be more coveted than any other city of the nations be exposed to capture by the first ambitious conqueror that came along? England's idea, if Blackwood speaks it, is utopian.

Vind. A Novel. By Mrs. FORESTER, author of "The Doctor's Daughter," "Dianna Carew," "Mignon," &c. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

For sale by West, JOHNSTON & Co. Scribner's Monthly. An Illustrated Magazine for the People. Conducted by J. G. HOLLAND. Vol. XV. November, 1877, to April, 1878, inclusive. New York: SCRIBNER & Co.

We have received this semi-annual volume of Scribner's Monthly. It makes a very interesting book, containing information and entertainment both varied and gratifying.

[For the Dispatch.] The Canal and Railway.

In the views which I propose to present on the canal question I do not intend to militate the railroad scheme, except in so far as any party may urge it in a way to destroy the canal, or to deprive it of its most valuable features, that the one is but the proper supplement of the other.

In the Dispatch of the 21st I proved by the evidence of the most distinguished engineers for the past sixty years that "it is entirely practicable to connect the waters of the James and Ohio rivers by a water-way of 120 by 20 feet, and the width of the canal at the water-line 70 feet, and to extend the canal and slack-water navigation of the same dimensions to the eastern portal of the long tunnel, thus admitting the use of boats of 250 tons burden."

THE BENEFITS WILL RESULT FROM THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE CANAL? Commodore Maury says the Virginia water-line is the nearest passway to the sea for all the States and Territories of the Upper Mississippi, west of Ohio and south of Montana; that the completion of the Union River canal, from Richmond to the Kanawha river, with a capacity as great as the drainage and feeders of the country will sustain, will make tributary to Virginia waters the whole hydrographic basin of the Missouri as far as the Rocky mountains to the west, and the Mississippi to the east.

Don't Pay Up.—The number of registered voters in Richmond is about 13,500. The number of polls assessed is 12,210. Out of which number but 3,093 have paid their tax, leaving more than 10,000 registered voters who have yet to pay up before they can vote. Yet in a mass-meeting or a primary election these persons, who have no right under the laws to cast a vote until their taxes are paid, would have a right to say who shall be the nominees of the party, though when it comes to election-day they can vote for them. Is this right and just?—Petersburg Times.

DEATHS. Died, at 3 A. M. Sunday, March 24, 1878, at her late residence, in New Kent county, Va., Miss ANNE L. WOOD, in her seventy-first year. Died, Tuesday evening, March 26th, at 8 o'clock, H. N. W. WOODY, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. His funeral will take place from his late residence, at 2425 Venable street, THURSDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend. A large assortment of WINDOW SHADES at the residence of Mr. Beverly Boyd, No. 511 Leigh street, March 26th, at 8 o'clock A. M. ELLA HARRIS, aged eight years. Friends are invited to the funeral, to be held at 7 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. W. B. WILKINS, at 27th and 7th streets. Her funeral will take place from the Ebenezer church, THURSDAY (March 27th) at 11 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

AT CLAY-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH (corner Clay and Graham streets) Rev. J. L. M. CURRY, D. D., will preach at 7:45 o'clock WEDNESDAY NIGHT, March 27, 1878.

MEETINGS. JEFFERSON LODGE, No. 23, K. of P.—Regular meeting on Wednesday, March 27th, at 7 o'clock, at your castle (Wilkinson) hall, on corner Franklin and 27th streets. Sister lodges fraternally invited. Candidates for ranks will be prompt in attendance. By order of W. B. WILKINS, K. of R. and S.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The FINANCE COMMITTEE OF THE EXPOSITION AND ENCAMPMENT, No. 22, L. O. E. will hold their regular meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, March 27th, at 7 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. W. B. WILKINS, at 27th and 7th streets. The committee is composed of Messrs. J. M. McDONALD, President, J. D. DUKES, Secretary, and J. W. WILKINS, Treasurer.

Mechanics' Building Company, No. 22.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the company will be held THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 27th, at 8 o'clock. All stockholders are requested to be present, as the officers for the ensuing year will be elected and other important business will be transacted. JOHN A. KILTZ, Secretary.

ATTENTION, FIREMEN!—The regular quarterly meeting of the BOARD OF CONTROLS of the Fire Department of the City of RICHMOND, for the assessment of fines of the current quarter, will be held at the Fire Department, on WEDNESDAY, 27th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M. By order of Chief Engineer, J. W. WILKINS, Clerk.

AMUSEMENTS. RICHMOND THEATRE. WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS, MARCH 27TH AND 28TH. SIMMONS, SLOAN & BRATMAN'S MINSTRELS. from their Arch-Street Opera-House, Philadelphia. THE LEADING ORGANIZATION OF THE WORLD. FIVE FIRST-COME COMEDIANS. THE EXCELSTOR QUARTETTE. Full Orchestra and Brass Band. Reserved seats, 75 cents. Doors open at 6 o'clock. 26-31

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c. JOHN RANDOLPH. Just published and for sale by RANDOLPH & ENGLISH, HOME REMINISCENCES of GETTYSBURG, by H. HOANOKO, by F. BORDEN, \$2.10 by mail—paid. Every copy compliments the style of getting up "Home Reminiscences," and we want everybody to know that it was done in Richmond.—Petersburg Times.

INTENDING TO DISCONTINUE THE STATIONERY BUSINESS of BAUGHMAN BROTHERS, 1317 Main street, Richmond, Va. FEBRUARY 26, 1878. GEORGE W. GARY.

The addition of the above to our already large stock gives us an assortment that cannot be surpassed in the South. We respectfully ask an examination of our goods, and are sure you will appreciate both in quality and price. BAUGHMAN BROTHERS, Stationery and Printers, mh 2-1m 1317 Main street.

TO PLANTERS.—We offer twenty-five tons of partly decomposed HOG MANURE, now being used with great success on corn, tobacco, and grass. Price, \$15 per ton in bags; \$10 in bulk. Samples sent.

SHELL LIME In any quantity delivered on any of the Virginia rivers at six cents per bushel, delivered on city acceptances. JOHN B. BROWN & MERCER, mh 20-W&St 73 Exchange Place, Baltimore.

miles of inland steamboat navigation in connection with tide-water."

In this connection let it be borne in mind, as shown by the report of this committee, that it is 270 miles less from Cairo to the Cape of Virginia, and 220 less from Louisville or Cincinnati to the Cape than the route from St. Louis to the Cape than to the mouth of the Hudson; nearly 400 miles less from the mouth of the Illinois river; and 100 less from Keokuk, and 339 less from Fort Benton, Omaha, Kansas City, and the mouth of the Missouri river, as shown by Commodore Maury. We beg our readers to look over again, and again the facts we have presented, and ponder well their significance. We propose to give others equally important in this connection. A. R. BLAKEY, Charlottesville, March 27, 1878.

[For the Dispatch.] The Petersburg District.

Possibly the readers of the Dispatch may take interest enough in the Petersburg congressional district to wish to know something of the political outlook. Only a few of the counties have been heard from thus far. For Radical favor, ex-Senator Allan, of Prince Edward, is a prominent candidate, and it is believed by many is the coming man. General Starke, of Brunswick, is also in the hands of his friends, and will be before the Convention. Colonel Amler Smith, now of Dinwiddie, is reported on good authority to be on the anxious bench, and is willing and waiting. Then, in these days of evolution, let no one be surprised if Senator Bliss, of Prince Edward, develops into a congressional candidate. Of the County of the name of Dr. W. W. L. Thackston, ex-Mayor of Farmville, is favorably mentioned. He is a most estimable gentleman and will be heartily sustained by a prominent Radical, Judge Jones, of Dinwiddie, is also named, and is reputed to be a gentleman of great personal popularity. Judge A. D. Dickinson, of Prince Edward, has been spoken of by some of his many friends.

The Independents (so called) may be able to obtain the consent of Colonel Lewis E. Harvie, of Amelia, as their candidate. They would be the complete host of personal friends, who, whether they concur with him or not on public questions, hold him in high esteem. His flings at the county Judges was retorted by his friends, and is the subject of much comment. "Ignorant of law" as these "animals" may be, surprise is felt that an experienced Justice should thus speak of his successors. It is true, however, but little hope of the success of any candidate (in the South) of the late Conservative party; once united, now discordant, dissevered, and beligerent. That was a great blunder and, as time will show, a serious matter to its authors, and they causelessly thrust the public debt question upon us. It was a judicial question, simple and pure, as to the twenty million consols; and the wisest men have never yet told us how, by any possible legislation, the tax-receivable privilege of the coupons can be prevented or remotely affected. Bismark.

NOTTINGHAM LACE FOR CURTAINS at 12 1/2 worth 20c; at 16c worth 25c; NOTTINGHAM LACES at 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, 60, and 75c per yard; WHITE QUILTS at 50 worth 75c; at 75c worth 85c; at 85c worth 95c; at 95c worth \$1.00; WINDOW SHADES at all prices—a full assortment on hand, with fixtures complete. A large assortment of WINDOW SHADES. The largest stock of TILES ever offered, and at the lowest prices ever known. LEVY BROTHERS, LINESHIRT-BOSOMS at 15c worth 50c. mh 27

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. LINESHIRT-BOSOMS at \$1.50, \$1.75, &c. A large assortment of SILK HANDEKERCHIEFS, very cheap; TIES, BOWS, and SCARFS in great variety; COTTON LACE-THREAD, MERINO, LAMBS- WOOL, and COLORED LACE-THREAD; KID, MOOSE-SKIN, SILK, BUCKSKIN, THREAD, SUSPENDERS, COLLARS, and CUFFS; SHIRTS and DRAWERS in great variety; UNDERSHIRTS as low as 10c. LEVY BROTHERS, LINESHIRT-BOSOMS at 15c worth 50c. mh 27

HUNYADI JANOS MINERAL WATER. We announce to the trade and public generally our appointment as general agents for the State of Virginia for this valuable APERIENT WATER. We will hereafter supply the trade at Messrs. Fehelick de Barry & Co.'s prices. PURCELL, LADD & CO., Druggists, 1216 Main street. fe 28-1m

LADIES' CLOTH SLIPPERS at 50c. A pair LADIES' CLOTH GAITERS, \$1.50. LADIES' CLOTH FOXED GAITERS at \$1.75. CHURCH-HILL VARIETY STORE, mh 16 2502 Broad street.

GENTLEMEN'S LINESHIRT COLLARS at 50c. GENTLEMEN'S WHITE DRESS-ES and FLANNEL SHIRTS. CHURCH-HILL VARIETY STORE, mh 16 2502 Broad street.

PATTERNS. SPRING AND SUMMER. DEMOREST'S RELIABLE PATTERNS. ALL THE RECHERCHE NOVELTIES. BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS. FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER. DEMOREST'S WHAT TO WEAR 15c. PORTFOLIO OF FASHIONS, 15c. JUST RECEIVED JULIUS MEYER'S, 683 BROAD STREET. BOOKS and PATTERNS sent by mail postage free. CATALOGUES free. mh 18-6od

99-CENT STORE. RECEIVED AT THE 99-CENT STORE: 150 LARGE LAMPS, trimmed in 7-inch shades and Argand burners, complete at 90c; A VERY HANDSOME BRONZE-BASE LAMP, with chimney, at 50c; Also, a BRONZE PENDANT LAMP for the hall at 90c; A full line and large assortment of LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR in new styles, at 99c and 50c. These goods are well made and handsomely trimmed. 150 more of those NICKEL-LEVER CLOCKS at \$1.98—warranted perfect time-keepers or money refunded. More of those large THREE-SHELF WALNUT BOOK-RACKS; 150 dozen GLOBETS at 90c a dozen; 100 dozen STAR TUMBLERS at 60c a dozen; Some very handsome genuine MEERSCHAUM CHAMPAGNE BOTTLES and CHIP MEERSCHAUM PIPES—two in case—90c; All sizes in our FINE LINESHIRT-BOSOM-AND-CUFF SHIRT; New style 4-PLY LINESHIRT COLLAR at 90c per half dozen; New styles 4-PLY CUFF, four pair for 90c. Catalogues sent free to any address from 505 Broad street. mh 21 W. A. STEVENS.

SPECIAL NOTICES. ANOTHER LARGE LOT OF BLACK SILKS FROM THE AUCTION TRADE-SALE.

BLACK SILKS at 65 worth 80c; BLACK SILKS at 70c worth \$1.05; BLACK SILKS at \$1 worth \$1.25; BLACK SILKS up to \$3 per yard; STRIPED, PLAID, and PLAIN COLORED SILKS at lower prices than ever. We intend to sell SILKS cheap to all who give us a chance to do so. LEVY BROTHERS, mh 27

ANOTHER BIG BARGAIN—LINESHIRT SHEETING. Ten-quarter BARNSELY LINESHIRT SHEETING at all very cheap at \$1.35; STILL ANOTHER BIG BARGAIN—PILLOW-CASE LINESHIRT, 14 yards wide, at 60c—actual value, 75c; TURKEY-RED TABLE DAMASK at 60c worth 75c per yard; Great bargains in HUCKABACK TOWELS at 60c, \$1, \$1.15, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.50, and \$3.50 per dozen; DAMASK TOWELS at \$1.70, \$2.25, \$3, and \$3.50 per dozen; WHITE SHEETLAND SHAWLS at \$1 worth \$1.50; TIDIES at 25, 35, 50, 60, and 75c—and higher—very cheap at LEVY BROTHERS'. A large assortment of FANS. mh 27

A LARGE ARRIVAL OF GOODS FOR BOYS' and MEN'S WEAR to be sold at prices to suit the times. CASSIMERES, TRICOTS, JEANS, TWEEDS, SATINETS, DRILLINGS, COTTONADES and DUCKS, at LEVY BROTHERS'. BLANKETS very cheap to close them out. mh 27

NINETY CENTS WILL PURCHASE A SHIRT made of WAMSETTA COTTON; and PURE HIGH LINES, completely finished, have only to be laundered before wearing. These shirts are as good as any laundered shirt that is usually sold at \$2. A large assortment of COLLARS and CUFFS at 50c a yard—cheap at LEVY BROTHERS'. Ask for our cheap LINESHIRT-HANDEKERCHIEFS. mh 27

TWO HUNDRED REMNANTS OF DRESS GOODS in lengths of from two to thirty yards to be closed out at once; BLACK ALPACAS at an unusually cheap price offered to suit the times—price from 16 1/2c to \$1 per yard; ALL-WOOL BLACK CASSIMERES at 60, 65, 75, 85c, and \$1.25 per yard—the cheapest yet offered; BLACK MOHAIRS and BRILLIANTINES at 35, 40, 45, 50, and 60c, and up to \$1.25 per yard—the nearest goods ever offered for the money; A large stock of FANCY DRESS GOODS at all prices at LEVY BROTHERS'. TURKISH CLOTH in all quantities. mh 27

FRINGES! FRINGES! FRINGES! A large stock of WORSTED and SILK FRINGES, in all colors, at very low prices at LEVY BROTHERS'. LINESHIRT-BOSOMS at 15c worth 50c. mh 27

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99-CENT STORE. RECEIVED AT THE 99-CENT STORE: 150 LARGE LAMPS, trimmed in 7-inch shades and Argand burners, complete at 90c; A VERY HANDSOME BRONZE-BASE LAMP, with chimney, at 50c; Also, a BRONZE PENDANT LAMP for the hall at 90c; A full line and large assortment of LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR in new styles, at 99c and 50c. These goods are well made and handsomely trimmed. 150 more of those NICKEL-LEVER CLOCKS at \$1.98—warranted perfect time-keepers or money refunded. More of those large THREE-SHELF WALNUT BOOK-RACKS; 150 dozen GLOBETS at 90c a dozen; 100 dozen STAR TUMBLERS at 60c a dozen; Some very handsome genuine MEERSCHAUM CHAMPAGNE BOTTLES and CHIP MEERSCHAUM PIPES—two in case—90c; All sizes in our FINE LINESHIRT-BOSOM-AND-CUFF SHIRT; New style 4-PLY LINESHIRT COLLAR at 90c per half dozen; New styles 4-PLY CUFF, four pair for 90c. Catalogues sent free to any address from 505 Broad street. mh 21 W. A. STEVENS.

GRAND OPENING OF SPRING GOODS AT THALHIMER BROTHERS', 601 BROAD STREET.—We wish to announce that we have just received the latest novelties in DRESS GOODS of every kind, BLACK GOODS, COLORED, BLACK, and STRIPED SILKS, WHITE GOODS of every description, CASSIMERES in large variety, HOSIERY, GLOVES, SCARFS, CORSETS, and lots of other goods, and as we are one of the first houses to exhibit new goods at low prices, it will pay you to give us a call. In DRESS GOODS we have one of the largest assortments we have ever exhibited, at very low prices. Call and see our Dress Goods. All shades WORSTED PHININGS to match. BLACK ALPACAS, CASSIMERES, GREYDRESSES, CREPPES, and CREPE CLOTHS—a large line very low. WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.—We have a splendid stock, such as LACE, SATIN, and BROCADE-STRIPED MUSLINS, VICTORIA and LINESHIRT LAINES, SWISS, and NATSOGUE MUSLINS, JACONETS, IRISH LAINES, &c., at very low prices. In CASSIMERES and DOLMAN CLOTHS, for ladies', children's, and gentlemen's suits, &c., we have one of the largest lines in the city. Call and see them before you give us a call. We have lots of other goods which we cannot mention, and all we ask is a call at our store, 601 Broad street. mh 23 THALHIMER BROTHERS.

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FOY NOTE-PAPERS of all kinds, BLACK ALPACAS, CASSIMERES, GREYDRESSES, CREPPES, and CREPE CLOTHS—a large line very low. WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.—We have a splendid stock, such as LACE, SATIN, and BROCADE-STRIPED MUSLINS, VICTORIA and LINESHIRT LAINES, SWISS, and NATSOGUE MUSLINS, JACONETS, IRISH LAINES, &c., at very low prices. In CASSIMERES and DOLMAN CLOTHS, for ladies', children's, and gentlemen's suits, &c., we have one of the largest lines in the city. Call and see them before you give us a call. We have lots of other goods which we cannot mention, and all we ask is a call at our store, 601 Broad street. mh 23 THALHIMER BROTHERS.

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