Richmond Dispatch.

WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 10, 1878.

LAST NIGHT'S TELEGRAMS,

CONTAINING INTERESTING NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

PASSAGE OF THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE'S PACIFIC RAILROADS FUNDING BILL IN THE SENATE—THE WOOD TARIFF BILL BEFORE THE HOUSE—REPORT OF THE SPECIAL POSTAL COMMISSION—SECRETARY SHERMAN IN CONFERENCE WITH NEW YORK BANKERS—A $50,000 FIRE IN GALVESTON, TEX—THE CASE OF EX-GOVERNOR MOSES—FLIGHT OF A VERMONT CASHIER WITH $43,000—A CALL FOR THE DISSOLUTION OF THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT—HOPES FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE GAINING GROUND—DISSATISFACTION OF THE ROUMANIAN PREMIER WITH THE RESULTS OF HIS VISIT TO BERLIN—PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S REPLY TO LORD SALISBURY'S CIRCULAR, &c., &c.

Washington.

THE DISCUSSION OF THE BLAINE AMENDMENT TO THE THURMAN SINKING-FUND BILL; THE BILL PASSED—THE NAVAL COMMITTEES—REPEAL OF THE RESUMPTION ACT—WHO WAS TO BLAME FOR THE METROPOLIS DISASTER—LABOR AND EDUCATION—THE MOFFETT REGISTER FOR WASHINGTON AND LOUISIANA—THE TARIFF—VARIOUS MINOR ITEMS.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The discussion of the Blaine amendment to the Thurman bill to-day in the Senate attracted a considerable crowd, and the speech of Mr. Edmunds against it was a very able one. The main object of Mr. Blaine is for Congress to declare that after the passage of the judiciary bill, if it passes, there shall be no further legislation by Congress in regard to the Union and Central Pacific railroads. If his amendment prevails it will be a virtual defeat of the Thurman bill, and will be so regarded. The railroads have all along believed that a larger vote could be gotten for an amendment like this than against the bill. Mr. Howe spoke against the bill, and this was no surprise; but when Mr. Voorhees, who has assumed the championship among those who profess to fight the encroachments of that money-power, came forward to-day and delighted the great monopolies by a speech against the judiciary bill, it disappointed and made sad some of his warmest admirers. Mr. Edmunds, in his speech, said that if the lobby continued to triumph that the just judgment of mankind will vindicate the report of Senator Thurman.

THE THURMAN BILL PASSES.

A motion was made at half-past 5 o'clock that the Senate adjourn; which was lost—ayes, 36; noes, 39. It became evident that the friends of Thurman's bill meant to force a vote if it took all night. Mr. Thurman's closing speech was a masterly effort, and Blaine's reply full of spirit, but it was in vain, for his amendment was lost—ayes, 23; noes, 33. Here the friends of the railroad became utterly demoralized, and their rout was easily accomplished.

At half-past 8 a vote was reached on the bill, and it passed—ayes, 40; noes, 19; Lamar and Ransom voting for it. Voorhees also voted for it at last, and Randolph against it. The opposition had more strength than this, but they stampeded. There is much rejoicing to-night. The victory is pronounced a triumph of the people over the monopolies and the lobby.

THE SAME QUESTION IN THE HOUSE.

The railroad people have been fighting before the House Committee on Pacific Railroads for delay, and have urged that their counsel should be heard on the questions embraced in the Thurman bill. This morning, however, by a majority of one, the committee voted against hearing counsel, and subsequently, by a decided majority, voted to report the Thurman bill to the House without any change. This was a great disappointment to the lobby.

THE NAVAL COMMITTEES.

Senator Sargent said on the floor of the Senate that the time of the Naval Committee of that body was so taken up with small matters of no public interest that it had not really time to attend to questions of grave moment. The same is true of the House Committee, which is so occupied day after day with questions concerning rank, the reinstatement of naval officers, &c., that it has really no time to discuss matters affecting the reform and efficiency of the American navy.

THE REPEAL OF THE RESUMPTION ACT.

In the Senate Finance Committee to-day the House bill repealing the resumption act was called up by its friends, and a discussion ensued. It was finally agreed that the committee will act on it Friday. The impression prevailed among those friendly to its passage that if the committee fails to report the bill as it came from the House it will report it with a modification that will prevent contraction pending the preparation for resumption. This will obviate the necessity of adopting Mr. Hereford's resolution, which he intended to call up tomorrow.

MR. SHERMAN AND THE METROPOLIS.

After Mr. Sherman's return from New York the report of the investigation of the ill-fated Metropolis will be published, and it will show, I hear, that the owners were to blame for changing her from a freight to a passenger ship without giving due publicity to the fact, and that the laws for the protection and safety of passengers in such cases were not complied with. It is also stated that the life-saving service will be exonerated from blame in the matter.

LABOR AND EDUCATION.

The House Committee on Labor and Education has about completed all the work before it and has a number of bills and resolutions ready to report when the committee is again called. Among these is the resolution to enforce the eight-hour system. The committee will on Thursday hear Mrs. Fletcher, of Iowa, who will deliver an address on the importance of industrial education.

THE MOFFETT REGISTER.

Dr. Moffett was before the sub-committee of the District of Columbia to-day and gave the members present an explanation of his register for taxing the consumption of liquors. Subsequently he and Senator Grimsley had an interview with Mr. Ellis, of Louisiana, on the same subject. The Legislature of that State, I hear, has adopted the register, but at last accounts the Governor had not yet signed the bill.

THE MARSHALSHIP OF THE WESTERN DISTRICT.

A delegation of prominent Virginia Conservatives called on President Hayes to-day in the interest of ex-Senator Lewis, and while the President made them no promise they believe he will get the position. In this event I hear his son will resign the assistant district-attorneyship. A friend of Major McMahon, of Staunton, informed your correspondent to-day that the contest was between ex-Senator Lewis and the Major, with the chances in favor of the former.

THE TARIFF—MR. WOOD'S SPEECH.

In spite of the parliamentary tactics of Messrs. Conger & Co. the House to-day at half-past 2 o'clock went into Committee of the Whole, when Mr. Fernando Wood, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, got the floor and delivered a lengthy speech in favor of tariff reform and in advocacy of the bill reported by him. Mr. Tucker and other members of the committee occupied seats near him. He commenced by a review of the condition of the country, and said now is the very best time for considering the tariff, because the country is at peace with all the world. He then proceeded to give the reasons in detail why the tariff laws should be modified. They are complex, unequal in the burdens they impose, and involve enormous litigation. For instance, there are now 3,000 revenue cases on the dockets of the New York city courts alone. Then there are 2,262 articles taxed, he said, by them, and of these there are 1,000 articles that only pay a revenue of $300,000. Since the passage of the first tariff act there have been 176 tariff acts or laws, parts of which affected the tariff. Mr. Wood said that under the present tariff it costs five per cent. to collect the revenue, and under the proposed bill it will only cost three per cent.

THE REDUCTION IT MAKES.

The average reduction under his bill, he said, would be only 15 per cent., but he himself thought it ought to be 50 per cent. He then went on to appeal to different classes to support the bill, showing how every article the farmer, mechanic, and others use is heavily taxed, and added that almost the sod on the grave pays its part of the burden. He noticed the fact that objections to his bill came from two classes—first, those who said it would decrease the revenue; and second, those who declare it will injure American manufacturers. The views of both these he deemed entitled to consideration, and he proceeded to meet their objections. His tariff bill, he claimed, will raise $140,000,000 as against $128,000,000, the average raised annually under the present tariff. He said then we have $40,000,000 surplus, and this will enable us to reduce the tax on internal revenue subjects $20,000,000, and on imports $20,000,000. He contended that the manufacturers of wool, cotton, silk, iron, &c., will be more benefited by the advantage they will derive from having foreign countries opened to their products than they can be hurt by the reduction of the tariff on the articles they manufacture.

THE SUSPENSION OF THE SINKING FUND.

Mr. Wood strongly urged a suspension of the sinking fund for eight years. This will give the country relief, and enable us to tide over the period of business stagnation. Your correspondent has already stated in these dispatches that every Democrat on the Ways and Means Committee favored this proposition, and that if adopted it was claimed that the tax on tobacco can be reduced to sixteen cents, and there will be no necessity for an income tax.

BRIEF ITEMS.

The Ways and Means Committee will tomorrow consider further the income-tax bill.

Those opposed to a reduction of the tobacco tax are beginning to learn that the revenue from tobacco commenced falling off long before the agitation for reduction commenced.

Senator Ingalls to-day wore black pants and a short double-breasted drab coat—not a senatorial outfit.

Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, to-day introduced a bill for increasing the quantity of money in circulation, &c. Mr. Townsend objected to having it printed in the *Record* because he didn't want his constituents to pay for printing the gentleman's stump speech.

The substitute for the bill retiring the national-bank currency is the special order in the House for April 23d.

Mr. Edmunds said to Blaine to-day that there were senators who were not so black as they had been painted in connection with stocks. Why throw bricks?

Cincinnati wants a mint.

The weather has been very gloomy today.

[Associated Press reports by telegraph to the Dispatch.]

Among the unimportant nominations today was that of Susan H. Burbridge as postmistress of Hopkinsville, Ky.

The Committee on Elections have agreed on a report dismissing the contested-election case of O'Conner *vs.* Cain, from South Carolina.

Messrs. Evarts, Spencer, Key, and Devens were absent from the Cabinet meeting to-day.

Mr. Wood spoke three hours and a half to-day in support of the new tariff bill. He claimed that the needs of the Government would allow an abatement of $40,000,000 from the burdens of the people, and that the proposed bill would realize $20,000,000 in excess of the present tariff. The internal revenue, which was most burdensome to the people, could be reduced to that extent—say $60,000,000.

The report of the special commission on railway service was submitted in both houses to-day. It is signed by Daniel M. Fox and George M. Bassett, of the postal commission. It recommends space and speed instead of weight as the basis of compensation.

The Committee on Pacific Railroads of the House has directed Representative Chalmers to report, with favorable recommendation, a bill similar to that now pending in the Senate known as the Judiciary Committee's bill.

XLVTH CONGRESS--Second Session.

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1878.

SENATE.

The Committee on Appropriations reported the deficiency bill as passed by the House, increasing the aggregate nearly half a million, of which the army gets $300,000.

The Pacific railroads funding bill was resumed, and the remainder of the day was occupied in its consideration.

The Judiciary Committee's bill was passed, all amendments to it being voted down. The final vote was as follows:

Ayes.—Messrs. Anthony, Armstrong, Bailey, Bayard, Beck, Booth, Burnside, Butler, Christiancy, Cockrell, Coke, Davis (of Illinois), Davis (of West Virginia), Edmunds, Eustis, Garland, Grover, Harris, Hereford, Johnston, Jones (of Florida), Kernan, Lamar, McCreery, McDonald, McPherson, Maxey, Merrimon, Morgan, Oglesby, Patterson, Plumb, Ransom, Rollins, Saulsbury, Thurman, Voorhees, Wadleigh, Wallace, and Windom—40.

Noes.—Messrs. Allison, Barnum, Blaine, Bruce, Conover, Dennis, Dorsey, Eaton, Ferry, Gordon, Hill, Kellogg, Matthews, Mitchell, Paddock, Randolph, Sargent, Saunders, and Spencer—19.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill. Mr. Wood, of New York, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, made the opening speech in support of the bill, which he claimed would, while relieving and encouraging commerce and manufactures, and abolishing many hardships and absurdities resulting from the existing tariff, produce a revenue of $141,000,000 as against $131,000,000 received last year.

Vermont.

ST. JOHNSBURY, April 9.—Hiram Weeks, cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, has disappeared with $43,000 in trust funds.

New York.

INTERVIEW OF SECRETARY SHERMAN WITH NEW YORK FINANCIERS ABOUT RESUMPTION.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Secretary Sherman visited the Sub-Treasury here to-day and had a long interview with the Assistant Treasurer, Hillhouse. At 1 o'clock a conference was begun between the Secretary and a number of prominent bankers whom he had invited to meet him. The meeting was strictly private. The object is understood to be an exchange of views in regard to the financial condition of the country and the practicability of resuming specie-payments on the 1st of January, 1879.

Texas.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, April 9.—A fire here this morning destroyed thirteen frame buildings on both sides of Market street between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets. Only one building on the block was saved. The loss was $50,000; insurance, $30,000.

The Charge of Forgery Against Ex-Governor Moses.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Ex-Governor Moses, of South Carolina, who was arrested here on the charge of forgery in South Carolina, was to-day before the Supreme Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The case was adjourned until to-morrow, to give the District Attorney time to prepare a return to the writ. The District Attorney read a dispatch from Albany stating that Governor Robinson had granted the requisition for Moses, and an officer having the papers in charge was on his way to New York city.

A Dead Fiend.

ALEXANDRIA, CANADA, April 9.—There is no doubt that Joseph La Page, who was hanged recently at Concord, N. H., for the murder of Josie Langmaid, outraged and murdered Mrs. Fountie and her daughter here ten years ago.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

The Eastern Question.

LONDON, April 9.—The Earl of Derby's statement in the House of Lords yesterday showed that several differences arose between him and his colleagues before his resignation. He was with difficulty persuaded to assent to the early summoning of Parliament and to the six-million vote. He also stated that in the recent war all England could hope from Germany was a bare and not benevolent neutrality.

The Marquis of Salisbury, in his speech, strongly objected to Lord Derby's making these unusual revelations. He had no official information that Prince Gortschakoff had denied the truth of Prince Ghike's report of his conversation relative to Bessarabia. If he had such information it would be for each to determine whom he thought more credible, Gortschakoff or Ghike.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* says: "The belief that Germany is abandoning her strictly passive attitude is rapidly gaining ground here," said Prince Bessoura, "and that Prince Bismarck evidently intends to use his influence in favor of peace." It is supposed that negotiations for a congress will be recommended on some new basis.

LONDON, April 9.—A report is current in Vienna that Prince Gortschakoff has notified Austria that he has postponed his answer to her demands until England has formulated her counter-proposals, so that he may be able to reply to England and Austria simultaneously.

VIENNA, April 9.—The official *Abend Post* says the latest St. Petersburg news is considered to indicate that Russia expects proposals for a compromise from some quarter.

LONDON, April 9.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Vienna says: "Despite the reassuring utterances of the Russian semi-official journals, the presentation of written statements of Austria's views which followed General Ignatieff's return to St. Petersburg seems to have produced an unfavorable impression there."

St. Petersburg telegrams are very pacific. They say peeling gains ground that some formula will be invented which will remove all obstacles to the assembly of the congress, and that Prince Bismarck is evidently interesting himself to this end.

The most interesting and important part of Monday's debate was Lord Derby's statement. This showed the difference between Lord Derby and his colleagues to be of long standing, and affecting the substance of their entire Eastern policy. Lord Derby disapproved of the early summoning of Parliament. The date as ultimately fixed was a compromise on the proposition that Parliament should meet even earlier. He disapproved so strongly the vote of credit that he temporarily retired from the Cabinet and in forty-eight hours his resignation was in Lord Beaconsfield's hands, but now it is not the calling out the reserves which induced him to resign. There are other reasons, but what these reasons are he cannot divulge until the propositions of the Government from which he dissented are made known. It appears, therefore, that the Government has come to some resolutions which at present are held in reserve. While the Government has held from the outset that Russia cannot liberate herself from existing engagements without the consent of the other contracting parties, Lord Derby attaches little importance to the necessity of requiring from her a formal acceptance of that principle. He recognizes that if the congress should meet such a principle must be laid down, but he does not emphasize it as a primary requisite for final arrangement of any kind. He regards the failure of the congress as comparatively unimportant. He does not recognize the consequences of that failure or a state of affairs justifying or requiring a forcible defence of British interests. They might be the subject of further negotiations in which objection to various points of the treaty of San Stefano could be discussed between the individual Powers, but he deprecates on every ground England going to war on account of such interests as are involved in these questions.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 9.—The Russians are completing the fortifications commenced by the Turks at Scheekemdje and Derkos. Fresh purchases of arms are being made by the Turkish War Office.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 9.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, adverting to the hopes of the maintenance of peace which have gained ground there during the last few days, points out what would have to be done to effect the solution of the crisis. Russia, it says, demands that the benefits obtained for Christians shall not be secured by inefficient stipulations like that of 1856, but by material guarantees. Russia cannot accept the ephemeral decision of a congress because it would not assure peace. If Europe be disposed to undertake a settlement of the Eastern question in the sense of emancipating the Christians, Russia will not raise any difficulties, but the discussion of the question at issue must be inspired by confidence, not jealousy.

England.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN IN COMMONS.

LONDON, April 9.—In the House of Commons to-night the debate on the address to the Queen in reply to her recent message was continued.

Sir Wilfred Lawson, on behalf of the Radicals, moved an amendment, of which he had previously given notice, contesting the necessity of calling out the reserves, which was rejected by a vote of 319 to 64.

The Marquis of Hartington, Mr. W. E. Foster, and many other Liberals, abstained from voting.

Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright supported the amendment.

The amendment proposed by Sir George Campbell, praying her Majesty to accept the preliminary conference suggested by Germany and abstain from isolated action, while declaring England ready to support the other Powers against the spoliation of Roumania, was withdrawn. The address was then agreed to without division.

GORTSCHAKOFF'S REPLY TO SALISBURY'S CIRCULAR.

LONDON, April 9.—The *Times*, in a special edition to-night, publishes the full text of Prince Gortschakoff's reply to Lord Salisbury's circular dispatch. The Prince contests Lord Salisbury's assertions point by point, but the general tone of his reply appears conciliatory.

He denies that the treaty of San Stefano creates a strong slave State under the control of Russia, and declares that the arrangements relative to Bulgaria are only a development of the principle established by the Constantinople conference. He continues: "Lord Salisbury admits that a return to the programme of that conference, pure and simple, is rendered impossible by the war. The fact that the San Stefano treaty is preliminary indicates that Russia has not prejudged definitive results, and has left room for an ulterior understanding. Bulgaria will be under Russian control no more than Roumania, which also owes its existence to Russia. Russia is quite ready to abridge the term of occupation of Bulgaria as much as possible. The limits of Bulgaria have only been indicated in general terms in accordance with the nationality of the population. The details will be left to a mixed commission. The only object in assigning ports to Bulgaria is to assist her commercial development, by which England and the Mediterranean Powers, whose commerce has always been a powerful lever for their political influence, are likely to profit far more than Russia."

Prince Gortschakoff expresses surprise at the objection to the publications of the treaty relative to Thessaly and Epirus. By the modest reforms stipulated for them it is intended to avoid the appearance of either the establishment of Russian supremacy on the one hand, or neglecting the Greeks on the other. Russia did not forbid the Porte to consult the European Powers on the reforms for the Greek provinces. There is no longer any pretext for debarring Russia from the possession of Bessarabia, as the freedom of the Danube is secured by the international campaign. Prince Gortschakoff's tone in regard to Armenia is much more energetic. He says: "Batoum is far from being irrelevant to the pecuniary indemnity which it represents. The Russian acquisitions in Armenia have only a defensive value. Russia wishes to hold them so as not to have to besiege at the beginning of each war. These territorial cessions are the natural consequences of the war. If England wished to avert them she had only to join Russia in exercising a pressure on the Porte, which would probably have compelled it to grant the reforms without war. England having refused to do so, she has now no ground to question the right for which Russia has shed her blood—namely, the right to establish a state of things which will henceforth render such sacrifices unnecessary, or at least less onerous. The assertion that Russia's annexations in Armenia will interfere with the European trade with Persia conflicts with statements previously made by British ministers. Such assertions push mistrust to the extreme. The complaints concerning the indemnity are equally ill founded. The sum is out of all proportion to Russia's sacrifices. In the deferment of the payment of the indemnity it is easier to see a design to keep the Porte up to its engagements in the interests of all than a design to punish Turkey, but there is no remedy against suspicion."

Prince Gortschakoff says, in conclusion: "The situation may be summed up thus: Existing treaties have been successively infringed by the Porte in violating its obligations towards the Christians, and by the Powers in interfering in behalf of Christians. Lord Salisbury himself recognizes that great changes are necessary in the treaties hitherto regulating the East. It remains for Lord Salisbury to say how he would reconcile these treaties and the recognized rights of Great Britain and the other Powers with the benevolent ends to which the limited action of Europe has always been directed, and the attainment of which one learns with pleasure the English Government desires—namely, good government, peace and liberty for the oppressed population. It is for the Marquis of Salisbury to say how he could attain the desired end outside the preliminaries of San Stefano and at the same time take due account of the rights Russia has acquired by the sacrifices she has borne alone. Lord Salisbury's dispatch contains no reply to these questions. It seems that entire liberty of appreciation and action would have been more naturally found by formulating side by side with the objections contained in that dispatch some practical propositions of a nature to assure an understanding for the solution of the present difficulties."

FACTIOUS HOME OPPOSITION TO ENGLAND'S WAR POLICY.

LONDON, April 9.—The *Pall-Mall Gazette*, in its leading editorial to-day, says that in view of the "factious opposition which, not daring to more hostile resolutions, seeks to hamper the Government by such speeches as those of Lord Granville, Lord Derby, the Duke of Argyle, and Mr. Gladstone," it is the duty of the Government to dissolve Parliament, and thus terminate an anarchy which has partially paralyzed it during the last two years.

A Berlin dispatch to the *Pall-Mall Gazette* says: "Notwithstanding the favorable reports in Berlin the press has reason to believe that Mr. Bratiano, the Roumanian Premier, is dissatisfied with the result of his visit here. Germany has declined to use direct pressure upon Russia for the withdrawal of her claims to Bessarabia. The Government has advised Bratiano to lay his case before the Czar and endeavor to come to terms by an amicable arrangement."

ADJOURNMENT OF PARLIAMENT, &C.

LONDON, April 9.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated that the House would adjourn for the Easter recess on the 16th instant, provided the pending debate on the address to the Queen was concluded to-night.

REVIEW OF THE GRAIN TRADE.

LONDON, April 9.—The *Mark-Lane Express*, in its review of the British corn trade, says that with the exception of a few isolated complaints of damage from vermin the wheat is looking well, and has apparently suffered only a temporary check from the recent severe weather. Potato-planting and the sowing of corn have engaged the attention of farmers in Ireland. Reports state that both operations are carried on under favorable auspices. Deliveries of English wheat at Mark Lane and in the provinces have been very moderate, as growers who could afford to hold stocks have done so in the hope of a further advance should the country become involved in war. As it is, prices have rallied from two to three shillings per quarter for English wheat from the recent lowest point, but the uncertainty of politics has caused millers to follow the rise, which they have done with reluctance. American wheat is coming to hand freely of late; still, trade has for the time being found sufficient supports in the disquieting political rumors to prevent prices giving way under the weight of the supplies. Monday last business was fairly active, but although a sufficiently strong tone has prevailed, the number of sales made since has been decidedly limited. Some exception may be made in favor of Calcutta wheat, which was in better demand than other kinds, owing to a scarcity of good qualities on the spot and the impossibility of stocks being replenished for some time, under which circumstances prices may be noted a shilling per quarter dearer on the week. Increased strength has been afforded trade by the continental demand, which has continued throughout the week.

Greece.

ATHENS, April 9.—Eight thousand Thessalonians from burned villages in Thessaly have taken refuge in Greece. They are entirely destitute.

Austria.

VIENNA, April 9.—The official *Weiner Abend Post* states that by the ministerial declarations made last night in the British Parliament the prospects for the assembling of the congress are again thrown in the background.

MINERAL WATERS, &c.

APOLLINARIS WATER,
HUNYADI JANOS WATER,
FRIEDRICHSHALL BITTER WATER,
BUFFALO LITHIA WATER,
CONGRESS WATER,
HATHORN WATER, &c.
For sale by J. BLAIR, Druggist,
fe 26 corner of Broad and Ninth streets.

VEGETINE.

VEGETINE

REPORTS FROM OHIO.

SPRINGFIELD, O., February 28, 1877.
Mr. H. R. Stevens:
I have sold the VEGETINE for several years; and, from personal knowledge of my customers who have bought it, I do cheerfully recommend it for the complaints for which it is recommended.
Respectfully, J. J. BROWN, Druggist and Apothecary.

VEGETINE.
KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
AKRON, O., January 23, 1877
Dr. H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.:
Dear Sir,—My wife has used your VEGETINE for KIDNEY COMPLAINT and GENERAL DEBILITY, and has found great relief from it—so much so that she likes to keep it on hand as a beneficial tonic.
THOMAS H. GOODWIN, West Market street.
I am personally acquainted with Thomas H. Goodwin, Esq., who is an old and highly-respected citizen of Akron. Yours respectfully,
A. M. ARMSTRONG, Druggist.

VEGETINE.
KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
CINCINNATI, O., March 17, 1877.
Mr. H. R. Stevens:
Dear Sir,—I have been a great sufferer from KIDNEY COMPLAINT, and after the use of a few bottles of VEGETINE I find myself entirely cured. I gained sixteen pounds in flesh while taking the VEGETINE. I will cheerfully recommend it. Yours truly,
W. T. ARCHER, No. 330 west Sixth street.

VEGETINE.
KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
CINCINNATI, O., March 19, 1877.
H. R. Stevens:
Dear Sir,—I have used your VEGETINE for some time, and can truthfully say it has been a great benefit to me, and to those suffering from diseases of the KIDNEYS I cheerfully recommend it. Respectfully,
O. H. SMITH.
Attested to by K. B. Ashfield, Druggist, corner Eighth and Central avenues.

VEGETINE.
KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c., are always unpleasant, and at times they become the most distressing and dangerous diseases that can affect the human system. Most diseases of the Kidneys arise from impurities in the blood, causing humors which settle on these parts. VEGETINE excels any known remedy in the whole world for cleansing and purifying the blood, thereby causing a healthy action to all the organs of the body.

VEGETINE
prepared by
H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS.

VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
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HUNYADI JANOS WATER.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN NOVELTY.

HUNYADI JANOS.
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

THE LANCET.—"Hunyadi Janos.—Baron Liebig affirms that its richness in aperient salts surpasses that of all other known waters."
THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"Hunyadi Janos.—The most agreeable, safest, and most efficacious aperient water."
PROFESSOR VIRCHOW, BERLIN. "Invariably good and prompt success; most valuable."
PROFESSOR BAMBERGER, VIENNA. "I have prescribed these waters with remarkable success."
PROFESSOR SCANZONI, WURZBURG. "I prescribe none but this."
PROFESSOR LAUDER BRUNTON, M. D., F. R. S., LONDON. "More pleasant than its rivals, and surpasses them in efficacy."
PROFESSOR AITKEN, M. D., F. R. S., ROYAL MILITARY HOSPITAL, NETLEY. "Preferred to Pullna and Friedrichshall."

A WINEGLASSFUL A DOSE.
Every genuine bottle bears the name of THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY (Limited), London.
FREDERICK DE BARY & CO.,
41 and 43 Warren street, New York,
Sole Agents for United States and Canadas.
FOR SALE BY
DEALERS, GROCERS, AND DRUGGISTS.
PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond,
General Agents for Virginia.
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FOR SALE.
Having determined to change business, I offer for sale my stock of GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c., on the most reasonable terms. Apply to
J. BACIGALUPO,
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ap 8-3t* Richmond, Va.

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MATTINGS.
We call attention to one of the largest and cheapest stocks of
MATTINGS
ever brought to this city. The latest spring styles in
CARPETS,
OIL-CLOTHS,
LACE CURTAINS, &c.,
in stock, at very low prices.
GEORGE W. ANDERSON & SONS,
ap 5 1204 Main street.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c.

LIGHT FAMILY CARRIAGES,
PHAETONS, BUGGIES, &c.
I have a large assortment of the above articles.
My facilities for manufacturing all kinds of vehicles cannot be excelled, and on that account can fill orders at very short notice and very low price.
REPAIRING AND ALTERATIONS.
In this department, requiring as much skill and experience as the building of new carriages, I offer unequalled advantages.
GEORGE A. AINSLIE,
mh 5 No. 10 Tenth street.

POTATOES, &c.

LIME AND POTATOES.
Daily expecting per schooner Sardinian:
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