Richmond Dispatch.

FRIDAY.....MAY 10, 1878.

WIRE-WORKINGS.

PROGRESS OF AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON AND ELSEWHERE.

DISCUSSION OF THE TARIFF BILL IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT OF THE CHANNEL INTO CHARLESTON—FENIAN MEETING IN SYRACUSE—THE NATIONAL CONVENTION AT PHILADELPHIA; PLATFORM ADOPTED—BOSTON INSURANCE COMPANY ENJOINED FROM DOING FURTHER BUSINESS—WAGES OF ENGLISH COTTON-SPINNERS TO BE REDUCED—THE FLORIDA AND LOUISIANA FRAUDS—FOREIGN NEWS—THE EASTERN QUESTION, &c., &c.

Washington.

MR. ROBBINS'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF A REDUCTION OF THE TOBACCO TAX—THE MEANING OF THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW PASSED BY CONGRESS SOME YEARS AGO—PASSAGE OF THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL—NO ACTION ON THE BANKRUPT BILL—THE EXCURSION OF THE NAVAL PARTY TO NORFOLK—VARIOUS MINOR ITEMS.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Mr. Robbins, in his tariff speech, made a forcible and convincing argument in favor of the reduction of the tobacco tax. He said the House had indicated by its vote of Monday a purpose to relieve tobacco of a portion of the burden which now oppresses it. Great loss has fallen upon the people in consequence of agitation, and the way to stop agitation, he said, is to reduce the tax. Tobacco is an agricultural product, and whenever you impose a tax on agriculture in excess of what is required for revenue you are guilty of oppression. He showed that the present tax is too high to raise the most revenue, and that more revenue was realized when the tax was reduced to twenty cents than when the tax was twenty-four cents. By a high rate of taxation you drive, he contended, men of small capital from the market, and add to the wealth and power of the great monopolists. This places the planter at the mercy of the latter, because it is far easier for a few to combine than for the many to do so. Now, there are but three classes of buyers to whom the producer of tobacco can sell his leaf, and a high tax curtails one of these classes—the manufacturers.

A vote for reduction is a vote against the monopolist and in favor of the mass of the people. He cited the significant fact that when the tax on tobacco was raised from twenty to twenty-four cents there was no corresponding increase in the price of tobacco, and the consequence was that the additional four cents that the Government was able to put into the Treasury on each pound of tobacco manufactured came out of the pockets of the tobacco-men. He elaborated the fact that while the price of the leaf does not average more than from six to eight cents per pound—some of it selling as low as two or three cents—the Government imposes now a tax of twenty-four cents per pound, and no other country in the world taxes an agricultural product grown upon its own soil as heavily. He was very happy in answering those who say that revenue must be raised, and there is no better subject than tobacco for the purpose. The Government has recently paid $1,700 for Virginia tobacco-seed to send throughout the country so that people may grow patches of tobacco for their own use, and upon which they will pay no revenue. They do this, while preferring the manufactured article, because the twenty-four cents tax makes tobacco too high for their means. They will get used to this rough tobacco in time, and the manufacturer and the Government will be the sufferers, and all because the Government persists in pursuing the ruinous policy of high taxation. There were sixty millions, he said, of this tobacco consumed last year.

THE EFFECT OF REDUCTION ON THE REVENUE.

Mr. Robbins said that if you reduce the tax to 16c., for the first year the falling off of the revenue in consequence will not exceed $6,000,000—$5,000,000 for tobacco and $1,000,000 for cigars. He favored the suspension of the sinking fund as proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means, because by so doing we can save $36,000,000 annually. Deducting the $6,000,000, it will leave $30,000,000, and you can then let the tax on incomes alone. If members are opposed to an entire suspension, they can suspend to the extent of $6,000,000, which would offset his estimate of the deficit from a reduction of the tobacco tax. He contended that reduction was practical and just, and for the benefit of both the Government and the people.

THE EIGHT-HOUR SYSTEM AND MR. GOODE.

The report of Mr. Goode, from the House Committee on Labor and Education, declaring that the meaning of the eight-hour law, passed by Congress some ten years ago, was that the mechanics, workmen, &c., at the navy-yards, &c., should not be required to work more than eight hours, and that there should be no reduction in their pay in consequence, was adopted by the House to-day.

Mr. Goode earnestly urged its adoption, and Messrs. Cox of New York, and Butler contended that there ought to be a penalty for a violation of this law, so that the heads of departments and others would be prevented from violating it in the future as they had in the past. Mr. Banks alluded to the fact that the President of the United States in 1840 declared ten hours a day's work, without any action on the part of Congress.

MR. KELLY'S SPEECH TO-DAY.

Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, made a lengthy speech to-day against the Wood tariff bill, and expounded the extremest Pennsylvania views on the subject. He was at times highly-amusing, and commanded the attention of the House. He is regarded as one of the best-posted members of the House on tariff matters. He was followed by Mr. Harris, of Georgia, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, who advocated the passage of the bill.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

The Indian appropriation bill, which passed the Senate to-day, appropriates for the benefit of the lords of the forest nearly $5,000,000.

There was a disposition to take up the postal appropriation bill, but Mr. Thurman's proposition to take up the bill repealing the bankrupt law prevailed.

THE BILL REPEALING THE BANKRUPT LAW.

At 4 o'clock the Senate took up the bill repealing the bankrupt law, and the amendments of the House and Senate to the same, when Mr. Whyte, of Maryland, made an earnest speech for immediate repeal, and Mr. Beck concurred in his views. Mr. Matthews spoke at much length against a repeal, closing at 5 o'clock with an appeal to senators, and the announcement that he would vote as he had been voting, because he believed it was for the good of the whole people. He believed, however, a repeal foreordained. There were several senators who wanted to speak, and the Senate indicated a purpose to adjourn. The motion of Mr. Anthony that the Senate adjourn until Monday was lost—ayes, 19; noes, 31. Mr. Thurman proposed that the bill be passed before adjournment, and Mr. Eaton moved to adjourn. Lost—ayes, 26; noes, 28. Mr. Maxey then spoke in favor of the bill as it came to the Senate from the House. He replied to Mr. Matthews. The Senate at 5½ o'clock adjourned.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Hewitt will report the army appropriation bill to the House to-morrow, and as it reduces the army and cuts down expenses it promises to give rise to a lengthy discussion.

EXCURSION TO NORFOLK.

The Secretary of the Navy, the Naval, Commercial, and Railway and Canal committees of the Senate and House, and invited guests will leave Washington to-morrow evening at 5:30 for Norfolk by way of Baltimore. On Saturday the party are to visit Albemarle sound, Roanoke island, and other points. Commodore Parks will command the expedition.

THE TURF.

In the trotting-race for $2,000, at Brightwood Course this afternoon, Taylor's horse, Tornado, beat Schoolcraft's Key West easily in three straight heats. Time: 2:38, 2:38, 2:35. Tornado trotted the first half-mile of the first heat in 1:15, and could have distanced his competitor without trouble (horse people said) if he had tried. A number of Richmond people witnessed the race.

BRIEF ITEMS.

The Land Office has employed twenty-one temporary clerks.

It is said to-day that the Senate committee will not make such sweeping changes in the House river and harbor bill as has been anticipated.

They say now that the resolution for the investigation will be offered in the House to-morrow.

A leading fruit-grower informs me that there will be in this section an abundant crop of apples and late pears. The early peaches are not killed, but the late ones, singular to say, are. The Bartlett and other early pears are killed.

The people of the District seem very well satisfied with the bill passed by the House.

There are rumors that Packard don't want to be consul to Liverpool. Perhaps his confirmation is not certain.

Sheridan for Commissioner of Dues for the District does not help the Administration any.

Peter Cooper, on the floor of the House to-day, looked as uneasy as a sailor in his Sunday clothes.

[Associated Press reports by telegraph to the Dispatch.]

IMPROVEMENT OF CHARLESTON HARBOR.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—In compliance with the resolution of Senator Butler, of South Carolina, a communication was received to-day by the Senate from the Secretary of War, enclosing the report of General Humphreys, Chief of Engineers, submitting a project of General Gilmore for the permanent improvement of the channel leading into Charleston harbor by means of low jetties, with an estimate of the probable cost; also, a report of the Board of Engineers approving the project. Humphreys agrees with the Board that the channel over the bar can be made of a depth of twenty-one feet at mean low-water mark by the means indicated, and that the cost will vary from one and a half to three million dollars, according to the extent the improvement is pushed. Gilmore recommends the appropriation of two millions for the purpose, payable in four annual instalments. The report sketches the harbor and its various channels, previous surveys, variation in depths, widths, and measurements; also, the material composing the surface and below, and how produced, and its action. The proposed improvements contemplate one jetty 7,450 feet long and another 11,650 feet long.

On motion of Senator Butler the report and accompanying documents (over sixty pages) were ordered to be printed and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce.

President Tupper, of the Chamber of Commerce, expresses much satisfaction with the report made and its progress. He is busily engaged with the committees and the departments.

THE FLORIDA AND LOUISIANA FRAUDS.

The Democratic Congressional Executive Committee unanimously agree, in common with other members of the party, that there should be an investigation of the alleged Florida and Louisiana presidential-election frauds, for the sole purpose of acquainting the people with all the facts, and not with a view of invalidating the title by which President Hayes holds in office. The committee will, as soon as resolutions instructing them to make inquiry shall pass the House, proceed at once to business, preliminary with this view having already been made. It is not thought much time will be occupied in the investigation, as the committee already have testimony taken during the late Congress on the same subject.

OTHER ITEMS.

The Committee on Patents have decided adversely to an extension of Gilbert Jessup's seed-drill.

Peter Cooper is here *en route* for South Carolina.

XLVTH CONGRESS--Second Session.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1878.

SENATE.

The Senate was in secret session until 2 o'clock.

The Mexican award bill was discussed, amended, and passed.

Mr. Ransom presented a petition from the Governor and citizens of North Carolina favoring the repeal of the law imposing a tax of ten per cent. on the circulation of State banks; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Merrimon, of North Carolina, submitted an amendment to the river and harbor appropriation bill, appropriating $25,000 to continue the improvement of the French Broad river in North Carolina; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Johnston, of Virginia, introduced a joint resolution in regard to the claim of William B. Isaacs & Co., of Richmond. It refers their claim for certain assets claimed to belong to certain banks of Virginia to the Court of Claims for adjudication. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

The bill allowing newspapers commercial rates for post-office advertisements was passed.

The Indian appropriations bill was passed, and the bill for the repeal of the bankrupt law was discussed to adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Nothing was done in the House to-day except a continuance of the tariff debate—Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, speaking against the bill, and Mr. Harris, of Georgia, and Mr. Smith, of the same State, in support of it.

Mr. Harris, of Georgia, who is a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, made an elaborate speech in favor of the tariff bill reported by Mr. Wood, chairman. He reviewed the complex nature of the subject and arraigned the legislation upon the question, showing that it had failed to provide either a just or wise revenue system. He maintained that bad financial legislation had involved the Government in an immense public debt, necessitating a large revenue, and that the protection policy now pursued burdened one class to supply bounties to another; that it levied contributions upon labor and consumption to foster and protect particular industries, in violation of the plainest principles of equality and contrary to the spirit and genius of our institutions. He supported the bill not because it was what the country desired, for it did not go far enough, but because it was an improvement upon the present law—a step in the right direction—and he hoped it would lead to thorough reform. He showed that the tax *per capita* paid by the American people was seven times as great as that paid in England. He showed conclusively that the present system was unjust and ruinous, because it enhanced the cost of producing the raw material and lessened the home consumption.

It is said that the speech shows great research, and is a masterly discussion of this most difficult and abstruse question.

National Labor and Greenback Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—The National Convention was somewhat turbulent today. A resolution that the Convention condemns any lawlessness or violence was adopted; also a platform, with a few amendments, which, briefly summarized, are that the party advocates a high protective tariff; a moderate reform in the hours of labor, to be regulated by wise legislation; opposition to discriminating monopolies in the carrying trade, and the substitution of the nation's money for that of bank-notes; demands the immediate repeal of the resumption act, and the recognition by Congress of the efforts at internal improvement, the encouragement of ship-building and oceanic transportation. It disavows any countenance of lawlessness and violence, and advocates the maintenance of the principles of the party by the judicious use of the ballot-box, and changes the name of the party from that of "National Labor party" to "National Greenback Labor party."

Fenian Movements.

NEW YORK, May 9.—A special from Syracuse, N. Y., says: "The Fenian meeting held in this city last night was largely attended. Letters were read from General O'Neil stating that he was on the line of Red river with 10,000 men ready for action. Dispatches from Buffalo were read stating that 3,000 men in that city were under arms. Five steamtugs and a number of canal-boats have been secured in Buffalo to transport the Fenians to Canada. Letters were read from Colonel Mulligan, now in Oswego, stating that he had secured three steamers in that city to-day. The organization will receive 200 breech-loading rifles from the West. Robert McCarthy and John Moore, the two police commissioners of Syracuse, and Alderman McCarthy, son of Senator McCarthy, were appointed treasurers. A hall capable of holding 500 men, to be used for drilling purposes, has been secured."

The Sensational Fenian Reports Discredited.

BUFFALO, May 9.—Interviews with leading Fenians in this city give no credence to the sensational report that 3,000 men are under arms and that steamtugs and transports are being secured to convey Fenians to Canada. The police and military authorities pronounce the report a canard. The city is quiet.

Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The Board of Directors of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company to-day elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Thomas T. Eckert; Vice-President, Hamilton McK. Twombly; Secretary and Treasurer, O. B. Chandler; and an Executive Committee, consisting of Messrs. Thomas T. Eckert, Hamilton McK. Twombly, Nervin D. Green, Edwin D. Morgan, Augustus Schell, William J. Lyons, and John H. Mortimer.

Southern Baptist Convention.

NASHVILLE, May 9.—The Southern Baptist Convention assembled here to-day and organized by the election of James P. Boyce, D. D., of Louisville, as president. Every southern State except Louisiana is represented. The Home and Foreign Mission Boards reported details of the mission work during the year. Over $53,000 were contributed to these boards since last May. The opening sermon was preached at night by Rev. B. H. Carroll, of Texas.

Fatal Accident.

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—Major Todd, commandant of the St. Louis arsenal, was thrown from his buggy to-day, by his horse running away, and received probably fatal injuries.

Insurance Company Enjoined.

BOSTON, May 9.—The Home Mutual Insurance Company has been enjoined from doing further business.

Cuba.

SURRENDER OF AN UNRECONSTRUCTED INSURGENT.

HAVANA, May 9.—According to an official communication received here a Cuban named Aguero, with eleven followers, recently landed on the southern coast of the Central department in a lighter, from Jamaica, in the belief that the insurrection had broken out again. Finding that tranquillity prevailed everywhere, and that everybody was opposed to disturbance, he surrendered. Indignant at being deceived, he offered to guide the Government officials to the place where the lighter had landed him—the vessel containing arms, clothing, and about twenty boxes of ammunition. The General commanding the Central department assured Aguero of a complete pardon.

The *Official Gazette* publishes an order simplifying the process of restoring embargoed property to the late insurgents. It makes a public receipt before a notary unnecessary, if not desired. A document signed by a Governor or collector of taxes will suffice.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

England and Russia.

LONDON, May 9.—The *Daily News's* St. Petersburg correspondent, in referring to Count Schouvaloff's mission, says: "The Russians earnestly desire an understanding with England. They believe it would be better for the Russian interests than an agreement with Austria, and wish to unite with England for the benefit of the Christians and to secure peace. The only fear is that England may make proposals humiliating to Russia. It is generally believed that in Vienna and Berlin very little desire is felt that negotiations between Russia and England should succeed."

The *Daily Telegraph* has the following from its Vienna correspondent: "Count Schouvaloff takes with him what may be considered as England's irreducable minimum. Simultaneously, M. Denovikoff, the Russian ambassador at Vienna, will be informed that Austria maintains the objections already made. I hear from high official source that when English and Austrian reclamations are acceded to little or nothing of General Ignatieff's scheme will remain. Montenegro and Servia are giving much offence to Austria. Of Montenegro a Government organ says: 'Austria protests against the extension of the principality to the Adriatic, and will under no circumstances permit it.'"

Movements of British Iron-Clads.

LONDON, May 9.—Two more British ironclads of the Channel squadron have arrived at Port Said. The reported withdrawal of the Russians from San Stefano is regarded as a hopeful indication.

This morning's *Times*, criticising a speech made by Mr. Gladstone yesterday to a deputation of the Welsh Liberal Association at Howarden, in which he denounced the Government in violent terms, says: "His language was so reckless as to entirely overshoot the mark. It reads like a speech prompted by desperation."

The *Times* also says that it believes that the Government, on the whole, is acting wisely in the present crisis, and the fact that Mr. Gladstone cannot arouse the country by a wholesale denunciation of the Government, the London newspapers, fashionable people, and educated society, into some expressions of opinion to the contrary, shows that the country does not dissent from the Government's policy.

English Labor Troubles.

LONDON, May 9.—This afternoon's *Echo* publishes the following telegram:

"*Blackburn, 9th.*—Somebody is softening. The Masters' Association have authorized their members to make any arrangement they please with their hands. The Messrs. Boothevan have set their large mill in motion with a full complement of hands on the operatives' terms."

LONDON, May 9.—The master cotton-spinners at Ashton, under Tyne, Staley, Bridge, Dunkenfield, and Mosby, have resolved to reduce the wages of their operatives five per cent. after the 25th of the present month. The operatives who accepted a reduction last November will probably strike now.

Grant in Paris.

PARIS, May 9.—Ex-President Grant and wife have arrived here.

The Eastern Question.

LONDON, May 9.—A Reuter's has the following from Constantinople: "The Porte has made the evacuation of Shumla conditional upon the withdrawal of the Russians to Tchataldja. The Russian military authorities are stated to have decided to only withdraw to St. George, eleven miles northwest of San Stefano. The garrison of Shumla is too weak to defend the place if attacked."

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 9.—Prince Henry the VII., of Reuss, German Ambassador here, has received information from the Russian headquarters that the Russians have evacuated Phillipolis, Tartar, Bazardjidk, and other localities near the insurgent district so as to leave full liberty of action to the Porte commissioners. The idea first entertained at the Russian headquarters that the insurgents are simply brigands is now abandoned. They have a military organization and display strategetical knowledge.

EASTERN NOTES.

The Porte has ordered the partial evacuation of Shumla in consideration of the removal of the Russian headquarters to St. George.

The evacuation of the fortresses and withdrawal of the Russians from the vicinity of Constantinople are believed to depend upon the withdrawal of the British fleet.

A more conciliatory feeling now prevails between the Turks and Russians.

Austria is stated to have asked the Porte to permit Austrian troops to escort returning Bosnian refugees, otherwise disturbances endangering the tranquility of Turkey and Austria are probable.

FINANCIAL.

RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGE.

THURSDAY, May 9, 1878.

SALES.—5,000 Petersburg city eight-per-cent. bonds at 104.

American Gold.—100½ bid.

State Securities.—Virginia consols, 60½ bid, 61½ asked; Virginia consols, new, 33 bid, 35 asked; Virginia fundable, 20 bid; Virginia deferred, 4½ bid; Virginia interest certificates, 5 bid; Virginia tax-receivable coupons, 82½ bid, 83¼ asked.

City Securities.—Richmond city 8's, 117¾ bid; Richmond city 6's, 102 bid; Petersburg city 6's, 97½ asked; Petersburg city 8's, 104 bid, 104½ asked; Norfolk city water 8's, 110 bid; Norfolk city 6's, 95 asked; Fredericksburg city 7's, 102 bid.

Railroad Bonds.—Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad 6's, gold, M. and N., 25 bid; Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad 7's, gold, J. and J., 4 bid, 8 asked; Virginia Central Railroad first mortgage 6's, J. and J., 100 bid; Virginia Central Railroad third mortgage 6's, J. and J., 79½ bid, 81 asked; Virginia Central Railroad fourth mortgage 8's, J. and J., 95 bid; Virginia Central Railroad non-mortgage 8's, J. and J., 85 bid; Virginia and Tennessee Railroad second mortgage 6's, J. and J., 86¼ bid; Virginia and Tennessee Railroad third mortgage 8's, J. and J., 94½ bid; Southside Railroad second mortgage preferred 6's, J. and J., 72½ bid; Southside Railroad third mortgage preferred 6's, J. and J., 61½ bid, 65 asked; Petersburg Railroad first mortgage 8's, J. and J., 86 bid; Petersburg Railroad second mortgage 8's, J. and J., 15 bid, 20 asked; Richmond and Petersburg Railroad first mortgage 8's, J. and D., 100 bid; Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad mortgage 8's, J. and J., 103 bid; Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad mortgage 7's, J. and J., 97½ bid; Richmond and Danville Railroad consolidated 6's, M. and N., 71 bid, 72 asked.

Railroad Stocks.—Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad common, 100 par, 75 asked; Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad six per cent. guaranteed, 100 par, 80 bid; Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad seven per cent. guaranteed, 100 par, 90 bid; Richmond and Danville Railroad, 100 par, 2 bid.

Bank Stocks.—First National, 100 par, 115 bid; National Bank of Virginia, 100 par, 80 asked; Planters National, 100 par, 110¾ bid, 111 asked; Union Bank of Richmond, 50 par, 41½ bid, 43 asked; Merchants and Planters Savings, 25 par, 18¾ bid; Citizens Savings, 25 par, 22 asked.

Insurance Companies.—Virginia Fire and Marine, 25 par, 40 bid; Virginia State, 25 par, 28½ bid, 30 asked; Virginia Home, 100 par, 103 asked; Merchants and Mechanics, 100 par, 87 bid, 90½ asked; City, 100 par, 79 bid; Granite Insurance Company, 100 par, 60 bid; Richmond Fire Association, 25 par, 17 bid.

Miscellaneous.—Old Dominion Steamship Company, 100 par, 76 bid.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Gold opened at 100⅝.

Noon.—Stocks about steady. Money on call, 4@5 per cent. Gold, 100⅝. Exchange—Long, 485¾@486; short, 488¼@488¾. State bonds steady. Governments firm.

Evening.—Money easy at 3½@4 per cent. Sterling weak at 485¾@486. Gold firm at 100⅝. Governments strong; new 5's, 104⅝. States quiet.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 9.—Virginia 6's, old, 25; deferred, 4¾; consolidated, 60¾; second series, 32½; past-due coupons, 83. North Carolina 6's, old, 15; new, 8. Bid to-day.

COMMERCIAL.

CORN AND FLOUR EXCHANGE.

RICHMOND, May 9, 1878.

OFFERINGS REPORTED TO SECRETARY.

WHEAT.—*White*, 812 bushels. *Red*, 6,060 bushels.
CORN.—*White*, 200 bushels.
OATS.—100 bushels.
COW-PEAS.—30 bushels.

SALES REPORTED TO SECRETARY.

WHEAT.—*White.*—16 bushels very good at $1.30; 154 bushels prime at $1.33; 24 bushels very good at $1.30; 210 bushels prime at $1.30; 24 bushels prime at $1.32; 6 bushels prime at $1.32; 8 bushels very good at $1.30—total, 442 bushels. *Red.* 50 bushels fair Fultz at $1.15; 20 bushels fair Lancaster at $1.25; 4 bushels good Fultz at $1.18; 102 bushels very good Lancaster at $1.28; 66 bushels prime Fultz at $1.22; 228 bushels prime Lancaster at $1.32; 12 bushels prime Fultz at $1.22; 74 bushels very good Fultz at $1.18; 50 bushels good Fultz at $1.20; 98 bushels fair Fultz at $1.15; 246 bushels good Fultz at $1.18; 90 bushels prime Fultz at $1.20; 336 bushels good Fultz at $1.17; 146 bushels fair Fultz at $1.15; 146 bushels good Fultz at $1.18; 80 bushels very good Lancaster at $1.30; 78 bushels good Fultz at $1.18; 934 bushels good Fultz at $1.17; 124 bushels common Fultz at $1.15; 50 bushels common Lancaster at $1.15; 56 bushels very good Fultz at $1.20; 60 bushels good Fultz at $1.18; 150 bushels very good Fultz at $1.20; 40 bushels prime Lancaster at $1.30; 68 bushels fair Fultz at $1.15; 44 bushels fair Fultz at $1.17; 100 bushels good Fultz at $1.18; 50 bushels good Fultz at $1.17; 140 bushels good Fultz at $1.15; 284 bushels prime Lancaster at $1.30; 66 bushels at 60c.; 56 bushels mixed at $1.28; 654 bushels common Lancaster at $1.08; 96 bushels common mixed at $1—total, 4,478 bushels.

CORN.—*White*, 100 bushels prime at 58c.

Flour.

Fine, $4; superfine, $4.50@$4.75; extra, $5.50@$5.75; common family, $6.50; fancy brands, $7@$8.

RICHMOND MARKETS.

THURSDAY, May 9, 1878.

Country Produce.

Beeswax: 23@24c. ₱ lb.
Butter: Prime to choice yellow, 21@23c.; fair to good, 14@16c.
Corn Meal: 60c. ₱ bushel for country.
Dried Fruit: Apples, 3@4c. ₱ lb.; peaches, peeled, 7@8c.; unpeeled, 3@4c.; cherries, 10@12c. ₱ lb.; blackberries, 6c.
Eggs: In barrels, 11@12c. ₱ dozen; in crates, 12@13c.
Feathers: Prime live-goose, 40@45c.; common, 20c.
Flaxseed: $1 ₱ bushel.
Hay: Virginia timothy, 70@80c.; clover, 65@70c.
Oats: Baled, 65@70c.
Potatoes: Irish, ₱ barrel, $1.25@$1.50.
Lard: Country, 7@7½c.
Rye: 55@60c. ₱ bushel.
Seeds: Clover, $5@$5.50; timothy, $1@$2; orchard-grass, $1@$1.25; herds-grass, $1@$1.25.
Sumac: 75c.@$1.25, according to quality.
Baled Straw: 40@45c.
Tallow: 6½c. ₱ lb.
Wool: Washed, 30@32c.; unwashed, 20@22c. Burry wool will bring from 3 to 5c. ₱ lb less than above rates.

Cement, Lime, Plaster, &c.

Cement: Rosendale, $1.65@$1.75 ₱ barrel; James River, $1.60@$1.70.
Lime: Agricultural, 10c. ₱ bushel; Rockland, $1.10@$1.25, according to quantity.
Plaster: Lump, $4@$4.25; ground, $7.50@$8, delivered; calcined plaster, $2@$2.25.
Tar: Large size, $3.25@$3.50.

Drugs, Dyestuffs, Oils, &c.

Alum: 5c.
Alcohol: $2.50 ₱ gallon.
Concentrated Lye: $3.50@$4 ₱ case of four dozen.
Copperas: 2½c.
Cochineal: 90c. ₱ lb.
Extract of Logwood: 18c.
Indigo: $1.10.
Madder: 12½c.
Oils: Linseed, 75c.; machine, $1@$1.75; sperm, $2; whale, 75c.; straits, 50@55c.; Labrador-cod oil, 65@70c.; lard, 75c.; sweet, $6 ₱ dozen; best salad, $8.50; castor, $1.40 ₱ gallon; Virginia lubricating, 30@50c.; kerosene, 16c., cash, ₱ gallon.
Race Ginger: 12c.
Roots: Ginseng, 90c.; seneca, without top, 35@45c.
Soda: Sal., 2¼@2½c., in kegs; English soda, 5c.; American, 3¼@4c.
Spirits Turpentine: 45c.

Dry Goods.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings: 4-4 Manchester, 6c.; ⅞ Manchester, 5½c.; ¾ Manchester, 4½c.; 4-4 James River, 6c.; ⅞ James River, 5½c.; ¾ James River, 4½c.; 4-4 Graniteville, 7½c.; ⅞ Graniteville, 7c.; 4-4 Rockbridge, 6½c.; ⅞ Rockbridge, 5½c.; 4-4 W. Conestoga, 7½c.; ⅞ G. Conestoga, 6½c.; ¾ D. Conestoga, 6½c.; 10-4 Peperill, 27½c.; 10-4 City, 22½c.; Cotton-yarns, $1.
Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings: 4-4 Wamsutta, 11½c.; 4-4 Masonville, 9½c.; 4-4 Rockdale, 9c.; 4-4 Home, 9½c.; 4-4 Oneida, 10c.; 4-4 Avondale, 7c.; 4-4 Social, 7c.; 4-4 Amoskeag, 9½c.; Whitestone, 9½c.; ⅞ Barnsley, 5½c.; ⅞ Red Dog, 6c.; B. ⅞ Scituate, 7c.; Methuan, 5c.; Peterborough, 5c.; 10-4 Waltham, 25c.; 10-4 City Mills, 22½c.
Brown Drills: Patersburg, 6½c.; Graniteville, 8c.; Rockbridge, A, 8½c.; AA, 9c.
Corset Jeans: Pavonia, 8c.; Amoskeag, 10c.; Hallowell, 9c.
Denims: Harlem, 12½c.; Boston Steam Mills, 8½c.
Prints: American, 5½c.; Allen's, 5½c.; Richmond, 5½c.; Sprague, 5c.; Manchester, 5½c.; Washington, 5½c.; Hamilton, 5½c.; Merrimack, 5½c.; Mallery, 6c.; Oriental, Pacific, 5½c.; Arnold, 5½c.; Harmony, 5c.; Wamsutta, 4½c.
Cambrics: Rice, 5½c.; English, 5c.

Foreign Fruits and Candy

Candy: 13@14c. ₱ lb.
Lemons: Messina, $5 ₱ box.
Oranges: Boxes, $5.50@$6.

Groceries, &c.

Bacon: Shoulders, 4¾@5½c.; clear rib-sides, 6@6½c.; ribbed, 6c.; Virginia shoulders, 5½@6c.; virginia hog-round, 7@7½c.; Virginia hams, large, 7½@8c.; small, 9@10c.; sugar-cured, unc anvassed, 10½c.; plain hams, 10c.; canvassed, 10½@10½c.
Buckets: Painted, two hoops, $1.40@$1.50; three hoops, $1.75@$1.85.
Brooms: Two strings, $1.40@$1.60; three strings, $1.75@$3; four strings, $3@$4.50.
Coffee: Rio—Common, 14@15c.; fair, 15@16c.; good to prime 17@17½c.; Laguayra, 17@17½c.; Java, 28@30c. Market advancing—firm.
Candles: Adamantine candles, 12½@13c. ₱ set; 16¾@17c. ₱ lb.; half-boxes, 13c.; tallow, 14c.
Cheese: Prime cutting, 14½@15c.; northern and western prime cutting, 13c.; common, 10@11c.; English dairy, 18@20c. ₱ Pincapple, 25c.
Rice: Carolina, 7½@8c.; Rangoon, 6c.
Fish: Herrings—North Carolina No. 1 cut, $4; North Carolina gross, $3; North Carolina roe, in half-barrels, $3. Mackerel—No. 1 Bay, $16; No. 2 in barrels, $11.50; No. 3 mackerel, $6.50; No. 1, in kits, $2.25; No. 2, in kits, $1.87½; No. 3, $1.50.
Lard: Prime, barrels and tierces, 8@8½c. in half-barrels, 8½c.
Molasses: Common syrup—Hogsheads, 24c.; tierces, 25c.; barrels, 26c.; genuine golden syrup, 45@55c. ₱ gallon; New Orleans, prime, 40@55c.
Salt: Liverpool, from store, $1.35. Ground alum, from store, 85c. ₱ sack.
Sugar: Crushed, 11½c.; powdered, 10½c.; granulated, 10½c.; 9¾@9½c.; A, 9c.; extra C, 8¾@9c.; yellow, 8@8½c.; cut loaf, 11c., Porto Rico, Demerara, 10@10½c.
Soap: Common, 5@7c.; best washing, 7½@8c.; toilet, 15@20c.; and fancy prices: country, 4@5c.
Teas: Black, 55c.@$1.—the last a prime article: imperial, $1.10@$1.60; gunpowder, $1.40@1.75 for strictly choice.

Hides, Leather, &c.

Hides: Green, 4@5c.; dry salted, 12@13c.; dry flint, 13@15c.; wet salted, 7½@8c.; wet salted calf-skins, $1@$1.10.
Leather: Sole leather, oak, 33@40c.; sole leather hemlock, 18@25c.; country upper, 30@50c.; city finish, 18@22c. ₱ foot; kip, 40c.@$1 ₱ lb.; harness, country, 28@33; city finish, 32@38c. ₱ lb.; calf-skins, French, $1.15@$2.25 ₱ lb.; rough skirting, 22@26c.

Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.

Iron: American refined, Old Dominion, 2 1-10@2 3-10c. ₱ lb.; English and American sheet, 3@5c.; Swedes, hammered, 5¾c.; hoop, 4@6; Pig-iron: Virginia coal-blast charcoal, $28@$32 warm-blast charcoal, $24@$28; Pennsylvania anthracite, $20@$22; West Virginia coke, $21@$23.
Nails: Old Dominion, $2.60 per keg for standard—that is, ten-penny; other sizes extra.
Plough-Castings: Wholesale, 4@4½c.; retail, 5½@6c. ₱ lb.
Rope: Manilla, best, 14@15c.; jute, 8@9c.
Rags: Mixed cotton, 2¾c.; white, 4c.; woollen ½@1½c.

Lumber, Staves, &c.

Lumber: White oak, $12@$15 ₱ 1,000; Western Virginia poplar, $12.50@$25 ₱ 1,000; white pine $20@$65 ₱ 1,000 yellow pine boards, $10@$14; joist, $12@$18, according to lengths. Shingles—Pine, $2.50@$5; cypress six-inch, $7.50@$10 ₱ 1,000. Laths—Split, $1.50; sawed, $2.25@$2.50 ₱ 1,000.
Staves: Whiskey-barrel timber, green, $18@$20 ₱ 1,000; seasoned, $20@$25 ₱ 1,000. Flour-barrel timber, $6@$7.50 ₱ 1,000. Flour-barrel notes, $7@8; hogshead-hoops, no demand; hickory-hoops, $12.50.

Licorice.

Licorice Paste: J. C. & Co., 31c.; R. R., 23c.; A. O. C., 23c.; K. & Co., 24c.; P. S., 25c.; Anchor 27c.; A. C. C., 26c.; G. y G., 28c.; G. C. Eagle 29c.; c. c. W., 19c.; no brand, 17c.

Liquors, Wines, &c.

Ale: Scotch, best brands, pints $2@$2.25 ₱ dozen, gold.
Brandies: Domestic, $1.25@$2; fruit, $1.10@$1.40; apple, new, $1.75@$2; old, $2.25@$3; Virginia peach, $2@$2.50.
Rye Whiskeys: Medium, $1.50@$2; pure old, $2@$4; Virginia mountain, new, $2@$2.50, old, $2.50@$3.50 and upwards.
Gin: Domestic, $1.25@$2; imported, $8 ₱ case.
New England Rum: $1.50@$1.60.
Rectified Whiskeys: Market quiet; proof, $1.18.

Mill-Feed.

Shipstuff: 35@40c. ₱ bushel; $20 ₱ ton.
Brownstuff: 27@30c. ₱ bushel; $20 ₱ ton.
Wheat Bran: 20@25c. ₱ bushel; $20 ₱ ton.
Corn Bran: 17c. per bushel; $15@$18 ₱ ton.

Powder, Shot, &c.

Fuse: Toy's mining, 35c.@$1.25 ₱ 100 feet.
Powder: $5.75 by the five kegs—less than five kegs, $6.25; blasting, $3.25@$3.50.
Shot: Northern, $2.10@$2.25 ₱ bag of 25 lbs.
Grindstones: 1¼@2½c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO MARKETS.

RICHMOND TOBACCO EXCHANGE.

THURSDAY, May 9, 1878.

The breaks to-day comprised 160 hogsheads and 25 tierces. The offerings at auction on 'Change were 98 packages; of which number 30 were taken in, and the remainder sold at prices ranging from $1.50 to $49.

Owing to the large amount of tobacco in bad order which was being forced on our market last week prices generally ruled about as low as we ever saw them. Indeed, we think they must have struck bottom. This week the offerings are of a little better grade, and there is more activity. Fine yellow wrappers are scarce and in good demand. There are some orders here for strictly fancy bright wrappers, but they cannot be found at present on this market. The prices of dark tobacco are about the same. All good, desirable stemming and shipping grades are taken readily at our quotations, while the lower grades are neglected and hard to sell.

We continue to quote:

NEW DARK.

Lugs.—Common to medium, $1.50@$2; medium to good, $3@$3.50.
Leaf.—Common, $4@$5; medium, $5@6; good, $6