Richmond Dispatch.

WEDNESDAY.....JUNE 5, 1878.

The Richmond Flour Trade.

A question very important to Richmond will be decided within a few days by Congress—namely, the allowance of a subsidy to two steamship companies to carry the United States mails to and from Brazil—one of them starting from New York and the other from New Orleans. We regard the scheme as prejudicial to the interests of the shipping classes of this country. The amount of coffee conveyed from Brazil to this country yearly reaches about two millions of bags. Besides this item there are those of sugar, rubber, woods, and various other staples, which furnish all the cargoes for the large number of American vessels engaged in the South American trade.

The American shipping interests demand encouragement and not obstacles. It is enough to have to compete with the foreign vessels. A large amount of valuable capital and useful labor are invested in our shipping interest; therefore Congress will do injustice to that interest if, through the unwise approval of this project, it destroys those interests. Experience has demonstrated that the establishment of a line of steamers subsidized by either Government is a very great mistake. For ten years this Government and the Brazilian subsidized a steamship company which never paid a single cent in dividends, and its stock is worth nothing now, although the company was very well managed. Where are those steamers going to obtain sufficient cargoes to supply them with three thousand tons each? The principal article exported from this country is flour, which it would be almost a folly to send by steamers. Among the many reasons against it are the following: The great number of handlings before it reaches its destination, the high freight, expenses of landing it, the great losses incurred by the loosening of the hoops of the barrels, and the damage done to the flour itself by the excessive heat and motion of the steamer. Those facts are well known, and every merchant engaged in the Brazilian trade recognizes the evils done to shipments of flour and lard to Brazil by steamers.

We want more and more sailing vessels, and not to decrease the small number we have already. What shall all the shipping ports of this country do with all their vessels engaged in the Brazilian trade? The idea of keeping all that capital and those laborers unemployed is not to be tolerated; especially when it is only to favor the interest of two or three shipbuilders. What the trade needs are small steamers of the capacity of 800 tons to transport the mails, passengers, and articles like butter, cheese, and others; and such steamers can very easily run without subsidy, as it has been proved by a foreign steamship company already in the trade for over one year. No more monopolies, if you please. A few years ago it was almost considered a rarity to hear of a vessel clearing from the port of Richmond to Brazil under the American flag. Now over two-thirds of the vessels engaged in the trade with Brazil from this port are American. A large number of vessels are returning without being able to obtain cargoes from Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and Pernambuco, as the steamship company, in the hope of receiving a subsidy from the American Congress, is engaging freight for almost nothing—only to increase the cargoes of the steamers, and so to make a very favorable impression and insure the success of the subsidy. They will afterwards increase their rates of freight, because they will enjoy the entire monopoly of the trade. To legislate for the benefit of the whole country is the duty of Congress.

Senator WITHERS got an amendment put on the bill of which we are speaking. This was proper. Should the subsidy pass it will be something gained; but it is at best little more than the fancied security of the ostrich with its head hidden in the sand while its great body is unconcealed. The Brazilian trade of this State is almost exclusively a Richmond trade. Vessels carrying our flour should load at the wharves of this city. Such vessels are the proper carriers of this flour.

The bill ought not to pass. Senator SALISBURY, of Delaware, spoke truly when he said that "he never knew a scheme that deserved to be more bitterly opposed by senators" than this Brazilian subsidy. He charged that it was gotten up for the benefit of JOHN ROACH & Co., and it was an outrage to give the people's money to JOHN ROACH or anybody else.

We trust that our Virginia representatives will look well into the project.

Tennessee and Little Tennessee.

It will be remembered that when the law for the protection of fish was upon its passage through the Virginia Legislature delegates from Southwestern Virginia contrived to force upon it an amendment that excepted the waters rising in Virginia and running into Tennessee and Kentucky from its operation. Thus the pretty streams in Southwest Virginia that are admirable for pisciculture are left wild, and cannot be included in the streams that are supplied with young fish by the fish commissioners. This is, of course, a loss to the people of that part of the State; but their representatives were more eager to get the votes of those whose modes of capturing fish are barbarous than to promote the benefit of the people by putting restraints upon the destructives.

Their apology was that Tennessee had not laws to protect fish, and they did not think Virginia ought to breed fish for Tennesseeans. Well, Tennessee is waking up to the value of fish-culture and the proper protection of fish, and the prospect is that at the next Legislature of that State a good law will be passed, and there will be a sincere beginning in the work of stocking the rivers of the State with fish.

When this is done the unreasonable opposition to fish-culture in Southwest Virginia—Little Tennessee—will have no ground to stand upon, and that part of the State will be included in our law. This will be gratifying. The waters of the Holston and Clinch, and of the other streams that rise in that lovely land, are admirably adapted to fish-culture. Imagine them well stocked with game food-fishes. What a world of pleasure they will afford to the angler, who, pursuing his delight in the lovely scenery by which he is surrounded, will be indeed blessed. This will be a human benefaction; but we must remember that the inhabitants will be blessed with an abundant supply of fine fish, and thus be enabled to enjoy a variety of food unknown to them heretofore. We expect to see "Little Tennessee" a zealous friend of fish-culture, and to see that part of the State a favorite resort of men in search of health and pleasure.

The Greenback Lunacy.

The demented advocates of inflation will have but a brief period for blather. The near approach of the adjournment would not give time to the windy debaters on the subject; but there are matters to be considered that cannot be shoved aside for the greenback nonsense.

Our Washington correspondent, who has kept us well posted in important matters, was curious enough to call on Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, who made a movement intended to increase the circulation of greenbacks $400,000,000, and he had the pleasure of an interchange of words with him. Mr. WRIGHT stated that "they" called him "the old demagogue and old fool." Sensible people, "they." But a more pertinent bit of information is that Mr. WRIGHT is "a bankrupt in purse and politics." It is not surprising. These bankrupts in means and politics, and often in character, naturally incline to inflation, and to all the strategies of disturbance to order and a return to solvency and good finance. Mr. WRIGHT is a sample—a very good one—of a very bad set of men who do very little service in their day and generation.

THE SOUTHERN PLANTER.—This excellent agricultural paper for June is upon our table. Both judicious and energetic, and as intelligent as judicious and energetic, the *Planter* is to the farmer eyes and mind. The present No. is good, and its themes timely.

We are indebted to General LE DUC, Commissioner of Agriculture, for "The Report upon Forestry, Prepared under the Direction of the Commissioner of Agriculture. By FRANKLIN HOUGH." This is one of the really valuable books that are distributed by the Government.

We acknowledge the compliment of an invitation by the Franklin and Washington societies of Randolph-Macon College to the approaching commencement ceremonies of that institution.

HOW REV. J. D. FULTON TALKS AT HOME. Last Sunday afternoon (in New York, we believe it was,) Mr. Fulton, who comes South occasionally, said:

"The history of America does not lie in the past. It is all around us in the present. The darkest hours of the war were no darker than the present time. The same rebel yell which rolled along the southern hills during the rebellion now rolls in the halls of Congress; and you, gentlemen of the Grand Army of the Republic, do not know but you will have to put on your old garments again. You will unless the nation rises and speaks. I believe that Rutherford B. Hayes was rightfully placed in the presidential chair. But cursed be the hour when this nation turns its back on men like Chamberlain and Packard, and turns its face toward Hampton and the like. If we are to feed rebels with a spoon and beat true men with scorpion lashes—if we do not greet men like Sherman and Sheridan and Chamberlain and Packard and Conkling, who stood fast by liberty and truth—the nation's history is written; its future will be dark. But it will not be so. In the East and the West there is growing a feeling that true men were never honored as they are to-day. I believe that this influence is permeating the Executive chamber, and that Rutherford B. Hayes is beginning to see that the policy which will do for heaven, but which was never meant for earth, will have to be changed; for as the Lord said, He came not to bring peace but a sword, so he should bring a sword, and we shall get peace through a sword, because everybody will then learn to behave himself."

PETERSBURG.

REGISTER RECEIPTS—THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS—INTERESTING CEREMONY—REPUBLICAN APPEALS FOR MONEY—POSTAL STATISTICS—WHEAT HARVEST.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

JUNE 4, 1878.

The Moffett-register receipts for May, though the Commissioner of the Revenue has not yet completed his returns, will fall short of the receipts in April, which were the largest during any one month since the registers were put in operation.

The friends of Captain William E. Hinton, Jr., are making an organized effort to secure his nomination for Congress in this district. It is believed that with a bold, aggressive, fearless man to conduct the canvass, the district in which the Radical majority two years ago was so greatly reduced, notwithstanding the presence of United States troops and marshals, will be redeemed. Petitions are in circulation, which are receiving many signatures, calling on Captain Hinton to allow the use of his name before the nominating convention.

The rite of confirmation will be administered at the Union-Street synagogue, in this city, on Friday morning next, Rev. Alex. Gross, the rabbi, officiating. The exercises on the occasion will be very interesting, and a fine musical programme has been prepared.

The excursion season opens on Thursday, with an excursion to Norfolk under the auspices and for the benefit of Naomi Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

The Republican Congressional Committee at Washington are sending out circular letters calling for contributions to conduct the fall campaign. A well-known Conservative gentleman of this city, to whom it was evidently sent by mistake, received one this morning, in which he was urged to send at once to the treasurer of the committee not less than $16. Very recently, when the Republicans of Petersburg had an idea of running a municipal ticket, an application was sent to Washington for funds to enable them to carry on the canvass. The reply came that no assistance could be given.

The postmaster's report shows that during the month of May 37,181 mail-letters and 1,615 local letters were delivered in this city; and 8,385 mail and 1,290 local postal-cards. Letters collected, 25,979; postals collected, 7,358; newspapers delivered, 23,000.

The wheat harvest will commence in three or four days in this vicinity. It is probable a two-thirds yield of grain will be realized. ROBIN ADAIR.

DANVILLE.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

JUNE 3, 1878.

The sales of leaf tobacco for last month are reported as follows by Mr. P. W. Ferrell, of the Tobacco Association: Pounds, 3,739,396; value, $339,365.39; average, $9.08. This is a gain of seventy-five cents per 100 on the average for April. In May, 1877, the quantity of leaf tobacco sold was 2,562,190 pounds; value, $275,438.53; average, $10.75.

From the 1st of October, 1877, to the 1st of June, 1878, the quantity of leaf tobacco sold was 16,876,982 pounds; the value thereof was $1,365,124.99; the average per hundred pounds, $8.14. During the corresponding period of the preceding year the quantity sold was 9,535,605 pounds; the value thereof, $1,223,130.66; the average per hundred, $12.82.

The following are the figures of the trade in manufactured tobacco and cigars: Internal revenue from these sources for May, $82,480.80; for May, 1877, $94,533.02. The internal revenue from these sources from October 1, 1877, to June 1, 1878, was $582,897.62; for the same period of the preceding year, $641,048.21.

The tobacco-house of Captain J. M. Walker, an immense frame building in North Danville, was burned down last night. Captain Walker was insured in the Scottish Commercial for $2,000; in the Commercial Union for $2,500; in the Westchester, of Toronto, for $2,000—total, $6,500. Mr. W. W. Keen, Jr., who was using the factory, was insured on his stock in the Phœnix for $1,000; the Westchester, $1,000; the Home, of Columbus, Ga., $1,000; the Pennsylvania, $1,000; the Fire Association, $1,000—total, $5,000. The losses of Captain Walker and Mr. Keen are not covered by the amounts for which they are respectively insured. ALPHA.

SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

SOUTH SIDE OF S. AND R. RAILROAD, June 3, 1878.

Fine weather for young ducks. Streams are flowing with great rapidity from the recent rainy time which we have had. Vegetables are looking promising. Wheat, which is not cultured very extensively in this part of Virginia, is somewhat sorry, though the yield will be more than once thought for if nothing befalls it from now. Our cotton crops are looking extremely bad from the cold, wet spell we had about the 1st of May. Some are chopping out. On the 26th ultimo we had the severest wind- and hail-storm that's been witnessed in this county in many years. It came from the northwest. Hail-stones ranged from the size of buckshot up to hulled walnuts. The latter was not so severe as the former. Since the subsidence of the storm we learn, without substantial evidence, that every house except the dwelling was unroofed on the farm of James McLemore, near Boykin's Depôt. In numerous places the wind blew off tops of chimneys. We hear of many other buildings of different kinds that were blown to pieces. The dairy of Mr. E. C. Fergusson was blown down and the contents entirely demolished. Several thousand panels of fence were scattered. The width of this storm we supposed to be about ten miles. The length we have not ascertained. A SUBSCRIBER.

The Wheat Crop.

ANTERDALE, June 3, 1878.

Editors Dispatch: In compliance with the wish of Colonel W. W. Hancock I inform you that, after examining the wheat crops of Dinwiddie, Amelia, Chesterfield, and Powhatan, the yield will be two-thirds of what it was last year. Area seeded is larger than it was the preceding year. The grain is filling very well so far. Dr. R. F. Taylor, of Amelia, has a fine crop, which was benefited by hard grazing during the winter, which destroyed all the insects. Oat crop is quite promising up to this date.

Yours, very respectfully,
T. E. CHAMBLISS.

The Bennett-May Duel.

A CARD FROM MR. JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

"PARIS, June 3, 1878.—*To the Editor of the Baltimore Sun:* Sir,—I have just received by this mail from America a communication which appeared in your columns two weeks ago in reply to a statement published in the New York *Times*. Permit me to say that the details of your communication are to a certain extent correct. I regret that when the *Times's* statement in regard to the unfortunate affair with which my name is connected was made I was not consulted. Mr. Wilkes, who is said to be responsible for the *Times's* statement, resembles the bear in the fable who killed his friend in killing the fly. I am thankful for all that Mr. Wilkes intended, but not for his uncalled-for interference.

"In your paper the following appears: 'Mr. May was as cool and calm as anything could be. Mr. Bennett was very much excited and nervous, his body swaying to and fro. Between 'one' and 'two' a cap was heard to snap. Believing it to be Mr. Bennett's pistol that had snapped, Dr. Frederick May called out 'Stop!' He walked up to Mr. Bennett and asked, 'Did your pistol fire?' Mr. Bennett said 'No, I did not shoot. I claim my shot. Here is my pistol.' Mr. Bennett was extremely nervous.'

"It is now nearly two years since this affair occurred. I had supposed that people were satiated with it, and that they might have other amusements, but it seems not. Now, I beg leave to say that I shall arrive in America about the middle of July. If public opinion deems it just that I should suffer legal penalties, I am perfectly willing to bow to that decision and submit to the laws of the land. I did send a challenge to Mr. May, which was accepted by him. Mr. May, in your account, is said to have been perfectly cool. I do not question his coolness or his courage, but in the same report Mr. Bennett is said to have been very nervous and excited. It appears, then, that Bennett was scared to death, and that May was as cool as a cucumber. Being a principal, I, of course, cannot say anything in regard to this; but I think I am now at liberty to withdraw any injunction of secrecy upon the gentlemen who acted as seconds.

"JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
"16 Avenue du Bois de Bologne, Paris."

OREGON ELECTION.—*San Francisco*, June 3.—A Portland dispatch says the election passed off quietly. A very large vote was polled. Returns from this city and interior are coming in very slowly. Owing to the number of tickets in the field and the amount of scratching and trading it is impossible at present to make any estimate as to the result. It is expected that by to-morrow evening some conclusion can be arrived at.

A LEGAL POINT DECIDED.—*Ottawa, Ont.*, June 3.—The Supreme Court opened here to-day. The first case taken up was that of McDonald *vs.* Dodge—an appeal as to whether bankruptcy and a deed of assignment in the United States could affect real estate in Canada. The Court decided that it could not. The appeal was dismissed with costs.

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.—*Detroit*, June 3.—The twenty-sixth annual convention of the International Typographical Union commenced here to-day. Thirty-three unions are represented by forty-five delegates. The day was devoted to routine business.

Roanoke College quarto-centennial celebration takes place June 9th–13th. Visitors will be returned free over the following railroads: The Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio, Richmond and Potomac, Chesapeake and Ohio, Virginia Midland, and Baltimore and Ohio. The Chesapeake and Ohio ticket agents will issue return certificates. Conductors on the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio will issue checks. The Richmond and Potomac, Virginia Midland, and Baltimore and Ohio will return visitors free on certificates issued at the College.

CINCINNATI, June 4.—Yesterday about 700 miners from different mines near Charleston, W. Va., captured the steamer Modock and went to Blacksburg to make the miners there stop work. They threatened to kill or drown every one opposing them. They succeeded in stopping the Blacksburg mines, after which they took possession of a train on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad and returned, making the train stop when and where they pleased, and refusing to pay fare.

CANTON, PA., June 4.—The banking-house of Samuel Doane & Son was entered by three burglars this morning. Doane, who slept in the bank, was seized, compelled to open the vault, and then gagged. The robbers only secured $2,500 worth of registered bonds, being driven off by two men living close by, who heard the noise and came to Doane's assistance. One burglar was severely hurt about the head with a club, but escaped with the keys.

The trial of Vera Sassulitch has been pronounced null and void by the Supreme Court of St. Petersburg. A new trial has been ordered, but as the offender has disappeared it will probably not take place. Such cases are hereafter to be tried without a jury.

Make no mistake in weighing the testimony of James E. Anderson. No man occupying a position of honor and trust ever risks making himself the target for obloquy and vituperation for the pleasure of lying. His story is not a pleasant one, but rest assured it is true.—*Philadelphia North American* (*where Anderson is employed*).

WASHINGTON, June 4.—In the Senate, the president *pro tempore* announced that he had signed the Senate bill to repeal the bankrupt law. It now goes to the President.

Before the Potter Committee Anderson made some unimportant corrections in his testimony of Saturday.

Judge H. F. Allen, of the Court of Appeals of New York, died at Oswego on Monday of an affection of the brain.

[From the Country Gentleman.]

Virginia and Her Agriculture.

Editors Country Gentleman: An article appears in your issue of March 25th, headed "Notes in Virginia, Georgia, and South Carolina," which is so utterly unjust that, as in some measure the representative of Virginia agriculture and Virginia interests, I am constrained to notice it briefly. The route over which this writer seems to have passed does not lie in the best section of the State, and, even if it did, no one whirled rapidly by railroad over it is competent to form a just estimate of the agriculture of a whole State.

As to the stock, of which he first speaks, it is only necessary to quote from Dr. Loring, member of Congress from Massachusetts, who attended our State Fair last October. In a letter to his constituents, published soon after his return to Washington, he says he was surprised at the fine stock exhibited, and says it compared very favorably with the stock he had seen at the fairs of the northern and eastern States. Dr. Loring is a judge of stock, and it is not to be supposed that he was disposed to give to Virginia more than her due share of praise in this particular. Almost all this stock came from Virginia, particularly the cattle, horses, and sheep.

The writer says that the climate is in our favor, but that our soils are deficient. Now, we have as good lands as those of New York, which he lauds; and as good farms can be found in Virginia as in New York. No finer lands can be seen in the United States than in the valleys—much of Piedmont, the James River valley, and other river valleys of Virginia.

This writer says wagons in the State are a rarity, and carriages unknown. This statement is utterly untrue. We may not have so many carriages as the northern States, but we probably have fully as many wagons, because all portions of our State are not so much intersected with railroads as those of the North, and it is necessary to use wagons more in getting our produce to railroads and markets.

Does this writer know that Virginia pays as much, if not more, tax to the United States Government than the whole New England States, and this though our State was the battle-ground in our late unfortunate war, and came out of the contest scarred and stripped of almost everything but the lands? This fact is most striking, when we know that the population of the New England States is nearly three times as much as that of Virginia. The assessed value of the taxable property in Virginia is $320,000,000 (we have no large cities to swell this aggregate), and this after the destruction of most of our stock and burning of many houses during the war.

Our tobacco crop in 1860 aggregated 123,000,000 pounds, this including the present Virginia and the State of West Virginia. Since the war the average crop has been about 70,000,000 pounds, and in 1877 the crop is estimated at 85,000,000 pounds. Our wheat and corn and hay crops are large, and steadily increasing. Our wheats make the best flour in the Union, and our brands of flour are famous in foreign markets.*

Commodore Maury, in his Physical Survey of Virginia, says that the census of 1850 and 1860 show that Virginia increased her property in ten years $360,000,000. This will be found to compare favorably with most of the northern States—perhaps with any but New York, and perhaps Pennsylvania—with their rapidly-increasing cities of New York and Philadelphia, during this period. Though our *ante-bellum* prosperity exceeds that of the present (for we are yet suffering from the effects of the war), it shows what Virginia is capable of. The mineral resources of Virginia are believed to be as great as those of any State east of the Rocky Mountains, and probably as great as any western State. Our timbers are abundant and very valuable. As a fruit State none surpasses it, and none, probably, equals it.

At the United States Pomological Exhibition held in Richmond some years since our State carried off the premium for pears, even from California, and at the last exhibition, held in Baltimore, Virginia carried off the palm for fruits. As to our schools and churches, a reference to my first annual report will show that our present school system is an excellent one, and carried out with great faithfulness and activity, and though organized only in 1870, is educating now 205,000 children, while in 1860 the public schools then educated only 67,000.

Our Senator from Virginia, Hon. J. W. Johnston, makes this statement: "Virginia is not only not inferior to her sister States of the North in respect to educational advantages, but far superior to most of them." He shows from reliable sources that Virginia has more students at her colleges than Massachusetts, or Connecticut, or Ohio, or Pennsylvania, and nearly as many as New York. (See my report, page 123.)

As to churches, which this writer says are so few in Virginia, the United States census tables show that in the southern States there is one church for every five hundred and eighteen inhabitants, while in the New England States there is one church for every six hundred and forty-three inhabitants. We make the comparison with New England States, because they are generally considered as distinguished for their high moral character and thrift. The same census shows also that there is less *pauperism* and *crime* in the southern States than in New England. Now Virginia, it should be remarked, almost certainly contains as many churches as any of the southern States, and probably more.

TH. POLLARD,
State Commissioner of Agriculture.

Richmond, Va., April 1.

In one of your late numbers was a doleful letter concerning the condition of Virginia. Living, as I do, not far from the Rapidan river, I can state that the farms along that stream, and for four miles in either direction, are rich and productive, and do not have in general that tumble-down appearance spoken of by your late correspondent. The losses incurred during the war greatly reduced the people's means, but now they are rapidly recovering.

Land along the Rapidan can be bought from twenty-five to thirty dollars per acre, and *not* worn-out land either, but as good as can be procured east of the Blue Ridge mountains. Labor is cheap (and thievish), and can be procured from eight to ten dollars per month.

The great drawback is the want of near markets, and another is the rank dishonesty of the negro population. Depredations are common. I have had to keep my grain in the building I sleep in, in order to protect it. But this last winter was a severe one for the negro on account of the drought of the preceding summer. I came from the North last summer, and am renting, but think that better profits could be made in New Jersey. S. M. M.

ORANGE COUNTY, VA.

*The United States Census of 1850 shows that Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee produced 300,000 more bushels of corn than New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

Mrs. Emma M. Brady is appointed postmaster at Buffalo Forge, Rockbridge county, Va., *vice* Daniel E. C. Brady, deceased. The post-office at Mud Bridge, Cabell county, West Va., is discontinued as not needed. The papers go to Milton. George W. Clark is appointed postmaster at Routt's Hill, Fauquier county, Va., *vice* James P. Clinger, resigned.

Two newsboys, aged twelve and fourteen years, were drowned Monday in a pond of water in a stone-quarry.

Rev. C. C. Burleigh, a famous anti-slavery leader, was run over by the cars at Florence, N. J., Monday, and fatally injured.

DEATHS.

Died, in this city, June 4th, at ten minutes past 10 o'clock, BEULAH B., daughter of M. J. and A. T. Walton; aged seven years.

Little Beulah was a most lovely child, and of the kindest and most affectionate disposition. With her playmates she was universally popular, and it might be truly said, None knew her but to love her, or named her but to praise.

The funeral will take place from the parents' residence, No. 916 Moore street, at 10 A. M. TO-DAY (June 5th). Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend without further notice. *

A T ZETELLE'S.—The steady influx of NOVELTIES, the greatest LUXURIES at the Table D'Hote; and the incomparable TEN-CENT LUNCH. je 3-3t

EXCURSIONS.

RICHMOND PRESS CLUB.

EXCURSION DOWN JAMES RIVER ON STEAMER PAMLICO, AND BASKET PIC-NIC AT SHIRLEY, JUNE 11TH.

The number of tickets already sold justifies the belief that this expedition will be a great success.

Shirley House is picturesquely situated on a high hill nearly opposite City Point. It was built over 200 years ago, and as the birthplace of the mother of General R. E. Lee, and the homestead of the Hills and Carters, has many precious memories associated with it.

The excursionists will have an opportunity of seeing Warwick, Drewry's Bluff, Chaffin's Bluff, Fort Harrison, Dutch-Gap canal, Varina, Malvern Hill, Bermuda Hundred, and many other historic points on the route.

The Press Club pledge their best efforts to make the occasion pleasant and agreeable to all who join them. Each member of the Club will take ladies with him, and many ladies' tickets have been sold to other gentlemen.

No objectionable character will be allowed on board. No alcoholic liquor to be sold on steamer.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.—An excellent band will be on hand to furnish music for dancing and to keep time to any two hearts which may happen to beat as one.

SINGING.—A sextette from the old Philharmonic Association will sing some of the sweetest gems of song.

SHOOTING.—Arrangements have been made with members of the Virginia Shot-Gun Club (John L. Grubbs, president) for a glass-ball shooting-match.

Mr. A. J. Ford, Jr., has formed a rifle team, which will shoot for a prize.

CHINNING CHAMPIONSHIP CUP—

"In the world's great din,
What's a fellow without chin."—*Shak.*

Messrs. W. P. Burwell, William Plumer Gretter, J. A. H. St. Andrew, Andrew Jinkins, and E. Cuthbert are appointed a committee to decide what man during the day gives best evidence of those powers of loquacity which find their highest development in successful life-insurance agents and members of the City Council. Hon. A. M. Keiley has consented to present the prize to the successful competitor.

FISHERMAN'S HAT—

"Of all the yarns of tongue or pen,
The hardest are those of fishermen."
[*Mock Twain.*

A fine hat will be presented to the gentleman who, during the day, tells the most original and extensive (and improbable) fish or snake story. Judges: John Bell Bigger, Louis Wagner, Thomas M. Saunders, Edward H. Fisher, and Russell Robinson. Coroner Taylor has agreed to make the presentation address.

MUSIC AND DANCING.—Messrs. Ernest Wiltz, W. W. Archer, Jo. Lane Stern, C. O'B. Cowardin, and S. B. Witt will supervise the music and dancing.

CONVEYANCES.—Garber's conveyances will take persons to and from the steamer at 25c. for each person each way. Names must be left at Garber's on or before the 10th instant.

BOAT WILL LEAVE the wharf TUESDAY, 11th of June, at 8 A. M., and return at 7:30 P. M. Tickets for gentlemen, each, $1; ladies or children, each, 50c. For sale by the newspaper men and at Pizzini's, Garber's, Columbus's, Ferrandini's, and Yarbrough's cigar-store.

Refreshments will be sold on board at city prices, by Andrew Pizzini. je 5-W&M2t

HO! FOR OLD POINT,

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1878,

BY THE

LADIES OF TRINITY CHURCH.

GRANDEST EXCURSION OF THE SEASON.

THE BEST RATES ON THE STEAMER, AND THE CHEAPEST RATES AT OLD POINT.

Wait for the excursion on the 13th, as the weather will be settled by that time. je 5-1t

MEMORIAL-DAY IN PETERSBURG.

A GRAND EXCURSION TO PETERSBURG AND RETURN will be given by the undersigned, on behalf of the General Temperance Committee of our city, on MONDAY, June 10, 1878.

Opportunity will be given the excursionists to attend the decoration of the Confederate graves and visit Blandford church and other places of historical interest.

Special cars will be reserved for ladies.

The train will leave Byrd-street station promptly at 9 A. M. Returning, will leave Petersburg promptly at 7 P. M.

Ticket (round trip), 75c.

Special arrangements can be made with the Committee for parties of twenty or more.

W. E. LEFEW,
D. W. BOHONON,
W. HOLT RICHARDSON, JR.,
} Committee.

Tickets can be had at C. C. Walter's, Broad street; T. L. D. Walford's, 914 Main street; J. R. McPhail & Brother's drugstore, Eighteenth and Main streets; G. M. Lumpkin's drugstore, Twenty-fifth and Clay streets; R. G. Forstman's drugstore; and A. W. Garber's. je 4-td

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY

RICHMOND GRAYS,

JUNE 10, 1878 (Whit-Monday).

GRAND EXCURSION AND BASKET PIC-NIC

TO

WEST POINT.

MUSIC, DANCING, BOATING, FISHING, AND BATHING, ALL DAY.

The GRAYS have chartered a train of coaches of the York River railroad, and will give an EXCURSION and BASKET PIC-NIC and TARGET-PRACTICE to WEST POINT on MONDAY, June 10th (Whit-Monday).

Dancing all day. Refreshments at city prices, and dinner at the hotel for all who prefer.

A PRIZE TO BE SHOT FOR BY THE VISITORS, independent of the company medal.

TICKETS.—Round trip, $1; ladies, and children over three years old, 50 cents.

The public may rely upon having a pleasant, quiet, and agreeable time.

Tickets to be had of the committee and members of the company; also at the depot on the morning of the excursion.

Train leaves at 7½ A. M., and will return about 8 o'clock P. M.

Captain Bossieux, Lieutenants Phillips and Laughton, Sergeants Tyler and Spence, Corporal Hankins, and Privates Hankins and Reese, Committee of Arrangements. je 3-td

AN EXCURSION

ON THE

STEAMER ARIEL,

under the auspices of the ladies of Centenary church,

THURSDAY, JUNE 6TH,

TO OLD POINT, NORFOLK, AND PORTSMOUTH.

No crowd at Old Point, and weather pleasant.

Round trip: Adults, $2.25; children and servants, $1. No charge for children under five years.

Breakfast and supper on the steamer, 50c. each; dinner, 75c.

Board at Hygeia Hotel: Lodging, 75c.; supper and lodging, $1; supper, lodging, and breakfast, $1.50; per day, $2; per week, $12.50.

TICKETS GOOD FOR NINE DAYS. Tickets for sale by E. P. Hudgins, at Courtney & Powell's; W. P. W. Taylor, Broad street; A. W. Garber & Co., and Merchants Bank, Main street; also at Southern Express office by Mr. A. Welsh, and at the terminus of the street railway on the morning of the 6th.

NO TICKETS SOLD TO WAY-LANDINGS.

Parties leaving their names at A. W. GARBER'S, 826 Main street, will be taken to the boat at 25c. per head.

The steamer leaves the wharf at 8 o'clock promptly. my 30-6t

A MOONLIGHT EXCURSION will be given for the benefit of this church on WEDNESDAY the 12th instant, of which full particulars will be given hereafter. je 5

EXCURSIONS AND PIC-NICS.

The fast and commodious steamer PAMLICO has arrived, and will be chartered for EXCURSIONS and PIC-NICS to any point on James river, &c. For further particulars apply to

GEORGE W. ALLEN & CO.,
Agents Old Dominion Steamship Company.
my 20-eod1m

EXCURSION TO WASHINGTON

GIVEN BY
MARSHALL LODGE, NO. 12,
KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS,
over the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad,
MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1878.
FARE (round trip), $2.50.

The train leaves Elba, head of Broad street, at 5:45. Returning leaves Washington at 8 P. M. same day. TICKETS can be had of C. F. Johnston, 918 Main street; L. B. Thomas, 214 Broad street; A. A. Scott, Twenty-fifth and Broad streets; McDowell & Beveridge, Brook avenue and Clay street; Thomas M. Saunders, Brook avenue and Marshall street; William Tobien, 512 Broad street, and at the train.

For the accommodation of persons in the eastern portion of the city, conveyances will leave Twenty-fifth and Broad, and Twenty-fifth and Venable streets, and Manchester, in time for the train.
my 15,20,23,27,Je3,5,7,8,&9

THE LARGE AND SPACIOUS BARGE "NEW YORK," with double decks, recently fitted up and provided with awnings, will be chartered for EXCURSIONS and PIC-NICS to Petersburg and any point on James river. Only 25c. per head charged to large church excursions. Apply to Captain HUGH L. GALLAGHER, at Philadelphia Steamship Company's wharf, Rocketts.
je 3-tAu28

EXCURSION SEASON OPENED.

The splendid and fast steamer
ARIEL, Captain W. R. MAYO,
IS
NOW READY FOR CHARTER
TO
CHURCHES, LODGES, MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, PRIVATE PARTIES, &c.,
FOR
EXCURSION MOONLIGHT TRIPS, OR TO OLD POINT, NORFOLK, &c.,
AT LOWER RATES THAN HAVE BEEN OFFERED ANY PREVIOUS SEASON.

The ARIEL is the most elegant and convenient steamer ever offered here for excursion purposes.

L. B. TATUM,
Superintendent Virginia Steamboat Company.
my 23-1m 903 Main street.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,
of the "Grand Duchess" and other good brands, for sale by
DAVENPORT & MORRIS.
je 4-6t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

TO

PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS!

THOUSANDS OF BARGAINS!

GOODS MUST BE SOLD!

BIG REDUCTIONS TO EFFECT SALES!

Large additions to our stock of DRESS GOODS, and prices reduced;

Large additions to our stock of READY-MADE DRESSES, DUSTERS, and ULSTERS;

Large additions to our stock of UNDER-GARMENTS;

Large additions to our stock of HAMBURG EDGINGS and INSERTINGS;

The cheapest VICTORIA LAWNS and SWISS MUSLINS "under the sun."

EVERYTHING CHEAP AT LEVY BROTHERS'.

A new lot of PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS direct from the manufacturers;

Goods of every description for BOYS' and MEN'S WEAR;

A full assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

MONEY CAN BE SAVED BY PURCHASING YOUR GOODS OF LEVY BROTHERS.

They sell the best WAMSUTTA-COTTON SHIRT with fine Irish-linen bosom for 90c. These Shirts have only to be laundried before wearing, and are equal in quality to any $2.50 laundried Shirt in this city.

IF YOU DON'T SAVE MONEY IN THE PURCHASING OF YOUR GOODS IT IS YOUR OWN FAULT.

A large lot of remnants of BLACK GRENADINES and other DRESS GOODS at very low prices;

REMNANTS always sold without regard to cost.

LEVY BROTHERS give low prices on everything. They intend keeping up their well-earned reputation for selling the cheapest goods on this continent.

LEVY BROTHERS,
Nos. 1017 and 1019 Main street.
my 30 Richmond, Va.

COD-LIVER OIL.

MEADE & BAKER'S

MEDICINALLY PURE.

IMPORTED DIRECT

We have the testimony of physicians who prescribe it, and of patients who have taken it, that IT IS MORE ACCEPTABLE TO THE STOMACH AND MORE EASILY ASSIMILATED THAN ANY OTHER OIL. MEADE & BAKER,
Importing and Dispensing Pharmacists,
no 15 919 Main street, Richmond, Va.

EDUCATIONAL.

MRS. RALEIGH COLSTON'S SCHOOL.

This school, which closes the 15th of June, will RE-OPEN the 15TH OF SEPTEMBER.

English Teachers: Mrs. R. COLSTON and Miss GRATTAN.

Competent teachers in the LANGUAGES employed. je 5-2teod

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—SUMMER LAW LECTURES (nine weekly), begin 11th July, 1878, and end 11th September. Have proved of signal use—1st, to students who design to pursue their studies at this or other Law-School; 2d, to those who propose to read privately; and 3d, to practitioners who have not had the advantage of systematic instruction.

For circular apply (P. O. University of Virginia) to JOHN B. MINOR,
my 25-2taw4w Professor Com. and Stat. Law.

PROPOSALS.

CLERK'S OFFICE OF SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS OF VIRGINIA.
RICHMOND, June 4, A. D. 1878.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS of an act of the General Assembly of Virginia approved April 30, 1874, entitled an "Act prescribing the manner in which records for the Supreme Court of Appeals shall be printed, and providing for letting the same to contract," and which is as follows—to wit:

I. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly*, That the clerks of the Supreme Court of Appeals at Richmond, Staunton, Winchester, and Wytheville shall, in the month of June, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and annually thereafter in the same month, solicit proposals by advertising in some newspaper published in their respective localities for the printing for one year of such records of courts as may be required under existing laws to be printed for the use of the Supreme Court of Appeals in determining cases of appeal.

II. The said proposals shall state the amount per page of fifteen hundred ems small pica type, and shall include the paper, printing, binding, and a neat cover, with the style of the case and the court from which the record comes neatly printed thereon.

III. The said clerks shall award the contracts for said printing to the lowest responsible bidders in their respective localities, and shall take from them bond, with ample security in a penalty double the amount of the work to be executed, the same to be ascertained by the amount of the preceding year's work. The mode of certifying and paying accounts for said printing shall be as now prescribed by law.

IV. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

V. This act shall be in force from its passage—

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, at his office at the State court-house, on Eleventh street between Broad and Marshall, in the city of Richmond, until 12 o'clock M. of the 26TH INSTANT, for the PRINTING, &c., in accordance with the provisions of the second section of said act, of all such R