# Richmond Dispatch.

TUESDAY.....JULY 9, 1878.


### More Money!

Don't you want more money? Unquestionably we do. We feel a "plentiful lack" of it sometimes. But we don't want any kind of paper money that is "redeemable in nothing." We had enough of that during the war. Mechanics received ten so-called "dollars" of it for a day's labor, but it took five hundred such "dollars" to buy a barrel of flour. Wheat coffee without sugar, and corn bread, constituted the diet of many; whilst others of them had to beg for rations at the hands of their employers, or employer, which last was often the Government or a Government contractor.

If there is any class in the community more interested than another in having a good and stable currency, it is the poor man—the workingman—the one who has nothing to sell but his labor. The rich man—the moneyed man, the large property-holder—can take care of himself. The worse the currency is, the richer will he become. The workingman will still work for two dollars a day when the rich speculator will have advanced his sugar, coffee, and flour to double prices; and when at last, as the currency becomes more and more abundant, and more and more worthless, the worker is grudgingly paid four or five, or even ten dollars a day, he will find that his ten dollars will barely purchase a pound of coffee or two pounds of sugar. A whole day's labor goes for what he can earn in an hour when he works for two dollars a day and sugar is ten cents a pound.

Yes, we want more money. But how are we to get it? There are now nearly two hundred millions of money in the United States Treasury; but nobody will give us any of it. And if the amount therein were increased to a thousand millions of dollars, we do not know how we could get any of it. Is it proposed that the Government shall give it away? Is it to be wasted upon new office-holders. How is it to be put into circulation? The same people who clamor for more currency clamor against the Government because it spends so much money now, and say that taxes are eating up the substance of the people. If the Government ought to spend less, how is the money to get out? But if the Government doubles its expenditures, won't taxes have to be doubled? And who is to pay them?

But you say that a large amount of currency would stimulate business. How? Who would issue this large amount of currency? The Government? Surely you would not expect the Government to give it away. If it is to be purchased, that may be done now. If it is not to be purchased, it will be worthless. We repeat, there are two hundred millions of dollars in the United States Treasury now. Let us put that out to "stimulate business" before we print any irredeemable greenbacks.

Facts are stubborn things. The people who cry for "more money" cannot to save their lives tell us how *they* expect to get hold of any of it honestly. It is a fact that out of every hundred dollars paid in the way of trade only half-a-dollar is in specie, and only three dollars in what is called currency—that is, bank notes or greenbacks. All the rest is paid with checks, drafts, &c. A clearing-house uses checks, not currency. In a single clearing-house in New York the clearances sometimes amount in a single day to hundreds of millions of dollars.

Again: How much currency would make the country prosperous according to the teachings of these doctrinaires? Let us say two thousand millions of dollars—three times as much paper money as we now have. Do you think that would be enough? And do you not see that if seven hundred millions were used thrice a day instead of once it would be equal to twenty-one hundred of millions? Look at the bank returns. There are hundreds of millions of dollars now lying idle. There is now twice as much currency as anybody uses. It lies idle and unproductive. How could it possibly be made productive by increasing its quantity?

### Cheering News.

The report which our Newbern correspondent makes in our issue of this morning of the discussion that took place at that place on the 4th instant between Senators PHLEGAR and FULKERSON is well calculated to inspire the hopes and cheer the hearts of the friends of State honor and honesty. Mr. PHLEGAR, it is well known, was elected to the Virginia Senate as a readjuster, and is one now; but he knows too well the difference between repudiation and an honorable compromise, or readjustment, to be caught in the ranks of such men as Parson MASSEY and Demagogue FULKERSON; and, therefore, when his observation in the Senate convinced him that the men with whom he had expected to act were not willing to reduce the expenses of the Government, nor to pay the State debt, nor to offer any acceptable plan of readjustment to the State's creditors, he was reluctantly compelled to take issue with them and range himself on the side of those who were opposed to repudiation in every guise.

Mr. PHLEGAR so demeaned himself during last winter as to command the respect and esteem of all his brother senators of every shade of opinion and of every party. We do not think there were any exceptions. He is an honest, capable, and faithful public servant. Hence, we were not surprised to learn, as we did a week or two ago, that he had been invited by some of the best people of Pulaski county to meet Mr. FULKERSON upon the stump at their courthouse. He went, full no doubt of misgivings and fears as to the result. So long have FAYETTE MCMULLIN and other men of similar characteristics been playing the demagogue in Southwestern Virginia that a plain, candid, truthful, honest speaker, such as Mr. PHLEGAR is, might well doubt whether the people of that section would listen to the voice of any man who did not pander to their prejudices and flatter their frailties.

But Mr. PHLEGAR went, saw, and conquered. He met the ablest champion of repudiation, and overcame him by the mere force of simple honesty and unbending integrity. He told the people the truth, and they believed him. He pointed out their duty, and they recognized it. He denounced repudiation, and they frowned upon it. Evidently his hearers had assembled, not with a foregone conclusion to sustain forcible readjustment, but with the purpose of informing themselves as to their duty and acting accordingly. They heard, and they decided for the honor of the old Commonwealth.

Now, what has happened in Pulaski county ought to serve as an example for other speakers in other counties. Let these questions of State policy be fully discussed before the people. Not one man in ten is dishonest, or disposed to take unfair advantage of the State's creditors. Nine tenths, therefore, of the forcible readjusters may possibly be converted from the error of their ways. They have been deceived by demagogues and place-hunters—by men desiring office and destitute of integrity—and they really suppose that the people of Virginia, who pay annually into the State treasury nearly thirty hundred thousand dollars would be ruined if they were made to pay annually three or four hundred thousand dollars in addition to that sum. They really think that an additional tax of ten cents on the hundred dollars' worth of property would almost impoverish them, and are surprised when they make their own calculations and find that it would cause the man owning five thousand dollars' worth of property to pay only five dollars more than he now does, whilst those who create the most clamor against this little increase of taxation—the men worth a thousand dollars or less—would pay only a dollar more in the whole course of a year than they now do. But the fact is that even this small increase of taxes is not necessary. If the MOFFETT-register law were perfected and enforced, it would add to the State's revenue enough to lift her up out of all her troubles.

DISGRUNTLED.—The Abingdon *Virginian*, which is so bitterly opposed to the payment of the State debt that it falsely charges what it calls the "funding" dailies with being in the hands of "foreigners," makes the following reference to the PHLEGAR-FULKERSON discussion at Newbern. Evidently the repudiators are in a bad humor about it. The *Virginian* says:

One feature we remarked was that Montgomery had sent a crowd of "bully boys" over to the meeting, among which its officials were represented in the person of clerk, sheriff, treasurer, Commonwealth's attorney, *et cetera*. This band was led on by Lieutenant-Governor James A. Walker, who cheered Phlegar to the echo, and busied himself in taking copious notes whilst Fulkerson was speaking and sending notes to Phlegar whilst he was delivering his harangue upon the "honor and credit of the State."

*The Virginia Medical Monthly* for July has come to hand. It seems to contain a great many articles interesting to the profession.

### Discussion Between Mr. Fulkerson and Mr. Phlegar.

NEWBERN, VA., July 4, 1878.

*Editors Dispatch*: It may interest your readers to publish some account of a discussion which occurred here to-day between Senator Abram Fulkerson, of forcible readjusting fame, and Senator Archer A. Phlegar, of Montgomery. It appears that each gentleman had been invited by citizens of Pulaski county to address the people on the State-debt questions; both were present at the County Court, and a division of time was arranged this morning.

Colonel Fulkerson opened in a two hours' speech—a very forcible one in every respect. He first attempted to show that the next member of Congress from this district ought to be a forcible readjuster, and hinted at his services in the cause. He then proceeded to alarm the natives with the usual appalling statements as to the extent of the debt, the condition of the people, the hopelessness of payment; drew harrowing pictures of lunatics who were beating off their flesh against jail-bars for want of money appropriated to asylums, and which had been, he said, grabbed up by the bloated bondholder. While he conceded that the debt was an honest one when contracted, it was held by Yankees who had ruined and divided Virginia, and ought not to be paid, except so far as the people chose to pay it.

With more wit than reason he ridiculed those whom he styled "honor-shriekers," and with telling irony did he attempt to demolish the sentiment he styled the "faith and credit of the State." It was played out. We had repudiated the West Virginia's one third. We had repudiated the war Virginia Treasury notes, one of which he flourished in triumph in the faces of his hearers. He "went for" the funding bill and the "funders," whom he divided, for more convenient and elaborate abuse, into three classes: The proud old funders, who were tickled by the Yankee bondholder by the phrase "the honor and credit of the State," who don't pay any tax and don't care a d—n (a great word with the Colonel) who does pay, or how much; the bribed legislative funders, in number forty, like the thieves of Bagdad, who changed their votes for greenbacks; and thirdly, Bradley Johnson. They had only pretended to get rid of the West Virginia third, and had established those terrible little coupons that Richmond pays her taxes with. He deplored the fact that he had not a Simon-pure "funder" to meet, instead of his "young friend from Montgomery," of whose position he professed to be in profound ignorance. He abused the Court of Appeals (except Judge Staples), and said the funders had elected them with reference to their opinions on the constitutionality of the funding bill. How Staples worked in he did not say. He abused the *Dispatch*, and finally abused gold and silver; they were commodities, and ought not to be money. He advocated the abolition of national banks and the issuing of a large amount of greenbacks based, not on gold or silver, but on the "faith and credit" of the Government! So far as his argument went it was that we should get rid of part of the debt, because we had lost so much property and because farm produce had depreciated so greatly in price. He advocated a constitutional convention as the panacea for all the ills he had so eloquently depicted, and appealed to the people to wake up to their interests. He consumed his two hours and made a strong and entertaining speech to an attentive audience—altogether a very fair bid for a seat in Congress.

After dinner the crowd returned to the court-house to hear Senator Phlegar's reply. Mr. Phlegar declined to consume his time in defending himself against some criticisms Colonel Fulkerson had made about his record as being foreign to the issues and of no public interest. The young Senator confined himself strictly to Colonel Fulkerson's speech and the questions discussed, and brought down the house in rounds of applause as with scathing logic he exposed the inconsistencies of his opponent. He thought it remarkable, and the audience seemed to agree with him, that the man who had so much ridicule for those who seek to uphold the "faith and credit" of the State Government should desire a currency founded solely on the faith and credit of the United States, with no gold or silver to back it. He elicited from his opponent a public admission that he advocated a loan by the United States to Virginia of $500,000 to complete the Cumberland Gap railroad, and then described the influence a forcible readjuster of the debt created to build its connecting roads would have in effecting such a loan before Congress. With reference to Senator Fulkerson's covert attack on the "funding judges," he called attention to the fact that these judges, who, according to the Colonel, were elected with reference to their opinions as to the funding bill, were elected before it was thought of, and more than a year before it was passed, and by a Legislature which, according to Colonel Fulkerson, had to be bought over the *subsequent session* to pass that bill, and stated, amidst great applause, that Colonel Fulkerson's charge against the court depended on a *forcible reädjustment of dates*.

Colonel Fulkerson had announced himself as opposed to a readjustment of the salaries of State officers. Here his alert antagonist applied his keen sarcasm with stunning effect. We must readjust because bacon has come down from twenty cents to five, says the logical Colonel; yet for the same reason we must not reduce salaries! Though a man can live on so much less, and the dear people are so hard run, salaries—especially the *per diem* of senators—must not be touched. The people of Virginia, with whom the "faith and credit of the State has played out," are too *honorable* to require their servants to work for inadequate pay, saith this enemy of honor-shriekers! After holding the position of his adversary point after point to the light, amidst the laughter and cheers of the crowd, as long as his time permitted, Mr. Phlegar then proceeded to address the people in a wonderfully perspicuous and thorough argument, which for clearness of statement, simple eloquence, and convincing logic we have seldom heard equalled. After a concise statement of the difference between an honorable compromise with creditors and a forced readjustment of their demands, he discussed the question of repudiation under three heads: Is it right? Is it expedient? Have we the power? He ably recounted the history of the debt. Applying his remarks with great effect to his Southwestern hearers, amid the silence that is the finest compliment to true eloquence, he showed them from the assessment of laws that in the railroad counties of Southwest Virginia, as compared with the back counties, real estate had been enhanced in value as a result of the loan for the Virginia and Tennessee railroad 325 per cent.; that we are enjoying the benefits this day of $8,000,000 of the debt; that after deducting from the revenue paid by our section to the State our share of the current expenses of the Government, the cash received back from our schools, &c., we are paying but $25,497.94 to the public creditor at the most liberal method of calculation—but 11 cents per capita! As the orator portrayed the attitude in which such men as his opponent are placing our people, and as after a fine burst of indignant eloquence he exclaimed "What a spectacle!" there seemed to be a feeling of shame in the audience that it was composed in part of men in sympathy with the dishonor. Mr. Phlegar, in arguing the inexpediency of repudiation, quoted with fine effect from the State papers of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and others. With a conciseness of statement possible only to one thoroughly informed, he detailed the amount of the debt, the status of the bonds, the resources and income of the Commonwealth, and showed that an honorable compromise, acceptable to our creditors, was, with economy, inside of our resources by some $200,000. He explained that Colonel Fulkerson's revolutionary scheme of packing the Court of Appeals would but result in the disgraceful spectacle of a compulsory assessment and collection of taxes under the *mandamus* of the Federal courts, and cited the decisions of the Supreme Court which stand in the way of compulsory legislation. He applied a whip of scorpions to Colonel Fulkerson's position on the Moffett-register law, and with successful irony showed the hypocrisy of the opposition of the repudiators to this and every measure of revenue or economy. The liquor law, said he, is not placing the intoxicating glass to men's lips; it is taking the cry of forcible readjustment out of the mouths of Colonel Fulkerson and his friends.

He went on to expose the objects of the repudiation faction. Approaching the matter with great adroitness, he showed up the recent Abingdon caucus of "representative men," read the confidential circular and platform with stinging comments, depicted the secrecy of the movement, read the names of the signers of the circular—Colonel Fulkerson's with peculiar emphasis—and demonstrated the insincerity of this readjustment political ring. Altogether, it was a remarkably powerful and crushing reply—so complete as to be unanswerable.

Colonel Fulkerson had a half-hour to rejoin. It is due to truth to say we never saw a half-hour worse spent. This rejoinder was a vulgar, ill-tempered, and impolite attempt to belittle his adversary and his effort. His opening anecdote is unfit for print, and his personal and unfair attack on his successful antagonist, who had no reply under the rules, abounding in misstatemetns, which were promptly corrected on the spot, was in bad faith, and amounted to a confession of judgment. No attempt was made to return the ponderous blows he had received. The idea seemed to be that there were people who could have given him a worse drubbing. It was a sort of parody on Cæsar's last words.

The crowd remained to the close, displaying great interest; and while there was apparently some division of sentiment, a large majority were evidently in sympathy with the honorable sentiments of Senator Phlegar. When inquired of, after the discussion, whether he would make any more speeches in the district on the subject, Colonel Fulkerson replied that he had no further appointments; and I should think that if Mr. Phlegar is to take a hand, Colonel Fulkerson will not be in a hurry to make any.

Yours, &c., N. W. R.

WHAT THE BERLIN CONGRESS HAS DONE.—The Berlin congress was in session on Saturday till half-past 5 o'clock discussing the Batoum question, which is not surprising, as the retaining of Batoum as a fortress is bound up with the Dardanelles. Congress has agreed upon three points: To maintain the Dardanelles closed as at present to ships of war, to cede Batoum to Russia, and to make it a free port. The point not acted on is the dismantling of the fortifications and forbidding the Russians to fortify the coast. None of the plenipotentiaries had the boldness to propose these conditions, as they would be a slur upon the sovereign rights of the victorious monarch. The occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria will be delayed till August, in order to give time for the railroads to be restored, and for the reörganization of the future government of the province. It has been decided to grant autonomy to Western Roumelia, Epirus, Thessaly, and Crete, to be secured by European control.

[Items from the Cincinnati Commercial, July 7.]

People who indulge too freely in ice-water will never see Paris before they die.

Manufacturers of ice should have the mould for it made in the shape of a coffin. It would be a symbolic device.

"Whom the gods love die young," particularly if they drink ice-water with the thermometer at 98° in the shade.

Who endorses for the *Commercial?*

On Saturday evening in New York, during a boyish scramble for a penny, a sharp knife in the hands of William McGuire, a boy of six, penetrated the lung of John Tiernan, aged ten, causing death within an hour. The little homicide was arrested, but the accounts agree that the affair was purely accidental.

John Stewart was refused liquor by a saloon-keeper at Steubenville, O., on the 9th instant, because he was already intoxicated. In revenge he took a position on the opposite side of the street, and when the saloon-keeper and his little son appeared at the door he fired a gun and killed them both.

The residence of Governor Van Zandt at Newport, R. I., was robbed on Saturday evening while the family were at tea of a watch and jewelry valued at $3,000. A reward of $1,250 is offered for the arrest of the thieves and the recovery of the property.

J. D. Bothwell's home at Columbiaville, Michigan, was burned on Friday night. A son, aged eight, perished in the flames, another was dangerously burned, and the rest of the family barely escaped with their lives. All the family were asleep when the fire broke out.

The Taylor divorce case in Boston has been decided in favor of Mrs. Taylor, with $1,800 per year alimony. The father is to take the eldest child, and the mother the youngest, but neither party can remove them from the State without the consent of the other parent in writing.

The dwelling-houses of Mrs. H. B. Hodges, Charles R. Hodgkins, Benj. Clark, F. A. Brown, and Thomas Baker were burned at Custnoo Heights, near Augusta, Me., Saturday. Loss, $8,000. Ten families are homeless.

Since the passage of the Bland silver bill by Congress the price of silver in London has fallen 2½d. per ounce.

The total amount appropriated by Congress at the late session, including the various deficiency bills, was $172,069,589.

According to the *Dispatch* Richmond is overstocked with vegetables. So is Washington—with beats.—*Washington Capital.*


### MARRIAGES.

Married, on Tuesday, July 2d, 1878, at St. Peter's cathedral, by Rev. Father Hanley, JOHN A. PIZZINI, of Richmond, Va., to MARIA M. FERGUS, eldest daughter of Dr. P. G. Fergus, of New York city. No cards.

Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York papers please copy.

### DEATHS.

Died, in this city, at No. 803 north Twelfth street, at 3:35 P. M., E. A. WYMAN; aged thirty-eight years.

His funeral will take place THIS (Tuesday) EVENING at 4½ o'clock from St. Peter's Cathedral. His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. *

Died, son of W. O. and S. A. Arnold. Born April 10, 1877; died July 7, 1878.

Died, in the county of New Kent, on the 21st of June, at the residence of his father, Richard S. Eggleston, Esq., little RICHARD G. EGGLESTON; aged three years, eight months and fifteen days.

"Of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

A FRIEND.

### MEETINGS.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The members of ST. JOHN'S LODGE, No. 36, A. F. and A. M., are requested to attend a stated meeting at St. Albans Hall THIS (Tuesday) EVENING at 7 o'clock. All master Masons in good standing are fraternally invited.

By order of the W. M.

WALTER MOORE, Secretary.

JULY 9, A. L. 5878, A. D. 1878. jy 9-1t*

### EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO

OLD POINT, NORFOLK,

AND PORTSMOUTH,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,

TUESDAY, JULY 9TH,

BY

STEAMER ARIEL.

Besides the usual attractions, this excursion will be just in time for the VIRGINIA EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, which meets in Hampton Tuesday at 8:30 P. M.

Round trip, $2.25; children under twelve, half price; under five, free. Reduced rates for meals on the boat and hotel bills. Tickets good for nine days. Tickets must be purchased before getting on the boat, and can be had at Josiah Ryland & Co.'s, Ellyson & Yancey's, *Dispatch* office, and A. W. Garber's, or of the committee, one of whom may be found at the terminus of the street railroad on Main street Tuesday morning.

Boat leaves wharf at 8 o'clock A. M.

Parties leaving names with Garber evening before will be taken to the boat for 25 cents. jy 6-3t

NOTICE TO EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC PARTIES.—The double-decked barge NEW YORK, the best and most comfortable boat on the river for EXCURSIONS, is for charter on the cheapest terms since the war. Parties are assured of every accommodation for comfort. For other information apply to Captain HUGH GALLAGHER, Philadelphia Steamship office, Rocketts. je 29-tAu28

### PIC-NICS.

BASKET PIC-NIC TO

CURL'S NECK

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1878.

The ladies of ST. MARK'S CHURCH have engaged the steamer PAMLICO for the above PIC-NIC, and assure all who may attend a quiet, pleasant, and agreeable time.

TICKETS, 50 cents; children under twelve years, 25 cents; to be procured at Wyatt's, 920 Main street, of the ladies, and at the steamer.

The PAMLICO will leave the Old Dominion wharf at 7 o'clock A. M.

Refreshments at city prices. jy 6-4t

### BASE-BALL.

THERE WILL BE A MATCH GAME of BASE-BALL WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 10, between the RED STOCKINGS and the RICHMOND BASE-BALL CLUB at 4 o'clock P. M.; and on SATURDAY EVENING at half-past 3 o'clock between the STONEWALLS and the RICHMOND BASE-BALL CLUB at Richmond and Atlantic Base-Ball Park, head of Marshall street. Admission, 25c. Ladies free. jy 9-2t

### PROMENADE CONCERT.

PROMENADE CONCERT TO-NIGHT at 8 o'clock, at Franklin Park, by KESSNICH'S full corps of talent.

Admission, 10c. jy 9-Tutf

### SUMMER RESORTS.

WATER-VIEW,

NEAR THE MOUTH OF

YORK RIVER AND CHESAPEAKE BAY,

GLOUCESTER COUNTY, VA.

Bathing, Boating, and Fishing.

TERMS: $1 per day, $5 per week, $15 per month; children and servants half price.

Route *via* Richmond, Chesapeake and York River railroad. Leave Richmond at 3 o'clock, arrive at Gloucester Point at 7 o'clock. Returning, leave Gloucester Point at 6 A. M. and arrive in Richmond at 10 A. M.

For further particulars apply to

WILLIAM DOBSON,

je 29-10t Gloucester Point, Va.

VARIETY SPRINGS,

15 MILES WEST OF STAUNTON,

on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad

(cars stop at the door).

ARE OPEN FOR VISITORS.

The mineral waters here are considered equal to any in the mountains, and have made many wonderful cures—Chalybeate, Healing, Alum, and a fine spring of Sulphur near by. Mountain scenery sublime. Good music and the usual games for amusement.

BOARD, $25 to $30 a month; children under twelve years, $15; and servants agreeable to accommodations.

Get circulars at the office of the Richmond *Dispatch* or here.

Dr. B. P. REESE, of Staunton, Va., attending physician. P. & M. BURRUSS,

je 25-1m Proprietors.

WARM SPRINGS,

BATH COUNTY, VIRGINIA,

are now open. They are fifteen miles from Millboro' depot, on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad. The BATHS are warm sulphur-water, ninety-eight degrees temperature—that for the ladies is fifty feet, and that for the gentlemen forty feet in diameter; both beautiful swimming-pools, with a flow of one thousand gallons per minute.

Stages and private hacks from every train. Send for pamphlets. JOHN L. EUBANK,

mv 15-2m Proprietor.

THE HYGEIA HOTEL, OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.—Situated within 100 yards of Fort Monroe. Open all the year, with ample capacity for 600 guests. Has all modern improvements, elevator, gas and electric bells in every room; water, bath-rooms, and closets on each floor. Six daily mails and telegraph office. Fifteen to twenty first-class steamers land daily (except Sunday) 150 yards from the door. Rooms and halls comfortably heated, and every comfort provided for tourists and health-seekers during the winter. Fire-escapes only fifty feet apart on every floor. Superior beach for bathing at door-steps, and good from May until November. Boating, fishing, and driving especially attractive. Send for circular describing hygienic advantages.

TERMS: $2 to $3.50 per day, according to location of and number in room. Length of stay, &c.

HARRISON PHOEBUS,

ap 15-tAu31 Proprietor.

### EDUCATIONAL.

AUGUSTA FEMALE SEMINARY,

STAUNTON, VA.

The largest first-class institution for YOUNG LADIES in Virginia, with an able corps of twenty-five teachers. Opens on the FIRST WEDNESDAY IN SEPTEMBER, 1878, and closes on the first Wednesday in June, 1879.

For catalogues containing full particulars address

MISS MARY J. BALDWIN, Principal,

je 26-2m Staunton, Va.

### COURT ORDERS.

THOMAS J. NOBLE, Trustee,

against

John W. Wright, Sheriff of the city of Richmond, and as such administrator with the will annexed of Elizabeth Stratton, deceased.

IN CHANCERY.

The following is an extract from the decree entered in this cause on the 4th of May, 1878:

"The Court doth adjudge, order, and decree that it be referred to one of the commissioners of this Court to take following accounts:

"First. An account of the administration of the estate of Elizabeth Stratton, deceased, by John W. Wright, sheriff of the city of Richmond, and as such administrator with the will annexed of said estate.

"Second. An account of the debts due by said estate, with their priorities, if any exist."

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, July 8, 1878.

The parties interested are hereby notified that I have fixed on WEDNESDAY the 7th day of August, 1878, at 12 o'clock M., as the time, and my office, on Eleventh between Main and Bank streets, as the place, to execute the foregoing decree and taking proof of debts against the estate of Elizabeth Stratton, deceased. THOMAS J. EVANS,

jy 9-Tu4w* Commissioner.

### BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

NEWPORT TIES REDUCED.

Ladies' FRENCH KID FOUR-BUTTON reduced from $2 to $1.25; Gentlemen's CALF SHOES—low-cut, broad bottom, with or without box—reduced from $2.50 to $1.50; Gentlemen's French low-cut, calf PRINCE ALBERT or STRAP SHOES reduced from $5 to $3 at M. GOLDEN'S, 1523 Main street. Goods sent by mail will cost about 15c. per pair extra. jy 9-1m

NEW ARRIVALS—FRESH GOODS.

Ladies' FIFTH-AVENUE TIES, with Louis XV. heels; Ladies' THREE-BUTTON OXFORDS, Matlasse tops, kid-toxed; Grecian, Gondolier, Parepa, Almee, Tilden, and Sandal SLIPPERS; Lasting and Kid-Foxed, BOX-TOE BUTTON-BOOTS; Straight-Seam FRENCH-HEEL BOOTS; Misses' and Children's COLORED BOOTS and SHOES; Gentlemen's LOW-QUARTER BUTTON-BOOTS and FRENCH-KID TIES; Fine SATCHELS, BAGS, &c.; STATE-ROOM TRUNKS, for tourists. J. A. GRIGG,

my 18-tiy12 Tenth and Main streets.

### AUCTION SALES—This Day.

TO ARRIVE THIS MORNING, 20 boxes PEACHES and APPLES; 62 boxes TOMATOES; 6 barrels TROUT; 5 barrels TAILORS; 1 barrel SHEEPSHEAD; 4 barrels MACKEREL; 2 barrels BONITOS; SOFT and HARD CRABS; TURTLES, &c. VEGETABLE SALE at 12½ o'clock. JOHN F. BURCH,

jy 9-1t* No. 17 Eighteenth street.

By E. B. Cook, Auctioneer,

No. 20 Governor street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY at 10 o'clock I will sell at my store an assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, embracing

1 WALNUT PARLOR SUIT, covered in reps;
1 CHAMBER SUIT,
1 handsome MAHOGANY SOFA,
BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS,
WASHSTANDS, WARDROBES,
FEATHER-BEDS,
HAIR and COTTON TOP MATTRESSES,
BOLSTERS, PILLOWS,
CANE- and WOOD-SEAT CHAIRS,
CROCKERY-WARE,
COUNTER SCALES, REFRIGERATORS,
WATER-COOLERS,
SOFAS, LOUNGES, &c., &c.

E. B. COOK, Auctioneer.

jy 9

By Robert B. Lyne

(successor to Lyne & Brother),

Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer,

1212 Main street.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF A NICE FRAMED HOUSE AND FINE LOT ON JAY NEAR BUCHANAN STREET, ADJOINING THE PROPERTY OF WILLIAM WHITLOCK, ESQ., AT AUCTION.—In pursuance of the provisions of a certain deed of trust from John Nettles and wife to the undersigned, as trustee, dated November 14, 1876, and duly recorded in Henrico County Court, D. B. 98, page 216, I will proceed to sell, upon the premises, on TUESDAY the 9th day of July, 1878, at 6 o'clock P. M., being required so to do by the holder of the note secured by said deed, default having been made in the payment of the same, the PROPERTY conveyed by said deed. The HOUSE contains about five rooms, and is substantially built, and is in excellent order. The LOT has a front of 26 feet on Jay street, and runs back 132 feet.

TERMS: Cash as to cost and expenses of sale, and to pay off a note of $650, with all interest, &c., thereon; residue upon such terms as will be given at sale. R. A. MEAGHER,

jy 3 Trustee.

By Richardson & Co.,

Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers,

1113 Main street.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF A VALUABLE BRICK STORE, DWELLING, AND LOT ON SEVENTEENTH STREET, OPPOSITE VENABLE STREET, BY AUCTION.—By virtue of the provisions of a deed of trust bearing date the 23d day of December, 1873, from Patrick F. Boyle and wife to the undersigned trustee, duly recorded in the clerk's office of the Chancery Court of the city of Richmond, to secure the payment of a certain negotiable note therein mentioned, default having been made in the payment of a part of said note, and being required so to do by the holder thereof, I shall, as trustee in said deed, sell by auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY the 9th day of July, 1878, at 6 o'clock P. M., the following-described REAL ESTATE—to wit: A certain LOT OF LAND fronting 22½ feet on the west side of Seventeenth street opposite Venable street, running back on its northern line about 120 feet and on its southern line 124 feet, with a valuable THREE-STORY BRICK STORE and DWELLING thereon.

TERMS: Enough in cash to defray the expense of executing this trust and to pay off the sum of $650, with interest thereon from the 26th day of July, 1878; the residue on such terms as shall be announced at sale.

je 28 J. A. RICHARDSON, Trustee.

### DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

BE CAREFUL TO GET THE IMPORTED in SWITZERLAND-PREPARED ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK; also, the GENUINE NESTLE'S FARINA. Sold by

jy 3 L. WAGNER, Druggist.

THE IMPORTED VICHY, APOLLINARIS, PULLNA, FREDRICHSHALLER, and HUNYADI JANOS WATERS. A fresh supply just received. L. WAGNER, Druggist.

jy 3 Sixth and Broad streets.

OSWEGO "DEEP-ROCK" MINERAL WATER.

Highly recommended in

KIDNEY COMPLAINT, GRAVEL, DIABETES, &c.

As a beverage it is unsurpassed. Kept on ice and sold at our counter on draught.

POLK MILLER & CO.,

jy 2 Ninth and Main streets.

TO DYSPEPTICS.—The LUNENBURG LITHIA WATER is offered you as a remedy of unquestionable value in the treatment of Dyspepsia in its various forms. We have it on draught, for sale in any quantity, at 50 cents per gallon. Read the subjoined certificates:

*Messrs. Polk Miller & Co.:*

Gentlemen,—I have used the "LUNENBURG LITHIA WATER" with *decided benefit* in several cases of Dyspepsia and Indigestion occurring both in adults and children. In one case especially, where indigestion was accompanied by *headache*, the result was something *marvellous*. Doubtless, when better known to the faculty, this Water will acquire a high rank among the medicinal springs of Virginia. ED. T. ROBINSON, M. D.

Richmond, June 17, 1878.

I have found the "LUNENBURG LITHIA WATER" beneficial in various forms of Dyspepsia. The very decided and *sedative* influence this Water exerts upon the *gastro enteric mucous membrane* gives it a wide range of applicability.

JAMES A. AGNEW, M. D.,

Burkeville, VA.

I commend it as a most *valuable* agent in Dyspepsia, especially that form accompanied by acid eructations. I have witnessed a *most obstinate* case—one that resisted the whole *materia medica*—yield to the effects of this Water. I also commend it as a Febrifuge. W. J. ALLEN, M. D.

Lunenburg Courthouse, March 29, 1878.

POLK MILLER & CO., Druggists, corner of Ninth and Main streets, sole Agents. jy 2

RICHARDSON'S

LOCAL ANÆSTHESIA

AND

ATOMIZING APPARATUS,

with hard rubber pipes and pipes adapted to reach the nasal and laryngeal passages.

INDIA-RUBBER HOT-WATER and ICE-WATER BAGS.

For sale by J. BLAIR, Druggist,

je 20 corner of Broad and Ninth streets

HERRING'S

GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT

CITRATE OF POTASH,

in one-pound bottles.

For sale by

PURCELL, LADD & CO., Druggists,

je 7 1216 Main street.

TO PHYSICIANS.

TRUE CHRYSOPHANIC ACID;
THYMOL—crystalized;
PICRIC ACID—crystals;
LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME—soluble;
FLUID EXTRACT VISCUM ALBUM;
FLUID EXTRACT GRINDELIA ROBUSTA;
FLUID EXTRACT FUCUS VESICULOSIS;
FLUID EXTRACT JABORANDI;
SUCCUS TARAXACI—English;
SUCCUS CONII—English;
SUCCUS BELLADONNÆ—English;
SUCCUS HYOSCYAMI—English;
GLYCERITE KEPHALINE;
PANCREATIC EMULSION—English;
PEPSINE PORCI—English;

and all rare preparations, to be had at

MEADE & BAKER'S Drugstore,

je 1 919 Main street.

### BANKRUPT NOTICES.

[No. 5584.]

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 18th day of May, A. D. 1878, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia against the estate of William J. Rose, of Henrico county, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, is forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a court of bankruptcy to be holden at Richmond, Va., before Thomas S. Atkins, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 27TH DAY OF JULY, A. D. 1878, at 1 o'clock P. M. C. P. RAMSDELL,

jy 8-Tu2w United States Marshal.

[No. 5578.]

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA—IN THE MATTER OF C. W. GREEN, BANKRUPT, IN BANKRUPTCY.

CLERK'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, VA., July 1, 1878.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Take notice that a petition has been filed in said court by C. W. Green, of Richmond, Va., in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, for a discharge, and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said acts, and that the 15TH DAY OF JULY, 1878, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Thomas S. Atkins, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, in the custom-house in the city of Richmond, Va., is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where you may attend and show cause, if any you have, why the praver of the said petition should not be granted.

jy 2-Tu2w JOHN R. POPHAM, Clerk.

### BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

GOOD BLANK BOOKS A SPECIALTY, and a

LARGE STOCK OF NORTHERN-MAKE AT LOW PRICES.

BOOKBINDING to suit the means and taste of all.

We use materials according to the work, and therefore can bind in a cheap manner at YOUR price, or in the best artistic style at OUR price.

jy 1-d&w J. W. RANDOLPH & ENGLISH.

### AUCTION SALES—Future Days.

By Grubbs & Williams,

Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers,

No. 4 Eleventh street.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF VALUABLE BRICK DWELLING NO. 503 WEST MARSHALL STREET, NEXT DOOR TO HENRY STREET, AT AUCTION.—By virtue of a decree of the Richmond Chancery Court, pronounced June 25, 1878, in the case of Palmer *vs.* Rowe *et als.*, we will sell at auction, upon the premises, on THURSDAY, 18th July, 1878, at 6 o'clock P. M., the valuable BRICK DWELLING located as above described, No. 503 west Marshall street. The house contains five rooms and kitchen and the lot fronts 31 feet by — to an alley.

TERMS: One third cash; balance in six and twelve months, with negotiable notes given for deferred payments, six per cent. interest added, and the title retained until all the purchase-money is paid. JOHN S. WISE,

JAMES CASKIE,

jy 9 Commissioners.

By Grubbs & Williams,

Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers,

No. 4 Eleventh street.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF DOWER RIGHT IN VALUABLE PROPERTY ON MARSHALL STREET BETWEEN BROOK AVENUE AND ADAMS STREET AT AUCTION.—By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of the city of Richmond, of date June 25, 1878, in the case of Hill & Goddin *vs.* Stevenson and others, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on the premises, at 6 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, July 19, 1878, the DOWER RIGHT of Mrs. Lavelette T. Stevenson in the HOUSE and LOT on the south side of Marshall street near Adams, of which R. M. Stevenson died possessed. Said house being numbered 105 west Marshall, and contains about five rooms, with kitchen. The lot fronts 25 by — feet. The house is now rented to a good tenant.

JOHN S. WISE,

jy 9 Commissioner.

By James M. Taylor & Son,

Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers,

office corner Eleventh and