Richmond Dispatch.

FRIDAY.....JULY 26, 1878.

General Grant's Account of the Surrender at Appomattox Courthouse and his Opinion of Lee, Jeff. Davis, Stonewall Jackson, Albert Sidney Johnston, Joe Johnston, &c.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

HAMBURG, GERMANY, July 6, 1878.—I have some memoranda of odds and ends of conversations in idle moments while wandering about these old towns, and it seems to me that I can do no better service to the historian than to throw these memoranda into some shape. There are few men more willing to converse on any subject which he knows than the General, and although his fame is that of a silent man those who know him at all know that in reality we have few better talkers in America. The charm of the General's talk is that it is never about anything he does not know, and what he does know he knows well. He is never vindictive and never gossips, and when referring to men and things in the great events of his career he is as passsionless and just as a historian. He never refers to the war unless you put the subject to him directly. I am afraid I have been curious on this point, not that I ever wanted to trouble General Grant, but because the judgments and opinions of such a man belong to history. I hope, therefore, that what I gather up and send you from various table-talk memoranda will have a value to the historian. I do not hope to give you the General's exact words, although as far as memory serves I do so.

THE SURRENDER OF LEE.

We were conversing one evening about Lee's surrender. The General told the story of the memorable event. "The night before Lee surrendered," he said, "I had a wretched headache—headaches to which I have been subject—nervous prostration, intense personal suffering. But, suffer or not, I had to keep moving. I saw clearly, especially after Sheridan had cut off the escape to Danville, that Lee must surrender or break and run into the mountains—break in all directions and leave us a dozen guerilla bands to fight. My campaign was not Richmond, not the defeat of Lee in actual fight, but to remove him and his army out of the contest, and, if possible, to have him use his influence in inducing the surrender of Johnston and the other isolated armies. You see the war was an enormous strain upon the country. Rich as we were I do not now see how we could have endured it another year even from a financial point of view. So, with these views, I wrote Lee, and opened the correspondence with which the world is familiar. Lee does not appear well in that correspondence—not nearly so well as he did in our subsequent interviews, where his whole bearing was that of a patriotic and gallant soldier, concerned alone for the welfare of his army and his State. I received word that Lee would meet me at a point within our lines near Sheridan's headquarters. I had to ride quite a distance through a muddy country. I remember now that I was concerned about my personal appearance. I had an old suit on, without my sword, and without any distinguishing mark of rank except the shoulder-straps of a lieutenant-general on a woollen blouse. I was splashed with mud in my long ride. I was afraid Lee might think I meant to show him studied discourtesy by so coming—at least I thought so. But I had no other clothes within reach, as Lee's letter found me away from my base of supplies. I kept on riding until I met Sheridan. The General, who was one of the heroes of the campaign, and whose pursuit of Lee was perfect in its generalship and energy, told me where to find Lee. I remember that Sheridan was impatient when I met him—anxious and suspicious about the whole business—feared there might be a plan to escape; that he had Lee at his feet, and wanted to end the business by going in and forcing an absolute surrender by capture. In fact, he had his troops ready for such an assault when Lee's white flag came within his lines. I went up to the house where Lee was waiting. I found him in a fine, new, splendid uniform, which only recalled my anxiety as to my own clothes while on my way to meet him. I expressed my regret that I was compelled to meet him in so unceremonious a manner, and he replied that the only suit he had available was one which had been sent him by some admirers in Baltimore, and which he then wore for the first time. We spoke of old friends in the army. I remembered having seen Lee in Mexico. He was so much higher in rank than myself at the time that I supposed he had no recollection of me. But he said he remembered me very well. We talked of old times and exchanged inquiries about friends. Lee then broached the subject of our meeting. I told him my terms, and Lee, listening attentively, asked me to write them down. I took out my manifold order-book and pencil and wrote them down. General Lee put on his glasses and read them over. The conditions gave the officers their side-arms, private horses, and personal baggage. I said to Lee that I hoped and believed this would be the close of the war; that it was most important that the men should go home and go to work, and the Government would not throw any obstacles in the way. Lee answered that it would have a most happy effect, and accepted the terms. I handed over my pencilled memorandum to an aid to put into ink, and we resumed our conversation about old times and friends in the armies. Various officers came in—Longstreet, Gordon, Pickett, from the South; Sheridan, Ord, and others from our side. Some were old friends; Longstreet and myself, for instance, and we had a general talk. Lee, no doubt, expected me to ask for his sword, but I did not want his sword. It would only," said the General smiling, "have gone to the Patent Office to be worshipped by the Washington rebels." There was another pause when he said that most of the animals in his cavalry and artillery were owned by the privates, and he would like to know, under the terms, whether they would be regarded as private property or the property of the Government. I said under the terms of surrender they belonged to the Government. General Lee read over the letter and said that was so. I then said to the General that I believed and hoped this was the last battle of the war, and I saw the wisdom of these men getting home and to work as soon as possible, and that I would give orders to allow any soldier or officer claiming a horse or a mule to take it. General Lee showed some emotion at this—a feeling which I also shared—and said it would have a most happy effect. The interview ended, and I gave orders for rationing his troops. The next day I met Lee on horseback and we had a long talk. In that conversation I urged upon Lee the wisdom of ending the war by the surrender of the other armies. I asked him to use his influence with the people of the South—an influence that was supreme—to bring the war to the end. General Lee said that his campaign in Virginia was the last organized resistance which the South was capable of making—that I might have to march a good deal and encounter isolated commands here and there; but there was no longer any army which could make a stand. I told Lee that this fact only made his responsibility greater, and any further war would be a crime. I asked him to go among the southern people and use his influence to have all men under arms surrender on the same terms given to the Army of Northern Virginia. He replied he could not do so without consultation with President Davis. I was sorry. I saw that the Confederacy had gone beyond the reach of President Davis, and that there was nothing that could be done except what Lee could do to benefit the southern people. I was anxious to get them home and have our armies go to their homes and fields. But Lee would not move without Davis, and, as a matter of fact at that time, or soon after, Davis was a fugitive in the woods."

JEFFERSON DAVIS AND THE SOUTH.

An allusion was made to the feeling in the South that Davis was an injury to the Confederacy and did not do his best. "I never thought so," said the General. "Davis did his best—did all that any man could do—to save the Confederacy. This argument is like some of the arguments current in history—that the war was a war against windmills, and that if one man or another had been in authority the result would have been different; that some more placable man than Davis could have made a better fight. This is not true. The war was a tremendous war, and no one knows better than those who were in it. Davis did all he could and all any man could for the South. The South was beaten from the beginning. There was no victory possible for any government resting upon the platform of the Southern Confederacy. Just as soon as the war united and aroused the young men of the North and called out the national feeling there was no end but the end that came. Davis did all he could for his side, and how much he did no one knows better than those who were in the field."

STONEWALL JACKSON.

"I had a letter from Mosby," said the General, "some time ago, deprecating some attack I had made upon Stonewall Jackson. I wrote him there must be some mistake, as I had never attacked Jackson."

Your correspondent asked the General how he ranked Jackson among soldiers. "I knew Stonewall Jackson," said the General, at West Point and in Mexico. At West Point he came into the school at an older age than the average and began with a low grade. But he had so much courage and energy, worked so hard and governed his life by a discipline so stern, that he steadily worked his way along and rose far above others who had more advantages. Stonewall Jackson, at West Point, was in a state of constant improvement. He was a religious man then, and some of us regarded him as a fanatic. Sometimes his religion took strange forms—hypochondria—fancies that an evil spirit had taken possession of him. But he never relaxed in his studies or his Christian duties. I knew him in Mexico. He was always a brave and trustworthy officer—none more so in the army. I never knew him or encountered him in the rebellion. I question whether his campaigns in Virginia justify his reputation as a great commander. He was killed too soon, and before his rank allowed him a great command. It would have been a test of generalship if Jackson had met Sheridan in the Valley instead of some of the men he did meet. From all I know of Jackson and all I see of his campaigns I have little doubt of the result. If Jackson had attempted on Sheridan the tactics he attempted so successfully upon others he would not only have been beaten but destroyed. Sudden, daring raids, under a fine general like Jackson, might do against raw troops and inexperienced commanders, such as we had in the beginning of the war, but not against drilled troops and a commander like Sheridan. The tactics for which Jackson is famous, and which achieved such remarkable results, belonged entirely to the beginning of the war, and to the peculiar conditions under which the earlier battles were fought. They would have insured destruction to any commander who tried them upon Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, Meade, or, in fact, any of our great generals. Consequently Jackson's fame as a general depends upon achievements gained before his generalship was tested—before he had a chance of matching himself with a really great commander. No doubt so able and patient a man as Jackson, who worked so hard at anything he attempted, would have adapted himself to new conditions and risen with them. He died before his opportunity. I always respected Jackson personally, and esteemed his sincere and manly character. He impressed me always as a man of the Cromwell stamp—a Puritan—much more of the New Englander than the Virginian. If any man believed in the rebellion, he did. And his nature was such that whatever he believed in became a deep, religious duty—a duty he would discharge at any cost. It is a mistake to suppose that I ever had any feeling for Stonewall Jackson but respect. Personally, we were always good friends; his character had rare points of merit, and although he made the mistake of fighting against his country, if ever a man did so conscientiously he was the man."

LEE AS A COMMANDER.

This led to a remark as to the great and universal fame of Lee, especially in Europe—a reputation which seemed to grow every day.

"I never ranked Lee as high as some others of the army," said the General, "that is to say, I never had as much anxiety when he was in my front as when Joe Johnston was in front. Lee was a good man, a fair commander, who had everything in his favor. He was a man who needed sunshine. He was supported by the unanimous voice of the South; he was supported by a large party in the North; he had the support and sympathy of the outside world. All this is of an immense advantage to a general. Lee had this in a remarkable degree. Everything he did was right. He was treated like a demi-god. Our generals had a hostile press, lukewarm friends, and a public opinion outside. The cry was in the air that the North only won by brute force; that the generalship and valor were with the South. This has gone into history, with so many other illusions that are historical. Lee was of a slow, conservative, cautious nature, without imagination or humor, always the same, with grave dignity. I never could see in his achievements what justifies his reputation. The illusion that nothing but heavy odds beat him will not stand the ultimate light of history. I know it is not true.

"The South and North were more nearly matched than you would suppose. The whole population were in the war. The 4,000,000 of negroes were the same as soldiers, because they did the work in the fields which white men would have to do. I believe the South had as many men under arms as the North. What defeated the southern arms was northern courage and skill, and this, too, with detraction all around. You cannot imagine how disheartening it was at the time, not only to officers but men.

ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON AND JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.

An allusion was made by your correspondent to Albert Sidney Johnston, and the General said: "I knew Albert Sidney Johnston before the war. When he was sent to Utah I had a high opinion of his talents. When the war broke out he was regarded as the coming man of the Confederacy. I shared that opinion, because I knew and esteemed him and because I felt as we all did in the old army, where there was a public opinion among the officers as to who would come out ahead. In many cases, in most cases, our public opinion was in error. Bragg had a great reputation in the South. Bragg was the most contentious of men, and there was a story in Mexico that he put every one in arrest under him and then put himself in arrest. Albert Sidney Johnston might have risen in fame, and we all had confidence in his doing so, but he died too soon, as Stonewall Jackson died, too soon for us to say what he would have done under the later and altered conditions of the war. The southern army had many good generals. Lee, of course, was a good soldier, and so was Longstreet, but I do not know that there was any better than Joe Johnston. I have had nearly all of the southern generals in high command in front of me, and Johnston gave me more anxiety than any of the others. I was never half so anxious about Lee. By the way, I saw in Joe Johnston's book that when I was asking Pemberton to surrender Vicksburg he was on his way to raise the siege. I was very sorry. If I had known Johnston was coming I would have told Pemberton to wait in Vicksburg until I wanted him, awaited Johnston's advance, and given him battle. He could never have beaten that Vicksburg army, and thus I would have destroyed two armies, perhaps. Pemberton's was already gone, and I was quite sure of Johnston's. I was sorry I did not know Johnston was coming until it was too late. Take it all in all, the South, in my opinion, had no better soldier than Joe Johnston—none, at least, that gave me more trouble."

NO COUNCILS OF WAR.

Some remark was made about councils of war, and how far their deliberations affected an army's movements. "I never held a council of war in my life. I never heard of Sherman or Sheridan doing so. Of course I heard all that every one had to say, and in headquarters there is an interesting and constant stream of talk. But I always made up my mind to act, and the first that even my staff knew of any movement was when I wrote it out in rough and gave it to be copied off."

A ROMANTIC BATTLE.

There was another question as to the poetic effect of such a battle as that of Lookout Mountain, the battle above the clouds. "The battle of Lookout Mountain is one of the romances of the war. There was no such battle and no action even worthy to be called a battle on Lookout Mountain. It is all poetry."

GRANT THINKS POORLY OF PILLOW, FLOYD, &C.

People think that Donelson was captured by pouring men into it ten to one, or some such odds. The truth is our army—a new army—invested a fortified place and compelled a surrender of a force much larger than our own. A large number of the rebels escaped under Floyd and Pillow, but as it was I took more prisoners than I had under my command for the first two days of my investment. After the investment we were reinforced, so that at the surrender there were 26,000 Union troops, about 4,000 of which were sent back to guard the road to where the steamers lay with our supplies. There were 22,000 effective men in Donelson at the beginning of the siege. Of course there was a risk in attacking Donelson as I did, but," said the General, smiling, "I knew the men who commanded it. I knew some of them in Mexico. Knowledge of that kind goes far toward determining a movement like this."

THE ATTACK ON FORT DONELSON.

"Suppose Longstreet or Jackson had been in command?" said your correspondent.

"If Longstreet or Jackson," said the General, "or even if Buckner had been in command, I would have made a different campaign. In the beginning we all did things more rashly than later, just as Jackson did in his earlier campaigns. The Mexican war made the officers of the old regular armies more or less acquainted, and when we knew the name of the general opposing we knew enough about him to make our plans accordingly. What determined my attack on Donelson," said the General, "was as much the knowledge I had gained of its commanders in Mexico as anything else. But as the war progressed and each side kept improving its army these experiments were not possible. Then it became hard, earnest war, and neither side could depend upon any chance with the other. Neither side dared to make a mistake. It was steady, hard pounding, and the result could only be ruin to the defeated party. That was a peculiarity in our war that we were not fighting for a peace, but to destroy our adversary. That made it so hard for both sides, and especially for the South."

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S RESOLUTION TO ARREST LEE.

Your correspondent recalled a rumor current at the time about the intention of Johnson to arrest Lee. "Yes," said the General, "Mr. Johnson had made up his mind to arrest Lee and the leading southern officers. It was in the beginning of his administration when he was making speeches saying he had resolved to make all treason odious. He was addressing delegations on the subject and offering rewards for Jeff. Davis and others. Upon Lee's arrest he had decided. I protested again and again. It would come up in Cabinet, and the only Minister who supported my views openly was Seward. I always said that the parole of Lee protected him as long as he observed it. On one occasion Mr. Johnson spoke of Lee and wanted to know why any military commander had a right to protect an archtraitor from the laws. I was angry at this, and I spoke earnestly and plainly to the President. I said that as General it was none of my business what he or Congress did with General Lee or his other commanders. He might do as he pleased about civil rights, confiscation of property, and so on. That did not come in my province. But a general commanding troops has certain responsibilities and duties and power which are supreme. He must deal with the enemy in front of him so as to destroy him. He may either kill him, capture him, or parole him. His engagements are sacred so far as they lead to the destruction of the foe. I made certain terms with Lee—the best and only terms. If I had told him and his army that their liberty would be invaded, that they would be open to arrest, trial, and execution for treason, Lee would never have surrendered, and we should have lost many lives in destroying him. Now, my terms of surrender were according to military law, to the instructions of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stanton; and, so long as Lee was observing his parole, I would never consent to his arrest. Mr. Seward nodded approval. I remember feeling very strongly on the subject. The matter was allowed to die out. I should have resigned the command of the army rather than have carried out any order directing me to arrest Lee or any of his commanders who obeyed the laws. By the way, one reason why Mosby became such a friend of mine was because, as General, I gave him a safe conduct to allow him to practice law and earn a living. Our officers in Virginia used to arrest leading Confederates whenever they moved out of their homes. Mrs. Mosby went to Mr. Johnson and asked that her husband might be allowed to earn his living. But the President was in a furious mood, and told her treason must be made odious, and so on. She came to me in distress, and I gave the order to allow Mosby to pass and repass freely. I had no recollection of this until Mosby called it to my attention. By the way, Mosby deserves great credit for his sacrifices in the cause of the Union. He is an honest, brave, conscientious man, and has suffered severely for daring to vote as he pleased among people who hailed him as a hero, and in whose behalf he risked his life."

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—JULY 26, 1878.

Sun rises	5:05	HIGH TIDE.	
Sun sets	7:09	Morning	1:18
Moon rises	1:14	Evening	1:50

PORT OF RICHMOND, JULY 25, 1878.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Wyanoke, Couch, New York, merchandise and passengers, G. W. Allen & Co., agents.

Steamer J. W. Everman, Platt, Philadelphia, merchandise and passengers, J. W. McCarrick, agent.

Schooner Frances Shubert, Crammer, Albany, lumber, R. H. Whitlock.

Schooner Eddie Palmer, Baltimore, wheat, Gallego Mills Manufacturing Company.

Schooner David E. Wolf, Todd, Norfolk, ice, J. C. Smith.

SAILED.

Steamer J. W. Everman, Platt, Philadelphia, merchandise and passengers, J. W. McCarrick, agent.

Steamer Ariel, Mayo, Norfolk, United states mail, merchandise and passengers, L. B. Tatum, agent.

Schooner H. H. Grant, Larder, Providence, coal, Curtis & Parker.

Schooner Horatio Nichols, Dupuy, New York, coal, Curtis & Parker.

Schooner Northumberland, Richardson, Baltimore, grain, Curtis & Parker.

SPOKEN.

Bark Vaettan (Nor.), from Richmond for Santos, June 22, latitude 27 degrees north, longitude 38 degrees.

ICE-SHIP STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

One of the ice-ships lately arrived at Bombay from America was struck by lightning during the voyage, and the electric fluid passing into the body of the ship through the foremast, pierced a hole some ten feet in diameter through the ice, melting about thirty tons, and setting fire to and slightly burning some of the beams of the ship in its passage. The name of the ship is not given.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The fog-whistle at West Chop, Vineyard Haven, has been sold to Mr. Bradford, of New Bedford, who is to remove it.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 25.—A special from London says that the Scandinavian was spoken on the 17th instant in latitude 28 degrees, longitude 19 degrees, under full sail, having lost her propeller. Otherwise she was in good condition.

LONDON, July 25.—The German bark Carl George, from Charleston May 28th, by way of Queenstown, for Narva, went ashore at the latter place on the 24th instant. The crew were saved.

GILES'S LINIMENT.

LAME AND SICK HORSES

PRONOUNCED INCURABLE CURED FREE OF COST.

GILES'S LINIMENT IODIDE AMMONIA.

Spavins, Splints, Ringbones, Bunches, Thoroughpins, Sprung Knees, cured without blemish. Strains, Shoulder Lameness, Navicular Disease, Shoe Bolls—cure guaranteed.

Send for pamphlet containing full information to DR. WILLIAM M. GILES, 120 west Broadway, New York.

Use only for horses the liniment in yellow wrappers. Sold by all druggists.

Wholesale agents, PURCELL, LADD & CO.

je 6-Sa,Tu,&Th,3m&Tu3m

AUCTION SALES—This Day.

By Jas. Macdougall, Auctioneer, No. 10 Governor street.

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SODA-FOUNTAIN, &c., AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock I will sell at my warerooms, No. 10 Governor street, one SODA-FOUNTAIN in good order, two very good THREE-PLY CARPETS, MAHOGANY and STAINED WARDROBES, WALNUT and other BEDSTEADS, MAHOGANY, CANE- and WOOD-SEAT CHAIRS, REFRIGERATORS, BATH-TUBS and GARDEN-HOSE, HAIR- and SHUCK-MATTRESSES, FEATHER BOLSTERS and PILLOWS, SETTEES, LOUNGES, and many other useful articles. Consignment received up to hour of sale.

jy 26-1t JAS. MACDOUGALL, Auctioneer.

By Goddin, Warren & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF THREE HORSES.

At the request of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department we will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY the 26th day of July, 1878, at the engine-house on Third between Broad and Grace streets, at 11 o'clock A. M.,

THREE HORSES.

TERMS: Cash. GODDIN, WARREN & CO., jy 24 Auctioneers.

BANKRUPTCY.

[No. 5550.]

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA—IN THE MATTER OF E. M. D. CLARKE, BANKRUPT, IN BANKRUPTCY.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned, F. S. Williams, of Richmond, in the county of Henrico, and State of Virginia, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of E. M. D. Clarke, of the city of Richmond, in said district, and who was—to wit, on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1878—adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of himself by the District Court of the United States for said district.

Dated at Richmond the 17th day of June, A. D. 1878. F. S. WILLIAMS, Assignee.

jy 19-F2w

[No. 5560.]

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA—IN THE MATTER OF DANIEL O'DONNELL, BANKRUPT, IN BANKRUPTCY.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned, Harvey Willson, of Richmond, in the county of Henrico and State of Virginia, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Daniel O'Donnell, of the city of Richmond, in the said district, and who was—to wit, on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1878—adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of himself by the District Court of the United States for said district.

Dated at Richmond the 14th day of June, A. D. 1878. HARVEY WILLSON, Assignee.

jy 19-F2w

[No. 5563.]

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

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned, William Ellyson, of Richmond, in the county of Henrico and State of Virginia, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of P. C. Warwick, of the county of Chesterfield in said district, and who was—to wit, on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1878—adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of himself by the District Court of the United States for said district.

Dated at Richmond the 20th day of June, A. D. 1878. WILLIAM ELLYSON, Assignee.

jy 19-F2w

[No. 5573.]

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA—IN THE MATTER OF J. L. WHITTAKER, BANKRUPT, IN BANKRUPTCY.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned, Frank J. Reilly, of Richmond, in the county of Henrico and State of Virginia, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of J. L. Whittaker, of the city of Richmond, in said district, and who was—to wit, on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1878—adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of himself by the District Court of the United States for said district.

Dated at Richmond the 22d day of June, A. D. 1878. FRANK J. REILLY, Assignee.

jy 19-F2w

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

PEARLS OF ENGLISH MINT—Very grateful and efficient for relieving nausea and fatigue in hot weather—sold at MEADE & BAKER'S Drug-Store. jy 22 919 Main street.

NESTLE'S LACTEOUS FARINA AND all the popular dietetics for infants and invalids sold at MEADE & BAKER'S Drug-Store, jy 22 919 Main street.

FARINA COLOGNES AND IMPORTED BAY RUM Sold at MEADE & BAKER'S jy 22 Drug-Store, 919 Main street.

EFFERVESCENT APOLINARIS WATER and all the well-known European and American MINERAL WATERS to be had at MEADE & BAKER'S Drug-Store, jy 22 919 Main street.

MEDITERRANEAN SEA-SALT FOR INSURING A SEA-BATH AT HOME, in boxes, at 25 and 50 cents. For sale by PURCELL, LADD & CO., Druggists, jy 22 1216 Main street.

MEDITERRANEAN SEA-SALT for sea baths. Sold by the pound or bushel. by jy 20 L. WAGNER, Druggist.

REFRESHING AND COOLING TO the skin, preventing tan and sunburn; soothing and healing prickly heat. WAGNER'S ELEGANT TOILET AND INFANT POWDERS the very thing. Sold by L. WAGNER, Druggist. jy 20

SWISS CONDENSED MILK AND NESTLE'S FARINA, for infants. Sold by jy 20 L. WAGNER, Druggist.

SEA-SALT, FOR THE BATH;

STICKEY FLY-PAPER,

ALLEN'S FLY-BRICK,

INSECT-POWDER, fresh and genuine.

For sale by J. BLAIR, Druggist, jy 18 corner Broad and Ninth streets.

JUST TRY IT.

DYSPEPSIA, SICK-HEADACHE, and INDIGESTION cured by DR. D'ARMSTADT'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC DROPS. Price, 75c. Sold by all druggists. mh 27-eod

FURNITURE.

J. D. GATEWOOD, 1203 EAST MAIN STREET.—Just received a new supply of Furniture of the most elegant designs and finish for PARLOR, CHAMBER, and DINING-ROOM. Cottage Suits from $15 to $40; Poplar, Marble-Top, $28 to $50; Walnut French Dresser and Dressing-Case Suits, $50 to $200; Parlor Suits, in Cotelaine, Raw Silk, Terry, and Hair-Cloth, from $40 to $200; also, all classes of goods at prices to suit the times. I am now finishing Parlor Suits, Lounges, Chairs, &c., stuffed with hair, expressly for this market. Special attention given to this branch of business. Chairs a specialty. Upholstering and Repairing. Terms liberal. jy 26

WE MAKE NO PRETENSIONS to be selling out at cost in order to close or change business; but we will guarantee to sell FURNITURE of all kinds at prices as low as any house in the city, our stock being full and complete in Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-Room Furniture of all kinds. We will offer special bargains in fine suits (parlor and chamber) for the next thirty days. Parties in want of Furniture of any kind should not fail to examine our stock before purchasing. E. GATHRIGHT & SON, jy 19-2m 16 Governor street.

CLOSING OUT!

FURNITURE AND MATTRESSES.

Intending to engage in other business, I am now closing out my entire stock of goods at PRICES LOW enough to induce all to buy who are in need of goods in my line. See my stock and prices. SAMUEL W. HARWOOD, je 10-eod Governor street.

FOR SALE.—Desiring to give my attention to manufacturing, my large stock of CHAMBER, PARLOR, and DINING-ROOM FURNITURE is now for sale at manufacturers' prices.

Over fifteen per cent. saved by purchasing your FURNITURE at ARTHUR ROONEY'S, Warerooms 1207 Main street.

P. S.—PARLOR SUITS of Coteline and other Fine Upholstery; CHAMBER SUITS of French Plate Glass and Best Finish; SIDEBOARDS, HAT-RACKS, EXTENSION-TABLES, &c.—all of the finest make and patterns.

Such opportunity is seldom offered to get GOOD FURNITURE. je 29

GROCERIES, &c.

BACON! BACON!

50,000 pounds of BACON—CLEAR-RIB SIDES,

25 cases of BEEF-TONGUES.

je 27 A. Y. STOKES & CO.

JAMES & JOHN N. GORDON, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND DEALERS IN METALS, Nos. 6 and 8 Fourteenth street, near the Exchange Hotel, offer for sale Refined Sugars of all grades; Rio, Laguayra, and Java Coffee; Green and Black Teas, Molasses and Syrups, Soap, Candles, Bi Carb. Soda, Pearl Starch, Concentrated Lye, Axle-Grease, &c. Also, Iron, Steel, and all the metals usually sold in this market. Nova Scotia Grindstones, all sizes. jy 14

AUCTION SALES—Future Days.

By Chaffin, Staples & Co., Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, No. 1 north Tenth street.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE, WELL-BUILT, THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 2309 EAST BROAD STREET.

At the request of the owner, who is a non-resident, we will offer for sale, on the premises, THURSDAY, August 1st, at 6 P. M., one of the MOST DESIRABLE AND WELL-ARRANGED RESIDENCES on Broad street. The rooms are large and airy, with wide halls. The LOT is a very beautiful one, and has a large front on Broad street and runs back to a wide alley. There is also a BRICK KITCHEN and STABLE on the premises. The owner, being a non-resident, is anxious to sell. Those attending the sale may expect to buy a great bargain.

TERMS: Liberal, and full particulars given at the sale. CHAFFIN, STAPLES & CO., jy 24 Auctioneers.

By Francis T. Isbell, Auctioneer and Real Estate Agent, No. 8 Eleventh street, between Main and Bank streets.

BRICK DWELLING No. 5, ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF DUVAL STREET BETWEEN FIRST AND FOUSHEE STREETS, WITH A LARGE LOT ATTACHED, FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—I will offer for sale at auction on TUESDAY the 30th day of July, 1878, upon the premises, at 5½ o'clock P. M., that NEAT BRICK DWELLING and LOT located as above stated. The DWELLING has about five rooms, with KITCHEN, and the LOT fronts seventy-one feet, more or less, and runs back 195 feet, more or less.

TERMS: One third cash; balance at six and twelve months, for negotiable notes with six per cent. added, and secured by a deed of trust. FRANCIS T. ISBELL, jy 25 Auctioneer.

THE ALLEGHANY SPRINGS FOR SALE.—In accordance with a decree entered in the Montgomery Circuit Court December 10, 1877, in the suit of John F. Slaughter and others *vs.* John D. Langhorne and others, as commissioners, we will sell at auction, on the premises, THURSDAY, August 22, 1878, at 2 o'clock, the valuable property situated in Montgomery county, Va., known as the ALLEGHANY SPRINGS, comprising about 1,200 or 1,300 acres of agricultural and grass lands, well fenced and in a high state of cultivation, with the improvements thereon.

HOTEL, COTTAGES, &c., in good repair, affording first-class accommodations for 600 guests. The largest BILLIARD-ROOM and finest TEN-PIN ALLEY in the State; one STORE-HOUSE, now renting for $300 per annum; one No. 1 STABLE and other out-buildings, including BATH-HOUSE, two excellent FARM-HOUSES or DWELLINGS, with all necessary out-houses; one SAW-MILL, one CORN-MILL, BLACKSMITH- and WHEELWRIGHT-SHOPS, &c.

Will also sell the PERSONAL PROPERTY, consisting of the entire outfit for the springs and farm. For a more minute description of this very valuable property reference is made to the circulars of the Springs; among other features, setting forth the great value of the WATERS for their medicinal properties. Persons desiring to purchase are invited to examine the property before day of sale.

TERMS OF SALE: One eighth of purchase-money cash; one eighth in ninety days, purchaser giving therefor his negotiable note, satisfactorily endorsed, with interest from day of sale; residue of purchase-money on a credit of one, two, and three years, purchaser giving therefor bonds with waiver of homestead, and approved personal security, said bonds bearing interest from day of sale. Purchaser shall also be required to insure the buildings on said property for the benefit of the beneficiaries under the decree for an amount equal to one fourth of the purchase-money, said insurance to be kept up until the Court otherwise direct.

THOMAS E. SULLIVAN, CHARLES M. BLACKFORD, GEORGE P. TAYLOE, jy 22-1m Commissioners.

By Richardson & Co., Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, 1113 Main street.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF ONE BUGGY AND HARNESS, AND A BRUSSELS CARPET.—By virtue of a decree of the United States District Court in the matter of William M. Ledley, bankrupt, pronounced on the 15th day of July, 1878, I shall, as special commissioner appointed by said decree, sell by auction, on the premises, at the residence of said William M. Ledley, at Westhampton, at the head of the Westham road, in Henrico county, on MONDAY the 31st day of July, 1878, at 6 o'clock P. M., ONE BUGGY, HARNESS, and BRUSSELS CARPET.

TERMS: Cash. N. M. LEE, Special Commissioner.

Sale by N. M. LEE. jy 20

DEPARTURE OF STEAMERS.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, FALL RIVER, PROVIDENCE, AND BOSTON.—Steamer EVERMAN, Captain PLATT, will receive freight for the above ports until FRIDAY the 26th instant at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. W. McCARRICK, jy 25-2t General Southern Agent.

FOR NEW YORK.—The Old Dominion Steamship Company's steamship WYANOKE, Captain COUCH, will sail FRIDAY, July 26th, at 12 o'clock M.

Freight received until 11 o'clock A. M.

Through bills of lading signed and goods forwarded with dispatch to all points north, south, east, and west; also, to foreign ports.

Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.

Cabin fare to New York, $12; round-trip tickets, $24. Steerage, $6 and $8.

For freight or passage apply to G. W. ALLEN & CO., Agents, jy 24-3t Company's Wharf, Rockets.

VIRGINIA STEAMBOAT COMPANY'S JAMES-RIVER LINE, FOR OLD POINT, NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, AND ALL REGULAR LANDINGS ON JAMES RIVER, CONNECTING AT NORFOLK WITH THE BAY-LINE, FOR BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND BOSTON. ALSO WITH M. AND M. STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR BOSTON DIRECT.

The fast and elegant steamer ARIEL, Captain WYNDHAM R. MAYO (carrying United States mail), leaves Richmond for above-named places every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 8 A. M.

Fare to Norfolk	$2 50
Fare round trip	4 00
Fare to Baltimore	6 00
Fare to Philadelphia	9 35
Fare to New York	12 15
Fare to Boston	15 35
Fare to Boston *via* M. and M. line	14 00

Through tickets sold at Garber's, 826 Main street; Exchange Hotel, and on board steamer. Baggage checked through.

Freight received daily for Norfolk, Portsmouth; Newbern, Washington, and Tarboro', N. C., and all landings on Tar river; Washington, D. C., Boston, and regular landings on James river, at lowest rates.

The steamer ARIEL has lately been almost entirely rebuilt and refurnished in an elegant and costly manner, and is confidently recommended as the FASTEST and most comfortable steamer that has run on this route for many years.

L. B. TATUM, Superintendent. 903 Main street and Rockets. J. W. McCARRICK, Agent, Norfolk. je 4

ANCHOR LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS sail from New York for GLASGOW every SATURDAY; LONDON every WEDNESDAY; Passenger accommodations unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. All state-rooms on main deck, and saloon amidships.

SALOON CABINS, $65 to $80, currency; SECOND CABIN, including all requisites, $40. Excursion tickets for First-Class Passage, New York to Paris and return, $135 to $195, according to state-room and route chosen.

For books of information, plans, &c., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, New York, or to GEORGE W. ALLEN & CO., office Old Dominion Steamship Company, J. F. GIBSON, office Southern Express Company, Richmond. ap 26-3m

CHEAP FREIGHT RATES BY THE POWHATAN LINE for BALTIMORE AND THE WEST, AND THE CANTON INSIDE LINE for PHILADELPHIA.

The steamers SHIRLEY and DEFIANCE will leave from Twenty-second and Dock streets every WEDNESDAY at 12 M. and SATURDAY at 4 P. M. Through bills of lading signed to all Canadian, northern, and western points at low rates.

H. T. DOUGLASS, Agent, fe 9 Twenty-second and Dock streets.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.—FOR PHILADELPHIA PROVIDENCE, BOSTON, AND ALL NEW ENGLAND STATES, THREE TIMES A WEEK.—Until further notice the steamers of this line will make tri-weekly trips, leaving Philadelphia every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, and Richmond every TUESDAY, FRIDAY, and SUNDAY, connecting at Philadelphia with Clyde's New England Line for Boston, Fall River, Providence, and all the New England cities.

QUICK TIME—FREQUENT DEPARTURES—LOWEST RATES.

JAMES W. McCARRICK, General Southern Agent, Richmond, Va. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., General Managers, je 19 No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FOR NEW YORK.

This company will dispatch one of their splendid steamers—OLD DOMINION, WYANOKE, ISAAC BELL, and RICHMOND—every TUESDAY, FRIDAY, and SUNDAY at high water.

These ships are entirely new, and were built expressly for this route.

They have splendid saloons, state-rooms, and bath-rooms.

The fare, accommodations, and attentions are unsurpassed.

Goods shipped by this line are landed regularly at New York on the company's covered pier, 37 North river.

Freights for points beyond New York forwarded with dispatch, and no charge made except actual expenses incurred.

Freight received until 6 P. M. daily.

Cabin fare to New York, $12. Steerage, $6 and $8.

For further information apply to GEORGE W. ALLEN & CO., Agents, my 19 office Company's wharves, Rockets.

AUCTION SALES—Future Days.

By Richardson & Co., Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, 1113 Main street.

TRUS