Richmond Dispatch.

WEDNESDAY.....JULY 31, 1878.

Virginia in an Exigency.

It is a period of sadness for Virginia. The social revolution which has fallen upon her, and its consequences, have terribly affected her public character. That is impaired to a degree we had never supposed possible in Old Virginia. When her sons went to war we had supposed it was with full reflection and a manly resolve to triumph, or, failing, to meet the consequences as men of honor, as Virginians; and that had been always considered by us as being all that was honorable and heroic.

We confess our disappointment in a great degree; for amongst those from whom we had expected to see the highest proofs of integrity and nobility of manhood we have seen the most ignoble abandonment of true heroism and honor. The class of men upon whom we relied for the highest display of the virtues which we cherished as Virginian just as the old Romans styled the same virtues Roman were those who were ready to fight upon the ninth part of a hair upon the matter of honor. Having done more to bring on war than others, some amongst them have been foremost to seek to avoid the logical consequences of war. War always involves the danger of defeat, and true men never go to war without thinking of the possibility of that. But our eager, precipitate war men in too many cases show themselves utterly incapable of that high bearing and "God-like" fortitude which makes men great in adversity. They cravenly shirk the fate they provoked. They deny the logic of their own acts and fly from their private and public obligations as they would from a plague. Oh, shame to all who make by their conduct the degrading confession that they are not equal to the exigency they have invited—that they are not capable of rising to the height of their obligations at a time when they are entirely without excuse for failure to acquit themselves as Virginians. Many of this class of citizens are found in the ranks of that party of forcible readjusters and clamorers for unlimited issues of money that they may be relieved from all the terrible consequences of defeat in the war which they themselves were prominent agents in bringing upon the land.

This is a fearful fact in Virginia. It is mortifying in the last degree. Virginia honor we had almost idolized. It seemed to us the bright mark that capped the most elevated of all human virtues. In no other land, it seemed to us, was there such honor as in Old Virginia. The test to which it has been subjected in the trial of war has twined with the brilliant hues of our Virginia glories the sad sign of despair and faithlessness. The defenders of public honor have become the assailants of public virtue—the advocates of justice are converted into the doers of wrong. The intrepid guardians of integrity and purity have joined the assailants of both and are ready to purchase peace and rest by sacrificing both public and private honor, and reposing in the camp of the army that makes war upon all faith and is seeking to break down the protecting walls of civilized society.

The picture is, alas, too true. And what do the men of little faith and little reason hope to gain by their disgraceful surrender of their principles? Defeat in war was bad and mortifying; but what was that compared with the surrender of manly virtue and public duty? Absolutely nothing. If we go on, and the State is made to stand before the world as dishonored and disgraced, how will the people stand it? How will the truant and faithless sons of Virginia themselves stand it? Have they nothing at stake? Have they not families—sons and daughters—to be proud or ashamed of their nativity, just as Virginia may be honored or despised?

Let all classes of men—those who are seeking to do that by which Virginia is to be reduced to degradation and disorder as well as those who are at a time of immense peril endeavoring to defend her—reflect upon the injury to all interests, public and private, that must follow the success of the reckless advocates of public dishonor. The reflection will help to strengthen the arms of the loyal and wise citizens, who fight for Virginia, while it should paralyze the strength and resolution of those weak-minded and weak-hearted men who forget their public duty, and are ready to sacrifice both public and private honor in the prosecution of their plans for their own personal gratification.

The men who are agitating for the public dishonor could only achieve success by bringing blight upon the most richly-endowed State in the Union. Unthrift, disorder, general decay, and popular distress would fall upon everybody, and the once-proud Virginia would appear in the chains of disgrace, surrounded by the weeds of decay, instead of standing forth as the proud and unstained Commonwealth, happy in her peace and prosperity, smiling with affection and pride upon her sons—her brightest jewels.

Nothing can bring disgrace upon Virginia but the faithlessness and depravity of her sons. Up to the war her record was without spot. The war added to her reputation for heroism and honor. Shall they after all this be stained and tainted by the madness, if not the recreancy, of her sons? Shall the want of resolution amongst her sons to stand by the consequences of war, shall treachery to public and private honor, shall treachery to the welfare and the bright name of Virginia, involve her honor and fame in the gloom of disgrace?

We believe not. She is able to meet her obligations, and though there be weak heads and faint hearts, though there be erring minds and faithless spirits amongst Virginians, there are, we believe, good and true and wise men enough in the Old Dominion to rescue her from the hands of the party of destroyers and set her firmly upon the line of progress and prosperity, and that her people will continue to be the proud and happy citizens of an honored and untarnished Commonwealth.

DR. JETER ON FIAT MONEY.—In an article on hard times, Rev. Dr. JETER makes short work of the irredeemable-greenback theory. He says:

Violent diseases almost invariably give birth to quackery. It is not surprising, therefore, that our severe financial malady should be prolific of political empiricism. Many persons propose by the multiplication of greenbacks—mere promises to pay money—to heal the national malady. This treatment is strictly according to the homœopathic principle, "*Similia similibus curantur.*" The nation as well as individuals is suffering from an excessive emission of promises to pay, and it is proposed to relieve the distress by an immense augmentation of the promises. In one respect the proposed practice differs from homœopathy: this deals in infinitessimal doses; that proposes to administer pills of enormous size. We think the words of Job are applicable to these dreamers: "Ye are all physicians of no value."

North Carolina.

To-morrow elections will be held in North Carolina for judges, legislators, and other State officers. As the new Legislature will elect a United States senator to succeed Mr. MERRIMON, there is quite a contest between his friends and Governor VANCE's. There is no other contest that extends throughout the State. MERRIMON is a good senator, though he was elected under rather discreditable circumstances.

New Books.

The Essays of Elia. By CHARLES LAMB.
The Bird of Passage. By J. SHERIDAN LE FANU.

These are two of APPLETON'S "*New Handy-Volume Series.*"

For sale by WEST, JOHNSTON & CO.

Jones's Journey to Paris. Forty original illustrations. New York: SCRIBNER & WELFORD.

For sale by WEST, JOHNSTON & CO.

Old Martin Boscawen's Jest. By MARIAN C. L. REEVES and EMILY REED. New York: D. APPLETON & CO.

For sale by WEST, JOHNSTON & CO.

The Mecklenburg Greenbackers' Platform as Revised.

Regarding the question of finance as paramount to all others in politics, and as the effects of bad government have been brought home to us, and as neither of the great parties of the country give us hope, we therefore feel compelled to establish a party that promises relief to our afflicted people; be it therefore

Resolved, 1. That there shall be no limit to the coinage of gold and silver.

2. That the resumption act be repealed.

3. That Congress undo all its financial laws tending to contraction.

4. That the banking system be discontinued.

5. That the Government inflate the currency to fifty dollars ($50) per capita of population in greenbacks, and that these be made a legal tender for all public and private debts. [That would be two thousand millions of so-called dollars!—*Dispatch.*]

6. That the particular manner of getting this money in circulation, when issued, must be left to future consideration and developments. [Just so.—*Dispatch.*]

7. That we expect to unite with other inflation organizations at the proper time. [That's cool.—*Dispatch.*]

8. That the State debt of Virginia be readjusted.

9. That practical honesty take the place of sentimental, theoretical, and hypocritical honesty, and that we will attempt to vote down those persons who, under the cloak of honor, steal the people's money.

10. That in entering the Union, the States placed all property held in common among them in trust of the General Government to be disposed of as Congress, the representatives of the States, might direct; that the most of this property has been disposed of in various ways, unnecessary to name, and that we can see no constitutional objection to a distribution of greenbacks among the States in return therefor; and furthermore be it

Resolved, That we have a sacred regard for the safety of life, liberty, and property, and that we oppose communism with earnestness and determination.

11. *Resolved*, That we, the National party of Mecklenburg, request our friends to organize in every county, city, and town in the State,

12. *Resolved*, That in our opinion a general system of internal improvement should be inaugurated by the General Government, thereby giving employment to labor, developing the resources, and increasing the wealth of the country.

Arrival of the California Agitator in Boston.

[By telegraph to the Herald.]

BOSTON, MASS., July 28.—A small detachment of "workingmen," with rude banners and mottoes, denunciatory of capital and capitalists, had paraded the streets on the way to the depôt and gathered in a few idlers and curiosity-seekers. The music to which the toilers marched was furnished by a solitary negro, who beat it out of the head of a medium-sized drum.

MR. KEARNEY'S ADDRESS.

"Fellow-Workingmen of Boston,—I hope you will excuse me. I have had a long journey. In the future I trust you will have ample opportunity to hear me speak at length. I am glad to see you up and doing here in this monopoly-ridden Atlantic slope. I bring you the glad tidings from your brothers of the Pacific slope that we left the plains of California strewn with the festering carcasses of some of the political plunderers, while they are pegging away at the rest. [Applause.]

DENUNCIATORY CRIES.

"Our war is death to monopoly, death to debased capital, death to Mongolian slavery as well as African, or any other slavery, and death upon death to political plunderers—bloodsuckers of all parties. I come not here to represent any particular class, faction, or ism or creed; no nationality but American. I come here to represent and to meet honest workingmen fighting for their rights, because the flag that we honor and have upheld, and will again, is to-day a flaunting lie. [Sensation.] It does not wave for liberty. It waves to protect a band of pirates. [Cheers.] We propose to make it again wave for liberty—the liberty of its workingmen. [Great applause.] We will make this fight by the ballot—that power which in the hands of a free people is wielded more potentially than the sword of monarchies. [Cheers.]

MISREPRESENTED.

"Friends, I have been misrepresented. The Associated Press news-gatherers, working in the interest of unscrupulous thieves and a depraved press, have distorted my sayings in their insane and hellish attempt to fasten on a free people the shackles of a slavery worse than death. The San Francisco *Chronicle* has a special representative here to telegraph back events in the interest of truth and honesty. We propose to do in the East what we did in the West—meet capital with labor in a fair fight and crown labor king." [Great applause]

MOTHER AND SON.

After the Sherman-House reception Kearney and his immediate friends went to Brighton, where a small delegation met them. Mrs. Kearney rushed out, and, embracing her son, exclaimed:

"Denis, my boy, did I ever expect to see you again?"

She had not seen him for fourteen years. During the afternoon delegations of the various labor and greenback organizations called and paid their respects.

KEARNEY'S PURPOSES.

Mr. Kearney received to-day a communication from the State Central Committee of the National Greenback party announcing that Butler was to be put in nomination and asking for his coöperation.

He will remain quiet for a week to recruit his strength, and then he will begin his regular campaign. He wants to have a conference with Mr. Butler before he starts operations. Politics in Massachusetts for the next few months are therefore likely to be of a lively nature.

The prevalent trouble is not, as the inflationists suppose, the deficiency of currency to meet the wants of trade, but the deficiency of trade to meet the excessive volume of currency. The merchants want customers, the capitalists want employment for their money, the operatives want paying work, the railroads want business. The inactivity of trade prevents the free circulation of money. When trade is prosperous the people can manage with almost any condition of currency. When business is universally dull the soundest currency cannot render things active. All the financiers in Europe could not reverse that.—*Philadelphia North American.*

The reforms proposed to the Porte on the part of England have been well received, and it is believed that this council and supervision will henceforth form a regenerating influence in the Ottoman Empire.

[From the Boston Herald.]

Greenbacks—Should They be Substituted for National-Bank Currency? Objections to Such a Measure—Interviews with Leading Financial Men.

"Our currency should be as good as the best, with a fixed standard of value, and provided at the smallest possible cost. If the Government can save anything by making the paper money all greenbacks instead of part national-bank notes, by all means let that be done. Only these conditions are essential—that the paper money should be kept at its face in *real money*, and that the Government should not be exposed to the temptation involved in the power to expand or contract the volume of paper money in circulation."—*Herald, July 24th.*

Some of our leading bankers were waited upon and asked their opinion of the practicability of the suggestions contained in the above quotation. One of the oldest and most intelligent of the State-street bank presidents, upon being interviewed, said in substance, after reading the extract:

"I agree with the writer as to the desirability of having our currency as good as the best, and that it should be kept at its face in real money, by which, of course, he means gold. We should all rejoice in this; but there is one serious objection to the theory here suggested, and that is that if it were carried out Government would become the banker for the country. In such an event it would be impossible to prevent expansion or contraction of the currency, which, in that case, would be at the mercy of any political party that might be in power in the nation. It would, in effect, be like

REVIVING THE OLD UNITED STATES BANK,

which President Jackson so fortunately killed by his veto. The money power, as well as the religious and corporative elements in our society, should be divorced as widely as possible from the Government. If, however, a saving in the way indicated can be made without exposing the country to the danger of a Government monopoly of the currency, and without disturbing the fixed value of the same by undue expansion, it would be well, perhaps, to have it accomplished. But can it be done in the way indicated or in any other way? If Government issued only real money—that is standard gold coin—the case would be altogether different; but greenbacks are not real money, and can never be made so until Government receives them in lieu of gold. This it has never done, and it is therefore idle to talk of making them a sound currency, especially while their volume is liable to be increased at any time. If, however, some unknown means could be devised that would give us a reliable greenback currency without prejudice to the safety of the nation—or, rather, without the danger of a Government monopoly—I for one would be perfectly willing to accept it. But the effect would be to retire a number of

THE WEAK NATIONAL BANKS

now in existence. This would be no great calamity to the business community, for there is a greater number now than is really needed. In such an event I should expect Government to remit our tax of one per cent. on circulation, which we now pay, and that we would get rid of a number of other expenses incidental to the present system of banking, which might be saved us. People, in estimating what the banks realize upon the bonds they have deposited with the Government as security for their circulation, do not take into account what the banks pay back again or expend in other ways incident to the system. In this matter of substituting greenbacks for national-bank currency—which is what the advocates of what is called free banking have all along agitated—I am satisfied the Government will not act hastily or unjustly. It owes many things to the moneyed institutions of the country. If they are again called upon to sacrifice to the public good, I think they will do it. But if it is only that the Government itself shall become a huge banking monopoly, with all the dangers that such a change of the money power would imply, then they will resist, and I think when the people understand the case in its true merits

THEY WILL SUSTAIN THEM.

The writer of this article no doubt means well, and his theory is an ingenious one. But he has overshot the mark, and, while endeavoring to avoid Scylla, has fallen into Charybdis."

The same gentleman, in a later interview, uttered some ideas which are here reproduced in substance. Speaking of the general ignorance of finance, even among men connected with banking institutions, he said:

"The fact is, there are bank presidents who might go out upon the street, pick up any ten men at random, and it would be found that they knew as much of finance as most of the directors on their boards." Again, he said: "Most men are peculiar in this, that they pursue a theory not because they know it to be right, but because they have made it a hobby. And I venture to say that even after they have become convinced that it is unsound they still adhere to it because they have advocated it. I have no doubt the hobby Greenbackers would sacrifice everything in the interest of soft money. They talk as if there was no such thing as dealings or intercommunication between the nations of the earth; as if there were no lines of steamships and no merchantmen trading from this country to foreign countries, and that the people with whom they traded would not take our promises to pay in exchange for their merchandise.

BUT FACTS ARE FACTS,

and no amount of sophistry can set them aside. Our condition is as it is, and no greenback theory can change it. But these Greenbackers ignore it altogether. They would build a Chinese wall around us, and hedge us in from the rest of the world, with the presumption that we can produce all we can consume, and consume all we can produce. If this impracticable thing were to prevail, I should, of course, remain here, because it suits me best, but I should not be hopeful of the future. Then, on the other extreme, we have the very conservative hard-money men, who cannot see that anything but gold, and gold alone, is a safe currency. But, after all, these extremists are the strong men of the world, who give stiffness and backbone to men's opinions. They are the positivists who have their following, and the larger that is the more they are entitled to serious consideration. Moderate men do not take well with the crowd, simply because they are moderate, no matter how sensible they may be. So that, I suppose, we must, after all, take the world as it goes in finance as well as in politics and religion, and behold men of the strongest convictions, strongest prejudices, and sometimes the strongest ignorance, followed by the greatest multitudes."

WHAT ANOTHER BANK PRESIDENT SAYS.

A younger bank president, but a man of reputed ability among his fraternity, was next waited upon. In response to a request for an opinion on the theory advanced in the opening paragraph of this article, he spoke in substance as follows:

"It will be impossible to keep, in the way proposed, paper money at its face in real money, so long as our Government is controlled by politicians. Government cannot help being exposed to the temptation to expand the currency if it should assume sole direction of it. I know that the idea of converting our whole currency circulation into greenbacks is a popular one, because the people think the national banks are making too much profit out of the Government in their circulation and in the bonds owned by them and held by Government. But there are, to my mind, several strong objections to this method. Government should be divorced as widely as possible from any system of banking. The issuing of bank notes is not its business, and, besides, such a procedure is unconstitutional. If the Government should undertake to issue currency for the country it would, in my opinion, open the door for a vast amount of swindling and irregularities in the volume of the currency. For one Congress could undo what another had done, and the whole thing could be made

THE SPORT OF LEGISLATIVE JOBBERY.

This would, of course, unhinge values and render them unstable. What we need in our currency now, more than anything else, is fixedness of value—stability, in fact. All values are based upon labor and production, and to upset the one will surely disarrange the other. In fact, things, in such an event, would be at loose ends, and we should all be at sea. It is true that under the present system there is a small profit to the national banks from the bonds held by the Government as security for their circulation; but I conceive they are fairly entitled to it. It is one of those legitimate perquisites which are incident to all important human instructions. In other words, the banks are entitled to it from the nature of their position, and from the fact that they render a great service to the business of the country. They constitute a sort of a highway for commerce, and are therefore of the utmost importance. Indeed, the business of the country could not get along without their aid. And I may say here that I think our present national-bank system the best, under the circumstances, that could be devised for the interests of trade and commerce. Now, I hold that banks should issue currency, and hold the same redeemable in coin—in gold, I should say. Such a system would keep our currency in a healthy state and make it good money always. Whereas

IF GOVERNMENT ISSUED THE CURRENCY,

we have no guarantee that there would be any limit to its issue. Our values would be all afloat and drifting. But the banks, holding money in reserve to redeem their currency, would give stability, and would insure a supply when needful. And I may here say that I think the banks should hold larger reserves than the law compels them to have. Such a course would be as much for the interest of the banks themselves as it would be of the business community. If our national banks were stronger in this respect it would be all the better."

"How do you think a bank on the plan of the Bank of England would work?"

"I do not consider such a bank at all necessary. With us the national-banking system gives the distribution of the currency to a large number of corporations instead of one, like the Bank of England. If you mean a central bank, run by Government, the thing is out of the question, because it is unconstitutional. Our national system is a wise one."

The Washington-Mob Tyranny.

SUMMARY DEALINGS WITH THE RIOTERS—RESTORATION OF ORDER.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—In the neighborhood of the excavations for the Printing and Engraving Building this morning crowds of loungers were assembled discussing the situation, but there was no further riotous demonstration. A strong force of police, mounted and on foot, were on the ground, and the laborers went to work under their protection. Snowden, the colored man who was shot on Saturday, is represented as being in a dangerous situation on account of internal hemorrhages. Henry Turner, George Duvall, and James Campbell, of the rioters, were arraigned in the Police Court this morning, and were fined $10 each, or sixty days in the work-house. Graham, who was prominent in leading the assault upon the laborers who were working for 75 cents or $1 per day, was sent to jail for three months. Cohen, the leader of the agitators, was not ready for trial, and his case was postponed until to-morrow.

The District commissioners this morning received a communication from Isaac Cohen, dated to-day, asking how many, when, and for what purpose laborers will be required upon District work, adding that it will relieve the commissioners from a great deal of trouble and annoyance, and the public from suspense, communicating the answers to him. The commissioners thought they would wait until he gets out of the hands of the police before informing him, as the knowledge could be of no possible consequence to him under present circumstances.

The commissioners this morning gave an order to the Inspector of Buildings to construct gun-racks in each of the eight police station-houses for twenty-five muskets each. These are the arms procured from the United States arsenal last Saturday.

While it is not believed there will be further serious trouble, the police authorities continue to take extra precautions to prevent breaches of the peace. Mr. Hill, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, has published a card concerning the work of excavating for the new Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in which he says: "While this office has nothing to do with the rate of wages paid by the contractor, it has every interest and desire that the men should receive a fair day's wages for a good day's work, and has taken the only means of protecting the men in its power, that of insuring payment to them by the insertion of a clause in the contract providing for the withholding payment to the contractor until obligations incurred by him for labor and material on account of this work shall have been satisfied. I understand that the rate paid by the contractor is from $1 to $1.25 per day. If, on account of the scarcity of employment and the number of laborers unemployed, a sufficient number of men are willing to work for these wages, it is their right to do so, and no one has the right or should seek to deter them from so doing. The only effect of such a course is to delay the bricklayers, masons, carpenters, &c., from commencing operations. Probably the largest part of the $300,000 appropriated for this building will be paid out for labor and material in this city, and the purpose is to push the work to completion as rapidly as possible. I am directed to do this in order to give employment to needy workmen, and although the work must all be done by contract, made after public advertisement to bring it within the competition of all mechanics, it will not be let as a whole, but separate contracts will be made for each class of work. I will, so far as I am permitted by the law, see that the work is let so that workmen may have fair wages and prompt pay, but if by violence and riot workmen are prevented from making their contracts, or fulfilling them when made, the effect will be to delay the work, and thus deprive willing workmen of the opportunity of earning their bread."

REPUBLICAN PICTURE OF THE NATIONALS. [From the *Sunday Republic*, Rep.]—If humbug, trickery, and dissimulation are characteristics of the old political parties, how much more so are they of the new hybrid organization, which seeks, by arraying labor against capital, to elevate ambitious men, whose prospects for office by means of Republican or Democratic suffrage are so slim that they gladly accept the offerings of the new combination. Greenback advocates, who never did a day's work in their lives; laboring men, who, in receiving their wages, have no choice between paper and silver; loafers, who refuse to work when they have the opportunity accorded; needy supplicants for place, whose characters prevented their recognition when they voted the Republican ticket; and discarded hangers-on of all creeds, form the great mass of the organization in this State, and especially in this city.

A FORMER SOUTHERNER KILLED.—At South Norwalk, Conn., on Saturday last, a man named Noble Lyons, a hatter, was run over and almost immediately killed by a train of cars while attempting to pick up his hat, which had blown on the track. It is stated that before and during the late war Lyons resided in the South, where he owned a number of slaves.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has tendered its old locomotive engineers and the wives of the same a grand excursion to New York, Cape May, a trip up the Hudson, and return by Watkins Glen, Niagara Falls, &c.; all expenses to be paid by the corporation. It is designed to organize the expedition about the middle of September.

The annual cost to England of the occupation of Cyprus is estimated at $8,000,000. Should a protectorate be established over Asiatic Turkey as ample as proposed the annual outlay will reach fifteen or twenty million dollars. A great number of special agents must be appointed, and a certain number of troops must always be held in readiness for emergencies.

MEETINGS.

OFFICE OLD DOMINION IRON AND NAIL WORKS COMPANY, RICHMOND, July 27, 1878.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company will be held at this office MONDAY, August 5th, at 12 M.
R. E. BLANKENSHIP, Commercial Agent.
jy 29-1w

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION.
There will be a GRAND EXCURSION TO WEST POINT ON MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1878, which will be one of the most pleasant that ever left this city for a day's recreation. MUSIC, DANCING, BOATING, BATHING, CROQUET, &c., will be the order of the day.
There has recently been erected a large dancing pavilion and bathing-houses for ladies and gentlemen.
The train will run through, only stopping at regular stations, thus making a quick trip. Gentlemen's tickets, $1; ladies' tickets, 50c.
Arrangements have been made withe hotel proprietor to furnish dinner—oysters, crabs, salt-water fish in every style, and other delicacies of the season for 50c.
A refreshment car will accompany the train, but no intoxicating liquor sold.
Tickets are on sale at A. W. Garber & Co.'s, No. 826 Main street; W. H. Cardozo's, next to corner Fourteenth and Main streets; T. E. Nightingale's, Thirteenth street; Taylor & Co.'s, Shockoe Slip; T. B. Cersley's store and E. M. Weisiger's drugstore, Manchester; and at the office of the Richmond, York and Chesapeake railroad. Train will leave depot 8 A. M. and return 7:30 P. M. The train will be conducted by Captain HENRY manager; H. A. BEVILLE and SAMUEL R. PERDUE assistants.
jy 31-W,F&S3t

GRAND EXCURSION ON THE STEAMER ARIEL, for the benefit of the LEIGH-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, TO OLD POINT, NORFOLK, and PORTSMOUTH, on SATURDAY, August 3d.
Tickets good for ten days. Boat leaves promptly at 7:30 o'clock. Round-trip tickets, $2.25; children half price, and under five years free.
Parties leaving their orders at A. W. Garber's, 826 Main street, will be called for and taken to the steamer at 25c. per head. Baggage called for and checked at residences.
Tickets can be had of Ryland & Co., W. H. Williams, A. B. Clarke, G. A. Hundley, T. H. Ellett, A. W. Garber, and also of the committee—Jackson Turpin, W. A. O. Cole, and J. C. Tignor.
jy 29-M,W,Th,&F4t

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

SUMMER RESORTS.

REDUCED RATES TO PARTIES REMAINING ONE WEEK OR LONGER. SEASON 1878—OPENS JUNE 15TH. STOCKTON HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.
NOTE.—We take great pleasure in informing our patrons that a new Passenger-Elevator and Electric Bells (in every room) have been added to the hotel.
CHARLES DUFFY, of Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.
je 8-cod2m Proprietor and General Manager.

BEDFORD ALUM AND IRON SPRINGS, VIRGINIA. Delightful drive of two hours from Lynchburg. Elegant carriages at the train.
FARE FIRST-CLASS.
FULL LINE OF AMUSEMENTS.
BUILDINGS ALL NEW OR ENTIRELY REFITTED.
GREATEST HEALTH-GIVING WATERS KNOWN.
UNEQUALLED FOR DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, AND FEMALE DISORDERS.
TEMPERATURE ALWAYS PLEASANT.
BOARD, $35 per month; $10 per week; $1.50 per day.
Equally adapted to invalids, pleasure-seekers, or those in quest of rest and recreation.
This water at 30c. per gallon, or $4 per case, and the mass containing all the properties of the water at 50c. and $1 per package, is furnished to those unable to visit the Springs. Address
A. M. DAVIS, President of the Company, 78 Main street, Lynchburg, Va.
Round-trip tickets at reduced rates.
jy 24-cod1m

YELLOW SULPHUR SPRINGS, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, VA., the most elevated and coolest resort in the State, will be opened the 1ST OF JUNE under an entirely new management. The *elite* of Baltimore, New Orleans, and other cities, expected. The beauty of this place and its widely-known medicinal and curative powers insure health, pleasure, and happiness, and are consequently always well patronized. Every rational desire and amusement to be had here; which, together with the following extremely low rates for STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS TABLE, offers inducements unsurpassed:
Terms per day.....$ 2 50
Per week..... 12 50
Four weeks..... 40 00
Passengers leave the cars at Christiansburg, eighty miles west of Lynchburg, without change of cars from Baltimore—thirteen hours from Baltimore. Leave Baltimore at 8:15 P. M.; get to Springs for breakfast; or leave at 4:45 A. M. and reach Springs for supper same day. RICHARD CONTEE.
A. C. WHITE, Manager. jy 3-eod12t

RED SULPHUR SPRINGS.—This favorite and well-known summer resort is now open for the reception of visitors. The health-restoring properties of the water, beautiful scenery, elegant society, and splendid table d'hote, with its easy access from the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, render this one of the most desirable resorts in the mountains. A reduction in the prices has been made.
jy 13-1m WILLIAM ADAIR & SONS.

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, Proprietor.
an 15-tAu31

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, Governor street.
je 10-eod

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 Cotoline 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

FINANCIAL.

DAVENPORT & CO., STOCK-BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS, OFFICE: LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE BUILDING,
BUY AND SELL BONDS AND STOCKS, and make liberal advances.
FOR SALE:
RICHMOND SIX-PER-CENT. BONDS.
RICHMOND EIGHT-PER-CENT. BONDS.
LYNCHBURG SIX-PER-CENT. BONDS.
PETERSBURG SIX-PER-CENT. BONDS.
PETERSBURG EIGHT-PER-CENT. BONDS.
FREDERICKSBURG SEVEN-PER-CENT. BONDS.
VIRGINIA CONSOLS.
VIRGINIA CONSOL COUPONS.
WILL BUY:
VIRGINIA CENTRAL RAILROAD SIX- and EIGHT-PER-CENT. BONDS.
PAST-DUE COUPONS and INTEREST CERTIFICATES. DAVENPORT & CO.,
jy 29-6t 1113 Main street.

THERMOMETERS.

THERMOMETERS.
RANDOLPH & ENGLISH, BOOKSELLERS AND BINDERS, have a large stock of good THERMOMETERS.
The prices are 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, $3, and $4.
jy 23-d&w

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!
PRICES MARKED DOWN STILL LOWER.
EVERY PIECE OF DRESS GOODS TO BE SOLD AT SOME PRICE.
There never was such an OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE AS AT THIS TIME.
You not only get your goods at the LOWEST PRICES EVER KNOWN, but you get an extra TEN CENTS TAKEN OFF ON EVERY DOLLAR'S WORTH YOU PURCHASE from this date up to August 15th.
LEVY BROTHERS.
EXTRA QUALITY MATTINGS VERY CHEAP.
jy 31

PINK CORDED LAWNS at 5c. per yard worth 15c.;
LENOS, warranted all-wool filling, at 5c. per yard worth 25c.;
Yard-wide CALICOES at 5c. per yard;
Remnants of DRESS GOODS of every description at very low prices;
Extraordinary bargains in BLACK GRENADINES;
BUNTINGS in all colors and qualities;
SILK FIGURED GRENADINES at 6¼c. per yard worth 30c.;
AND YOU GET TEN CENTS OFF ON EVERY DOLLAR'S WORTH YOU PURCHASE AT LEVY BROTHERS'.
Extra fine MATTINGS very cheap. jy 31

LINEN DRESSES, ULSTERS, AND DUSTERS.
THIS STOCK MUST BE CLOSED OUT AT ONCE, so we have reduced our prices to SUCH LOW FIGURES that it will pay you to PURCHASE GARMENTS READY-MADE instead of having them made. We can sell you a suit at from $1.25 to $6, and allow you TEN CENTS OFF ON EVERY DOLLAR.
OUR STOCK MUST BE CLOSED OUT so as to enable us to make a VERY IMPORTANT CHANGE IN OUR BUSINESS NEXT FALL.
LEVY BROTHERS.
Best quality MATTINGS very cheap. jy 31

GOODS FOR BOYS' AND MEN'S WEAR can now be had at very low prices. We have made great reductions in prices in this stock, and take TEN CENTS OFF ON EVERY DOLLAR'S WORTH YOU PURCHASE.
LEVY BROTHERS.
GOOD MATTING very cheap. jy 31

UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS!
PARASOLS! PARASOLS!
A large stock to be sold at very low prices, and you get TEN CENTS OFF on every dollar's worth of goods you purchase of
jy 31 LEVY BROTHERS'.

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.

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.

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

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.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

CITIZENS BANK OF RICHMOND.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....$100,000
SURPLUS..... 19,000
Z. W. PICKRELL, President.
E. B. SNEAD, Cashier.
Deposits of one dollar and upwards received, and six per cent. allowed on deposits.
Deposits received subject to check without notice and interest allowed on same if not checked on more frequently than two or three times a week.
Interest on all deposits to commence ten days after date of deposit.
Bank open every day from 9 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday from 4 P. M. till 8 P. M. je 28-eod

BILL-HEADS, $5.50 to $8 per ream, at the DISPATCH PRINTING-HOUSE

CLOTHING.

LOOK AT OUR TEN-DOLLAR SUIT.
jy 29 E. B. SPENCE & SON.

LOOK AT OUR ONE-DOLLAR WHITE VEST.
jy 29 E. B. SPENCE & SON.

LOOK AT OUR TWELVE-DOLLAR SUIT.
jy 29 E. B. SPENCE & SON.

LOOK AT OUR ONE-DOLLAR SHIRT.
jy 29 E. B. SPENCE & SON.

LOOK AT OUR ARGOSY SUSPENDERS. 75 CENTS.
jy 29 E. B. SPENCE & SON.

LOOK AT OUR CL