Richmond Dispatch.

MONDAY.....AUGUST 19, 1878.

HOW MUCH IS A BILLION?—We have noticed a number of our contemporaries, in referring to the national debt, make use of the term "billions." This is evidently done on the supposition that a thousand millions make a billion, which, according to Webster, is far from being correct.—*Bedford Sentinel.*

A thousand millions constitute a billion in this country and in France. In England it takes a million of millions. The difference is very apparent when they are written—the former thus: 1000,000,000, and the latter thus: 1000000,000,000.

We quote:

"With the French and the other continental nations (except some of the older writers, at least among the Italians) [and also in the United States] the billion is a thousand millions, and each denomination is a thousand times the preceding."

The words in brackets are Webster's. The others are from an English book.

Yellow-Fever Zone.

Editors of the Dispatch: Considerable doubts exist in the minds of sanitarians as to the "yellow-fever zone," many contending that it *cannot* become *epidemic* in so high a latitude as Richmond under *any circumstances*, and cite the fact that yellow-fever patients were brought to this city from Norfolk and Portsmouth in 1853 or '55, and it did not spread. There are others who contend that the case cited is an exception, and that Richmond is not positively or certainly exempt on account of altitude above the sea-level, and that *proper care* should be taken by our Board of Health to see that no *infection* is brought in by *water* or *rail*. And just here let me ask you to give the *altitudes* of *Memphis, Atlanta, Philadelphia*, and *Richmond*, for the benefit of the doubters and debaters as to the "fever zone," for they are not a few, and it may bring relief to some anxious ones to have the fact settled in some way.

Yours truly, SKEPTIC.

Arguing with a King.

HOW AN AMERICAN CITIZEN TRIED TO CONVINCE THE KING OF SWEDEN THAT THE REPUBLICAN PLAN IS BEST.

[From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

I sojourned in the beautiful Queen of the Mælar, Stockholm, a few weeks last summer. One day I took a trip across the little channel which separates the city from that splendid place of recreation, Djurgarden, a park where such lights of genius as Bellman, Lidner, Kjelligren, and others—all clustering around that dilettant King, Gustavus III., eighty to ninety years ago—were wont to spend their leisure hours in taking a social glass; which, by the way, was the absolute ruin of the in all respects immoderate, tragic poet, Bengt Lidner. Here the quick-witted Bellman improvised both words and music to a number of his popular lays, and here stands his bust. Well, in company with a friend, I went over to the Garden of Animals (Djurgarden) in a little steamboat, took a long stroll around the magnificent place, admiring its splendid villas, its fine roads, its grand trees, its bracing and fragrant air. A very attractive-looking restaurant was too tempting a scene to pass by on a hot day, so in we stepped, ordering some refreshments, and were waited upon by a beautiful and polite young lady, who could speak a little broken English. After awhile two other gentlemen entered, one of whom attracted my attention on account of his great height and distinguished air. They also ordered refreshments, meanwhile keeping up a very animated conversation. Suddenly the tall man turned around and fixed his dark eyes on me.

"Are you an Englishman, sir?" he asked with a strong Swedish accent.

"No, sir. I am a citizen of the United States."

"Ah! is that so? I heard you speaking English. Well, so much the better. I have always admired the United States."

"I am very glad to hear you say so," I replied. "In a monarchy like Sweden one could hardly expect to hear much said in behalf of the great Republic, except it be from the working classes; but even they seem to be going back on her now, on account of the hard times which have prevailed in the United States for the last few years."

"Well, sir" (the six-foot-and-four-inches-tall stranger kept up the conversation in English, although occasionally with apparent difficulty), "that's just what I have always expected. Human nature is the same the world over, and a workingman stands as good a chance and is as much respected in a monarchy as in a republic."

"In this I beg leave to differ with you," said I. Here I called for another bottle of claret, inviting the two strangers to partake, which they accepted with thanks. Resuming the conversation, I expressed my innate hatred to the monarchical system, pointing out and vehemently denouncing, among other things, the enormous salaries which the over-burdened people had to pay those parasites of society called kings, queens, dukes, and princesses; how the system created an absurd, imaginary distinction between the rulers and the ruled, degrading the people in their own self-esteem, and falsely exalting the "royal family." I also emphasized with considerable vigor the extravagance and licentiousness so common among said personages, referring to the cases of Catharine II. of Russia, Louis XV. of France, and Charles XV. of Sweden, as instances. The latter's request of Parliament to grant a dower of 200,000 crowns to his daughter Louisa, at her marriage with a Danish Prince, some nine years ago, while the country suffered from famine, and the poor Swedes in America were sending relief across the ocean, I stamped as an act of infernal shamelessness, reciting a stanza of the scathing satire which Edward Axon, a Swedish writer, had on that occasion addressed to Charles XV.

After listening to my arguments a few moments more the two strangers bade me adieu, the tall one remarking:

"I should be glad to see you again and resume the conversation with you. For the present my business calls me away."

"Do you know that tall gentleman?" I asked the waiter-girl, after they had left.

The girl smiled. "Indeed I do, sir. He is Oscar II., King of Sweeden."

A Mathematical Prodigy.

[From the Birmingham (Iowa) Enterprise.]

Gilbert Miller, a lad nine years old, living at Keokuk, Iowa, has recently exhibited most remarkable powers in mathematics, being able to give answers to difficult problems with scarcely any hesitation. He is a strong, hearty boy; not overly fond of school, and differs only in this one respect from other children of his age. His parents are averse to any display of precocity, and will not allow him to be questioned. But enough has already been elicited to show his wonderful faculty. He probably inherits this gift from his father, Professor Miller, of the Keokuk Mercantile College, who has long made a specialty of rapid commercial calculation.

We here present a few examples given recently to the lad as a test. The answers were forthcoming at once, without any apparent effort:

Cube 74. Answer: 405,224.

Multiply 9,876 by 7,117. Answer: 70,287,492.

Divide 676.632 by 328. Answer: 2.069.

How many times will a clock tick in a year of 365¼ days? Answer: 31,557,000.

Find the fifteenth term of a geometrical progression—first term 5, ratio 3. Answer: 28,914,845.

These results were found to be exactly correct. Other questions involving difficult fractions were also given and answered, but we cannot repeat them in type.

Prince Bismarck's *mot* on the congress of Berlin: "Italy and France are growling because they get nothing, and behaving very much like two persons invited out of politeness to spend the evening, who would claim a share in the winnings at the whist-table without having played a card or betted a penny."

The American Idea of Economy in Speech—A Criticism by a Frenchman.

According to M. Pierro Veron, one of the brightest writers on the Paris press, the telegraph has much to answer for. Slowly and surely, he says, its influence is extending. The mania for condensing our thoughts has spread from the dispatch to our ordinary conversation, to our letters, to the stage. We are losing all sense of the importance of the superfluous. For instance, says Veron, look at our letters of to-day. Instead of the charming mixture of everything under the sun, with which Mme. de Sevigne used to delight her friends, what have we? Take the last letter you have received, and see if it does not resemble a dispatch. "I hunted yesterday. Horrid weather. Louise has the whooping-cough. My father-in-law becomes more and more unbearable. My cousin Alfred is with us. He is fatter than he was." Is not this the style of to-day? Our letters are now nothing but a system of book-keeping. Our letters are to those of a hundred years ago what Liebig's extract of beef is to good fresh meat. When a letter is more than a page long we thrust it aside with an impatient remark as to the uselessness of fine phrases. When we come to the art of conversation what do we find? Look in at a fashionable eating-house and listen. Two men hurry in and take their seats: "Waiter! quick! Give me whatever can be had without waiting; never mind what it is. Hurry it up!" After that the serious work of eating begins. Every five or ten minutes a remark is made. For instance: "Pretty good fish, that." No answer. After another space of ten minutes: "That wine isn't what it might be." Another pause. Then number one goes on: "Theatre t'night?" Number two understands this as meaning, "Are you going to the theatre this evening?" and after a swallow or two of wine, answers, "Nuisance, these debuts," and so forth. As to the stage, the telegraphic contagion has struck there, too. Alexander Dumas, the younger, began it; the rest have followed. Let us do away with everything that takes up time, the monologues, the long-winded addresses. The ideal piece of the future will be in twenty words, the limit of a dispatch. Perhaps we shall soon hear the actors unbosom themselves as follows: "Morning, madam—slept well? Eyes red. (Aside.) Thinks of him yet." "Jules—forget?—sworn—broken heart." "Broken heart! No. Jules, poor I, rich—marry me." "Heavens—never—death," and so forth. This telegraphic style of doing things Veron calls the reign of the skeleton. Literary ruin will be the result of this sort of thing. "Do not allow this Americanizing process to go on," he says.

Geographical Changes Made by the Berlin Treaty.

[From the London Athenæum.]

The territorial changes effected by the Berlin treaty are of a most comprehensive nature. By the treaty of San Stefano Turkey was called upon to surrender 78,550 square miles, with 4,539,000 inhabitants. The treaty of Berlin deals with 83,300 square miles and 4,882,000 inhabitants, as follows:

	Square Miles.	Inhabitants.	Mohammedans.
Ceded to Roumania..	5,935	246,000	142,000
Ceded to Servia.....	4,326	264,000	75,000
Ceded to Montenegro.	1,549	46,000	9,000
Ceded to Austria	15	2,000	.....
Ceded to Greece (?)...	5,300	750,000	40,000
To be occupied and administered by Austria.....	28,125	1,061,000	513,000
Formed into the Principality of Bulgaria.	24,404	1,773,000	681,500
Included in Eastern Roumelia	13,646	746,000	265,000

The island fortress of Ada Kaleh, recently occupied by Austria, is not referred to in the treaty at all, and will probably remain in the hands of the Power which now holds it. Roumania, in exchange for the territory ceded, is called upon to surrender 3,270 square miles, with 140,000 inhabitants, to Russia. The political divisions of the Balkan peninsula will henceforth be as follows:

	Square Miles.	Inhabitants.	Mohammedans.
Roumania.....	49,463	5,149,000	143,300
Servia.....	18,816	1,642,068	75,500
Montenegro ...	2,698	210,000	9,000
Turkey	140,965	8,359,000	3,081,000

But if we exclude the provinces "indefinitely" to be occupied by Austria, Bulgaria, and Eastern Roumelia, there remain to Turkey only 74,790 square miles, with 4,779,000 inhabitants, of whom 2,521,500 are Mohammedans. In Armenia, Russia takes 10,000 square miles, with about 350,000 inhabitants. Cyprus, intrusted to the keeping of England, has an area of 2,288 square miles and about 150,000 inhabitants.

How a Lake Captain Got Even with a Three-Card Monte Man.

[From the Bay City (Michigan) News.]

As a lake schooner (which arrived at Bay City yesterday) was about to leave Buffalo a well-dressed stranger stepped aboard and inquired of the captain whither he was going. Upon being informed that the vessel was bound for Bay City, the w. d. s. stated that he would like to visit that far-famed city himself, but as he was "strapped" he could not get there without working his passage. The captain replied that he was short-handed, and would take the applicant, who, however, insisted that he could not go aloft, but was willing to work on deck. The captain consented to his exclusive work on deck, and the vessel set sail for the metropolis of the Saginaw Valley. The first day was pleasant, and there being no work on deck the crew gathered in the forecastle, when the w. d. s. soon commenced to throw three cards, and in a short space of time had all the money of the ship's crew, from captain down, having won it by a process called three-card monte. The crew saw what was up, and resolved on getting even. A breeze sprang up, and our w. d. s. was set to work on a deck-pump, which run through to the centre board-box, and was informed that he must work until the pump "sucked," as the ship was leaking. The w. d. s. was badly frightened, and commenced working with a will, although it is needless to remark that every drop pumped came direct from the lake and not from the ship's hold. He was kept at it until nearly dead, and pleaded with the captain to be set ashore; but no go. At Detroit he wanted the captain to hire a man in his place, but the old sea-dog replied, "Not by a d—d sight. You shipped to Bay City, and to Bay City you go." And he did, too. He was kept at the pump almost continually during the entire trip, and when he arrived in Bay City was about ready to go into a coffin. He was compelled to disgorge, however, and then was kicked ashore. He left at once for Saginaw, but swore that the next time he wanted to work a three-card monte game he'd go where they didn't want him to pump Lake Erie and Saginaw Bay dry.

ROBBING FRENCH LADIES.—Strategy is a thing to be admired when it is employed for the circumvention of rogues. While the French were in Mexico stage-robberies on the Monterey road became very frequent. The French commander resolved to put a stop to them, and this is how he did it: He dressed up half a dozen Zouaves in ladies' attire, and sent them on in the next stage, their faces hidden by veils, their carbines hidden by their petticoats. The stage was stopped. The ladies, without waiting to be invited, left the vehicle and fell into line with the rest of the passengers. Suddenly a series of reports came from that line, and some dozen robbers lay dead. The rest discreetly disappeared. For a long while afterward it was only requisite to display a shawl and bonnet conspicuously to secure a free passage for a stage on that route.—*Chambers's Journal.*

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN HIS CLOTHES.—There is a soldier in this camp who is a strange fish. He has been in the army, so far as any one knows, all his life, and yet he is rich. Never less than $20,000 is stored away in his clothing. Dan, of the Bank Saloon, knows him, and says that while stationed at Fort Benton, M. T., a year or two ago, the paymaster was unable to pay off the troops, when this remarkable "boy in blue" stepped up and loaned the officer an amount sufficient to pay the whole regiment.—*Deadwood Times.*

"After August 1 woodcock may be shot." We advise this 1 woodcock to look out for himself.—*New Haven Register.*

On the Fast Train Between New York and Philadelphia.

[From the Philadelphia Times.]

In this neighborhood Conductor Silance, with watch in hand, carefully timed the train for three miles. The first was passed in fifty-four seconds, the second in fifty-two, and the third in fifty. The puffs from the engine had become a continuous shuddering roar; the driving-wheels were spinning around four-hundred times a minute—a half dozen times a second—with a centrifugal force that, it would seem, ought to shatter their whizzing peripheries to atoms. The day was a hot one, and the air was at a dead calm, but it rushed through the narrow door in front of the engine like a tornado. Small bridges were thundered over so quickly that they gave a single rumble as they whisked out of sight behind, the express train coming from the opposite direction, flashed like a meteor in a single hot puff of air; you might yell to the engineer two feet distant, and yet he would only see your lips move without hearing anything but the dreadful roar of the engine, which drowns everything excepting the shriek of the whistle. All the time the fireman steadily shovels in coal or climbs around the engine with oil-can in hand, his clothing fluttering so fiercely in the wind that it seems in danger of being blown off. The engineer, with his hand upon the lever, watches with a cat-like vigilance the rails sweeping under his wheels. The whole train is constantly under his eye, and he never allows his attention to be diverted for an instant.

BEER VS. WHISKEY.—According to the internal revenue returns, the citizens of the republic are drinking less whiskey and more beer. Whiskey—that part of it which paid revenue tax, at least—fell off from 57,000,000 gallons for the fiscal year of 1877 to 50,704,000 gallons in 1878—a difference of nearly 6,300,000 gallons. For the same time the revenue-paying beer increased from 9,480,000 barrels to 9,937,000 barrels—an increase of 457,000 barrels, or 1,371,000 gallons.

RARUS.—If Rarus was only a Kentucky horse, how soon they'd trot him out for Governor.—*Cincinnati Daily Enquirer.*

Yes, probably; but if he happened to be a jackass, Ohio would have the first claim, and elect him.—*Kentucky Live-Stock Record.*

When a man enters the post-office and sees a woman standing at the delivery he braces up, smiles, and concludes to wait patiently a few moments. If there are two women there he sneaks up behind them and tries to wink to the clerk to get his mail. But when one of the women enters into conversation with the official as to the reasons why the magazine has not come, and how long before it will be here, and if he is sure he looked in the right box, the citizen jams his hat down over his eyes and strides out of the post-office lobby in a way that would do credit to a professional pedestrian. The next day he negotiates for a lock-box.—*Rome Sentinel.*

If you want to find the man who has the most bitter contempt for Dennis Kearney and his balderdash look for a real horny-handed, honest man, who gives ten hours' intelligent, honest work, for a day's pay. That man can be found in any well-conducted workshop.—*Lowell Courier.*

Some sojourner at one of the alum springs in West Virginia publishes in a local paper "An Ode to the Springs." Of course it's alum-ode.—*Yonkers Gazette.* Why don't they start a college there? It could begin with plenty of alum-nigh.—*Graphic.* That's what's the Mater.—*Bulletin.*

What is the difference between an apothecary and a farmer who reads and knows more than his neighbor grangers? Answer: One is a pharmaceutist and the other is the 'cuist farmer.—*Norristown Herald.*

Over 20,000 Americans have visited Paris this year. Out of this number at least two or three will pick up enough French words to enable them to come home and stave off their grocer bills with a foreign air.—*Detroit Fress Press.*

A man may be insane on one subject and and sane on all others. The trouble with such a man is that he sticks to his insane subject.—*Picayune.*

The Chinese are capable of being civilized. A couple of them had a law-suit in Salinas, Cal., not long ago. The defendant was convicted, but declared he would hire more witnesses and try it again.

AUCTION SALES—This Day.

By E. B. Cook, Auctioneer.

SALES COMMENCE TO-DAY AND DAILY

AT 9:30 A. M., SHARP.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT THE BALTIMORE DRY-GOODS AUCTION HOUSE, 323 BROAD STREET.

New arrival of $15,000 WORTH OF GOODS, which MUST POSITIVELY BE SOLD WITHIN THE NEXT TEN DAYS regardless of cost. Come one and all, and come early, for the SLAUGHTER of the entire stock has been and will be tremendous. Don't neglect this, for you can buy these goods at your own price at the BALTIMORE DRY-GOODS AUCTION HOUSE, au 19 323 Broad street.

By R. S. Anderson & Son, General Commission Merchants and Auctioneers, 1524 Main street.

WE WILL OFFER AT AUCTION TO-DAY at 10 o'clock promptly—BACON SIDES, SHOULDERS, and HAMS, BULK SHOULDERS, SUGAR-CURED SHOULDERS, MACKEREL, NORTH CAROLINA HERRINGS, TEAS, FLOUR, BUTTER, LARD, CHEESE, CIGARS, TOBACCO, BUCKETS, TUBS, WASHBOARDS, BROOMS, PAPER, BLUING, SOAPS (toilet and laundry). Will be added, 12 tierces SUGAR-CURED SHOULDERS. Also, a lot of TINWARE from a northern house. Consignments solicited and received up to hour of sale. R. S. ANDERSON & SON. Receiving daily on consignment FRESH MOUNTAIN BUTTER and country produce generally. au 19-1t R. S. ANDERSON & SON.

By J. R. Hockaday, Auctioneer, 1528 Main street.

I WILL SELL TO-DAY AT AUCTION, promptly at 10 o'clock, my usual well-assorted stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, and PRODUCE. Merchants and others having goods they wish sold are requested to send them in early this morning. J. R. HOCKADAY, Auctioneer. W. B. RATCLIFFE, Salesman. P. S.—Will be added—150 barrels NEW NORTH CAROLINA CUT HERRINGS. 10 tierces SUGAR-CURED CANVASED HAMS. au 19 J. R. HOCKADAY, Auctioneer.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT, THOSE TWO VERY DESIRABLE and HIGHLY-IMPROVED FARMS, at present occupied by Mr. Robert Tillett, on the Meadowbridge road, just outside of the city limits: one containing NINETY ACRES, with a large brick dwelling, kitchen, stable, &c., thereon, and the other FIFTY ACRES, with a good brick dwelling and other buildings. On the 50-acre farm there is a FINE ORCHARD. Rent very reasonable to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN T. GODDIN, Real Estate Agent. au 14-eod3t Bank and Eleventh streets.

FOR RENT, THE LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE NEW RESIDENCE, with two-story side veranda, and large yard attached, No. 314 west Franklin street, between Monroe and Madison streets, with all modern improvements, hot and cold water, stationary wash-tubs, and wardrobe closets on every floor, containing thirteen rooms besides store- and bath-rooms. Possession immediately, and very reasonable terms to a careful tenant. Apply to JOHN T. GODDIN, au 8-eod1m Real Estate Agent.

LOST, STRAYED, AND FOUND.

STOLEN, FROM MY PREMISES, on the night of the 15th of August, on Crajton road three miles from Richmond, a BLACK HORSE, very much sunburnt, medium size, one white fore foot, one white hind foot, and white nose, also a sore on left shoulder. A suitable reward will be paid for the return of same to me or to Turner & Co.'s stables, Franklin street, Richmond. au 17-2t* J. B. TILLER.

THE RICHMOND STANDARD

A NEW WEEKLY PAPER.

On SATURDAY, September 7th, I will commence the publication of the RICHMOND STANDARD, a thirty-two column weekly paper. Subscription price, $2 per annum. The STANDARD will aim to combine such features as will render it acceptable to all classes of readers, and make it a FIRST-CLASS FAMILY PAPER. In the discussion of political matters the STANDARD will command the pens of some of the leading writers in the field in the State. In its literary and miscellaneous departments every effort will be made to maintain a high order of excellence. As an advertising medium the STANDARD will offer peculiar advantages. The list of yearly subscribers alone assures this. au 12-2taw3w G. WATSON JAMES.

AUCTION SALES—Future Days.

SALE OF A SPLENDID FARM IN ALBEMARLE COUNTY.—As trustees under a deed of trust executed by the Albemarle Insurance Company, the undersigned will offer for sale, on the premises, on TUESDAY, August 20, 1878, at 12 o'clock M. (if the weather is suitable; if not, on the next suitable day), that fine and well-known ESTATE called LOGAN, lying three miles west of Gordonsville. This estate has few equals in Virginia, either in beauty or fertility. It was formerly the residence of M. L. Walker, Esq., and adjoins the estates of R. W. Haxall, Esq., Hon. B. T. Harbour, and others, and contains about ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED ACRES. It is gently rolling, well watered, abundant in timber, under excellent fencing (much of it stone-fence), in good cultivation, with about 300 acres well taken in grass; large and excellent BRICK MANSION-HOUSE, with a fine lawn of 10 acres, well shaded. Not only all necessary out-buildings, but the farm has been laid off by survey and maps into about ten small farms, varying from 50 to 300 acres in size, with buildings on each place suitable for lessees or tenants. There are also fine, thrifty bearing ORCHARDS and VINEYARDS. As to terms, &c., see bills, or communicate with the undersigned, at Charlottesville, Va. DRURY WOOD, JOHN WOOD, JR., au 16 Trustees. By Chaffin, Staples & Co., Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, Tenth and Main streets.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT ON THE NORTH SIDE OF CARY STREET BETWEEN MADISON AND BELVIDERE STREETS, DESIGNATED AS DWELLING No. 312 WEST CARY STREET.—By virtue of a certain deed of trust dated August 2, 1875, and duly recorded in the Chancery Court clerk's office of the city of Richmond, Va., default having been made in the payment of the interest on the amount therein secured, we shall sell (being required so to do by the beneficiary) on FRIDAY the 23d day of August, 1878, upon the premises, at the hour of 6 o'clock P. M., the above valuable PROPERTY. The LOT has a front of 16 feet 6 inches, and runs back between parallel lines 158 feet to an alley. The DWELLING is of brick, built in 1875, and has eight rooms, with the usual modern conveniences. The attention of those seeking a comfortable home is asked to this sale. TERMS: Cash as to expenses of sale and $78.54; and upon the following credits: $78.54 payable 2d of February, 1879; $78.54 payable 2d of February, 1880; and $78.54 payable 2d of February, 1880; and $2,696.54 payable 2d of August, 1880; and the balance, if any, upon such terms as will be announced at the sale. T. M. RUTHERFOORD, H. L. STAPLES, } Trustees. au 13

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. We 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.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE OR RENT—

RARE OPPORTUNITY—

RICHMOND ARCHITECTURAL IRON-WORKS—

established for more than twenty years—

embracing a centrally-located LOT of 130 feet front on Cary street, running back on the line of Eleventh street 150 feet to an alley twenty feet wide.

The improvements consist of a MACHINE-SHOP, built of brick and covered with slate, 60x150 feet, of three full stories, exclusive of cellar and attic; a BRICK FOUNDRY, 40x90 feet; and BRICK OFFICES and PATTERN-SHOP, 30x60 feet.

In the foundry are TWO LARGE CRANES—No. 5 McKenzie cupola and Sturtevant blower.

The MACHINE-SHOP embraces a complete outfit of valuable tools, such as

MACHINE LATHES,
DRILL-PRESSES,
IRON PLANER,
BOLT-CUTTER,
EMERY-MACHINES, &c.

A collection of PATTERNS of great variety, embracing almost every order of architecture. In fact, everything necessary to start up the Works *at once* for a business of $200,000 per annum.

FLOORS in the main building—60x150 feet—will be let to manufacturing operations or small machine works, in whole or in part, with or without power, furnished at reasonable rates.

Considering the commodious and central character of the building, and the facilities that can be furnished to small enterprises of the character of machinery works, a rare opportunity is offered to parties desiring to engage in such business.

The property will be sold at a great sacrifice from the original cost.

Purchaser can divide the machinery, patterns, &c., from the real estate, if he does not care to buy the latter.

Proffers for a lease of the whole property, or for the machinery, patterns, &c., with such portions of the real estate as may be needed for the conduct of the business, will be entertained. Apply in person or by letter to WILLIAM L. COWARDIN, President. au 12-eod2w No. 1015 Main street, Richmond, Va.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

ALL KINDS OF SPICES FOR PICKLING sold by L. WAGNER, Druggist, au 19 Sixth and Broad streets.

THE GENUINE ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK, prepared in Switzerland; NESTLE'S LACTEOUS FARINA, BERMUDA ARROW-ROOT, BAKER'S COCOA, &c. L. WAGNER, Druggist, au 19 Sixth and Broad streets.

DENNISON'S ABSOBENT COTTON, for surgical use; CHINA EYE-BATHS; DEPILATORY POWDER, for removing superfluous hair; BANDOLINE BRUSHES, for sale by J. BLAIR, Druggist, au 14 corner Ninth and Broad streets.

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

DENTISTS.

JUD. B. WOOD, D. D. S., M. D. DENTAL OFFICE, OVER MESSRS. MEADE & BAKER'S, 919 MAIN STREET. L. M. COWARDIN, D. D. S., Assistant. my 28-eod

DR. GEORGE B. STEEL, DENTIST, 723 MAIN STREET, ap 17-eod RICHMOND, VA.

DEPARTURE OF STEAMERS.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, FALL RIVER, PROVIDENCE, AND BOSTON.—Steamer NORFOLK, Captain TUNNILL, will receive freight for the above ports until TUESDAY the 20th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. J. W. MCCARRICK, General Southern Agent. au 19-2t

FOR NEW YORK.—The Old Dominion Steamship Company's steamship OLD DOMINION, Captain WALKER, will sail TUESDAY, August 20th, at 8 o'clock A. M. Freight received until 6 o'clock Monday evening. 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, au 19-2t Company's Wharf, Rocketts.

ROUND-TRIP TICKETS ON STEAMER ARIEL TO OLD POINT COMFORT, including board at HYGEIA HOTEL, are now on sale at GARBER'S, at the following rates:

Saturday until Monday	$5 50
One half week	10 00
One week	16 50

L. B. TATUM, Superintendent Virginia Steamboat Company. au 3-1m

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 7:30 A. M.

Fare to Old Point, Norfolk and Portsmouth.	$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 Rocketts. J. W. MCCARRICK, Agent, Norfolk. je 4

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS, NEW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. EVERY THURSDAY OR SATURDAY.

CITY OF BERLIN	5,491 tons.
CITY OF RICHMOND	4,607 tons.
CITY OF CHESTER	4,566 tons.
CITY OF MONTREAL	4,490 tons.
CITY OF BRUSSELS	3,775 tons.
CITY OF NEW YORK	3,500 tons.
CITY OF PARIS	3,081 tons.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	2,911 tons

These magnificent steamers, built in water-tight compartments, are among the strongest, largest, and fastest on the Atlantic. The saloons are luxuriously furnished, especially well lighted and ventilated, and take up the whole width of the ship. The principal staterooms are amidships, forward of the engines, where least noise and motion is felt, and are replete with every comfort, having all latest improvements, double berths, electric bells, &c. The cuisine has always been a specialty of this Line. Ladies' cabins and bath-rooms, gentlemen's smoking- and bath-rooms, barbers' shops, pianos, libraries, &c., provided. For rates of passage and other information apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.; or to G. W. ALLEN & CO., fe 16-eod6m Richmond.

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 or 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. Freight received until 6 P. M. daily. Cabin fare to New York, $12. Steerage, $6 and Freights for points beyond New York forwarded with dispatch, and no charge made except actual expenses incurred. $8. For further information apply to GEORGE W. ALLEN & CO., Agents, my 19 office Company's wharves, Rockettes.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR CLAIMS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER, COLUMBIA, S. C.

NOTICE. TO CERTAIN CREDITORS OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The following persons appear as creditors on the books that represent in the Treasury office the stock of this State known as Revolutionary War claims, issued under the act of 1794, bearing interest at three per centum, redeemable at pleasure, and have not called for the interest due on the stock standing in their names for such a period of time as to give rise to the presumption that their heirs, if any there be now living, having no knowledge of the existence of said stock, and all of which will appear more fully by the following statement—to wit: St. John's Berkeley church, certificates Nos. 547 for $31 and 133 for $20.23, interest unclaimed for two hundred and thirteen quarters, and amounting to $81.84; William McCluney, certificate No. 377 for $29.45, interest unclaimed for two hundred and thirty-eight quarters, and amounting to $52.57; estate Jacob Minus, certificate No. 363 for $20.12, interest unclaimed for two hundred and sixty-three quarters, and amounting to $89.69; Samuel Paxton, certificates Nos. 106 for $41 and 585 for $62.82, interest unclaimed for two hundred and sixty-seven quarters, and amounting to $207.90; Charles C. Pinckney, trustee of Mary Pinckney, certificate No. 338 for $82.92, interest unclaimed for one hundred and sixty quarters, and amounting to $99.50; Arnoldus Vanderhost, in trust for the estate of James Wall, of Virginia, certificate No. 34 for $200.58, interest unclaimed for three hundred and sixteen quarters, and amounting to $475.37. Should the heirs at law or legal representative of any of said stockholders fail to establish their rights in said stock on or before the first day of November next, the State Treasurer is authorized and required to carry the principal and interest of said stock to the credit of the State and close the accounts. [Under act 1st of March, 1878.] S. L. LEAPHART, State Treasurer of South Carolina.

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