Richmond Dispatch.

FRIDAY.....MAY 16, 1879.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE DISPATCH.

THURMAN'S GREAT SPEECH IN THE SENATE YESTERDAY—IMPORTANT DECISIONS IN THE NATIONAL TROTTING ASSOCIATION—PERSONAL—BURSTING OF A WATER-SPOUT AT LOUISVILLE—CONGRESSIONAL AND OTHER WASHINGTON NEWS—GOVERNOR GARCELON AT NORFOLK—PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT LOUISVILLE—CONFLAGRATIONS IN EAST RUSSIAN TOWNS—END OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE CAUCA—OTHER FOREIGN NEWS, &c., &c.

Washington.

SENATOR THURMAN'S SPEECH—THE SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION AND DEPUTY MARSHALS—THE NEW TOBACCO BILL—PERSONAL—THE NEW BILL TO PREVENT THE REMOVAL OF CASES FROM STATE TO FEDERAL COURTS—THE SILVER BILL, &C.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Senator Thurman filled the men's gallery to-day with voters, but there was no crowd on the ladies' side, for he is neither youthful nor handsome, and has never been the victim of fashionable scandal. He created merriment early in his speech by announcing that he designed speaking of the Constitution if that *instrument* could now be mentioned in the Senate. Taking up the section of the bill repealing the jurors' test-oath, he said that the trial by jury had not been for centuries dear to English-speaking people simply because twelve men can best decide in cases of *meum* and *tuum*, for eminent law-writers assert that in cases involving titles to real estate a fair and learned judge would be safer. But it is dear to them because it has been a shield of protection to the people against the oppression of the Government. Reading from Hallam a description of its perversion, when under the pretext of trial by juries judicial murders were perpetrated, he in indignant tone declared that the picture described what has taken place in the United States in our day. Then, after stating what our jury system is, he declared that you may repeal sections 820 and 821 of the Revised Statutes, which authorize the requirement of the test-oath of jurors, and still you have not gone to the root of the evil, because the power remains with the marshal and clerk of the court to fill the jury-box with a partisan jury, obtained to convict and ready to obey instructions to the letter.

THE SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION AND DEPUTY MARSHALS.

He declared the laws for the appointment of these Radical agents unconstitutional. He pictured the deputy marshals as creatures selected from the lowest portions of New York and from among ex-penitentiary convicts, and armed with power to seize respectable citizens and take them before a United States commissioner. His description of the condition of New York, where, to use his language, a contemptible and corrupt commissioner oppressed the people and robbed them of their rights of suffrage, could not have been more graphic. The fact that these people stood this oppression without resistance convinced him that the American people are the most law-abiding in the world, for in London it would have resulted in bloodshed. He recited in the strongest terms possible the outrages which, under the laws he wanted repealed, are perpetrated at every election, and declared if these laws were not unconstitutional they ought to be repealed, because the wit of man never devised a better plan for defeating honest elections. When they were passed there were only eight Democratic senators, he said, but they kept the majority up all night. Lord Roscoe here said that they made all the noise, and Mr. Thurman remarked in reply that he believed these Democratic senators were inspired on that occasion, and they have increased until they control the Senate. These laws did not originate with the carpet-baggers of the South, but in the Union-League Club of New York, said Mr. Thurman, before proceeding to show up Johnny Davenport and his iniquitous acts, done under the patronage of this well-known political organization. He then from the record showed that Davenport drew the laws, and that the Union-League Club pushed them through Congress, explaining their enormities in detail. After this he described the operations of the laws, giving the large amounts expended to pay deputy marshals, five sixths of which was spent at the North. That is, said he, while one dollar went to protect the freedmen five were spent at the North to grind under their heels northern freemen and steal naturalization papers from adopted citizens. In replying to what Conkling said about New York city, Mr. Thurman declared you might drag it from Harlem river to the Battery and you could not find such a corrupt set as the deputy marshals employed there in '76 and '78. He gave the reason why New York needed so much more money than Philadelphia, and it was, he said, because Philadelphia has a perfect system with her Republican police, and can always give any Republican majority required to save the State. The $37,000 paid for Philadelphia deputy marshals was only to give a little bonus to the workers there, but New York, which is Democratic, required $150,000, and it was deemed prudent to give Baltimore $20,000. Here followed a statement of the number of supervisors employed, and the pay they received. Mr. Thurman called attention to the fact that while $200,000 was spent at the North for these officers, only $18,000 was spent in the South, and yet Republican senators say the white-leaguers and kuklux control the South and prevent fair elections. Governor Randolph here stated that in Jersey City, where there has been 5,000 Democratic majority for years, they spent $18,000 and carried it Republican. Mr. Thurman furnished testimony to show that all this money was a corruption fund used to carry elections for the Republicans. He spoke until adjournment, and his is pronounced one of the ablest speeches of the session, and worthy of the distinguished reputation of Ohio's Senator. Among those who heard it was Mr. Evarts, who occupied a seat in the diplomatic gallery.

Even Republicans to-night pronounce Thurman's speech a great effort, and Democrats say it is not only great, but will prove invaluable as a campaign document.

A FREE-LEAF BILL AGREED UPON.

The House Committee on Agriculture to-day agreed to report the bill of Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, which repeals the law prohibiting farmers and planters from selling leaf tobacco at retail to consumers, &c., without special tax. The bill also provides that no farmer or planter shall be required to pay a special tax as a dealer in leaf-tobacco for selling tobacco of his own production, or tobacco received by him as rent from tenants who have produced the same on his land; and they may sell the same to persons other than those who have paid a special tax as leaf-dealers or manufacturers of tobacco, snuff, or cigars, or to persons purchasing leaf tobacco for export.

PERSONAL NEWS ITEMS.

Mr. Thurman, who was delicate this spring, looked strong and vigorous while speaking to-day. General Gordon, who also had a spell, is in appearance five years younger than at the beginning of the session, and General Hampton shows that Washington agrees with him. Senator Johnston has not only completely recovered his health and strength, but seems eager for hard work. He walks more than any senator I know who is a grandfather, and takes great interest in so shaping legislation that the Democratic party may go before the country with the argument all on its side. Senator Harris, of Tennessee, who was sick last winter, is in excellent health, and the Senate, as a body, needs a chaplain more than a doctor.

THE BILL TO PREVENT THE REMOVAL OF CASES FROM STATE TO FEDERAL COURTS.

The bill to prohibit the removal of criminal cases from State to Federal courts was discussed to-day until the expiration of the morning hour by Messrs. Orth, McLane, Townsend, and Robertson of Mississippi. Mr. McLane said that gentlemen need not be solicitous about the power of the United States, for at home and abroad it can take care of itself. The course of legislation, he asserted, since the war has been to magnify the power of the General Government at the expense of the States and the people. He asked what the fathers of the Republic would have thought if they had known of a case such as occurred in his State, where the case of a citizen indicted in a State court for an offence against common law was removed to a Federal court and tried upon this indictment, when every lawyer knows that a Federal court has no common-law jurisdiction.

THE SILVER BILL IN THE HOUSE—NUMEROUS VOTES.

The silver bill was taken up in the House to-day, when a motion to lay it on the table was lost by a decided majority. After that amendments were offered and votes taken without number, but no material change was made in the bill. It was determined to vote upon the bill by sections, and this consumed a good deal of time. In the mean time General Warner was as excited as possible, and evidently vexed that the chances were against a final vote to-day.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

Senator Hampton, in the Senate to-day, denied that he was, as charged by Mr. Windom, the author of the plank in the Democratic platform declaring reconstruction legislation revolutionary and unconstitutional.

The Senate Committee on the Freedmen's Bank will meet next Tuesday and receive the report of the bank commissioners.

Several colored men have decamped with certificates they were employed to purchase by speculators.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent. certificates to-day amounted to $615,290, and to date to $14,365,240.

There was a large parade of Rechabites—a temperance order—to-day, and a number of the brethren from Virginia were in the line.

The internal-revenue receipts for May to date exceed those for the first half of last May $2,400,000.

General Ewing says to-night that the silver bill will pass. The fight again to-morrow will be on the free-coinage section. Its opponents say it will never become a law, because Mr. Hayes will veto it.

[Associated Press Reports by telegraph to the Dispatch.]

FAVORABLE REPORT ON THE BILL TO REPEAL THE TAX ON TOBACCO IN THE HANDS OF THE PRODUCER.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The sub-committee, of which General Dibbrell is chairman, who have had in charge the bill repealing the tax on tobacco in the hands of the producer, have made a favorable report thereon, which was adopted by the full committee, and a recommendation in favor of its passage will be made to the House.

The bill repeals all laws or parts of laws now in force levying and assessing a tax upon tobacco in the hands of the producer. The second section of the bill provides "that no farmer or planter shall be required to pay a special tax as a dealer in leaf tobacco for selling tobacco of his own production, or tobacco received by him as rent from tenants who have produced the same on his lands, and they may sell the same to persons other than those who have paid a special tax as leaf-dealers or manufacturers of tobacco, snuff, or cigars, or to persons purchasing leaf tobacco for export."

A SOLDIER SHOT IN TEXAS.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The War Department has been informed of the shooting at San Antonio, Texas, yesterday, of a soldier of the Twenty-second infantry for mutiny, by Captain Lawton, of the Fourth cavalry.

Forty-sixth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1879.

SENATE.

Mr. Cockrell introduced a joint resolution authorizing and requesting the President to open correspondence with the Republic of France with the view and for the purpose of negotiating a proper treaty of reciprocity and commerce with that Government, on terms alike honorable and just; three commissioners to be appointed on behalf of the United States preliminary to making such treaty. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill.

Mr. Beck explained the provisions of the bill as amended, stating that the increase by the Senate was $94,500, making the entire sum $18,541,000. Among the amendments were $18,000 for mints and $27,000 for the Interior Department, additional to appropriations in the bill for these purposes. He suggested what reforms should be made. By a reduction in the number of storekeepers and gaugers under the Commissioner of Internal Revenue $100,000 annually could be saved. He thought hundreds of thousands might also be saved by readjusting the machinery of the customs department, as in numerous cases the expense of collecting the revenue far exceeds the receipts. He hoped the Committee on Appropriations would consult with the proper committees of the two houses. At the next session Congress should have data on which to act intelligently. He would prefer to have the reforms made now instead of waiting until the Democrats came into power, which they expected to do.

Mr. Hampton rose to a personal explanation. He said the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. Windom) in his recent speech stated that he (Mr. Hampton) had put into the Democratic national platform of 1868 the plank declaring that the reconstruction acts of Congress were usurpations, and unconstitutional and void. Mr. Hampton said he had time and again denied that he did so, and had proved that he did not before the kuklux investigating committee. He was satisfied the Senator did not intend to do him an injustice.

Mr. Windom said he did not, but during the campaign he saw what purported to be the speech of the Senator, to which the Senator said: "That was my plank in the platform. I wanted nothing else; for when the great Democratic party had pledged themselves to that, when they had declared that these acts were unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void, I was willing to wait in patience until that party would be triumphant and apply the remedies in their own good time."

Mr. Hampton replied that he could not say whether he used that language or not. If he did, it was in the sense that he approved the words, and repeated that he did not put them into the platform.

Mr. Thurman then addressed the Senate. Alluding to the clauses of the appropriation bill relating to trial by jury and elections, he said these matters had not been made the subject of calm, deliberate, senatorial debate, but of the most inflammatory and unjustifiable attempts to array one portion of the people against the other, and to make sectional divisions in this country as permanent and enduring as the continent itself. If these provisions ought not, on their merits, to pass, why had their defects not been pointed out and condemned? One third of the general statutes were passed on appropriation bills, and part of the very election laws sought by this bill to be repealed were so enacted. Speaking of these election laws, he said there came to him a picture of their operation in New York city—of a cage full of men suffering and sweltering under the arbitrary and dictatorial mandate of a corrupt and contemptible commissioner of elections—and he could not suppress the thought that a transaction had taken place in this country that could not have occurred in any other civilized country without bloodshed. He proposed, however, now to speak upon the Constitution, if that instrument might be mentioned without offence, and first discussed the jury laws, showing that trial by jury was so dear to our ancestors because it shielded the people from oppressive government. Discussing this topic with great earnestness, Mr. Thurman asked, was the demand to return to the old, well-trodden paths of justice and legal procedure a matter to fire the northern mind and set all the demagogues north of Mason and Dixon's line declaiming against the designs of the Democratic party? He analyzed the laws proposed to be repealed. He argued that they were in the utmost degree oppressive, as they shut out intelligence from the jury-box and punished those who could not take the iron-clad oath because they had given a cup of cold water even to any one who had opposed the Government. If the law was justifiable in war it was not so now, at a time when all should unite in the pacification of the country, and restore harmony everywhere.

Passing from the subject of juries, Mr. Thurman spoke of the subject of elections and their freedom from political interference, and the necessity and justice of repealing the present laws, which were instrumentalities of corruption and fraud.

The Senator contended that even if these laws were constitutional they ought to be repealed, for instead of being in the interests of pure and honest elections the mind of man never devised a worst instrument of fraud, corruption, and oppression than are these laws. He had intended to say something about the army bill and the veto, though he preferred to stick to its text. In his judgment, there was never so inexcusable an exercise of the veto-power as in the vetoes lately sent to them. It is the first time that a President has vetoed an appropriation bill, and the first time a bill has been vetoed because it repealed existing laws. The veto-power was intended as a check upon unconstitutional, hasty, and ill-considered legislation, or to enable the executive department to defend itself from encroachment by the legislative department. It is also the first time a President in a message has quoted remarks of senators and representatives in Congress to impute to them improper motives. He enlarged upon the impropriety of such allusions. There were other strange things about the messages. In the first message the President was understood to say that troops could not be used at elections, under the laws; but in the second he tells us that the Government might be overthrown if the military could not be used on election-days. Was there ever so thoroughly shallow—he would not say contemptible—but so transparent, a sophistry as this?

In conclusion, Mr. Thurman said that he had never been more pained than by the course of the debate in opposition to this bill. It had been made the occasion of reviving sectional hatred. He appealed to every candid man to say if the course of the Democratic party, and especially of the southern members, warranted such a course. The southern States are an integral part of the Union, and its citizens are as much interested as any in its welfare, and as fully entitled as any to try to promote that welfare according to their convictions. If such appeals resulted in making the North solid to rule forever over the other section he would despair of there ever being a real Union in this country. He warned the men engaged in this attempt to create sectionalism that sectionalism might in the future be drawn by other lines than Mason and Dixon's. It might take other shapes, and they who are now most anxious to promote it and to govern by a sold North may find that there is another solidarity that will govern them. [Applause.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed (in the morning hour) the discussion of the bill to amend the statutes relating to the removal of cases from State to United States courts, and Mr. Orth, of Indiana, continued and concluded his argument against the bill, and was followed by Mr. McLane, of Maryland, in support of it.

After the morning hour the silver bill came up. The pending motion was to lay the bill on the table, which was negatived. The previous question was then ordered, with the subsequent agreement that this order would only apply to the first section of the bill, which provides that gold coins shall be a one-dollar piece, or a unit of 25 8-10 grains, a quarter-eagle, or $2.50, a three-dollar piece, an eagle, and a double eagle. The section was agreed to.

The question then recurred on the second section, which provides that the silver coins shall be a dollar or unit, a half-dollar, a quarter-dollar, and a dime; that the weight of the dollar shall be 4.12½ grains Troy; the weight of the half-dollar .12½ grains; and the weight of the quarter and the dime one-half and one-fifth respectively of that of the half-dollar; also, that silver dollars in the treasury, when reduced in weight by natural abrasion, shall be recoined. This section, after some discussion, was agreed to.

The third section, which provides that any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any mint to be formed into bars or into standard dollars of 4.12½ grains for his benefit, was taken up, and the House soon afterwards adjourned.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church South.

LOUISVILLE, May 15.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church South began its annual Convention in this city to-day. One hundred and twenty-five regular commissioners are in the session. The only business to-day was a sermon from the retiring moderator, Dr. T. E. Peck, of Virginia, and the election of his successor. Rev. Joseph Wilson, of Wilmington, N. C., and Rev. John S. Grasty, of Missouri, were nominated. Rev. Mr. Wilson was elected on the first ballot, the vote being 121 to 4. He has been the stated clerk of the Assembly for thirty years. Rev. R. T. Burling was elected temporary secretary.

Underwriters' Association of the South.

ATLANTA, GA., May 15.—The eighth annual meeting of the Underwriters' Association of the South will be held in this city on the 21st, 22d, and 23d of this month. Strong efforts will be made at this meeting to correct the existing demoralization in the matter of rates throughout the South. There will be a full attendance of the members of the Association and officers of the companies interested.

Personal.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Hon. Andrew D. White, the new United States Minister to Berlin, sailed for Europe this afternoon in the City of Brussels.

NORFOLK, May 15.—Governor Garcelon, of Maine, to-day visited the navy-yard and the receiving-ship Franklin, and was received with the customary salute.

Norfolk.

HONORS TO GOVERNOR GARCELON AT THE GOSPORT NAVY-YARD—EXCURSION OF RED MEN—ADJOURNMENT.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

NORFOLK, VA., May 15.—Governor Alonzo Garcelon, of Maine, visited the navy-yard to-day, and on retiring received a salute of seventeen guns.

The Red Men's Great Council did no business to-day, being on an excursion to Old Point. They adjourn to-night.

The Turf.

IMPORTANT HORSE MATTERS DECIDED.

CHICAGO, May 15.—The Board of Appeals of the National Trotting Association, after three days session at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and rendering decisions in numerous cases, last night decided the following important matters:

In the case of the horse Edwin Forrest the Board expelled the following persons: R. C. Pater, of St. Louis, the owner of Woodford; Mambrino Hadduck, the owner of Edwin Forrest, and E. Kyle, the driver of the horse Edward, which won the race.

The Board also suspended until December M. Higbee, Gus. Glidden, J. J. Brown, and John Beggs. The case was then continued until December, when the National Asociation will take final action.

At the request of William H. Vanderbilt the horse Small Hopes, which was expelled before Mr. Vanderbilt bought him, was reinstated.

In the case of Bonesetter *vs.* Proteine, growing out of the inaugural meeting of the Chicago Jockey Club, the decision was in favor of Bonesetter.

LEXINGTON (KY.) RACES.

LEXINGTON, May 15.—The first race to-day—sweepstakes for three-year-olds, one and a half miles, four starters, value of stake $3,000—was won by Trinidad; General Pike, second; Wissahickon, third; Vender, fourth. Time, 2:41.

The second race—colt and filly stake for two-year-olds, four starters, three-quarter mile dash, purse $950—was won by Wallenstein; Fonso, second; Knight Templar, third; Luke Blackburn, fourth. Time, 1:17.

The third race—for all ages, one and a quarter miles, three entries—was won by McHenry; Minnock, second; Lilly R., third. Time, 2:11¾.

Bursting of a Water-Spout at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 15.—A water-spout burst over the lower part of this city to-day, causing much damage to property.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

England.

THE WEATHER.

LONDON, May 14.—The weather is inclement. A hail-storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, occurred yesterday, with much rain, and high, cold winds throughout the night.

Peru.

REVOLUTION IN THE CAUCA.

PANAMA, May 15.—In a revolution in the Cauca several battles and in the last engagement, President Garces, all his officers, and about four hundred men were forced to surrender, thus ending the rebellion. The State is now quiet, and a new government, in accord with the National Government, is established. Direct communication by cable and the Trans Andine line between Peru and Europe is temporarily interrupted, Admiral Robelledo, of the Chilian squadron, having cut the coast cable at Iquique and taken the Chili end on board his vessel in order to place himself in direct communication with his Government at Santiago. The land line from Lima to Payto has not yet been put in working order, owing to the want of the requisite material. There must necessarily for the present be a delay of at least nine days or more in the transmission of all messages. The record of war operations in the South for last week is very brief. Pisagua has been bombarded and destroyed. In Lima and Callao great enthusiasm is still manifested for the war, although it is somewhat dampened by the timid conduct of the navy.

The South Pacific *Times* says that at the bombardment of Pisagua, "at the commencement of the fight Rear-Admiral Rodgers, of the Pensacola, was putting off from the shore to his vessel with a family, when a ball from the Chilian boats carried away his ensign. On his arrival on board the Pensacola he signalled the Chilian flag-ship, informing them what had happened. Admiral Williams Robelledo then went on board the Pensacola and apologized, and seeing the boats were returning repulsed from the shore, he left, asking Admiral Rodgers to warn the town that in three hours more he would bombard the place. Accordingly three hours later, about 2 P. M., the bombardment commenced, and lasted until about 3 P. M., when the town had been reduced to ashes."

Incendiarism in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 15.—Several conflagrations have occurred in East Russian towns, causing great distress. Seventy arrests have been made in Orenburg on charges of incendiarism. Four male and six female prisoners are undergoing court-martial at Kieff, including three noblemen, one Prussian subject, and a daughter of a privy councillor. Among other arrests are a titled lady and a leading Nihilist. The streets of Kieff near the court-house are to be blockaded during the trial.

Various Foreign Items.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, May 15.—At a conference between the committees of masters and miners yesterday, two arbitrators were appointed by each side, to whom an umpire dispute concerning wages in the Durham coal-mining district will be left for settlement. The strike of employés of ten iron manufacturers in London, which begun some months ago under the auspices of the Amalgated Society of Engineers, completely failed. A similar strike at Belfast, Ireland, resulted in like manner.

LONDON, May 15.—The Allen Line steamer Polynesian, from Liverpool to-day for Quebec and Montreal, took sixty cotton operatives from Stockport for a cotton mill at Dundas, Ontario. There were five hundred applicants for the sixty places.

TRAVELLING IS EXTRA-HAZARDOUS if the tourist is unprovided with some medicinal resource. Changes of temperature, food and water of an unaccustomed or unwholesome quality, and a route that lies in the tropics or other regions where malaria exists, are each and all fraught with danger to one who has been improvident enough to neglect a remedial safeguard. The concurrent testimony of many *voyageurs* by land and sea establishes the fact that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters enables those who use it to encounter hazards of the nature referred to with impunity; and that, as a medicine adapted to sudden and unexpected exigencies, it is peculiarly valuable. Disorders of the liver, the bowels, and the stomach, fever and ague, rheumatism and nervous ailments, brought on by exposure, are among the maladies to which emigrants, travellers, and new settlers are most subject. These and others yield to the action of the Bitters promptly and completely. my 14-W(w),F,&M

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

FRENCH BRANDY.

Just landing a large invoice of

JAMES HENNESSY BRANDY,

in casks and cases, direct from Messrs. HENNESSY & Co., Cognac, France.

For sale, in bond or duty paid, and on very liberal terms to the trade.

OSCAR CRANZ, my 2-1d14 14 Governor street.

THE POINDEXTER TRIALS.

THE POINDEXTER TRIALS.

READY TO-DAY, an impartial account (fifty-six pages octavo) of the shooting of Charles C. Curtis by John E. Poindexter, personal description of the principal characters, Coroner's inquest, examination at the Police Court, and two trials before the Hustings Court; together with lists of those examined as to their qualifications as jurymen, and other interesting information.

For single copy, 25 cents.

For sale by newsdealers.

W. D. CHESTERMAN, sp 26-d,sw&w E. H. FISHER.

FINANCIAL.

RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGE.

THURSDAY, May 15, 1879.

Government Securities.—United States 4½s, 106 bid; United States 4's, 102 bid.

State Securities.—Virginia consols, 57¾ bid; Virginia consols, new, 39¾ bid, 40 asked; Virginia fundable, 25 bid; Virginia deferred, 7½ bid; Virginia interest certificates, 15 bid; Virginia tax-receivable coupons 81¾ bid, 82¼ asked; North Carolina bonds, 22 bid, 23½ asked.

City Securities.—Richmond city 8's, J. and J., 120 bid; Richmond city 6's, J. and J., 104 bid; Petersburg city 6's, F. and A., 102 asked; Petersburg city 8's, 110 asked; Petersburg city 5's, special tax, J. and J., 108 bid; Lynchburg city 5's, J. and J., 116 bid; Lynchburg city 6's, J. and J., 102 bid; Norfolk city water 8's, M. and N., 115 bid; Fredericksburg city 7's, M. and N., 102 bid; Manchester bridge 8's, M. and N., 99 asked.

Railroad Bonds.—Virginia and Tennessee Railroad second mortgage 6's, J. and J., 95 bid; Virginia and Tennessee Railroad third mortgage 6's, J. and J., 105 bid; Southside Railroad first mortgage preferred 8's, J. and J., 106 bid; Southside Railroad second mortgage preferred 6's, J. and J., 84 bid; Southside Railroad third mortgage preferred 6's, J. and J., 75¾ bid; Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad second mortgage 6's, J. and J., 100 bid; Petersburg Railroad first mortgage 8's, J. and J., 101½ bid; Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad certificate, 102 bid; Richmond and Petersburg Railroad first mortgage 8's, A. and O., 100 bid; Richmond and Petersburg Railroad second mortgage 7's, M. and N., 100 bid; Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad mortgage 8's, J. and J., 105 bid, 110 asked; Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad mortgage 7's, J. and J., 103 bid; Orange and Alexandria Railroad second mortgage 6's, J. and J., 86¼ bid; Richmond and Danville Railroad consolidated 6's, M. and N., 90 bid, 94½ asked; Piedmont Railroad first mortgage 8's, A. and O., 105 bid; Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line Railroad first mortgage 7's, J. and J., 40 bid.

Railroad Stocks.—Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, 100 par, 2 bid; Petersburg Railroad, 100 par, 1 asked; Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, 100 par, 40 bid, 45 asked; Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad common, 100 par, 40 bid, 50 asked; Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad 7 per cent. guaranteed, 100 par, 95 asked; Connection Railroad stock, 70 par 70 asked; Richmond and Danville Railroad, 100 par, 10¾ bid, 11 asked; Piedmont Railroad, 100 par 94 bid; Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad common, 100 par, 85 bid; Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad guaranteed, 100 par, 95 bid.

Canal Stocks.—James River and Kanawha Canal, 100 par, 1 asked.

Bank Stocks.—First National, 100 par, 118 bid; National Bank of Virginia, 100 par, 82 bid, 90 asked; Merchants National, 100 par, 100 asked; Union Bank of Richmond, 50 par, 42 1-16 bid; Merchants and Planters Savings, 25 par, 16¼ bid; Citizens Bank, 25 par, 22 asked.

Insurance Companies.—Virginia Fire and Marine, 25 par, 35 bid, 38¾ asked; Virginia State, 25 par, 27 bid; Mechanics and Mechanics, 100 par, 79 bid, 85 asked; City, 100 par, 80 bid; Granite, 100 par, 75 asked.

Miscellaneous.—Old Dominion Steamship Company, 100 par, 82½ bid.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 15.—*Noon.*—Stocks strong. Money on call, 2½@3½ per cent. Exchange—Long, 487¾; short, 488¾. State bonds dull. Governments steady.

Evening.—Money, 3@4 per cent. Exchange, 487½@487¾. Governments strong; new 5's, 103¾. States dull.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 15.—Virginia 6's, deferred, 7¾; consols, 57; past-due coupons, 81½. North Carolina 6's, old, 22½; new, 13½. Bid to-day.

COMMERCIAL.

CORN AND FLOUR EXCHANGE.

RICHMOND, May 15, 1879.

OFFERINGS REPORTED TO SECRETARY.

WHEAT.—*Red*, 196 bushels.
CORN.—*White*, 1,452 bushels. *Yellow*, 369 bushels.
OATS.—680 bushels.
MEAL.—46 bushels.
BLACK PEAS.—110 bushels.

SALES REPORTED TO SECRETARY.

WHEAT.—*Red*, 34 bushels very good Fultz at $1.15; 20 bushels common Fultz at $1.08; 54 bushels very good Fultz at $1.14; 60 bushels prime Lancaster at $1.20; 28 bushels prime Fultz at $1.16—total, 196 bushels.

CORN.—*White*, 40 bushels prime at 51c.; 500 bushels prime at 52c.; 26 bushels prime at 52c.; 226 bushels prime on private terms; 200 bushels very good at 51c.; 100 bushels good on private terms—total, 692 bushels.

Flour.

Fine, $3.50; superfine, $4.50; extra, $5.25@$5.50; common family, $5.75@$6; fancy brands, $6@$6.75; Staunton extra, $5.25.

RICHMOND MARKETS.

THURSDAY, May 15, 1879.

Country Produce.

Apples: $3@$3.25 ⅌ barrel.
Beeswax: 22c. ⅌ lb.
Butter: Prime to choice yellow, 16@18c.; fair to good, 8@14c.
Corn Meal: 50@55c. ⅌ bushel for country.
Dried Fruit: Apples, 1½@2c.; peaches, peeled, 5@8c.; unpeeled, 2@3c.; cherries, 12½@15c. ⅌ lb.; blackberries, 3c.
Eggs: In barrels, active at 10@10½c.; in crates, 10½@11c.
Feathers: Prime live-goose, 35@40c.; common, 20@30c.
Flaxseed: $1@$1.05 ⅌ bushel.
Hay: Virginia timothy, 62½@70c.; clover and mixed, 50@55c.
Oats: Baled, 45@55c.
Potatoes: Irish, ⅌ barrel, $1.75@$3.
Lard: Country, 6@6½c.
Rye: 65@70c. ⅌ bushel.
Sumac: Prime, 75c.
Baled Straw: 35@45c.
Tallow: 5@5½c. ⅌ lb.
Wool: Washed, 26@28c.; unwashed, 17@18c. Burry wool will bring from 3 to 5c. ⅌ lb less than above rates.

Cement, Lime, Plaster, &c.

Cement: Rosendale, $1.50 ⅌ barrel.
Lime: Agricultural, 80c. ⅌ bushel; Rockland, $1.10@$1.25, according to quantity; Joiner (finishing), $1.15; Glenn's Falls, 85@90c.
Plaster: Lump, $3.50; ground, $8; calcined plaster, $2.
Tar: Large size, $3.25@$3.50.

Drugs, Dyestuffs, Oils, &c.

Alum: 4c.
Alcohol: $2.50 ⅌ gallon.
Concentrated Lye: $2.75@$4 ⅌ case of four dozen.
Copperas: 2c.
Cochineal: 90c. ⅌ lb.
Extract of Logwood: 18c.
Indigo: $1@$1.10.
Madder: 12½c.
Oils: Linseed, 70c.; machine, $1@$1.75; sperm, $1.25; whale, 60c.; straits, 40@45c.; Labrador cod-liver oil, 50@60c.; lard, 65c.; sweet, $6 ⅌ gallon; best salad, $8.50; castor, $1.50 ⅌ gallon; Virginia lubricating, 30@50c.; kerosene, 12c., cash, ⅌ gallon.
Race Ginger: 10c.
Roots: Ginseng, 90c.; seneca, without top, 35@45c.
Soda: Sal., 1½@2c., in kegs; English soda, 5c. American, 3½@4c.
Spirits Turpentine: 40c.

Dry Goods.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings: 4-4 Manchester, 6c.; ⅞ Manchester, 5½c.; ¾ Manchester, 4½c.; 4-4 James River, 6c.; ⅞ James River, 5½c.; ¾ James River, 4½c.; 4-4 Granitteville, 7c.; ⅞ Granitteville, 5½c.; 4-4 Rockbridge, 6½c.; ⅞ Rockbridge, 5½c.; 4-4 W. Conestoga, 7½c.; ⅞ C. Conestoga, 6½c.; ¾ D. Conestoga, 6½c.; 10-4 Peperill, 25c.; 10-4 City, 25c.; Cotton-yarns, 50c.

Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings: 4-4 Wamsutta, 11½c.; 4-4 Pizsonville, 9½c.; 4-4 Rockdale, 9c.; 4-4 Home, 9½c.; 4-4 Oneida, 10c.; 4-4 Avondale, 7c.; 4-4 Social, 7c.; 4-4 Amoskeag, 9½c.; Whitestone, 9½c.; ⅞ Barnsley, 5½c.; ¾ Red Dog, 5½c.; B. ⅞ Seltonte, 7c.; Mechanic, 5c.; Peterborough, 4½c.; 10-4 Waltham, 27½c.; 10-4 City Mills, 22½c.

Brown Drills: Petersburg, 6½c.; Granitevilles, 7c.; Rockbridge, A, 7½c.; AA, 8c.

Corset Jeans: Pavonia, 8c.; Amoskeag, 10c.; Hollowell, 9c.

Denims: Harlem, 12½c.; Boston Steam Mills, 8c.

Prints: American, 5½c.; Allens, 5½c.; Richmond, 5½c.; Sprague, 5½c.; Manchester, 5½c.; Washington, 6c.; Hamilton, 5½c; Merrimack, 5½c.; Mallory, 5½c.; Oriental, Pacific, 6c.; Arnold, 6c.; Harmony, 5½c.; Wausutta, 4c.

Cambrics: Rice, 6c.; English, 5c.

Foreign Fruits and Candy.

Candy: 12@12½c. ⅌ lb.
Lemons: Messina, $3.50@$4 ⅌ box.
Oranges: $4@$6.

Groceries, &c.

Bacon: Shoulders, 5@5½c.; clear rib-sides, 6@6½c.; ribbed, 6c.; Virginia shoulders, 5@5½c.; Virginia hog-round, 7@7½c. Virginia hams, large, 8@10c.; small, 10@11c.; sugar-cured, unsmoked, 9½@10c.; plain hams, 9@10c. Stock light.

Buckets: Painted, two hoops, $1.25@$1.50; three hoops, $1.50@$1.75.

Firkins: Two strings, $1.25; three strings, $1.50@$2; four strings, $2.25@$3.

Coffee: Rio—Common, 10½@11c.; fair, 11½@12½c.; good to prime, 14@15c.; Laguayra, 15@16c.; Java, 23@25c. Market advancing—firm.

Candles: Adamantine candles, 12½@13c. ⅌ set 15@15½c. ⅌ lb.; half-boxes, 13c.; tallow, 14c.

Cheese: Prime cutting, 9½c.; northern and western prime cutting, 9@9½c.; common, 7@8c. English dairy, 18@20c.; Pineapple, 25c.

Rice: Carolina, 6¾@7½c.; Rangoon, 6c.

Fish: Herrings—North Carolina, roe, 1c.; soft, $3.50. North Carolina cross, $4@$4.50; North Carolina roe, in half-barrels, $3@$3.50. Mackerel—No. 1 Bay, $16; No. 2, in barrels, $11.50; No. 3 mackerel, $3.50@$4.50; No. 1, in kits, $2.25; No. 2, in kits, $1.87½; No. 3, $1.50.

Lard: Prime, tierces and barrels, 7½@7¾c.; in half-barrels, 8c.

Molasses: Common syrup—Hogsheads, 18c. tierces, 19c.; barrels, 20c.; genuine golden syrup, 35@45c. ⅌ gallon; New Orleans, prime, 40@55c.

Salt: Liverpool, from store, $1.35. Ground alum, from store, 80c. ⅌ sack.

Sugar: Crushed, 9½c.; powdered, 9¼c.; granulated, 9c.; A, 8¾@8½c.; B, 8¼c.; extra C, 8c. yellow, 6@7¾c.; cut loaf, 10½c., Porto Rico, Demerara, 10@10½c.

Soap: Common, 5@7c.; best washing, 7½@8c toilet, 15@20c.; and fancy prices: country, 4@5c

Teas: Black, 55c.@$1.—the last a prime article; imperial, $1.10@$1.60; gunpowder, $1.45@$1.75 for strictly choice.

Hides, Leather, &c.

Hides: Green, 4@5c.; dry salted, 10@11c.; dry flint, 13@14c.; wet salted, 6½@7c.; wet salted calf-skins, 90c.@$1.

Leather: Sole leather, oak, 30@35c.; sole leather hemlock, 15½@28c.; country upper, 30@50c.; city finish, 18@22c. ⅌ foot; kip, 40@75c. ⅌ lb.; harness, country, 25@30; city finish, 30@35c. ⅌ lb.; calf-skins, French, $1@$1.90 ⅌ lb.; rough skirting, 20@23c.

Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.

Iron: American refined, Old Dominion, 2@2 2-10c. ⅌ lb.; English and American sheet, 3@5c.; Swedes, hammered, 5½c.; hoop, 4½@5; Pig-iron: Virginia coal-blast charcoal, $28@$32 warm-blast charcoal, $24@$28; Pennsylvania anthracite, $20@$22; West Virginia coke, $21@$23.

Nails: Old Dominion, $2.25 per keg for standard—that is