Richmond Dispatch.

WEDNESDAY.....JULY 2, 1879.

The Last Veto-Message.

It is not important to us of the South what Mr. HAYES says as to the bill which he vetoed on Monday. Nobody in this section of the Union can be influenced in the least degree by his reasons. Nevertheless, it may be well to call attention to the implied falsehood which the veto-message carries in two thirds of its body. The careless reader will wonder that the Democrats should desire to dispense with those valuable marshals whom Congress has provided for yearly for nearly a century, and who are indispensable to the administration of justice. He will be surprised that the Democrats had not known that section 787 of the Revised Statutes could not be thus repealed. And he will also blame the Democrats for not remembering that "in the District of Columbia all of the process of the courts is executed by the officers in question." It is plain that these officers are indispensable, the careless reader aforesaid will say to himself, and then he will throw down the paper. But if he had read a little further he would have found that all these statements are suggestions of falsehoods. They were intended to mislead the unwary. They are substantially lies. That they are, the President confesses in the following words:

"No objection is therefore made to that part of the bill before me which appropriates money for the support of the marshals and deputy marshals of the United States."

He told how important and indispensable are the marshals' services, as if Congress had refused to appropriate money for their services, but had to conclude by admitting that Congress *had* appropriated the money! So his message, carefully read, is an argument against his own act in vetoing the bill.

General Bradley T. Johnson.

The departure of General BRADLEY T. JOHNSON from Richmond to take up his residence in Baltimore has been the occasion of a warm and general expression of regret on the part of people of Richmond, as our readers know. This demonstration has been quite honorable to those who made it, while it was one of which the gentleman upon whom it was bestowed will be proud all his days. It was a tribute that exceeded in heartiness and dignity the ordinary honors of the kind.

Of General JOHNSON it may be truly said that he is a man remarkable for the quickness and practical nature of his intellect. He is qualified for great usefulness. We shall not be considered as obtruding advice that is out of place in remarking that it would be well for our city and for the rising young men who are advancing to play their parts in the public affairs of the city if they at least emulate General JOHNSON's example in the close attention which he paid to the practical and every-day interests of the city. He made them the object of investigation, and it was remarkable how well he understood them and how ready he was to discuss them and give sensible advice with regard to them.

We can say most truly that a great foible with our Richmond young men—chiefly lawyers—has been to devote their attention too exclusively to politics. This is the day of real, earnest, practical life. We must be a sensible, practical, and hard-working people. We cannot prosper by devoting our time to politics, or to that worst of all occupations, personal partisanry. Let us determine to be practical, and more than this, to be patriotic, devoting our energies to the welfare of Richmond and of Virginia. In this way we shall best serve our community and ourselves, and win the applause and gratitude of our Commonwealth.

A Glorious Victory.

If it had done nothing else, Congress at the extra session earned the gratitude of every true southern man by passing the act alluded to in the following paragraph from the Washington *Post*:

One righteous measure is perfected. One great act of justice is accomplished. One of the most diabolical devices of Radical malevolence is at last destroyed. The abolition of the jurors' test-oath is a victory of right over wrong, of liberty over despotism, of constitutional government over tyrannical persecution. And let it be borne in mind that it has cost a hard struggle, maintained for several years, to banish this infamous provision from the statute-books. Let it be remembered that this infernal contrivance for annulling the right of trial by jury, this statutory provision for placing the lives, liberty, and property of the southern whites at the mercy of their former slaves, this law for excluding the intelligence, character, social standing, and influence of the South from the jury-box and putting ignorance and passion in their place, has been fought for by the Radical party as if it were the central idea of their political creed. The repeal of this shameful statute is a Democratic victory, pure and simple, and marks a new departure. It is a signal that the hatred and malice which the Radicals put into the statutes, under the influence of bitter feeling engendered by the war, have had their day. It is a long stride toward a restoration of the Government to normal conditions. It is a promise that equal and exact justice shall be done in all sections, and that all causes of sectional bitterness and strife shall be removed.

Where is WENDELL PHILLIPS? Can't he speak a word for the Fall-River strikers?—or take up a small subscription? or denounce the "slave-drivers"? Oh, no. These are white slaves.

The great point about GRANT's prospects is whether they will be advanced by his speedy return home or by retarding his homeward journey. It is understood that Mr. CHILDS, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, who is charged with the chief management of the game, favors delay as the surest way of advancing the GRANT cause. It is claimed by some of the most knowing ones that GRANT gets the benefit of all the mistakes and blunders of Democrats, Republicans, and aspirants generally, whereas if he were here he would have some of his own to bother him. But let him and his friends beware of the cunning fox of the National Treasury, whose sagacity and sharpness is reinforced by the great army of internal-revenue officers. He is as active and diligent about GRANT as could be a spider strengthening its toils about a captive fly, and when the long-absent arrives he may be so tettered that he can only lay out the last accent of his dying political life.

We are gratified—yes, more than gratified, even delighted—to learn that our old friend, associate, and *confrère*, Colonel William S. Gilman, who has so ably done the correspondence for the *Dispatch* at Washington the last two winters, has received an appointment in the Senate as assistant secretary, at a good salary. Well done.—*State.*

[So say we all; but we don't intend to allow him to neglect our readers. Virginia has the highest claim on him. However, he can perform the duties of both places.]

Where is CONWAY? Can't he send a ship for the poor Fall-River strikers? Oh, no. They are white.

Summer Indeed.

The second day of July ought to bring with it summer indeed, and all its movements and customs that come from the motives to seek comfort and acquire means of satisfaction and enjoyment.

The spring, and even summer, thus far have been backward, and rendered the temperature at home so very endurable that the disposition to travel has had little to stimulate it, and the inclination to remain at home little to disturb it. But it is high time that this sort of thing should be reformed. The temperature should be sufficiently imbued with caloric to warm out those who intend to go. The "stay-at-homes" must be getting tired of them. They should get out of the way. Their continued presence is growing tiresome. They are competitors at the shops and markets. Those who cannot go will be forced to drum them out of town if they hold on much longer.

But we apprehend no longer delay. The weather will suit for going from this time, and the most charming inducements are steadily held up before them. These they can't resist.

We know the resources of Virginia for freedom of enjoyment, and her inexhaustible means of pleasure so well that we know that our people never can want for means of summer recreation. Beginning at the sea, we can recede gradually to the foot of the mountains and up their steeps and over into the rich meadows and the shaded glens beyond, and up and down the "draughts" that intersect the hills with their cool, crystal, merry streams that grace them and shed brightness and freshen the breezes that cheer the mountain traveller and the seeker for health as he lingers near the fountains where it is imbibed.

In all this wide range and amongst all these natural sources of health and pleasure Virginia affords inexhaustible means of health and pleasure.

Our seaboard, which we have so recently enjoyed, is indeed the most admirable on the Atlantic coast. We unite Virginia and North Carolina in this seaboard. For their fine bays, charmingly indented shores, and their inexhaustible resources of water- and field-luxuries, we assert the supremacy of this superb coast. Time will develop their grandeur. At present they are not fully appreciated nor developed. But, nevertheless, we have a superb beginning. The Chesapeake bay is the queen of their excellences. There stand the Capes to the east and Hampton Roads, the deep highway that opens the outlet to sea and the inlet into the rich resources of both North Carolina and Virginia that present the attractions which command the richer part of the foreign trade of the civilized world.

On the margin of this grand roadstead stands OLD POINT COMFORT, with its fine fortress and military force that have been always the object of attraction to the traveller and scientist since the foundation of the Government. There, too, of recent construction, stands the magnificent public hotel, which affords the most liberal and comfortable means of accommodation to the vast travelling public that are led by the attractions of the locality to direct their journey to the Point.

Of course the intelligent stranger, as well as our own fellow-citizen, who seeks to know Virginia and her attractions, could not omit an opportunity to know something of the seaboard as well as of the grand mountains and noble fountains of Virginia. The golden highway of Hampton Roads must be looked upon, sailed through, and that refreshing breeze that sweeps to and fro through the propitious strait must be inhaled and basked in, or a glorious feature of Virginia cannot be enjoyed.

As we say, much is to be developed. But we would be unjust to Virginia if we failed to say that there is now an amount of pleasure and delight at the threshold of the Commonwealth that cannot be too highly appreciated or over-estimated. The grand hotel at Old Point is worthy of all admiration: for the grand water-scene it spreads before the guest; for the fine breeze it greets him with; for the rich luxuries of the sea it accumulates for him; for the military display of the fort; for the spacious and cleanly rooms, the grand ball-room and dining-room, the splendid ventilation everywhere, and, above all, for the splendid kitchen and unobjectionable offices of the rear. In this respect the hotel at Old Point is a model for imitation. Among the most glorious things to the traveller are a cleanly kitchen where cooking is well done, and water-closets that are free from objection. This hotel merits this high commendation. It has the most admirable "battery," technically speaking, for the kitchen. There especially the luxuries of the sea are cooked and served in a perfect and faultless style—a great merit for a place of public resort where the luxuries of the sea are finer than they are anywhere else that we know of.

Now, then, at present we have Old Point for our seacoast, and it is a magnificent place. By-and-bye we shall have other places. Even now our Norfolk friends are getting their "Ocean View" in order. That looks out upon the ocean. A railroad will be built to it from Norfolk, and the distance will be made in half an hour. In time there will be such sources of pleasure along our seaboard as cannot be readily found anywhere else.

Now the travellers in search of health and pleasure are hurrying off. From Baltimore and Philadelphia and Washington they are coming to the Old Point Hotel, where they will meet many of our Richmond people and have a gay time under the care of that man of practical wisdom and forecast, PHOEBUS. The *Fourth* has not lost its life and festivity. Far from it, as those who are at the Point about these days will see.

But the day of great animation and attraction will soon be sufficiently over to set a great number free who will look out for the variety of mountain springs and pleasures, and the throng will set strongly toward the White Sulphur, the Sweet, the Warm, and the Hot, and other places of Virginia.

The weather has been detaining many of the most devoted visitors to these places at home, who will now be set free by good, warm days, to seek their chosen haunts in the shadows of the glorious mountains which they have almost idolized.

The White is waiting for them. There the broad shades and long balconies are ready for the beauties of civility and refinement, for the chivalry which bows before them, and for the politicians who must convene under their druidical shelter to consider the safety of the nation. PEYTON has done what he could, and all will no doubt go merrily under his continued administration.

At the dear old Warm our friend EUBANK has been more than ever inspired with gentleness and emulation, the fates having so arranged it that he should be more than ever actuated by the best of impulses to promote everybody's comfort and happiness. The Warm will have a season unsurpassed for the good influences that will contribute to the peace and bright festivity that there prevail. There now, as an auxiliary to decorum and civility is our friend and acquaintance WILLIAM FRAZIER, of Staunton, so long and favorably known to the springs-going public. He has been so known as a gentleman unsurpassed for his unremitted attentions to his guests, and for his unflagging and considerate politeness, and his sagacious management of the matters under his direction. He is a great acquisition to the old Warm.

We are ready to endorse the Virginia mountains, heart and soul. While we can say no more just now—for which we think it more than likely our friends will thank the stars—we stand pledged for a good time to all who go to our mountains. We guarantee a grand time upon the Virginia salt water. We will stake our life for the honor and glory of the Virginia springs. Herein Virginia is lovely and unequalled.

Snakes.

In the last *Planter* Dr. ELLZEY has a chapter on "copperheads" and cotton-mouths chiefly—incidentally on snakes generally—which is scientific and interesting. We make the following extract from this fine paper as a specimen of scientific and graphic writing that will be agreeable to the reader:

A few days ago we passed a certain spot; a rocky hillside above covered with trees, underbrush, briers, weeds, and old moss-grown logs; a brisk stream with grass-grown banks below, crossed just here by an old fence and dilapidated water-gate, massed all around with deposits of recent floods. A snaky place, we thought, and that instant our eye fell upon a "stalwart" copperhead. Instinctively, we clutched a stick, but some one had forestalled us in brusing that fellow's head; he was dead already. On the third day thereafter, strolling near that place again, there was another snake stretched across the way, motionless as a stick, dingy, obscurely mottled, nothing to attract attention; even the bead-like eye, dim, unwinking, with its lack-lustre stare, gives no sign of malignant vitality. We approach to within three feet, and stand, stick in hand, but not a motion is visible in any fibre of that scaly, sinuous shape. Put forth now the stick; no motion, no sign; nearer, but directly in front, within an inch, and still no sign, no move; he is stretched at full length, and knows the stick is not within the fatal circle. Move it to one side now and pass it along a line parallel to the creature's form and six inches to the left; still so sign. Place the point of the stick on the ground six inches in rear of the head and six inches from the body. There, with the suddenness of lightning, a dreadful meaning glares from that stony eye, the hideous mouth is opened, the terrible fangs protrude, and, like a bullet, the stroke is made, and the fangs, in desperate wrath, are buried in the rotten wood; quick as thought the stroke is repeated. Now, every fibre is convulsed with wrath; the threatening tongue darts forth; the tail lashes from side to side with fury. Touch the middle of its body with the stick. Instantly the deadly fang is sunk deep in the creature's own body; a drop of grimy blood oozes from each of the fatal punctures, and forthwith a writhing agony sets in. Again the maddened creature bites itself in the midst of contortions, frightful to witness; swelling increases rapidly. One last roll, and the horrid beast turns belly up; a shudder undulates along its scaly length, and all is still. Let us hold the inquest. There are the four small punctures and the four small drops of grumous blood. The swelling continues even after death. The verdict of the jury is *felo de se*. "Suppose," says a friend, "you or I had gotten that bite? But I never knew before that a snake's bite would poison itself." Why not poison itself? This copperhead is truly a snake to be dreaded. Sit down, friend, on this rock. There are no more here now. Those were the pair; but their hateful spawn will not see the light to infest this spot in future. We will tell you something about copperheads.

Because of their dingy colors and their unglimmering, stony stare, and their utterly motionless lying in wait, and because of the lightning rapidity of their stroke, dealt with inevitable certainty the instant the unwary foot is placed within reach of the deadly fangs, few serpents are more to be dreaded than this one. The rattlesnake is more venomous, but less dangerous; for his bright obtrusive colors, his glistening eye, his friendly rattle, serve to give timely warning of danger to ear and eye.

Admirable and truthful! But while there is no error in what is said of the rattlesnake, so far as concerns his general nature, we must say that there is sometimes a failure on his part to give the reputed warning. We have known my Lord of the Rattles, with flashing eye and brave and defiant air, to give no premonition of his purpose to strike, but strike with a vindictiveness of temper and a vigor of determination that suggested the idea that he was determined that his victim should neither get away or be forewarned. We had thought of shortening the Doctor's concluding remarks about remedies and the venomous *cotton-mouth*; but such talk is charming to us, and we know it is to other people. They will thank us for copying it entire:

The bite of a copperhead will scarcely be fatal to the vigorous adult man, even without treatment; that of the rattlesnake will always be fatal under such circumstances. The bite of the copperhead is nearly or quite certain to prove fatal to a child or an aged person without prompt and very skilful treatment. Many horses and cattle are also killed by them. Swine seem to be defended from their attack by the thickness of the hide, and sheep appear to possess an instinctive knowledge of their presence, and thus escape. Dogs are often bitten, and we have seen them faint and left for dead, but we believe they always rally, and of the many we have known to be bitten, we never knew one to die. Horses are nearly certain to die if bitten by the copperhead on any part of the body. They seem to be peculiarly sensitive to the effects of this venom. The nature of this poison is such that it is most easily neutralized by almost any chemical substance which is brought in contact with it; hence the great variety of "cures" for snake-bite. Ammonia or other alkali, alcohol, or any acid will neutralize this poison, as well as a great variety of vegetable substances. Cord the limb, then, above the bite; this will retard absorbtion of the poison. A large part of it may then be drawn out at the wound made by the fangs by means of a cupping-glass applied to the place, or even by strong suction with the mouth; the poison being harmless in the stomach, as it is quickly neutralized by the gastric juice when swallowed. Take a hypodermic syringe, which is made in strict imitation of the snake's poison-fang; fill with ammonia or other alkali, insert the syringe into the wound made by each fang, push it into the cellular tissue where the poison is lodged, and discharge the neutralizing substance right in the midst of the poison. Get some whiskey, brandy, or wine; mix with water, equal parts of each; add to each tumblerful a teaspoonful of ammonia; give the human patient a tumblerful at a time every few minutes, or drench the horse with three or four pints every twenty or thirty minutes, else he will be dead in from thirty minutes to three or four hours.

Horses when grazing are apt to be bitten about the throat, and then they soon die from suffocation if not relieved. There should be no hesitation in opening the windpipe below the swelling, so as to gain time for the remedies to act. In the case of cattle the antidote should not only be given in larger quantities by drenching, but it should be copiously injected into the rectum in a more dilute form, or even into the veins themselves. If such measures be promptly and vigorously adopted and executed the person or animal bitten will be saved. Never neglet to cord the limb above the bite if the injury be received in any part so that pressure may be effectually applied. Remember that the strong alcoholic drinks and the ammonia are the best and the all-sufficient antidotes for internal administration. Rely upon them with entire confidence, and avoid decoctions, &c., as of secondary effect or of no value. Be cool, deliberate, prompt, and fearless, and your patient will live and not die. Now, let us lay this fellow beside his mate yonder and go home. But the buzzards have been here and eaten the other up, as they will do this fellow also. No, it will not hurt the buzzard. "Do black snakes and other constrictors really kill copperheads and other poisonous kinds?" They certainly do sometimes. Our experience is, however, that they do not make the pursuit of the venomous kinds the business of their lives, as some would have us believe they do; yet the fact remains that they do sometimes destroy them, and being themselves completely harmless, it is best never to kill them. Yes, we have seen hogs destroy and eat various sorts of venomous snakes without receiving any hurt. We cannot suppose it is possible that if the snake-poison actually obtained access to the circulation of the hog it would not kill it. We suppose they escape from the thickness of their skin, and from their dexterity in killing the snake, which is really surprising. The most venomous snake in the United States is undoubtedly the cotton-mouth or poisonous water-moccasin of the southern States. Strong adult men have frequently perished from their bite within fifteen or twenty minutes. They are likewise active and excessively fierce and combative. They are never found, we think, north of the thirty-fifth parallel. The same treatment applies to all snake-bites, but in the case of one so horribly venomous as the cotton-mouth it must be almost instantly applied to be of any avail. There are more copperheads about Ball's Bluff, near Leesburg, where the battle was fought, than any other place we ever have known.

"A very interesting chapter," the reader will say. It contains some facts in natural history, which, although not very strange or new, will seem fresh to most readers, especially that about the place where copperheads do most congregate—viz., Ball's Bluff. Then there is that very bad snake the cotton-mouth: the strangely-venomous water-snake. We saw him on the shore of Reel-Foot lake, Tennessee, near the Mississippi river. He was unreeled, and soon ended his reel of life without damage to anybody. He was, for longitude, more like our constrictor black snake than other of our American snakes. So he somewhat resembled the black snake in color; the inside of his mouth was as white as cotton. He is properly named. We would avoid him even more vigilantly than the ditch-bank moccasin, another one of the ophidia that should have a wide berth.

HOW BURNSIDE'S VIEWS ARE REGARDED IN FRANCE—TROUBLES IN TURKEY—THE KHEDIVE.—*Paris*, June 30.—With reference to the resolution introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Burnside on the 25th instant and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the *Republique Française* combats the idea that the United States should view the construction of the Darien canal, under European auspices, with disquietude, and points out that the undertaking is independent of official support or control; that no European Government will contribute a farthing or a man to the construction of the canal, and that the company will merely ask all the Powers to consider the canal absolutely neutral territory.

A THREE DAYS' HOLIDAY IN NEW YORK. [Special to the Baltimore *American*.]—*New York*, June 30.—There is a general closing movement in this city for July 5th, so that brokers, clerks, merchants, and all classes saving newspaper, railroad, and street-car employés, may have a three days' vacation. All of the large business-houses in New York and Brooklyn have agreed to close up, and all of the exchanges have voted to suspend business from Thursday until Monday. A number of big excursions have been planned for the interim.

THE NEW IRISH UNIVERSITY BILL.—*London*, June 30.—The Lord Chancellor, Cairns, introduced in the House of Lords to-day the Government's Irish University scheme, which proposes the dissolution of the existing Queen's University and the application of its endowment grants to a new university on the model of the London University.

ITALY'S GREAT RAILROAD PROJECTS.—*Rome*, June 30.—After two months' debates the Italian Chamber of Deputies have approved the Ministerial Railway bill, which provides for the construction of 6,020 kilometres of railways within twenty-one years, at an annual expenditure of £2,400,000.

ANOTHER RISE IN THE PRICE OF COAL.—*New York*, June 30.—The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company issued a circular this morning fixing coal prices for July at an advance of ten cents per ton on prices of last month.

The insanity dodge is to be tried in the case of Chastain Cox, the amiable colored gentleman who choked Mrs. Hull to death in her bed in New York recently. The able counsel of the unfortunate Mr. Cox has discovered that his client has never been right as to his mind since he was sun-struck some years ago.—*Washington Post.*

The new machinery in the Atlanta, Georgia, cotton mills was put in operation Monday. President H. T. Kimball, assisted by Governor Colquitt and Mayor Calhoun, turned on the steam in the presence of an immense crowd. This is the road to southern independence and New England decadence.

The value of gold coins coined at the Philadelphia Mint during the past fiscal year amounts to $11,329,352, and of silver $12,124,882.50, and the total, with base coins, $23,552,032.50. The value of the coinage for June is $1,761,287.

The little girl who was killed by lightning the other day in Morrisiana, N. Y., was sitting at the foot of, and leaning against, the tree.

The New York *Evening Post* publishes the news that, besides Sarah Bernhardt, George Eliot and Mrs. Langtry are coming to the United States next year.

Michael Brothers, of San Antonio, Texas, wholesale liquor-dealers, closed business Monday. Liabilities, $70,000.

DEATHS.

Died, at the residence of his father, corner of Thirteenth and Decatur streets, Manchester, of spinal meningitis, ALFRED THOMAS, son of Elam L. and Harriet M. Blankenship: aged four years.

Our little soul which long had been
Half way 'tween earth and sky,
Untempted in a world of sin
We watched with loving eye.
The world was too black and cold
To yield it quiet rest,
God took it to a shepherd's fold
And laid it on his breast.
Now ALFRED'S in his Saviour's arms
Forever undefiled,
Amid the little cherub band,
There little ALFRED lies.

The funeral will take place at 4 o'clock THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON from his father's residence. Friends of the family are invited to attend. *

Died, on Monday night, at 12 o'clock, after a lingering illness of consumption, BELLE TRIMMER, wife of the late Charles P. Trimmer, in the twenty-fifth year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Mr. Andrew Boulware, No. 3622 Nicholson street, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON at 5 o'clock. The friends of the family and those of Mr. John T. Dueberry are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. *

Died, at her grandfather's (James A. Moore, Esq.), at 10½ P. M. 30th of June, of diphtheria and scarlet fever, MARY DARE APPERSON, daughter of Allen B. Apperson and granddaughter of J. L. Apperson, in her third year.

Kentucky and Missouri papers please copy.

MEETINGS.

RICHMOND, VA., July 2, 1879.

THE MEMBERS OF JOHN L. ROPER LODGE OF PERFECTION, No. 5, are requested to attend a stated meeting of their Lodge at Masons' Hall, Franklin street, THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

By order of the T. P. M.

WILLIAM LOVENSTEIN, Secretary.

jy 2-1t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ KEEP COOL! KEEP COOL!!—Gentlemen will find SUN-UMBRELLAS, GAUZE SHIRTS, LISLE-THREAD and BALBRIGGAN SOCKS at LEVY BROTHERS'.
Look at our LLAMA LACE SHAWLS. je 25

☞ GRENADINES! GRENADINES!!
GRENADINES can be had at 5c., 6¼c., 8½c., 10c., and 12½c. per yard at LEVY BROTHERS'.
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS at half their value. je 25

☞ YOU CAN BUY A PIECE OF CURTAIN MUSLIN, twelve yards, for $1.20, at LEVY BROTHERS'.
Buy a CHEAP LLAMA LACE SHAWL. je 25

☞ LOOK AT THOSE CHEAP SILK-LINED PARASOLS at $1.25, $1.50, and $1.75 worth more than double the money, at LEVY BROTHERS'.
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS were never as cheap before. je 25

☞ HAMMOCKS! HAMMOCKS!!—Genuine MEXICAN HAMMOCKS can be had at LEVY BROTHERS'.
Fail not to look at our LLAMA LACE SHAWLS. je 25

☞ TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, DOILIES, TOWELS, TRAY-CLOTHS, BATH-TOWELS, LINEN CRUMB-CLOTHS; NOTTINGHAM LACE-CURTAINS and LAMBREQUINS, at LEVY BROTHERS'. je 25

☞ OUR SPECIAL-BARGAIN COUNTER has on it articles from 2 to 25 cents. Every article on it marked in plain figures. je 25 LEVY BROTHERS.

☞ MACHINE-NEEDLES at 25 cents for a paper of ten needles;
MACHINE-OIL—three-ounce bottles—at 10 cents, at [je 25] LEVY BROTHERS'.

☞ TRAVELLERS CAN FIND TRUNKS, SATCHELS, LUNCH-BASKETS, SHAWL-STRAPS, TRUNK-STRAPS, LINEN DUSTERS for ladies, LINEN ULSTERS, and LINEN DRESSES, at LEVY BROTHERS'. [je 25]

☞ LINEN DRILLINGS, LINEN DUCKS, TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, CLOTHS, and COTTONADES, at LEVY BROTHERS'. [je 25]

☞ PAPER, ENVELOPES, INK, PENS, MUCILAGE, and PENCILS, at very low prices:
SETS OF CROQUET at 85c. worth $1.25;
SETS OF CROQUET at $1.25 worth $2, at
je 25 LEVY BROTHERS'.

☞ TORCHON, BRETONNE, VALENCIENNES, DUCHESS, POINT, GUIPURE, THREAD, BRABANT, and other LACES, at
je 16 LEVY BROTHERS'.

☞ THE GREAT REDUCTION.

LOWEST PRICES EVER ATTAINED!

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS ARE SAVED YEARLY TO THE PUBLIC BY COHEN BROTHERS.

ALL GOODS ARE WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

THERE IS NO MISCONSTRUCTION OF QUALITY—NO MISREPRESENTATION IN VALUE.

THEIR STOCK IS NOW THE LARGEST OFFERED IN THE STATE.

A few of the extra bargains offered this week are:
15 pieces ALL-WOOL BUNTING at 16⅔c.;
10 pieces of fine BLACK LYONESE SILKS at from $1.90 to $2.75 a yard, warranted at from $1 to $1.25 a yard under value;
500 yards BLACK GRENADINE at 6¼c., valued at fully 16⅔c.;
LUPIN'S SATIN-STRIPE GRENADINE at $1.40, the agent's price of which has been $2.75;
DAMASSE SILK GRENADINE at 52½c. reduced from 85c., at 65c. formerly valued at $1;
IRON GRENADINE at 15c., ALL-WOOL AND SILK at 27½ to 35c.;
2 cases of LONSDALE CAMBRIC, considerably under market value;
Yard-wide PERCALES at 5½c., valued at 8½c.;
2 cases of fine ENGLISH CAMBRICS at 9½c., valued at 12½c.;
15 pieces of SILK GAUZE at from 50c. to $1 a yard;
50 dozen 75-bone CORSETS at 37½c., valued at 90c. a pair;
150-bone FRENCH WOVE at 75c., valued at $1.50;
The DOUBLE-ADJUSTIBLE CORSET at $1.75, reduced from $2.50;
2 cases 1¾-yard-wide ANDROSCOGGIN BLEACHED SHEETING at 15c. a yard;
25 dozen COLORED LACE MITTS at 75c.;
50 dozen LISLE-THREAD GLOVES at 12½c.;
2- and 3-RUBBER THREAD GLOVES at 25 and 35c.;
22- and 24-inch SILK PARASOLS at $1.50 and $1.75;
WORSTED SERGE PARASOLS (large size) at 75c. and $1, reduced from $1.50 and $2;
A large stock of LINEN SUITS, to be closed out cheap;
20 pieces BLACK LACE BUNTING at 16⅔c., reduced from 30c. je 23

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

THE AMERICAN ELECTRIZER

A COMPACT, CONVENIENT, POWERFUL, AND CHEAP APPARATUS—FOR THE MEDICAL USE OF GALVANISM.

Price, $6.

For sale by J. BLAIR, Druggist, jy 1 corner Ninth and Broad streets.

BELGRAVIAN COLOGNE, EAU DE MELISSE DES CARMES (Carmelite Water), Nun Cologne, Farina Cologne, Florida Water, Lavender Water, extra fine imported Bay Rum, &c., sold by
je 21 L. WAGNER, Druggist.

A NEW SUPPLY OF THOSE CELLULOID COLLARS, CUFFS, and TIES.
L. WAGNER, Druggist.
je 21 Sixth and Broad streets.

POPOMA, IMPERIAL GRANUM, and all the best DIETETIC PREPARATIONS, a MEADE & BAKER'S Drugstore.

MATTONI HUNGARIAN WATER and all the POPULAR EUROPEAN MINERAL WATERS sold by the bottle or case at MEADE & BAKER'S Drugstore.

"S. S. S." AND CUTICURA at MEADE & BAKER'S Drugstore.

PEARLS OF ENGLISH MINT, for relieving fatigue and nausea in hot weather, at MEADE & BAKER'S Drugstore.

DURAND'S CASTILLON ELIXIR, for chronic diarrhœa, at MEADE & BAKER'S Drugstore.

EMSER PASTILLEN, direct from the springs, at MEADE & BAKER'S Drugstore.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE at MEADE & BAKER'S Drugstore.

IMPORTED FARINA COLOGNES at MEADE & BAKER'S Drugstore.

VITALIZED PHOSPHATES, for loss of nerve-power and general debility, &c., sold at MEADE & BAKER'S Drugstore.

TURKISH BATH SOAP AND OLD ENGLISH TOILET SOAPS sold at MEADE & BAKER'S Drugstore.

ALL POPULAR REMEDIES AND MEDICAL APPLIANCES to be had of MEADE & BAKER, Druggists, je 11 913 Main street, Richmond, Va.

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

CONFECTIONERIES, &c.

PURE CANDIES.—I am manufacturing daily my inimitable pure crushed sugar CLARIFIED FLINT CANDIES. I make better CANDIES for wholesale purposes than any house in this country—warranted perfectly pure and no adulterations. We don't use any gucos grape-sugar, taraalba—nothing but pure sugars; it is more highly flavored, whiter, brighter, firmer, and is warranted to stand firm in any climate.
LOUIS J. BOSSIEUX, Confectioner,
je 30 1412 Main street.

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

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ SYCLE BROTHERS HAVE BECOME PURCHASERS OF A LARGE STOCK OF DRY GOODS FROM THE LATE SALE OF KAIN, SPRING, DALE & CO., NEW YORK.

LAWNS! LAWNS! LAWNS!
LAWNS in great variety;
LINEN LAWNS, 6¼ to 16⅔c.;
75 pieces new DRESS LINENS from 12½ up to 25c. per yard;
Large lot of REMNANTS OF CRAPE, ranging from one to three yards, at half price;
WHITE GOODS at half their value;
SWISS MUSLINS, DOTTED SWISS;
PLAIN and CHECKED and STRIPED ORGANDIES;
LACE-STRIPED MUSLINS, VICTORIA and BISHOP LAWNS, NAINSOOKS, &c.;
UNLAUNDRIED and LAUNDRIED SHIRTS from 50c. up to $1 each;
1,000 CORSETS from 37½c. up to $2;
LACE and SILK SCARFS and BOWS of all the latest novelties;
COLLARS and CUFFS—latest styles;
LINEN for gentlemen's and boys' wear, in Striped, Plain, and Fancy;
CASSIMERES for gentlemen's and boys' wear from 25c. up to $1.50 per yard;
BLACK DIAGONAL COATING at $1, real value $2 50 per yard;
250 dozen HANDKERCHIEFS from 6¼ up to 25c.;
300 dozen TOWELS from 6¼ up to 50c. each;
Look at our 10c. TOWEL.
Large quantity of NAPKINS from 50c. to $1.50 a dozen.
HOSIERY! HOSIERY! HOSIERY!
The largest stock of HOSIERY in Richmond you will find at SYCLE BROTHERS'.
The best 12½c. STOCKING in the city;
STOCKINGS at 25c. worth 50c.;
KID GLOVES, in two, three, four, and six buttons;
LACE, ELASTIC, and BUTTON LISLE GLOVES, in all the latest styles and shades, at prices to suit the times;
50 pieces new BUNTINGS from 12½ to 25c.;
50 pieces new SILKS in new prices;
50 pieces new BLACK CASHMERE at lower prices than ever;
All the summer DRESS GOODS will be closed out at low prices;
BLACK ALPACAS cheaper than ever;
500 QUILTS from 50c. up to $5. Special attention is called to our $1.50 QUILTS.
PARASOLS and SUN-UMBRELLAS will be closed out at greatly reduced prices;
LADIES' LINEN SUITS and DUSTERS at low prices;
MATTINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, LACE BEDSPREADS and LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW-SHADES, and thousands of other articles, but too numerous to mention.
Call and see for yourselves that we have the cheapest stock of DRY GOODS in the city.
SYCLE BROTHERS,
311 Broad street,
je 30-eod between Third and Fourth streets.

☞ ANOTHER LARGE SUPPLY OF GOODS just received at THALHIMER BROTHERS'.
168 pieces LINEN BATISTE LAWNS at 6¼c. worth 10c.;
52 pieces DRESS LINENS at 10, 12½, and 16c.;
74 pieces new style PACIFIC LAWNS at 12½c.
BUNTINGS, BUNTINGS, BUNTINGS.
41 pieces BLACK AND COLORED BUNTINGS at 12½c.;
56 pieces BLACK AND COLORED BUNTINGS at 22c.;
38 pieces BLACK AND COLORED BUNTINGS at 25c.
BLACK GRENADINES, BLACK GRENADINES.
Great reduction in these goods in order to reduce the stock. A large line—from 10c. to $1.
BLACK CASHMERES AND BLACK ALPACAS.
The greatest bargains of the season. Look at our 50, 65, 75, 90c., and $1 BLACK CASHMERE—the cheapest yet.
BLACK MOHAIR at 25c. worth 40c.;
BLACK ALL-WOOL DELAINE at 25c. worth 37c.
DRESS GOODS, DRESS GOODS.
Having marked down our entire stock of SUMMER DRESS GOODS, we will sell them at extraordinary low prices in order to close them out for the season. Call and look at our stock.
WHITE GOODS, WHITE GOODS.
92 pieces VICTORIA LAWNS at 10c. worth 16c.;
43 pieces VICTORIA LAWNS at 12½, 15, and 20c. worth 5 to 10c. a yard more.
A large line of PLAIN and DOTTED SWISS, INDIA, and BISHOP MUSLINS, IRISH LINENS, NAINSOOKS, and other white goods at very low prices.
We have also a large line of the following goods at prices that cannot be met with anywhere: CORSETS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, SCARFS, BOWS, RIBBONS, NECK-RUFFLINGS, FANS, COLLARS, CUFFS, POCKET-BOOKS, ROLLED-PLATE JEWELRY, &c.
Will open on MONDAY and during the week the largest and cheapest line of LADIES, composed of TORCHON, BRETONNE, VALENCIENNES, ITALIAN, BLACK and WHITE FRENCH LACES, at all prices. Don't fail to give us a call and see this lot of Laces.
Also, our line of HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS from 3c. to 75c. a yard.
PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS.—Our entire stock of SILK, SERGE, and CAMBRIC PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS at cost to close them out.
94 dozen Ladies', Misses, and Gentlemen's SUMMER MERINO AND GAUZE UNDERVESTS from 25c. to 75c. apiece. Give us a call on these goods, as they are very low.
We would state that we have a large line of WHITE AND COLORED FLANNELS, QUILTS, BLANKETS, and SHAWLS; also, Ladies' and Gentlemen's WOOLLEN UNDERSHIRTS, left over from last season, which we will sell at the old prices, and advise all these travelling or otherwise in need of them to avail themselves of this chance to get good goods at low prices.
The latest numbers and patterns of the DOMESTIC PAPER FASHIONS always on hand at THALHIMER BROTHERS',
je 28-S,M&W 601 Broad street.

☞ NOW FOR BARGAINS!
D. & E. MITTELDORFER,
527 BROAD STREET.
We have just received our fourth supply of NEW GOODS, bought at the recent auction sales in New York for cash—among them a great many WHITE GOODS for school commencements and exhibitions, consisting of VICTORIA LAWNS, ORGANDIES, SWISS MUSLINS, LINEN LAWNS, TORCHON and BRETON LACES, HAMBURG EDGINGS and INSERTINGS, LACE-STRIPED and PLAIN PIQUE, at such low prices as to astonish all.
LAWNS, LAWNS, LAWNS.
250 new pieces just opened in SIDE-BAND, PLAIN, and FIGURED;
LAWNS at 6¼, 8½, 10, and 12½c.;
FRENCH BATISTE at 10c.—regular price, 25c.;
DRESS LINENS at 12½, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 25c. These goods are lower in price than they have ever been;
FANS, FANS—A new supply just opened, from 2c. to the finest;
BUNTINGS, BUNTINGS, in PLAIN and LACE-STRIPE—a fresh supply;
BUNT