Richmond Dispatch.

FRIDAY.....JULY 4, 1879.

The Silver Dollar--An Able Discussion of the Silver Question.

To the Editor of the World:

Sir,—Before me is a letter of the Hon. L. P. Morton, published in the *World* of 29th May, and a speech of the Hon. S. B. Chittenden, both members of Congress. They were chosen to represent the commercial interests of the country and of this city in particular. Their views on silver, especially those of the Hon. Mr. Chittenden, are very pronounced, and have received the plaudits of the Press. Those of Mr. Chittenden have received the semi-official sanction of the Chamber of Commerce, having been distributed under cover of their stamped envelopes.

It seems to me that the "gold craze" has not sufficiently subsided to ask for silver that respectful attention which its importance demands, but is it not high time to throw aside prejudice and, looking at facts, shape our judgments accordingly? It is to be regretted that a gentleman so highly esteemed and associated with the banking interests of this city as is Mr. Morton should allow himself to write that "the people of the United States will never permit the payment of its coin obligations *in 84-cent silver dollars*, or that a nation that has hitherto maintained its honor and paid its obligations in *honest gold dollars*," &c., "will now disgrace itself by forced payment *in clipped silver dollars*." (The emphasis is my own.)

It is also to be regretted that Mr. Chittenden, no less esteemed, and deservedly so, by all, should head his speech—delivered before the House of Representatives May 8th, and printed for *circulation*—by such clap-trap heading as "A dishonest silver dollar cheats the laboring man and enriches speculators," and a speech mainly good and well meant should be marred by such expressions, alluding to silver as "expose the covert idiocy and rascality of the measure," "raids upon gold bugs will be in regular order," "against God's laws silver and greenback sinners," "as the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States clipped the honest dollar," "I regard our dishonored and justly imprisoned silver dollar as a most disgraceful form of political money," "and this bill for free coinage in the interests of genuine 'gold bugs' and political dead-beats only, and no better than highway robbery of labor, and "make your silver dollars of honest weight."

These choice expressions disparaging the silver dollar are unworthy of a statesman. Hard names and severe invective are not arguments, nor do they carry conviction. All the above can readily be met, and with much more force. Without being precise, it can be said that for over thirty years prior to 1873 this same dollar, now stigmatized as dishonest and clipped, sold at a premium from one to five per cent. Was it then the dishonest or honest dollar? With gold at from one to five per cent. discount as compared with silver, was the cry raised that we paid our interest in dishonest gold dollars?

I would ask the Hon. Mr. Morton if from 1862 to 1873 the United States had paid its interest in what you now call the 84-cent dollar, or clipped dollar, which was then selling at a premium, would your banking firm have refused it and asked for an honest dollar? I think not. I am very frank to say that if I were compelled to hold United States 4 per cent. bonds until their maturity, thirty years hence, I would pay the Government a premium of at least one per cent. to have the interest paid in the much-abused standard silver dollar. My reasons will be found hereafter.

Gold and silver, by the Constitution and laws of our country, are a lawful tender. These gentlemen, representing the commercial and financial interest of New York, do know, or ought to know, that both silver and gold have two values. The one is a legal value, fixed by law as 16 to 1, and is a lawful tender for the payment of all public and private dues. The other is an intrinsic value, varying in price like other metals, such as lead, copper, tin, iron, &c., whose price is regulated by the law of supply and demand. Is it right and just, I may say more, is it honest, to measure the intrinsic value of silver by the legal value of gold and sneeringly call the standard dollar the clipped dollar, and worth only 84 cents? It is also asked with an air of triumph, Who wants the silver dollar? It can also be asked, Who wants the double-eagle? Both lie imprisoned in the Treasury, uncalled for. The double-eagle is not wanted for use or circulation. The convenient gold coin mostly required for circulation is the half-eagle. The experience of other countries proves the same, as witness the English sovereign, the French napoleon, the Germans' 20-mark piece. The demand for double-eagles is chiefly for exportation. And here let me ask, Why should the Government be put to the expense of coining double-eagles merely for the convenience of exporters? Why not run gold into bars, and let owners sell it as bullion? When there should arise a demand for gold coin the Government can purchase it for coinage as silver is now purchased, the profit accruing to the Treasury. The producers of both gold and silver should have equal treatment.

These gentlemen say that the bullion or intrinsic value of the standard silver dollar is eighty-four cents. To arrive at the intrinsic value of gold let it be put to the same crucial test as silver. Let the same mints which refuse the coinage of silver decline the coinage of gold. Now, what would bullion sell for, holding the same legal value to silver as 16 to 1?

This leads me to make some general observations and statistics of the two metals. Silver is and always has been a unit of value the world over. The use of silver is universal, so much so that it is called the normal currency of the world, while the use of gold is restricted and confined to only about one third. Silver is a very important factor, even in nations having a single gold standard. The United Kingdom employs seventy-three millions of silver used as subsidiary coin; and this, it is said, performs greater functions in buying and selling than all its gold and bank-notes combined. It is also computed that out of a population of 32,000,000 of the United Kingdom, 28,000,000 never use a gold sovereign a year in their ordinary daily transactions, and that the abstraction of the silver coin would produce a greater personal inconvenience than the withdrawal of all the gold and bank-notes combined.

The production of silver to gold for three centuries and a half prior to the discovery of gold in California is estimated to have been $100 silver to $30 of gold. Since 1852 the production is reversed, and has been $100 of gold to $43 of silver. The world's supply of silver for many years after 1852 was about $40,000,000 per year, but on the discovery of silver in the Comstock lode the amount greatly increased. The largest world's supply of silver ever made was in 1877, when it reached $79,000,000. Great as is this amount, it is only 10 cents per head to the Asiatics. The yield fell off in 1878 to about $70,000,000, and for 1879 it is estimated that the world's supply will not exceed $60,000,000.

Now as to consumption. It is estimated that the United States and the whole of Europe consume annually $30,000,000 of silver in the arts, plate, electrotyping, loss by sea and land, abrasion &c. Some think this estimate is too high. Since 1852 the average export to Asia—that sink of silver—from Europe and the United States is about $40,000,000 per year. It is thus seen that there is no over-production and its intrinsic value can be maintained at and above its present price. It is also clear as soon as the German supply of silver is exhausted, which will soon be, that there is no purchasable silver in sight excepting the 5-franc piece and the United States standard silver dollar. It is not likely that these can be purchased excepting at above their legal value. Silver will then resume its normal price above gold, proving that the present decline in the price of silver was merely a perturbation caused solely by legislative action.

The production of gold since 1850 has been greatly in excess of silver. Between the years 1852 and 1877, in only two years, 1874 and 1875, has the world's product of gold been under $100,000,000, while in the year 1852 the yield was $182,000,000, and in 1853, $155,000,000. From the year 1852 to 1877, inclusive, the yield of gold was $3,118,000,000, against $1,341,500,000 silver. The yield of silver has always been more uniform than that of gold. I can find no reliable estimate of the loss of gold, but it is said that 20 per cent. of the production of gold will cover all the loss by abrasion and the amount used in the arts, and loss by sea and on land.

Assuming the above estimates to be correct, it will be seen that the amount of gold in sight is annually increasing, while that of silver is the reverse. The large exports of silver and the diminished amounts in circulation, in both Europe and the United States, have made a place for the increased supplies of gold. Silver has been sacrificed in the interests of gold. Its demonetization by Germany and the refusal of the mints of Europe and the United States to coin it have made an increased and unnatural demand for gold and a temporary glut of silver. But in the end principles always vindicate themselves, and the great increase of gold as compared with that of silver must sooner or later cause a decline of the former as compared with the latter. It is doubtful whether the present ratio of 16 to 1 can long be maintained. In the year 1600 the ratio was about 13 to 1, and the present production being maintained it may tend towards that ratio again.

The recent frightful commercial disasters of the world are traceable in a large measure to legislative action destroying the legal value of silver. England is learning that it is impossible to maintain the anamalous position of manufacturing for 700,000,000 of people whose money is only silver and depreciating the money her merchants receive for their wares. At this distance it seems as if England was sacrificing her commercial supremacy to her gold theory. While boasting that she has prospered only on her gold standard, has she not had from 1816 to 1874 the entire advantage of a bi-metallic currency, owing to her close proximity to France, Germany, and other bi-metallic nations, which preserved for her the equilibrium of gold and silver? But when Germany and other nations of Europe demonetized and the Latin Union declined to coin silver, did not England then, for the first time since 1816, experience the evils of only a gold standard?

Messrs. Chittenden and Morton seem to indulge in a nervous fear, as though a frightful danger was impending if we part with some of our gold in exchange for low-priced silver. Supposing we do, will it bring us any harm to buy some silver cheap? We have been parting with our gold for years in exchange for perishable goods—such as silks, satins, wines, cigars, &c. Which is the more profitable for us, to part with our gold for such results or for silver, which has an intrinsic value and purchasing-power in every part of the world? We have exported over and above our imports since 1860 to 1877, inclusive, $702,401,254 of gold against $218,630,043 of silver, yet our treasury is full of gold against a small amount of silver. Our gold is a product of the earth the same as silver, only it is obtained in greater quantities. Could we retire our paper, which is without intrinsic value, we could easily float $500,000,000 of silver, but to obtain one fifth of this amount would place it at a premium as compared with gold. It is a question to my own mind if we have not followed too closely the teachings of British and German financial writers till we have ceased to respect our own opinions. As we have become or soon will be the greatest financial nation of the world, would it not be well for us to free ourselves from our preconceived views and hold those of our own, which would best promote American, not British or German interests?

Silver and gold have gone side by side like twin sisters for forty centuries, and it is not in the power of legislation to divorce them. I would not depreciate the importance of gold, which is a banker's currency, yet silver, which is the people's currency, has some advantages which gold does not possess:

It is the universal and normal currency of the world.

It has always been a unit of value by reason of its universality.

Silver has a purchasing-power in every nation, while gold is restricted in its circulation and power of purchase to about one-third, not exceeding half the world's population.

Silver is, but gold is not, essential for any nation. A nation can do without gold, but not without silver. I do not allude to those nations which only have a paper currency. Both silver and gold have an intrinsic value which is inherent and independent of all legislation, while paper has no intrinsic value.

JAMES B. COLGATE,
47 Wall street.

New York, June 9.

A Card.

To the Editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

I thank my friends heartily and cordially for their assurance of support to myself in case I would be a candidate to represent Alexandria city and county in the next Legislature. But I must decline with many thanks the proposed honor, and for many reasons, chief among which is that no delegate to the General Assembly, unless very well off, can afford to live in Richmond with the present salary. The members of the next House will have to lead a shabby-genteel life in the capital city in order that the State may thrive, and I for one am not willing to make the attempt.

Respectfully,
ALEXANDER HUNTER.

BOSTON INTERFERING WITH NEW YORK'S WESTERN TRAFFIC.—The importing merchants of interior cities have lately evinced an increasing disposition to receive their consignments of foreign goods through Boston rather than through New York. In fact there has been a diversion of the trade naturally belonging to the metropolis towards the "Hub" that has seriously alarmed those whose interests are inseparable from the growth and commercial supremacy of New York. The change has worked against New York in the matter of exports as well as imports, as is shown by the increase in the shipment of grain and other products through Boston, because the terminal charges, as well as freight rates, more than counter-balance the advantages growing out of better facilities for exchange and a wider market. Boston is inviting the trade because the Grand Trunk railway and the Vermont Central, being out of the freight pool, are enabling Boston merchants to ship and to receive from the West at freight rates ten per cent. lower than can be obtained *via* New York.

A NEW PACIFIC ROAD.—[From the Springfield *Republican*.]—If the statement which the New York *Sun* makes on the authority of a private letter is true, that a Mexican concession has been obtained by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company to build a road from Guaymas, on the Gulf of California, a short time, comparatively speaking, should see this company in possession of the best and most available route to the Pacific. Enough is known of the unbroken mesa or table land which runs from Santa Fe to the City of Mexico to show that as far down as Guaymas grades will be easy, the descent to the coast being the only difficulty, and surveys show that it is feasible at this point. Such a line to the Pacific would be several hundred miles shorter than any now in existence from New York or any other point in this country east of the Mississippi.

A farmer in Ohio was annoyed by his sheep getting into a field of grain. Each time he drove them out he was unsuccessful in finding an opening through which they got in, the fence being too high, he thought, for them to jump over; so he concluded to watch them, and, to his astonishment, he saw a buck leave the flock and place himself by the side of the fence, then one after another of his companions run up to him, leaped upon his back, and over the fence into the field. The buck was the only one in the flock who could get over without the assistance of a "foot-stool."

A smoothly-polished hoe-handle possesses three times the blistering qualities of a knotty fish-pole in the estimation of every American youth.—*Elmira Gazette.*

Advice to a Young Man.

[Burlington Hawkeye.]

Remember, son, that the world is older than you are by several years; that for thousands of years it has been so full of smarter and better young men than yourself that their feet stuck out of the dormer-windows; that when they died the old globe went whirling on, and not one man in ten million went to the funeral or even heard of the death. Be as smart as you can, of course. Know as much as you can without blowing the packing out of your cylinder-head; shed the light of your wisdom abroad in the world, but don't dazzle people with it. And don't imagine a thing is so simply because you say it is. Don't be too sorry for your father because he knows so much less than you do; remember the reply of Dr. Wayland to the student of Brown University, who said it was an easy thing to make proverbs such as Solomon wrote: "Make a few," tersely replied the old man. And we never heard that the young man made any. Not more than two or three, anyhow. The world has great need of young men, but no greater need than the young men have of it. Your clothes fit you better than your father's fit him; they cost more money; they are more stylish; your moustache is neater; the cut of your hair is better, and you are prettier—oh, far prettier than "pa." But, young man, the old gentleman gets the biggest salary, and his homely, scrambling signature on the business end of a check will drain more money out of the bank in five minutes than you could get out with a team of paper and a copper-plate signature in six months. Young men are useful, son, and they are ornamental, and we all love them, and we couldn't engineer a pic-nic successfully without them. But they are no novelties, son. Oh, no; nothing of the kind. They have been here before. Don't be so modest as to shut yourself clear out, but don't be so fresh you will have to be put away in the cool to keep from spoiling. Don't be afraid that your merit will not be discovered. People all over the world are hunting for you, and if you are worth finding they will find you. A diamond isn't so easily found as a quartz pebble, but people scarch for it all the more intently.

Said Mrs. Baxter to her mate,
"My dear, where shall we rusticate?
At Newport, Long Branch, or Cape May;
At Saratoga, Put-in-Bay,
Or where, my dear, I bez you say."

Then Mr. Baxter heaved a groan,
And answered in a smothered tone:
"My dear, we cannot, will not roam
By sea life plash or mountain gloam—
We'll rusticate this year at home."

Then Mrs. Baxter gave a glare—
A shriek went out upon the air—
A flash, a crash, a smash, a roar,
A seething, bubbling flow of gore—
And Mr. Baxter was no more.

[*New York Telegram.*

A witty Russian colonel, travelling through Eastern Roumelia with a Hebrew merchant, feigned that his companion was the Director of Finances, Herr Schmidt, a particularly unpopular official. When a mob of Bulgarians assembled at the inn with loud clamors the merry colonel persuaded the merchant that this was a demonstration in his honor, and induced him to go out to return thanks, when the mob pounded the unfortunate Israelite within an inch of his life and stole his watch and clothing.

A pensive young man watched a youngster shoot apples with a barrel hoop bow. "I tell you what," he turned and said to a stranger, "I suppose William Penn was the greatest bow-arrow man that ever lived." "William Penn?" "W'y, yes; the fellow who used to travel with a circus and shoot apples off his son's head."

Hydrophobia, according to *Cassell's Magazine*, can be prevented.—*Exchange.* Well, who said it couldn't? The best preventive is to lock yourself up in a fire-proof safe during the mad-dog season, which lasts from the 1st of January to the 31st of December.—*Norristown Herald.*

The stomachs of thousands of sheep-killing dogs in West Virginia are coated with wool torn from the backs of their victims. What is needed in this State is a breed of toothless dogs, or more shot-guns, or sheep that will kill dogs, or dogs that will grow wool.—*Wheeling Leader.*

A young lady complained to her escort at the hotel that she had lost a fan and silver chain attached which he had given her. "Good gracious," exclaimed the gentleman to a friend, "she has lost her presents of mine."—*Coney-Island News.*

"How do you like my new hat?" said Augustus to his *fiancée*. "Oh, that's nobby!" exclaimed she. And now Augustus wants to know where that apostrophe belongs and what she really meant.—*Yawcob Strauss.*

Where the pic-nic party hies from the heat of noonday skies it disturbs the yellow-jackets who locate beneath the plants, and they sting all the sisters and the cousins and the aunts.—*Rhinebeck Gazette.*

Eels cannot or will not live in the waters of Wisconsin, and if the eel knew how little people think of him he would not live anywhere.—*Detroit Free Press.*

How rapidly, says the Burlington *Hawk-eye*, a man loses all interest in politics and national finance when he shuts a door on his own thumb.

When poverty sets a man down in the midst of an unsympathizing community he feels as if he'd been dropped on a hornet's nest.—*Yonkers Gazette.*

"In the bright complexion of my youth I'll have no such word as pale," and she reached for the rouge-box.—*New Haven Register.*

The unities are preserved when you see a girl with a pug nose and banged hair carrying a pug dog.—*Albany Argus.*

Young ladies with sensitive corns are very liable to be shocked.—*Hartford Sunday Journal.*

The nimble-footed mule is used as the light fantastic tow for a canal-boat.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Weston, the star of walking, takes his way.—*Albany Journal.*

Are people who are opposed to brass-bands contrabands?—*Waterloo Observer.*

THE VITAL ENERGIES, when depressed by fatigue, bodily or mental, by exhausting diseases, or the influence of a debilitating temperature, should be reinforced, physicians tell us, by some wholesale stimulant; and among those which have been tested and administered by them, none has received such hearty recommendation as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It has been preferred by them from the fact that its spirituous basis, which is of the purest description, is modified by and made the vehicle for the vegetable medicinal principles incorporated with it. These latter render it conspicuously serviceable in cases of general debility, constipation, and other disorders of the bowels; in dyspepsia, nervous affections, urinary and uterine ailments, rheumatism, intermittent and remittent fevers, which it prevents as well as remedies; and in liver-complaint. A household stock of medicines can scarcely be called complete without this inestimable medicine. jy 2-W(w),F&M

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE,
A DAILY NEWSPAPER IN VIRGINIA.

The proprietors offer for sale one-half or the whole of

THE PETERSBURG DAILY POST,

one of the best-known and most popular Conservative newspapers published in Virginia. Its

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of all kinds are complete and in excellent condition, and the patronage of the paper up to the times.

Petersburg is one of the best located and healthiest cities in the State, closely connected with North Carolina, and therefore offers many inducements to any one desirous of engaging in the newspaper business.

TERMS OF SALE will be moderate, with one half cash, and the balance in six and twelve months' time.

Address R. H. GLASS & SON,
jy 3-3t Petersburg, Va.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY.—As we desire to reduce our stock, we have greatly reduced our prices, and are now selling MILLINERY GOODS at less than half value. Call and convince yourself of this fact. STRAWS, CHIPS, LEGHORNS, FEATHERS, GAUZES, CRAPE, CRAPE VEILS, &c. It is to your interest to examine our stock, as our prices are so astonishingly low.

MRS. F. HUTZLER,
jy 2 525 Broad street.

AUCTION SALES—Future Days.

By W. Goddin, Auctioneer,
corner of Eleventh and Bank streets.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF THAT VERY BEAUTIFUL AND CONVENIENTLY-LOCATED BRICK-AND-STUCCOED RESIDENCE AT THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF LEIGH AND EIGHTH STREETS, AND COMFORTABLE BRICK DWELLING, AND FRAME TENEMENT ADJOINING, ON THE EAST SIDE OF FOURTH, NEAR TO THE NORTH SIDE OF CANAL STREET.—By virtue of a deed of trust executed on the 3d day of July, 1877, duly recorded in Richmond Chancery Court, in D. B. 111 A, page 6, and of an order of said Court entered on the 10th of June, 1879, substituting the undersigned as trustee in the place of the former trustee, who declined to act, I shall, in execution thereof, proceed to sell at public auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, July 15, 1879, at 6 o'clock P. M. (if fair; if not, on the first fair day thereafter), that LARGE AND ADMIRABLY WELL-BUILT AND CONVENIENTLY-LOCATED RESIDENCE at the southwest corner of Leigh and Eighth streets, now in the occupancy of Mrs. Wood at the annual rental of about $700, and in excellent order. A splendid new range, costing $100, has recently been placed in the kitchen. The main dwelling, embracing the wing, contains about seventeen rooms, including accommodations for servants; an excellent brick stable and carriage-house; with hot and cold water, bath-room, &c.; and the usual modern improvements. The location is a beautiful one, and the neighborhood among the best in the city.

After which—say 6½ o'clock—I shall offer for sale, on the premises, the excellent BRICK TENEMENT, containing six rooms, besides brick kitchen containing two rooms, on the east side of Fourth street, adjoining the grocery and dwelling of Mrs. Toppin, with cuiverts, closets, &c.

Also, the LOT and SMALL FRAME TENEMENT, fronting on said east line of Fourth street, adjoining on the north the said brick tenement. Those two tenements now rent for about $200 per annum.

TERMS: Whilst the deed requires a cash sale, it is probable that at the time of sales more liberal terms may be announced. HENRY G. CANNON,
jy 4 Substituted Trustee.

By Frank J. Sampson,
Real Estate Agent, Auctioneer, and Notary Public,
corner Ninth and Hull streets,
Manchester, Va.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF A SMALL BUT DESIRABLE FARM ON THE GOODE'S BRIDGE ROAD, ABOUT TEN MILES FROM MANCHESTER, IN CHESTERFIELD COUNTY.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the county of Chesterfield, entered on the 14th day of May, 1879, in the case of *Brown and als vs. Jordan Cox's heirs*, I will sell at public auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of July, 1879, at 12 o'clock M., that DESIRABLE SMALL FARM, containing FIFTY ACRES, with comfortable buildings thereon, convenient to churches, mills, schools, &c., and located in a healthy and respectable neighborhood, immediately on the Goode's Bridge road, about ten miles from Manchester, and well wooded and watered.

TERMS: One third cash; and the balance in six and twelve months for bonds bearing interest from date, and title retained until all of the purchase-money shall have been paid.

WILLIAM AMBERS,
Special Commissioner.
F. J. SAMPSON, Auctioneer. jy 4-2t

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

THAT NEAT TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING, No. 13, WITH BRICK BASEMENT, ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF MARSHALL STREET, BETWEEN FIRST AND FOUSHEE STREETS, FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—At the request of the owner, who has determined to remove to the country, I will, on MONDAY the 7th day of July, 1879, sell, upon the premises, at 6 o'clock P. M., that NEAT TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING, with brick basement, having seven rooms, besides kitchen with two rooms, located as above stated. The lot fronts 25 feet 4 inches, and runs back 163 feet to a wide paved alley.

TERMS: At sale. FRANCIS T. ISBELL,
jy 4 Auctioneer.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF RICHMOND.—By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of the city of Richmond, entered on the 3d of May, 1879, in the suit of the Trustees of the Third-Street African Methodist Church against Poindexter and others, the undersigned, as special commissioners therein named, will sell at public auction, on the premises, on the 15TH OF JULY, 1879, at 4 o'clock P. M., the LOT OF LAND and BUILDING thereon known as the "THIRD-STREET AFRICAN METHODIST CHURCH," situated on the north side of Third street between Leigh and Jackson streets, and fronting 60 feet on Third street, in the city of Richmond.

TERMS OF SALE: One third cash; residue on credits at six and twelve months, in equal instalments, purchaser giving negotiable notes, with interest added from day of sale; title retained until all of the purchase-money is paid and a conveyance ordered by the Court.

EDWARD Y. CANNON,
HILL CARTER,
jy 4 Commissioners.

By Grubbs & Williams,
Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers,
Eleventh street between Main and Bank.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE FARM ON LOWER JAMES RIVER AT AUCTION.—By virtue of decrees of the Circuit Court of the city of Richmond, entered on the 28th of September, 1878, and June 24, 1879, in the suit therein pending, under the short style of "James T. Tosh *vs.* St. Louis Mutual Life-Insurance Company and *als.*," the undersigned, who was thereby appointed a special commissioner for that purpose, will sell at public auction, upon the premises, on MONDAY, 28th July, at 12 o'clock M., the valuable FARM known as "Westbrook," containing 789 ACRES, more or less, lying in Chesterfield county, immediately on James river, and adjoining "Presque Isle."

The improvements consist of a COMFORTABLE DWELLING with six rooms and all necessary barns and out-buildings, and the land is in a high state of improvement. This estate is believed to be one of the best on James river.

TERMS OF SALE: $5,000 in cash; the residue (not in excess of the amount noted below) at six and twelve months, for negotiable notes with interest added; but should the whole sale exceed in amount the expenses and costs of sale, and the sum of $10,000 with interest from 28th September, 1878, then, as to such excess, upon such terms as the said Tosh may in writing determine on or before the day of sale—a lien to be reserved upon the property until all the purchase-money is paid.

CHARLES S. STRINGFELLOW,
Special Commissioner.
GRUBBS & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers. je 27

FINANCIAL.

CITY SCHOOL-SCRIP, MEXICAN and TRADE-DOLLARS WANTED.
All classes of STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold.
CAMPBELL & SCHOOLCRAFT,
jy 4-2t Brokers, Richmond, Va.

WANTED, VIRGINIA CONSOL-BONDS to combine with a considerable amount of "peelers," which I represent, for the purpose of funding. I will pay funding expenses and allow a liberal premium in new issue to any holder of consols uniting with me for this purpose. Apply to RICHARD L. MAURY,
Counsellor at Law,
je 14-1m 1015 Main street, Richmond, Va.

TO HOLDERS OF
CITY OF RICHMOND BONDS
MATURING IN JULY AND AUGUST, 1880.

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund held May 1, 1879, it was

Resolved, That the acting president of the Board give public notice by advertisement that the outstanding bonds of the city of Richmond, due in 1880, will on and after the 1st day of July, 1879, be redeemed on presentation at the office of the Auditor of the city.

In pursuance of the above directions, I hereby give notice that the SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY, due in July, 1880, amounting to $67,451.37, and August, 1880, amounting to $37,568.28—total, $105,019.65—will be redeemed at PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST on presentation at the office of the Auditor of the city on and after the 1ST DAY OF JULY, 1879.

HENRY G. CANNON,
Acting President Commissioners Sinking Fund.
my 3

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.

LOANS NEGOTIATED ON RICHMOND CITY REAL ESTATE. Charges moderate and interest low.
FRANK D. HILL & CO.,
Real Estate Brokers,
je 23-eod6t 1108 Main street.

VIRGINIA STATE DEBT.

We are prepared to FUND VIRGINIA BONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF DEBT INTO THE NEW BONDS under act of March 28, 1879, *upon like terms and conditions as those proposed by the funding associations.*

Parties not holding the required proportion of consols and peelers can have the adjustment made through us upon the most favorable terms.

All Bonds, &c., confided to us shall have our best personal attention.

Will furnish promptly any and all information needed.
R. H. MAURY & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers.
my 26-eod2m 1015 Main street.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c.

JUST WHAT YOU WANT BEFORE GOING TO THE COUNTRY—

HATFIELD'S FOLDING-BED AND LOUNGE

cool and delightful.

Don't fail to call and see it.

DINNER, TEA, DESSERT, and CHAMBER SETS in all styles. Call and see them.

Depot for the LEADER-BURNER and CHIMNEYS.

E. B. TAYLOR,
1011 east Main street,
je 24 opposite post-office.

CHINA AND GLASS AT PRICES THAT ASTONISH BUYERS. Great bargains in PLATED-WARE, ICE-CREAM FREEZERS, FRUIT-JARS, WATER-COOLERS, TINWARE, CROQUET, and CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES. Goods guaranteed in quality and price.
H. H. WALLACE
my 31-3y4 406 Broad street.

BRIDGEPORT BRASS COMPANY,
19 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK,
February 6, 1879.

MR. GEORGE GIBSON, JR., is appointed our SOLE AGENT for the sale of the LEADER BURNER AND CHIMNEY, with all improvements appertaining thereto, for the city of Richmond, State of Virginia.

BRIDGEPORT BRASS COMPANY:
fe 10 SAMUEL HOLMES, Treasurer

AUCTION SALES—Future Days.

By Grubbs & Williams,
Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers,
Eleventh street between Main and Bank.

VERY VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION.

DWELLING-HOUSE AT NORTHEAST CORNER R AND THIRTY-FIRST STREETS, WITH LARGE GROUNDS ATTACHED, AND DWELLING ON WEST SIDE THIRTIETH STREET BETWEEN R AND S STREETS.

In order to close up the affairs of two estates we have been instructed to sell by auction, upon the premises respectively, at the time, stated below the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE—to wit:

Fourth, on MONDAY, 7th July, at 5½ o'clock P. M., the DWELLING-HOUSE at the northeast corner of R and Thirty-first streets (just without the city limits). It has six rooms; kitchen, stable, and other out-houses; fruit- and shade-trees, shrubbery, &c., all well enclosed, and about 1¼ ACRES OF LAND attached.

Fifth, immediately after the above, a FRAMED HOUSE (with three rooms) and LOT on the west side of Thirtieth street between R and S streets, 28x132 feet.

Plats of the property may be seen in a few days at the office of the auctioneers, and will be exhibited at the times of sale.

TERMS: One fourth cash; balance at six, twelve, and eighteen months for negotiable notes, with interest added, and secured by deeds of trust.

GRUBBS & WILLIAMS,
Je 28 Auctioneers.

By W. Goddin,
Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer,
Bank and Eleventh streets.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF FRANKLIN STREET BETWEEN LOCUST ALLEY AND WALL STREET, AND ON THE NORTH SIDE OF AN ALLEY BETWEEN WALL STREET AND SHOCKOE CREEK, AND BETWEEN FRANKLIN AND MAIN STREETS, KNOWN AS THE SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORY LOT, AND THE MACHINERY AND FIXTURES ATTACHED THERETO.—By virtue of a deed of trust executed by James Murphy and wife to the undersigned, bearing date 21st of July, 1876, duly recorded in Richmond Chancery Court, and of a decree entered by the Chancery Court of the city of Richmond on the 24th of June, 1879, in the case of Lindsay *vs.* Murphy, &c., we shall sell at public auction, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 7th of July, 1879, at 5 o'clock P. M. (if fair; if not, on the first fair day thereafter), that excellent BRICK STORE AND DWELLING, formerly occupied by said Murphy, fronting 21 feet, more or less, on the south side of Franklin street, and running back about 90 feet.

After which will be sold the LARGE BRICK SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORY, fronting on the north side of said alley 48 feet, and running back on its west line 70 feet, on its east line 66 8-12 feet, together with all MACHINERY AND FIXTURES thereto attached, and the appurtenances thereto belonging.

TERMS: Enough in cash to defray expenses of sale and costs of suit, and taxes for arrear, and to pay off a note past due of $2,000, with all interest accrued thereon; and as to the residue (if any) on such terms as shall be announced at the time of sale. It is probable that on the day of sale more liberal terms will be announced.

W. GODDIN, } Trustees.
je 25-10t N. M. LEE, }

By James M. Taylor & Son,
Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers,
office corner Eleventh and Bank streets.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE OF THAT BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT ADJOINING THE RESIDENCE OF GENERAL B. T. JOHNSON, FRONTING ON THE NORTH SIDE OF FRANKLIN STREET BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND MADISON STREETS 32 7-12x155 FEET TO A TWENTY-FOOT ALLEY.—In execution of a decree of the Chancery Court of the city of Richmond, entered on the 2d day of June, 1878, in the suit of Allen's executrix *vs.* Wheat, &c., I will proceed to sell at public auction, upon the premises, on MONDAY the 7th day of July, 1879, at 6 o'clock P. M., that DESIRABLE BUILDING LOT as above located, and upon which there is a comfortable TWO-STORY BRICK COTTAGE containing four rooms, which can be used advantageously in connection with the dwelling which may hereafter be built upon said lot.

TERMS: One fourth cash; the balance at four, eight, twelve, and sixteen months, for negotiable notes, with interest added, and secured by a deed of trust. Taxes for this year to be paid by the purchaser.

MARY A. ALLEN,
Executrix of Joseph Allen, deceased.
JAMES M. TAYLOR & SON, Auctioneers. je 26

By J. Thompson Brown,
Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer,
1113 Main street.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT ON THE SOUTH CORNER OF HILL AND SIXTH STREETS, IN MANCHESTER, AT AUCTION.—By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Edmond Dixon and wife to the undersigned trustees, dated the 25th day of September, 1876, and recorded in the Hustings Court of Manchester, in D. B. 2 p. 434, we will proceed to sell at public auction, on MONDAY, July 7th, at 6 o'clock P. M. (if fair; if not, on the first fair day thereafter), that excellent BRICK STORE AND DWELLING, formerly occupied by said Murphy, fronting 21 feet, more or less, on the south side of Franklin street, and running back about 90 feet.

After which will be sold the LARGE BRICK SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORY, fronting on the north side of said alley 48 feet, and running back on its west line 70 feet, on its east line 66 8-12 feet, together with all MACHINERY AND FIXTURES thereto attached, and the appurtenances thereto belonging.

TERMS: Enough in cash to defray expenses of sale and costs of suit, and taxes for arrear, and to pay off a note past due of $2,000, with all interest accrued thereon; and as to the residue (if any) on such terms as shall be announced at the time of sale. It is probable that on the day of sale more liberal terms will be announced.

J. E. FARRAR, }
P. C. HOBSON, } Trustees.
P. A. MARTIN, }
J. THOMPSON BROWN, Auctioneer. je 28

By J. Thompson Brown,
Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer,
1113 Main street.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF TWO NEW FRAME HOUSES ON WEST CARY STREET.—By virtue of a deed of trust executed by L. C. Leath to me, as trustee, dated October 8, 1877, and recorded in the Chancery Court office, in Deed-Book 111 A, page 213, default having been made in payment of note therein secured, and being requested by the beneficiary therein so to do, and with the approbation of said L. C. Leath, I will sell that public auction, on SATURDAY, July 5th, at 6 o'clock P. M., the PROPERTY described in said deed as follows: "All that lot of ground, with all the improvements thereon, lying and being in the city of Richmond, within the recently-extended limits thereof, and bounded as follows—to wit: Beginning on the south side of Dover (or Cary) street at a point distant 142 feet 4 inches west of Randolph street, thence running westwardly along Dover (or Cary) street, and fronting thereon 34 feet, and running back between parallel lines 137 feet to an alley ten feet wide."

TERMS: By consent of all parties, one third cash; balance in six and twelve months, secured by trust-deed.

L. E. BROWN, Trustee.
J. THOMPSON BROWN, Auctioneer. je 30

By Robert B. Lyne,
Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer,
No. 1212 Main street.

VERY DESIRABLE AND PLEASANTLY-LOCATED TWO-STORY DETACHED FRAME DWELLING, No. 1712 VENABLE STREET, OCCUPIED BY SERGEANT B. F. HOWARD, CONTAINING SIX ROOMS, WIDE HALL, GAS, WATER, &c., ON PREMISES, FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.—By request of owner I shall offer for sale, upon the premises, by auction, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of July, 1879, at 6 o'clock P. M., the above valuable property. This is a real nice and well-constructed DWELLING, and has been built within the past few years. The LOT is 28x120 feet.

TERMS: Liberal, and will be made to suit purchasers.

ROBERT B. LYNE,
jy 1-Tu,Th,F,M&Tu Auctioneer.

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

LADIES', MISSES', CHILDREN'S, and INFANTS' TIES, SLIPPERS, LOW-BOTTOM SHOES, SANDALS, &c., in endless variety.

GENTLEMEN'S and BOYS' LOW-QUARTER TIES, STRAP-SHOES, and PRINCE ALBERTS.

OLD LADIES' and OLD GENTLEMEN'S LOW-HEEL and BROAD-BOTTOM SHOES always on hand.

TRUNKS, TRUNKS.—LADIES SARATOGA'S, LADIES' PACKING TRUNKS, GENTLEMEN'S SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS, GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELLING TRUNKS, GENTLEMEN'S VALISES, RAILROAD BAGS, SATCHELS, &c.

Big assortment, and all fresh and nice goods. If for leaving the city it will be well worth your time to examine my stock.

TRUNK STRAPS, SHAWL STRAPS, TOURIST STRAPS.

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