DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. LXIV. RICHMOND, VA., THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1883. NO. 34.

THE DISPATCH,
BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY.
CASH—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.
The DAILY DISPATCH is delivered to subscribers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week, payable to the carrier weekly. Mailed at $6 per annum; $3 for six months; $1.50 for three months; 50c. for one month.
The SEMI-WEEKLY DISPATCH at $2 per annum, or $1 for six months.
The WEEKLY DISPATCH at $1 per annum.

A GREAT PROBLEM.

Take all the

KIDNEY AND LIVER MEDICINES,

BLOOD-PURIFIERS,

RHEUMATIC REMEDIES,

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION CURES,

AGUE, FEVER, AND BILIOUS SPECIFICS,

BRAIN- AND NERVE-FORCE REVIVERS,

GREAT HEALTH-RESTORERS;

in short, TAKE ALL THE BEST qualities of all these, and the best qualities of all the best medicines of the world, and you will find that

HOP BITTERS

have the best curative qualities and powers of all concentrated in them, and that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or combined, fail. A thorough trial will give positive proof of this. jy 19-Th(w)Sa&Tu1m

A WORD TO THE WISE.

DON'T BE SKEPTICAL. REASON TEACHES AND EXPERIENCE CONFIRMS THAT CARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT IS AN INVALUABLE REMEDY FOR ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH, LIVER, AND BOWELS. A TEASPOONFUL IN A GLASS OF WATER EVERY MORNING, BEFORE EATING, IS NOT ONLY EXTREMELY BENEFICIAL, BUT A PROTECTION AGAINST DISEASE WHICH NO ONE CAN AFFORD TO DISREGARD. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

[jy 28 Sa.Tu&Th2w]

CHOLERA,
CHOLERA-MORBUS,
CHOLERA-INFANTUM,
ASIATIC CHOLERA,
ALL
CHOLERA DISEASES,
YIELD TO THE INFLUENCE
OF
PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN-KILLER,
THE GREAT REMEDY
for every kind of
BOWEL DISORDER.

Captain Ira B. Foss, of Goldsborough, Maine, says: "One of my sailors was attacked severely with cholera-morbus. We administered Pain-Killer and saved him."

J. W. Simonds, Brattleboro', Vt., says: "In cases of cholera-morbus and sudden attacks of summer complaints I have never found it to fail."

ALL THE
DRUGGISTS SELL IT.
[au 2-Th.Sa&Tu1Se 1]

6
REASONS
FOR USING
HORSFORD'S
BREAD
PREPARATION.

First.—IT IS HEALTHFUL AND NUTRITIOUS. It contains within itself the highly nutritious and strength-giving phosphates which are required by the system, the same that are found in meat, fish, corn, and wheat. Ordinary baking-powders, cream tartar, yeast, &c., do not contain any nutritive qualities, but are in many cases very injurious compounds.

Second.—IT WILL NOT DETERIORATE or lose strength by age. The peculiar manner of packing prevents any loss of strength after the package is open. All ordinary baking-powders lose strength after being opened.

Third.—IT IS PURE. The characteristic form of package obviates the necessity of reducing the strength, by the addition of starch or flour, in order to make it keep, as is customary in the manufacture of ordinary baking-powder.

Fourth.—IT IS RELIABLE and does not vary in quality. The high standing and character of the inventor (Professor E. N. Horsford, of Cambridge) and the reputation of the manufacturers (the Rumford Chemical Works, of Providence, R. I.) is a guarantee that the goods will always be of uniform quality and as represented.

Fifth.—IT IS ECONOMICAL, as it is 75 per cent. stronger than the common baking-powders and 30 per cent. stronger than the best baking-powder made.

Sixth.—IT REQUIRES LESS SHORTENING, and is better than all other baking-powders. The bread, biscuit, &c., made with it are moist and palatable when cold.

The "Horsford Almanac and Cook-Book" sent free upon application to the
RUMFORD CHEMICAL WORKS,
Providence, R. I.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. je 7-eod6m

Richmond Dispatch.

THURSDAY.....AUGUST 9, 1883.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE DISPATCH IS LARGER THAN THE COMBINED CIRCULATION OF ALL THE OTHER DAILY NEWSPAPERS OF THE CITY.

[Entered at the Post-office at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter.]

Late Weather Report.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 9—1 *A. M.*—For the Middle Atlantic States, fair followed by partly cloudy weather, local rains, variable winds, mostly northeasterly, lower barometer, stationary or rising temperature.

For the South Atlantic States, partly-cloudy weather and local rains, followed by clearing weather, winds mostly northeasterly, stationary or lower barometer, stationary temperature.

THERMOMETER YESTERDAY: 6 A. M., 65; 9 A. M., 78; noon, 83; 3 P. M., 83; 6 P. M., 76; midnight, 70.
Mean temperature, 75 5-6.

THE OLD MAN AT THE SEASHORE.

How He Got There and What He Saw on the Way—Trotting to Catch a Train—A Little Moralizing Before Plunging—Metamorphosed into a Young Dolphin.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

NORFOLK, August 7, 1883.

I left Richmond at 11½ o'clock to-day, and arrived at Norfolk at 4 o'clock *via* Petersburg. I had a tourist ticket, as they are the cheapest to buy. We had a car attached to the rear of our train from Petersburg filled with tourists from Blacks-and-Whites, Nottoway county. It was an independent coach, under charter to the tourists, and though they were genteel people—ladies and gentlemen—they were having a gay time at pranks and fun, throwing off their wit and humor on everything they passed. So soon as we got to Norfolk they were lost in the crowd of this great city, and we heard of them no more.

DETERMINED TO HAVE A LITTLE FUN.

As we could not proceed on our route till to-morrow, we concluded we would have to take quiet quarters at the hotel and wait till to-morrow's train; but we heard on the train that the railroad to "Virginia Beach" (that was at first called the "Hollies") was completed, and ready and cheap access to that place was at hand. Three of us—friends and business voyagers—were taking a trip together, and so we talked of going at once to the Beach. The idea of getting a full view of glorious old Neptune on the bald beach of Princess Anne and back to Norfolk for sixty cents was too much for us, and besides, as it was to lose us no time to go, go we did.

SAVING THEIR BACON.

At twenty minutes past 4 P. M. the steamer Mystic was to leave Roper's wharf, and we had less than fifteen minutes to make the boat in, for we were some five minutes behind time by the train. So, sending our baggage to the hotel, we put out for Roper's wharf on foot—one old man and two vigorous young forty-fives—and saved our bacon, after some pretty tall trotting, by about one minute. With a goodly company of ladies, gentlemen, and children on board, we ascended Eastern Branch for about four or five miles, and there took the narrow-gauge road to Virginia Beach. At this end of the road we had to wait some twenty minutes for the train to arrrive from the Beach. We were quite surprised to find it brought some 150 or 200 passengers, returning from this new watering-place, which had not as yet a single place for lodging, as we had learned. The fact is the world is fast coming to be a restless, roving mass of human beings, that will have little need or taste for their own homes, if they shall have any. What is to be its effect is not to be contemplated without apprehension.

QUESTIONS ASKED AND ANSWERED.

In some forty-five minutes we were face to face with the great ocean, whose majesty and inspiring wonder is ceaseless and grand. Who made the sea and who made eternity? God made the sea and God made eternity. The vast expanse of waters gives us wishfully the best idea of eternity. We may stand and gaze and gaze at its unending vista and love the strange sadness it inspires, but casting our eyes at its beach we grow cheerful and desire to play with its rollicking waves and surf. We were landed alongside of the pavilion, which was being constructed apparently with all possible speed, and found there a company of some 150 or 200. The pavilion, which is partly completed, is designed to be very large, and there were already in use about fifty bathing-houses.

THE OLD MAN ACCEPTS A CHALLENGE.

It was after 6 o'clock—yes, quite 7—when one of the younger of our party insisted on wrestling with the sea. It was very cool—aye, Richmond people would call it cold—but the old man accepted the challenge, and in a few minutes we were among the twenty-five or thirty bathers, happy as young dolphins. The water was rather cool, but warmer than the air, and gave us a shrug or two before we could relish the fun. In a short time, however, we grew manly, and threw ourselves against the rolling breakers as they came heaving on the shore. Turning our backs to the larger waves, as they came bolting upon us, we were knocked like bits of corkwood toward the beach and then drawn back again. It was late to bathe, and we soon reluctantly left the sport, refreshed and delighted. Having an hour left before train time (8:30) for Norfolk, we got some nice spots for supper, and at half-past 9 were at the hotel.

C.

Ancient City of Cliff-Dwellers.

[Correspondence New York Sun.]

Fifty miles west of Winslow, A. T., is a little station called Cosnino. It is suddenly lifted into importance from its proximity to a vast cañon, once the abode of cliff-dwellers. An hour's walk from the station, and we stand upon the brink of a chasm so deep that the eye can hardly see its bottom. Actual measurement makes it 2,000 feet deep. The width varies from 200 feet at the bottom to 1,500 at the top. The sides are solid rock, but in layers of perhaps thirty feet in depth, each layer having a projecting or shelving edge extending from six to twenty feet. It is under the shelving rock that the cliff-dwellers built their abodes.

On the opposite side from where we stood we counted 7 tiers of these dwellings. It is notable that none are lower than 200 feet from the bottom. The canon is irregular in its formation, but, from our standpoint, we could count more than 200 of these dwellings, and there can be no doubt that this was a city of many thousand inhabitants. To what age of the world this race belonged, or the character and nature of the people who built these cities, neither history nor tradition gives a trace. We made a perilous descent, visiting several tiers of these houses. The front- and side-walls are of solid masonry, and are in a state of good preservation. Doors, three feet high by eighteen inches wide, still remain, showing that these houses were for the accommodation of a very small race. The opening was small so that it could be quickly closed by its inmates against an invading enemy. The cañon was once, no doubt, filled to the depth of one hundred feet by running water, for no houses appear below that level. The approach and retreat of these dwellers were in boats or canoes.

THE RICHMOND BLUES.

A TIME-HONORED ORGANIZATION.

Reminiscences of the Past—How the Old-Time Holiday-Soldiers Disported Themselves—A Glance at the Days of Slavery and Some of its Sorrowing Effects—A Few Hurried Notes About Times and Men That You Will Want to Read About.

The Richmond Light Infantry Blues is the second or third oldest military organization in the United States. It is rapidly approaching its centennial anniversary, and around its name hangs clusters of rich historic recollections, cropping out from the shady events of the past like ripe bunches of grapes from the leafy coverts of the vine.

It is hard to tell exactly when the Blues were first organized. Prior to 1793 the company performed service for the State, but the register of the officers has been lost. Sufficient evidence, however, was gleaned from living members of the company about the year 1841 to authoritatively establish its organization certainly in the year 1793.

THE FIRST CAPTAIN.

The late Isaac L. Cary was an old-time "Blue." He knew some of the first members of the famous organization, and from his love of the company and knowledge of the many tragic scenes through which it passed he was prompted to undertake the self-imposed task of becoming its historiographer. He procured a massive blank-book, and commencing his labors, continued them from the early organization of the company down to the close of the war. This writing covers 608 of the immense pages, each one of which would make two printed pages of a duodecimo volume, and all the way through is free from blot or blemishes. The handwriting is plain and pretty—no flourishes, and easily read. Mr. Cary says that the first captain of the Blues was one John Wilson. Survivors of the original command told him that in 1787 John Wilson commanded the company, but they could not tell whether he raised the company at his own expense or whether it was raised by the exertions of another man and he elected afterwards. Time had dimmed the recollections of Mr. Cary's informants to such an extent that they could not say whether Captain Wilson had a commission or not, but they recollected that the uniform was red, trimmed with black. The company's name was originally "Richmond Light Infantry," but the uniform was changed from red to blue in 1793, and by common consent the name Blues was added to the other. Captain William Richardson was the first captain of whom any record is left, and he, no doubt, succeeded Wilson. He was re-elected when the blue uniform was adopted, and this, of course, makes him the first captain of "the Blues," if not of the "Richmond Light Infantry."

THE FIRST SECRETARY.

The company has always had a secretary, whose duty it is to keep the company records. The first secretary was Mr. George Watt, long since dead. He took a pride in keeping the history of the company, and did his work faithfully. He preserved the records carefully, and when old age drove him from his task, he turned it over, together with the papers, to Mr. Cary. The latter gentleman followed his predecessor and Mr. Andrew Pizzini caught the pen that fell from his dying hands, taking up the record of the company at its reorganization after the war. When Mr. Pizzini was made captain, in 1882, Mr. Frank Burke, a member of the Blues, assumed the duties of secretary, and will no doubt discharge them as faithfully as his predecessors.

Mr. Watt tells some curious facts.

PARADE PARTICULARS.

He says that the following regulations of the company were rigidly observed:

"Every member who shall fail to attend dressed in the following manner—viz., regimental coat and cap, cleanly brushed; white waistcoat; short knee-breeches and stockings; black gaiters or half-boots; black knee-bands and black stock; *with hair combed, powdered, and turned up behind; face shaved;* musket and bayonet bright and clean, together with cartouch-box and bayonet-case in proper order—shall forfeit and pay the sum of three pence three farthings for each deficient or improper condition, and any commissioned officer guilty of similar offence shall pay six times the sums imposed on a private."

This is a curious picture of the martial appearance and precision of our forefathers. The uniform of the Blues of to-day would scarcely be recognized as a lineal descendant of this, and yet it is. The changes have been gradual; so much so as to be almost imperceptible. They have glided from the old-fashioned long-tailed blue into the short coat of the present day without knowing the *quo modo* of the change.

The cap of the old uniform was a sugar-loafed fur hat, with a gray fox-tail from front to rear over the top, a leopard skin round the brim over the fox-tail tied with a blue ribbon behind, and having an oval tin plate in front, upon which was painted an eagle and stars and the name and date of the company. Over the whole trailed a long black plume of ostrich-feathers tipped with white.

DIVIDED BY POLITICS.

About the close of Adams's administration the company became so much confused about politics that it was agreed to form two companies out of the one. The R. L. I. Blues retained the officers then in command—Captain Richardson, Lieutenant Dunsmore, and Ensign Henry S. Shore. The other company called themselves Republican Blues, and elected John Dixon captain, Joshua West lieutenant, and Richard Thompson ensign. The Republican Blues lived for many years, but the name became distasteful, the ranks decimated, and finally it disbanded, leaving the parent company to continue its proud career.

AN OLD-TIME INSURRECTION AMONG SLAVES.

The first military service that the Blues ever saw was in 1800. It was aiding to quell "a rising" among the slaves. The very sound of the word insurrection used to strike terror to the hearts of slave-owners, and the rising of the negroes was always a fruitful source of horror in the nursery. In 1800, on the 30th day of August, the Governor of the State received information that an extensive insurrection would take place that very night. Two negroes told the story so straight that it could not be doubted. Richmond was all excitement, and preparations to meet the insurgents were made with as much promptness and force as time would allow. The Nineteenth and Thirty-third regiments of militia, composed of men living in the immediate vicinity of Richmond, were ordered out. The Blues were attached to the Nineteenth regiment, and in one hour after the order to parade was received were in line ready for service. Ammunition was distributed, the men loaded their guns, and were assigned to the task of patroling the city and guarding the public buildings, in which were stored the arms and ammunition of the State, and in which the State prisoners were kept. The plan of the negroes was well devised, and, if executed, would have caused blood to flow freely. They elected a general and other officers, and armed themselves with axes and scythe-blades. It was their intention to move upon Richmond with these weapons, capture the arsenal, and then distribute the guns and ammunition to all who united with them. The plan was much better than old John Brown's, and but for the treason of two of the negroes would have resulted in much more bloodshed and harm than old Ossawattomie's attack on Harper's Ferry. The town was to have been burned, and by the light of the blazing buildings every male citizen caught was to be murdered.

As night settled a terrible cloud arose. The lightning flapped its red wings against the black clouds. Peal after peal of thunder shook the earth, and the rain came down in torrents, swelling the streams adjacent to Richmond to such an extent that they could not be forded.

The Blues did their duty, but fortunately Providence interfered. The roar of the thunder, the down-pour of the rain, and the swollen condition of the streams struck dismay to the hearts of the dusky insurgents, and they failed to attack. The ringleaders in the conspiracy were captured, and "Gabriel's Insurrection" became a thing of the past.

The Blues, however, were kept in service from the 30th of August until the 18th of October following. James Monroe was Governor of Virginia at the time, and in his message to the Legislature he took occasion the following December to pay the Blues a nigh compliment.

WAR RECORD.

When the British ship-of-war Leonard (fifty guns) attacked the Chesapeake (United States frigate, thirty-six guns,) while in a state of profound peace, the Blues, at a meeting held at the Bell Tavern on the 29th of June, 1807, offered their services to the President of the United States, Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Jefferson made a most suitable response, thanking the Blues in the name of the country for what they had done.

On the 18th of October, 1859, Governor Henry A. Wise ordered the Blues to Harper's Ferry for the purpose of assisting in quelling the John Brown raid. The command reached Washington, when the order was countermanded, and the men returned to Richmond. Afterwards the Blues went to Harper's Ferry, and were present when John Brown was executed.

On the morning of the 23d of April, 1861, the effects of John Brown's raid having culminated in a war between the States, the Richmond Blues having severed their connection with the First Virginia regiment and resolved to follow their leader, "Captain Obediah Jennings Wise, wherever he might lead," and, in company with Company "F," Captain R. Milton Cary, set forth for Fredericksburg *via* the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad. Both companies were under the command of Captain Cary, and the part played by the Blues in the tragic events of the times, the death of Captain Wise, and other deeply-interesting facts are but a part of the history of the war.

The following is a list of the names of the officers of the company when they went out at the commencement of the war: Captain, O. Jennings Wise; First Lieutenant, James A. Scott; Second Lieutenant, Frederick Carter; Third Lieutenant, William L. Maule. The present Superintendent of the Almshouse, Charles P. Biggar, was the war orderly sergeant. Before the war closed he commanded the Blues, having been promoted for gallantry to a lieutenantcy, and to this day he has in his office an autograph letter from General Henry A. Wise speaking in the highest terms of Charley Bigger. Richmond people know how well deserved these compliments were, gallant Charley Bigger having lived through the stormy struggles of war to become a most magnificent officer of public charities.

There is so much to write about the Blues that further mention is postponed until a future day, when the theme will be resumed.

Improvement of James River.

The Committee on the Improvement of James River met on the tug William P. Craighill yesterday evening. Under the present city ordinances this committee is appointed in July of each year. Four members of the Common Council, three members of the Board of Aldermen, and seven members of the Chamber of Commerce constitute the committee. Under the new rules of the Council the committee will hereafter be appointed when other standing committees of the Council are appointed—the July following the election of the Council. The following members were present yesterday evening: Messrs. Robert W. Powers, C. H. Duffield, Maxwell T. Clarke, John A. Curtis, E. S. Rose, James E. Phillips, George W. Allen, Richard Dunlop, and John Purcell. General Joseph R. Anderson, Colonel William E. Tanner, F. T. Glasgow, Hugh Blair, and Mr. F. G. Ruffin were present by invitation. After the boat got well under way the committee was called to order.

Captain Maxwell T. Clarke was unanimously reelected chairman; Captain George W. Allen, sub-chairman; W. H. Pleasants, auditor; and Captain Thomas Cunningham, Sr., superintendent of the improvement.

Captain Cunningham submitted a report for the months of June and July showing the amount of work done on the river, and also a report showing the amount of work done by the city since the Government quit work.

Mr. Curtis offered a resolution tendering the sympathies of the committee to Captain Thomas Cunningham, Sr., the efficient superintendent of the improvement, in his late sad bereavement in the loss of his wife, which was unanimously adopted.

After the transaction of the usual routine business, Mr. Frank G. Ruffin, by invitation, addressed the committee, and read an able and well-written paper in relation to the great importance of deepening James river to twenty-five feet, and the advantages that will be offered to ship-builders and capitalists of Glasgow, Scotland, when this depth is obtained. At the conclusion of the reading of this paper, which is certainly a valuable document, and which was listened to with great interest, the secretary was instructed to have 1,000 copies printed for the committee, and when printed the committee is to meet and make such disposition of them as in their judgment will best subserve the interests of the city of Richmond.

After the transaction of a good deal of important business the committee returned to the city and adjourned.

Properly Punished.

In the Police Court yesterday morning Joseph R. Eads was charged with assaulting and beating his wife.

Mrs. Eads, after being sworn, stated that her husband has been treating her brutally since they were married, about fifteen months ago. Last Tuesday night he struck her in the face and nearly knocked her down.

Other witnesses testified that the couple lived very unhappily. They often quarrelled, cursed, and abused each other.

Eads said that his wife cursed and abused him last Tuesday night, which provoked him and he slapped her in the face with his open hand.

The Justice fined him $5 and placed him under bonds.

Personals and Briefs.

Mr. Henry C. Coke, who left here in 1881, is visiting the city. He speaks in glowing terms of his adopted home in Dallas, Texas, and his friends will be pleased to know that from going there a perfect stranger, he is already a prosperous lawyer.

The cranks are kicking about the selection of the old City-Hall lot as a site for the new City Hall. Some of them have rushed into print and made themselves ridiculous. Shut up, or pay your taxes, one or the other, or plead bankruptcy.

The continued case of Thomas F. Hannagan, charged with using the city gas improperly, was called up in the Police Court yesterday morning. A full investigation was made, resulting in the acquittal of Mr. Hannagan.

MUCH MORE SMOKE THAN POWDER

A Vessel's Cargo in Dispute, and Some Talk About War Muniments.

Captain S. H. Dodd, master of the schooner E. G. Irwin, which arrived here last Saturday from New York, was arrested yesterday upon a warrant charging him with an attempted violation of the Federal neutrality laws. At the same time the vessel was also seized and placed in charge of Captain George Gifford, who was sworn in as a special deputy marshal for that duty. The information which led to the arrest of Captain Dodd and the seizure of the vessel was given to the customs officers here by one of the vessel's crew. It was to the effect that when the vessel on her way hither was off Hog Island she lay to and signalled for two days for some other vessel, which did not appear; that Captain Dodd, the master, then sailed into Hampton Roads, where he received instructions to proceed to Richmond. Upon this information an officer boarded the vessel and made an examination, which resulted in the finding, stowed away in the hold, of some two or three hundred boxes marked "hardware," which contained a large number of Winchester and repeating rifles, pistols, accoutrements, and fixed ammunition; also, several cannon, with necessary carriages, &c. The officer took charge of the ship's papers, which were held at the custom-house until yesterday, when the matter was brought to the attention of United States Commissioner Pleasants, who issued a warrant for the arrest of the captain and ordered the seizure of the schooner.

The manifest as issued by the New York custom-house only named three articles—pig-iron, cement, and gunpowder—as constituting the cargo; but when the paper was received at the custom-house here an addition had been made embodying the "hardware" above mentioned.

Commissioner Pleasants continued the case until this morning at 10 o'clock, when an investigation will be held. Captain Dodd was bailed in $1,000 for his appearance at that time, with John A. Curtis, Esq., as his surety.

The action of the customs officers and the United States Commissioner was based upon the circumstances above related, which, to say the least, were suspicious, and indicated that the only thing which prevented the war material being transferred to another vessel for transportation to some other port outside of the United States was the failure of the expected vessel to be on hand at the appointed rendezvous.

The truth is, the vessel that was expected to come alongside and take the cargo in Hampton Roads did not arrive by reason of the fact that it had been seized in New York on suspicion of being about to take arms hence, in violation of the neutrality laws of nations.

No case of any importance can be made against the master or the vessel. No duty was necessary on the articles marked "hardware," and as soon as the shippers find that their goods are held here they will come forward and ask by what law their goods have been seized. The fact that no consignee was named does not amount to anything, as it not unfrequently happens that coastwise trading-vessels often deliver freight in just this way.

The case will be decided this morning.

Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association.

A very pleasant gathering of railroadmen and ladies took place at Trinity Methodist church Tuesday evening, the occasion being the opening reception given by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Branch, Young Men's Christian Association. About four hundred invited guests were present. Mr. R. D. Tyler, of the Chesapeake and Ohio, in the absence of General-Manager Smith and Mr. E. D. Hotchkiss, chairman of the committee, presided, and after the singing of a hymn and prayer made a few opening remarks. A trio, consisting of Messrs. Jones, Gott, and Truman, and led by the first-named gentleman, discoursed some very sweet music. Mr. Dickle, the general secretary, gave an address on the work and its nature. Mr. Clarke, secretary of the city Association, made appropriate remarks.

An abundance of ice-cream and cake was served by the ladies, and judging from the manner in which these good things disappeared, must have been much appreciated. A voluntary vote of thanks was passed by the employés to the company, through General-Manager Smith, for their kindness in opening reading-rooms, etc., and a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the ladies, the officers of the church, and the singers. All were delighted, and separated at an early hour, voting it a pleasant reception. The rooms will be ready in a few days.

Mr. Valentine's Bust of Hon. Robert Y. Hayne.

The following extract is taken from the proceedings of the City Council of Charleston, S. C., as published in the *News and Courier* of the 4th:

On receipt of the marble bust of the Hon. Robert Y. Hayne, executed by Mr. E. V. Valentine, sculptor, of Virginia, it was

Resolved by the City Council of Charleston, That the City Council, highly appreciating the chaste and elegant manner in which this bust has been finished, congratulate the distinguished sculptor on the eminently successful completion of his work.

Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor be requested to extend to Mr. Valentine an invitation to be present as a guest of the city on the unveiling of the bust at the approaching centennial.

In accordance with this action the resolutions have been handsomely engrossed on parchment paper under seal of the city of Charleston, and transmitted to Mr. Valentine, and Mayor Courtenay has written to the sculptor stating that if he accepts the invitation he will be waited on at the depôt upon his arrival by a committee of the Council. The unveiling takes place on the 13th of this month.

MOZART TO-NIGHT.—First, overture, "Pearls of Gold," (Quvier,) orchestra; second, baritone solo, "My Little Woman," (Osgood,) Mr. James R. Branch; third, violin solo, "Seventh Air," (De Beriot,) Mr. P. Martini; fourth, selections from "Bohemian Girl," (Balfe,) orchestra; fifth, "Old Granger John," (White,) Mr. James R. Branch; sixth, duet, two pianos, "Homage to Handel," (Moscheles,) Messrs. Reinhardt and Thilow; seventh, March, "Gasconer," (Suppé,) orchestra.

A Voice from the Poets.

In the long ago, Thompson, the poet of The Seasons, drew a picture of summer diseases:

"Then, wasteful, forth
Walks the dire power of pestilent disease.
A thousand hideous fiends her course attend,
Sick nature blasting, and to heartless woe
And feeble desolation casting down
The towering hopes and all the pride of man."

Mighty pretty as poetry, but the discovery of Perry Davis's Pain-Killer has robbed summer complaints of their horror. Thompson wouldn't paint such a picture now. He would be like all other sensible people, moving serenely about amid summer scenes, with the confidence that a bottle of the great remedy would circumvent any attack of the "thousand hideous fiends."

Little Doctor Thompson (colored), who styles himself "the great champion Chinamender," and who can mend anything from a toothpick to a fence-rail, says "it takes a smart man to go into Congress, and to come out agin, you know," and, furthermore, that "as for singing in a alley, Ah, ah, man, I ken jes bust a alley open, you know."

If in need of china-, crockery-, glassware, &c., &c., call at Jackson's, 303 Broad street. You will be pleased with his goods and satisfied with his prices. Goblets at 45c. per dozen and up; bronze and decorated lamps from 75c. up.

Notice.

RICHMOND, VA., August 4, 1883.
We have this day appointed Godwin & Tribbett sole agents for the sale of our celebrated cigar "Star of Cuba."
I. HERNANDEZ & Co.

Schœn's Original Lime-Ade.

drawn from three magnificent fountains, is the coolest drink this hot weather. Hundreds of ladies and gentlemen visit them daily.

"STAR OF CUBA" is the name of the best 5c. cigar in the city.

GODDIN & TTIBBETT are the agents for that fine cigar called the "STAR OF CUBA," made of Cuban tobacco.

ALL WHO WISH TO ENJOY A GOOD SMOKE ask for the "STAR OF CUBA."

"STAR OF CUBA" is the best, and all the go.

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BUFFALO LITHIA WATER.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER,
A POWERFUL SOLVENT OF STONE
IN THE BLADDER.

FOUR OUNCES OF STONE
PASSED OFF UNDER THE ACTION OF
THIS WATER,
WHERE THE SURGEON'S KNIFE HAD
BEEN INEFFECTUAL.

CASE OF MR. C., OF NORTH CAROLINA,
STATED BY
DR. G. HALSTEAD BOYLAND,
PROFESSOR OF SURGERY BALTIMORE
MEDICAL COLLEGE,
LATE SURGEON FRENCH ARMY
(DECORATED),
MEMBER OF THE MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL FACULTY
OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND, &c., &c.

"The case of Mr. C., of North Carolina, who arrived at the Springs June 21st, affords undoubted evidence that BUFFALO LITHIA WATER, Spring No. 2, is a SOLVENT for Urinary Deposit, commonly called

STONE IN THE BLADDER.

About a year previous he was operated upon for STONE, the operation affording partial and but temporary relief. He complained of pain in the Lumbar region, and pain and irritability of the neck of the bladder. He was emaciated, suffering greatly from insomnia, and his general condition very unfavorable. Upon arrival at the springs he was passing small quantities of a SANDY DEPOSIT of the

TRIPLE PHOSPHATE OF AMMONIA AND MAGNESIA

variety. Large flakes of bloody mucus were found in the Urine. For the relief of present suffering he was making frequent and free use of opiates. He was put upon the water of Spring No. 2—from six to eight glasses a day. In a FEW weeks the SOLVENT properties of the water were evident in the diminished consistency of the DEPOSIT, the increased quantity discharged, and by its change from CONCRETE LUMPS to FINE SAND, which he discharged to the amount of FOUR OUNCES. The quantity, however, diminished, until after a stay of six weeks at the Springs he has returned home with the Deposit dissolved and washed out of the system and the DIATHESIS 'FONS ET ORIGO MORBI' altered. There has been a disappearance of the attending distressing symptoms described, and great improvement in his general condition."

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