The Daily State Journal.

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Evening State Journal.

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BY

S. W. GILLIS,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
At 912½ Main Street, Richmond, Va

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AMUSEMENTS.

RICHMOND THEATRE.

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.

LA RUE'S CARNIVAL MINSTRELS
AND BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE.

TWENTY DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS,
Including the great RICARDO.

PRICES.—Parquette and Orchestra Chairs, 50c.; Dress Circle, 75c.; Gallery, 25c.

MATINEE, SATURDAY, 3 P. M.

Admission, 25c.; children, 15c. fe 2-1t

PHILIP PHILLIPS,

THE POPULAR AUTHOR AND SINGER,
Will give an evening of SACRED SONG at the
BROAD-STREET METHODIST CHURCH,
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB'Y 3D, 1871,
AT 7¾ O'CLOCK.

Smith's American Organ will be used. Net proceeds for Christian purposes.
Tickets, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents. To be had at the Bookstores, and Exchange and Ford's Hotels.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

SPECIAL.—Those purchasing tickets previous to the day of Singing, will be furnished with reserved seats without extra charge. ja 31—4t

ROLLER-SKATING AT ASSEMBLY HALL, on Eighth street, near corner of Franklin.

Regular assemblies TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY NIGHTS at 8 o'clock. and MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock.

ADMISSION, with use of Skates, 50 cents. Children, under 12 years of age, 25 cents. A package of 12 tickets, $3 00. Ladies will only be charged 25 cents at the Afternoon Assemblies. MUSIC at night

City and Town Rights for sale. Address, for particulars, DRANE & GLOVER,
ja 27—tf Richmond.

SUGAR REFINERY.

OLD DOMINION SUGAR REFINING COMPANY.

The undersigned hereby informs the stockholders of the OLD DOMINION SUGAR REFINING COMPANY that he has been instructed by the Board of Directors to call on them on the 11th instant for the first instalment of ten per cent., which will be due on that day. JOHN E. WOMBLE,
fe 1—1w Secretary and Treasurer.

WANTS.

WANTED—

A PARTNER, with a capital of $250 or $300, in a NEW and WELL-PAYING BUSINESS.

For further information apply to the OFFICE of this paper. ja 21—ts

WANTED TO RENT, for four months from February 1st, proximo, the whole or half of a FURNISHED HOUSE in the city.
LEWIS E. HIGBY,
Office, corner Tenth and Bank streets, up stairs. P. O. box 172. ja 17—tf

DYE HOUSE.

SOUTHERN STEAM DYE HOUSE.

A NEW FRENCH DYE HOUSE
as been opened in this city, where Ladies and Gentlemen can have their
GARMENTS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
DYED AND CLEANED,
and delivered in twenty-four hours notice

D. H. BLASCOW, French Dyer,
ja 21—1y 311 Broad Street, near Third.

MUSIC, &c.

MUSIC! MUSIC! MUSIC!

JOHN MARSH,

No. 918 MAIN STREET,

No longer of the firm of Marsh & Pollock, is now prepared to serve his friends and the public generally in
SHEET MUSIC AND MUSICAL MERCHANDISE
of every description
I respectfully solicit a call at my new establishment. JOHN MARSH,
no 12-1y 918 Main St., bet. Ninth and Tenth.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., January 25, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on SATURDAY, February 25, 1871, for BUILDING A BRICK or STONE WALL around the Cold Harbor, Va., National Cemetery.
Forms for proposals and specifications furnished upon application to this office.
HENRY C. HODGES,
ja 27-tF3 Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

WOOD & COAL.

BEST RED ASH ANTHRACITE, EGG and STOVE COAL, at $7.50 per ton. Best seasoned OAK and PINE WOOD at lowest price, Sawed and Long.
J. R. F. BURROUGHS,
ja 12—1m corner Main and Seventh streets.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

3052.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the District of Virginia.
In the matter of R. K. Chandler, Bankrupt—in Bankruptcy.
District of Virginia, ss:
Notice is hereby given that a last general meeting of the creditors of the said R. K. Chandler bankrupt, for the purpose of declaring a dividend, will be held at Richmond, at the office of W. W. Forbes, Register in Bankruptcy, in said district, on Thursday, the 23d day of February, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., in accordance with the provisions of the 27th and 28th sections of the Bankruptcy Act of March 2nd, 1867.
Dated at Rutherglen, the 2d day of February, 1871.
fe 2-2t R. A. RICKS, Assignee.

3051

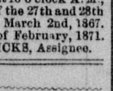
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the District of Virginia.
In the matter of John B Chandler, bankrupt—in bankruptcy.
District of Virginia, ss.
Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the creditors of the said J B Chandler, bankrupt, will be held at Richmond at the office of W. W. Forbes, Esq, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, in said district, on Thursday, the 23d day of February, 1871, at 10 o'clk A M., for the purposes named in the 27th section of the bankruptcy act of March 2d, 1867.
Dated at Rutherglen, the 24 day of February, 1871.
fe 2—2t R. A. RICKS, Assignee.

3053.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the District of Virginia.
In the matter of Thomas T. Chandler bankrupt—in bankruptcy.
District of Virginia, ss:
Notice is hereby given that a last general meeting of the creditors of the said Thomas T. Chandler bankrupt for the purpose of declaring a dividend, will be held at Richmond at the office of W. W. Forbes, Register in Bankruptcy, in said district on Thursday, the 23d day of February, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., in accordance with the provisions of the 27th and 28th sections of the bankruptcy act of March 2nd, 1867.
Dated at Rutherglen, the 2d day of February, 1871.
fe 2-2t R. A. RICKS, Assignee.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW YORK,



The OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S elegant side-wheel steamship ISAAC BELL, Capt BLAKEMAN, will leave her wharf, at Rocketts on FRIDAY, February 3d, at 12 o'clock M.
Freight received until 11 o'clock A. M.

Fare	$12 00
Steerage	6 00
Round Trip Tickets	20 00

For freight or passage, apply to
JOHN W. WYATT, Agent,
ja 31—8t No. 3 Governor street.

I WAS CURED OF DEAFNESS AND CATARRH by a simple remedy and will send the receipt free.
de13-4w MRS. M. C. LEGGETT, Jersey City, N. J

The Daily State Journal.

Evening State Journal.

The "Whig" Changes Its Base.

"The incantation backward she repeats,
Inverts her rod, and what she did defeats."

Say, what charm, what conjuration, and mighty magic has been at work with the *Whig*, to call back to life its late editor, to oppose what he so recently advocated. Truly, the times change and we change with them; and change makes change. Only last spring, the *Whig* was the most redoubtable champion of the all-rail line to Washington, and of progress in every form of railroad improvement that could, in the remotest degree, aid in State development; but now we find the same gentleman, who then so loudly proclaimed such broad, liberal, and progressive ideas, coming forth from his retirement to bring discredit upon his own teachings, by denouncing as impolitic and ruinous to the best interests of the State what he then announced to be the true means for her salvation! He was then in favor of granting all the privileges asked by the Alexandria and Fredericksburg road, and would willingly have permitted the extension of their line to Richmond. Anything to be relieved of the Fredericksburg monopoly, which was fettering and crippling our trade by its obstructive and destructive policy.

It is a most strange conversion, for which we confess we cannot discover a sufficient cause in the explanation of the editor. There is not a single reason now existing for opposing the construction of this road by the company seeking the charter, that did not exist then, and it is a rather humiliating confession of stupidity on the part of the *Whig* to admit that it has only just discovered that the "Pennsylvania Central railroad has not acted frankly and honestly with us," that,

"It has pretended one thing, while seeking another; while professing to desire only to reach Richmond, its agents or members have been actively engaged in buying up our own roads and our Southern connections so as to have absolute control of the roads which pass through the State. It acted thus clandestinely, and dishonestly, because it knew that freight and passengers going through our State without stopping or breaking bulk would dry up and extinguish all our seaboard towns, and it naturally supposed that even a Southern Legislature, if cognizant of the facts, would not be stupid enough to grant it such destructive privileges.

"Great hevings," as Augustus would say; are we to go back again to the old fogy ideas of the days of stage coaches, road wagons and keel-boats? or have steam and electricity been of any benefit to the world? Are we to keep our productive capacity down to our carrying capacity? Must we raise no more produce and do no more trade than Mr. McCready's line of steamers, and Moncure Robinson's line of steamers and the Seaboard and Roanoke railroad can carry for us to Baltimore and New York? and shall we have no cheaper or quicker means of travel between the North and the South than this grand combination, with Peter V. Daniel added, shall, in their pride of power, deign to favor us with? Out upon such Bourbonism! What matters it to the people who it is that may own or buy these roads? They certainly will not tear up the rails and carry them away. They will have to use them right here, and spend the earnings of their roads here, too; and even were that the only benefit we received from them, it would be so much gained. But that is not all. Our business will be increased at once. Richmond will be the principal city on a great highway of travel and trade between the North and the South. Hundreds will pass this way then, where we have one now; and if some of them do not stop here, it will be the fault of our people in not making their city sufficiently attractive to strangers. It will not dry up and extinguish all our seaboard towns, unless we admit that this section is finished, and is incapable of further development. Those who are young enough to hope something from the future, expect to see trade enough in a few years to build up all our towns, and keep all the railroads and steamships we can construct in constaht employment.

WHO IS COMMODORE McCREADY?

Would you believe it, that there are people in Richmond who have paid hundreds of dollars to the man, and yet never heard of Commodore McCready? One gentleman, who we know has done a large business with him, startled us yesterday by asking the question which heads this paragraph. Well, Commodore McCready is the Vanderbilt of the "Old Dominion Steamship Company," which has for so many years drained Virginia of her surplus cash, for the benefit of New York, by extorting the highest charges for all freight passing to and from the Old Dominion, and managing to retain a monopoly of the carrying trade by running off or buying up all opposition.

And now that there is an opportunity offered for the people of this section of the State to break the chains which have bound them to this tyrant, by opening up a competitive line, which will insure better treatment in both trade and travel to New York, Commodore McCready appears upon the scene to prevent that desirable consummation. He sees in our all-rail line a death-blow to his steamship monopoly; and we are, therefore, not surprised that he should be so active in his efforts to defeat the charter of the Alexandria and Richmond company. Such is Commodore McCready, who desires to hold on to the golden fleece of Southern trade, no matter how much the people of this section may be fleeced by his high charges.

Mr. Porter and the Test-Oath.

We unintentionally did injustice to the Hon. Charles H. Porter in stating that he favored the bill reported by the reconstruction committee repealing the test-oath. He did not favor it, but used every effort to defeat that great measure of amnesty and conciliation. We were led into this error by the telegram to the Associated Press, which represented the sub-committee as unanimous, and knowing, too, that Mr. Porter had voted for the amnesty resolution adopted by the last Republican Convention as a plank in the platform of the party in this State, and had declared himself in favor of general amnesty frequently during the canvass, we supposed that he had maintained his consistency and held to the same liberal policy still.

As we may have injured him with his few friends and admirers here who favor the same vindictive and irreconcilable course towards the people of the South, that he has attempted to carry out, we deem it our duty to make this statement, and place him in his true light. As regards the proposition of Mr. Porter, that parties to suits shall be permitted to change the trial of their causes, civil as well as criminal, from the State courts to the United States courts, whenever in their opinion justice is likely to be denied them through political prejudice, this paper was the first to suggest the passage of such a law.

Mr. Platt advocated and voted for the repeal of the oath, which relieves more than ninety-five out of every hundred people in the South of their political disabilities; and the STATE JOURNAL was the first paper to suggest this great amnesty measure.

The Surrender Closes a Noble Defence.

However the struggle of Paris may be regarded (says the New York *Herald*) by those who believed that its fall was inevitable, there is no doubt that the defence of the Capital will fill a noble page in French history. Fighting against odds, battling against famine, contending against the evil influences of base, bloody and brutal disturbers within, while from without the rain of shot and shell brought terror and consternation to the people, the struggle was maintained. To the provinces anxious thoughts were directed, with anxious hopes that France would come to the rescue of Paris. Patiently that day was awaited. Amid cold and hunger and sickness and disease the Parisians still hoped on. Day by day deaths increased in the Capital. Famine was accomplishing its dreadful mission of destruction. Homes destroyed, hearths desolated, familiar faces disappearing, misery everywhere met the eye in the streets of the Capital of France. Then, and not until then, did the government become convinced of the necessity of yielding, and, acting under this conviction, laid down its arms at the feet of the conqueror.

Legislative Summary.

In the *Senate*, to-day, the following, among other bills, were reported: To appropriate the income arising from the proceeds of the land scrip, accruing to Virginia under the act of Congress of 2d July, 1862, and the acts amendatory thereof, for purposes of education to the University of Virginia, the Virginia Military Institute and the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Mr. Pendleton introduced a bill for the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, allowing said company to build and work a branch of its road from any point on the main line east of Covington, to the James river at or near Richmond, by such route as it may select; that the company may build and work a branch of its road from any point on the main line, not west of Staunton, by such route as it may select, to some point on the Potomac river above the city of Washington; that said company may, as it shall find expedient, build and work one or more branches from points at or near the city of Richmond to points upon the James or York river, or upon the waters of the Chesapeake bay, to be selected by the company.

If it shall be found that roads are already in operation or under construction, or that companies have been chartered or organized for the construction of such roads upon the lines indicated herein, it shall be lawful for the Chesapeake and Ohio R. R. company to acquire ownership of such roads, or any of them, by purchase, consolidation or otherwise, or to make such arrangements as may be found desirable in order to secure the use of such roads, or the benefits of such charters, in furtherance of the objects therein intended to be provided for.

Mr. Pendleton stated that though he introduced the bill he did not approve of all of its provisions. It was twice read and referred to the committee on roads, &c.

Bill to repeal section 3d of an act to provide artificial legs for citizens of the Commonweath, who lost their legs during the late war, was twice read and referred to the Committee on Finance.

In the *House*, an effort to change the hour of meeting to eleven o'clock was voted down. Several bills were reported, and some recommitted. A bill providing for the maintenance of illegitimate children was referred to the committee on courts. Among the bills presented and referred were the following:

For the extension and completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad; a bill to amend the act to provide for the completion of a line or lines of railroad from the waters of the Chesapeake to the Ohio river; and a bill appropriating money to Washington Cemetery, Maryland, for the interment of Confederate soldiers who fell in that State.

House bill to amend the act of incorporation of the Albemarle Insurance company, was passed.

The bill for the re-establishment of the Public Guard was under discussion as our report closes.

Utah claims to have grass that has already grown two inches high.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES,

By American Press Association,
EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE STATE JOURNAL.

Wasington Items.

Reported Exclusively for the State Journal.

Washington, Feb 2.—The committee to investigate the management of the Soldiers and Sailors' fund meets again to-morrow, and the alleged swindle in the purchase of the Hampton property in Virginia will be ventilated.

Rumors of Cabinet changes are again afloat. An entire change in the Cabinet, it is now asserted on what is considered good authority, will take place before the first of March. Senator Morton is named for the State and General Pleasanton for the Treasury department.

New York Markets To-day.

Wall Street, Feb. 2.—Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Exchange firm at 9½@10⅛, and now quoted at 11¾@11⅞. Governments opened weak and show a decline of ¼. Stock weak and depressed.

The Iron-Clad Oath.

In the House of Representatives Tuesday, as stated in the telegraphic summary yesterday, Mr. Porter, from this district, made a speech in opposition to the Senate bill prescribing the oath of office (which practically repeals the "iron-clad oath"). In the course of his remarks, he said:

I am in favor, Mr. Speaker, of opening the doors to the enemies of the country when I can see the doors open to loyal men. I voted against this bill in the committee-room this morning; and I am here now to protest against its passage in the House.

Mr. Beck—Has the gentleman a right to state how he voted in committee? If he has, I want to say that he is the only man who did so vote, thank God!

Mr. Platt—I ask my colleague (Mr. Porter) whether he will allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. Porter—Not till I get through with this point.

Mr. Speaker, if I have violated any parliamentary rule, I beg pardon.

The Speaker—The Chair does not hold that the gentleman has done so. He has the right to state how he voted, but not how any one else voted.

Mr. Porter—So, from the attempted correction of the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Beck), I turn and meet the approval of the Chair.

Mr. Beck—Did any one beside yourself in the committe vote against this proposition?

Mr. Porter—If I were to answer that question I should be subjecting myself justly to the censure which the gentleman attempted to put upon me unjustly a moment ago.

In closing his speech, Mr. Porter signified his readiness to answer the question tion of Mr. Platt. Mr. Platt rose, but Mr. Cox of New York obtained the floor and submitted a few remarks in favor of the bill. He said:

Mr. Speaker, I wish to say one word in the kindest spirit toward gentlemen on the other side of the House. I think that they have shown a commendable spirit of kindness in their willingness to remove by this bill some of these disqualifications. At the beginning of this session I submitted a proposition to abolish the committee on reconstruction. I thought that committee was not producing tranquility or harmony North or South. There are some matters of legislation in which we ought to join here without regard to partisan feeling, and certainly without regard to sectional feeling. I now feel inclined to congratulate the reconstruction committee, and gentlemen generally on the other side of the House, upon at least these steps toward a generous policy in the treatment of the South.

I would be willing to go further than this bill proposes and vote, according to the suggestion made on the other side, to declare that hereafter the only oath required shall be a simple oath to support the Constitution—such an oath as we had in the old times. I accept this measure as a step in that direction, because oaths have become odious in this country by reason of their frequency and their "iron-clad" character. They have become as cheap as "custom-house oaths" or "dicers' oaths." Nobody seems to care much for them. Let us crush out this multiplication of oaths, especially as bills like this are calculated to bring into official positions a better class of men who will act more in harmony with the spirit of our government.

The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) shows himself on the march toward a general spirit of kindness and amnesty when he becomes the organ of the committee to present this bill here. But I do not believe, from what I have heard from him, that he has that ungentle spirit this afternoon exhibited by this member from Richmond, Virginia.

Why, Mr. Speaker, is it not time we should stop talking about outrages, when they are the very consequence of our lack of tranquillity in the North and South and among the people of the country? Good government brings tranquilization of the people. It is a sign of bad government if there be unkindness and want of comity between the States and the people, and every move we make in the direction of removing these oaths and disqualifications cultivates a better spirit. It is like intertrading; it is like intermixing; it is like love; it is like God's own law; and I congratulate the other side of the House that they are marching up to that duty, and I hope before Congress closes the gentleman from Massachusetts will give us an opportunity to vote for that true and liberal system of amnesty which I have had the honor to advocate heretofore on this floor.

A Burlington (Vt.) wood-chopper lost his life last week by running against a tree with a pipe in his mouth. The stem was driven into his throat, making a laceration which resulted fatally.

Col. John W. Forney on Monday evening gave an entertainment to his friends in Washington preliminary to his changing his residence from that city to Philadelphia.

Sam Houston, eldest son of the old hero of San Jacinto, is the editor of the Georgetown (Texas) *Watchman*.

Tom Thumb is in India.

LOCAL NEWS.

About Salaries.

A GENERAL INCREASE—WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—HOW THE MONEY GOES.

For a week past the State employees in the Capitol basement and building generally, have professed themselves in a peck of trouble, if not more, at the Legislature's overhauling and adjusting the salary list. Everybody interested, of course, professed to be religiously imbued with the idea that the Legislature had armed itself with a pair of shears of four-horse power, and was going for each individual stipend with a velocity that would leave no margin for dog-carts or other extras. What sly coons they were! Not one of them believed what he said; on the contrary, was manipulating the conscript fathers daily for an addition to his already ample pay.

As was to be expected, the mountain that was in labor has brought forth a much larger mouse than ever had the run of the bran-room before. Not a salary has been cut down, while nineteen-twentieths have been very much augmented. We hope to hear no more about "diminished resources of the State," "impoverished condition of the people," &c.—Even before the raise, all these officials got for working, on an average, half a day, at least 30 per cent. more than the best talent in private employ received for a whole day's hard work. We come to the conclusion that it is a good thing to be an office-holder, if you are in favor in court circles.

By the bill which passed the House yesterday, the salaries are fixed as follows:

The Governor, $5,000; Secretary of the Commonwealth, $2,000; the Assistant Clerk, $1,500; the Copying Clerk, $1,200; the Superintendent of Weights and Measures, $300, and certain allowances heretofore authorized are repealed.

The Auditor of Public Accounts, $3,000, with no fees; the Clerk of Accounts, $2,000; the two First Clerks, $1,600 each; the two Second Clerks, $1,300 each; the three Third Clerks, $1,200 each; the two Fourth Clerks, $1,000 each.

The Second Auditor, $2,000; the First Clerk, $1,600; the Second Clerk, $1,300; the Third Clerk, $1,200 each.

The Treasurer, $2,000; the First Clerk, $1,600; the Second Clerk, $1,300; the Third Clerk, $1,200.

The superintendent of weights and measures is put down for a salary of $300 per annum. The recipient of this salary is, we believe, Mr. Wm. P. M. Kellam, who enjoys also a much larger one as "Recorder of the General Land Office." For the last ten or fifteen years past, the "weights and measures" of which the above gentleman was "superintendent" have been housed in the second story of the bell-house. The weather has done much for them, the rust a good deal, and the junk-dealers much more. When Governor Walker thought to use the bell-house as an office, the whole lot (that remained) were put out in the Capitol Square. The Legislature had better pass a law to sell them for old iron. It is very much doubted whether the worthy gentleman who receives $300 per annum for superintending these weight and measures has ever seen them in his life.

Cary Street.—The many substantial warehouses erected on this street since the time of the great fire in 1865, which nearly destroyed all the houses on the business portion of it, is an assurance that it will maintain in the future as in the past its supremacy as our principal place for wholesale trade. Many of the blocks already on this street would do no discredit to New York or any other large city. The signs on them show many a name familiar in trade in a former era, and many new ones also. A good many of the "waste places" are being cleaned up for building purposes; especially is this the case on and about the corner of Cary and Twelfth streets, where the opening spring will witness the commencement of a number of new buildings for business purposes.

In addition to "Commercial Block," as well as several others which do equal credit to the taste and means of those to whom they owe their erection, there are several capacious business houses already erected and occupied on the North side of Cary, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. One of these is used by Messrs. Tyler & Son, which firm, it will be remembered, was raided on during the late war by a mob of infuriated men and women, and denuded of a large quantity of bacon, flour, lard and apple brandy. The latest finished house in its immediate vicinity is that occupied by Mr. Peter Tinsley. This house was built and is owned by the occupant. It is three stories high, size 23 by 81, and was finished, from the beginning of the foundation, in sixty-three days. The brick work was done by J. S. Ragland; the carpenter's work by Jarvis & Glinn, and the iron work by Jas. D. Browne. This house is occupied as a hide and leather store, where all sorts, kinds and descriptions of leather can be obtained, domestic or imported. The currying business is also carried on extensively here, under the superintendence of Mr. Nicholas Devereux, who has been well and favorably known in this department of human industry for thirty-odd years in Richmond. In fact, Mr. Devereux, prior to the war, occupied this very lot for fourteen years, carrying on the business which now engages his attention as an adjunct of Mr. Tinsley. We mention the nature of the business carried on by Mr. Tinsley because his is the second leather house in the city, and the only one now engaged in converting hides into leather on their own premises.

Police Court.—The following cases were disposed of by Police Justice White this morning:

George West, colored, arrested for having in his possesion five chickens supposed to have been stolen, was acquitted.

Robert Kirby, white, drunk, was let off.

Jane Davis, colored, charged with stealing a goat from Catharine Hirsch, was let off.

Thomas Page, colored, charged with stealing eggs from Peyton Archer, was let off on account of his youth.

Charles Melton for disorderly conduct on the street, was fined $2.

Lucius Johnson, Francis Morris, John Branch, Thomas Branch, Warner Allen, Lewis Burgess, Wm. Jones, Jas. Branch, Rodney Martin, Antoine Bellow, Lily Williams, Lucy Hamelton, Ella Jones, Mary Ford, Ella Carter, Mary Carter, Edward Smith, and Charles Burgess, vagrants, were all acquitted, save Lucius Johnson, who kept a disorderly house on the north-side of the Basin. Johnson was sent on.

Unwarranted and Diabolical Outrage!—Last evening, just after the guests at the Arlington House had retired from the tea-table, an alarm was given, and on repairing to the yard in rear of the house, it was discovered that some villain had made a felonious assault upon Col. Norvel Cobb, the proprietor, cutting, severing and carrying of a portion of his water-pipe and completely inundating the premises. The Col. called for assistance, and sent for a gentleman from Cork, who, arriving on the scene of assault, proceeded to dam in the usual style. This done, and a temporary adjustment being effected, the guests crowded around the Col. with marked expressions of sympathy and congratulations that they were at least temporarily relieved from the impending flood.

Sacred Concert.—Everybody has heard of Philip Phillips' the world renowned singer of sacred song. He has no equal as a vocalist in sacred music. The press of Grert Britain, as well as our own country bestow unqualified praise and commendation on his performances. The effect produced by his matchless singing is said to be marvellous, sometimes melting thousand of hearers into tears by a single strain of distinctly articulated song, in touching verse. He is a wonderful singer; and, if one half of what is said of his powers be true, every one who buy's a ticket will be amply compensated in the enjoyment of the "evening of sacred song" with Philip Phillips, to-morrow night at Broad street Methodist church. The concert will commence at a quarter to eight o'clock. Tickets to be sold at book stores and at the door. The proceeds of the concert will be applied to benevolent purposes.

A Life in Prison.—Two white men were received at the State Prison to-day from Westmoreland county, whose joint sentences aggregated sixty years. Their names were Henry Woodhouse, alias Woods, 24 years, for house-breaking, assault and robbery, and James White, 36 years, for robbery and assault with intent to kill. Before they get through these parties will find out no doubt that "Jordan is a hard road to travel," especially the Jordan they have been trying to meander on. After they committed the offence, for which they have been convicted, and before trial, they broke jail. Afterward, they stole a boat and embarked for "new fields and pastures green," but on the way got frozen up, and thus were taken by a *posse comitatus* of fellow-citizens who were pursuing them. The jury who tried Messrs. Woodhouse and White seem to have had an appreciation of their services, and were resolved to care for them as long as they could.

Presentation of Bibles.—A very interesting event occurred at Ebenezer church last evening. It was the occasion of a presentation of bibles to the Grand Patriarch of the order of Grandmasters, and to Fidelity Lodge, No. 1,379, of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows. Notwithstanding the inclement weather, the edifice was crowded. The bibles were presented on behalf of the ladies, to the order, by Rev. Richard Wells, who made some very appropriate remarks. He was followed by Grand Master Forrester. Grand Secretary Crump made an eloquent speech, in which he defended the order of Odd Fellows in a masterly effort. After other speeches by several gentlemen, the assemblage dispersed. The best of order prevailed during the performance. The Ebenezer choir chanted several beautiful anthems.

La Rue's Carnival Minstrels.—These sons of Momus have had a bad week at the theatre, so far as the weather has been concerned, for during their present stay, surely nothing could have been more execrable by any possibility than it, yet their efforts to please have not gone entirely unrewarded, for the houses each evening have been just such as to show that under any other auspices a crowd would have been present. This company exhibit to our citizens the perfection of Ethiopian minstrelsy in all its branches, and deserve the meed of praise. To-night they will exhibit in new pieces, songs, dances, witticisms, &c., and doubtless if the weather will allow, will be seen by a crowd which is only deterred from inability to get along in the streets. Mr. La Rue is an accommodating manager, and his company is deserving of all praise.

The stockholders of the Old Dominion Sugar Refining company are called on to pay their first instalment of ten per cent. on the 11th inst. The notification of Mr. John E. Womble, Secretary and Treasurer, will be found in another column. The refinery will be put in operation in Sol. A. Myers' two double brick warehouses, fronting on Seventeenth and Dock streets, a location admirably adapted for the work proposed.

The company is officered as follows: C. T. Wortham, president; Sol. A. Myers, W. H. Montague, C. T. Williams and A. Ordway, directors; J. E. Womble, Secretary, &c.

The Executive Journal, kept by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, for the year 1860 and 1861, was spirited away to Washington shortly after the evacuation and now it can neither be found there or here, or at least all searches so far made during the last few years has failed to bring it to light. A great many valuable books disappeared from the Library about the same time.

The Academy of Music, under the new management of Mr. Budd, has become a very pleasant and popular resort. The entertainments are of a better class than formerly, and the artists really quite deserving. The trapeze performances are the best we have seen, while the ladies dance and sing passing well, and are all quite charming.

Supreme Court of Appeals.—To-day all the Judges, save Joynes, were present.

Kidding vs. Howard—appeal from a decree of the District Court of Appeals of Lynchburg allowed.

Lynchburg usury cases still on argument.

Messrs. Peyton & Ellerson.—These well known gentlemen represent some of the most reliable insurance companies known. Their urbanity, promptness and energy in the discharge of business has already gained for them the confidence of our whole people. See advertisement in another column.

Work on the iron propeller is progressing at Rocketts at as satisfactory a rate as could be expected, considering the weather. It is hoped that the one at present on the stocks will be gotten off sometime early in the spring.

Mechanics' Union.—A meeting of this body will be held to-night at 7½ o'clock, at Schott's Monticello hall, which should be attended by every member, as business of importance will be up for consideration.

A good many of the merchants of this place are complaining of the dullness of the times and the absence of pecuniary resources generally. Some people would complain no matter where they were.

The very fine number of Frank Leslie's "Chimney Corner" for this week, has been received by Johnston & Selden, No. 918 Main street.

The river has risen very considerably during the last week owing to the snow and rain—the latter of which, all along the line, has been almost incessant.

Personal.—Gov. Walker is on a visit to Norfolk at this time.

FOOD FOR FRANCE.—Mr. Pomeroy introduced the following concurrent resolution Wednesday in the Senate, and asked for its present consideration:

Whereas recent dispatches foreshadow peace and the termination of the great war in Europe; and whereas the tread of hostile armies has desolated a great portion of the Republic of France, which unhappily has been made the battle-field for two great nations; and whereas the cry of hunger, destitution and sorrow is now more distinctly heard as the battle-cries die away; therefore,

Resolved, That in obedience to the Christian charity which seeketh the good of all nations and ministers to all human distresses; and while gratefully remembering the practical sympathy of Frenchmen to us in the day of our early weakness and extremity, we heartily commend the suffering poor of France to the American people and recommend that the generous sympathy of organized charity be speedily inaugurated for their relief.

Mr. Pomeroy asked present consideration of the resolution.

Mr. Saulsbury objected, but subsequently withdrew objection, remarking that he had misunderstood the purport of the resolution, and that his sympathies had been with the French people from the begianing.

Mr. Trumbull renewed the objection, and the resolution went over.

Mr. Pomeroy also offered the following resolution, which also went over:

Resolved, That Congress respectfully recommend to the President of the United States that he cause to be stationed at the port of New York, if the same can be done without injury to the public service, one of our first-class naval vessels, to be there held in readiness to receive on board supplies as may be furnished by the people of the United States for the destitute and suffering people of France.

It is estimated that nine inches of dry snow on the ground is equal to one inch of water.

It is stated that more than two hundred students of the German Universities have been killed during the war.

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements will be inserted in the EVENING JOURNAL at the following rates:

One square, one insertion	$ 75
One square, two insertion	1 25
One square, three insertions	1 75
One square, six insertions	3 00
One square, twelve insertions	5 50
One square, one month	10 00
One square, two months	18 00
One square, three months	25

For quarterly and yearly Advertisers special arrangements will be made.

[COMMUNICATED.

The Mechanics' Union of Richmond.

WHO COMPOSE IT, AND WHAT ITS OBJECT.

To the Editor of the State Journal:

The above questions having been frequently asked me, I thought I would answer them in the papers. I send the communication to your journal, first, because so many of the gentlemen engaged in your office are members of the Union.

Well, as to who compose it? I will say the Mechanics' Union embrace a large portion of the mechanics of this city and Manchester, who possess good moral characters, and in a short time, it is confidently expected that all the best mechanics of the two places will be found enrolled as members.

Now, what is the object of the Union? It is a combination of mechanics bound together by common interest, for the purpose of making one grand effort to shake off the iron heel of unjust oppression that has so long held us down to the very earth. We have been charged with being in the interest of some political party. That is not so. We know no politics or politicians other than those that will encourage and foster home industry. All we ask of Richmond and her people is to have their work done here, and make their purchases here, so that we who have to work may be able to get something to do, and thereby make a support for ourselves and families; for we lay it down as a principle by which we intend to guide our future action, that all money spent outside of Richmond is forever gone, never to be returned; but all money spent here, for whatever the city may need, will be that much saved, and the article or produce purchased saved also; for the government that spends its money with its subjects sustains itself and receives the money back. Now, suppose the city and her citizens bought all the machinery and manufactures they needed here, what would be the result? I will tell you. All our mechanics would be at work at fair wages, getting the people's money that they spend now for high taxes, and we would soon return it to them, and they to the city, and the city to us, and so it would go around, benefitting every class and profession in our community. But suppose the opposite policy was pursued (and I am sorry to say it has been in the past,) what is the result? It has driven hundreds of our best mechanics from the city and State, who are now helping to build up Baltimore, New York, Wilmington, New Orleans, and other cities all through the North, South and West. Can we afford to do without these men? If so, why do we advertise for immigrants, and try to get bills passed to encourage immigration? Had you rather have strangers than your own brothers to build up the city and State? If so, please let us know it, that we may know what steps to take for self-protection. We have no objection to strangers coming among us, if they have the capital, or you have the work for them to do. But we think this an incontrovertible fact that hundreds of our mechanics have been compelled to leave here for the want of work, and those left are now working for reduced wages. So that we have no encouragement to offer immigrants until we make some effort to keep capital here with us, by encouraging home industry, buying from our own merchants, employing our own physicians, and using our own material—the production of our own State and city. When we are able to do this, then we will gladly help strangers. This is the policy of the Mechanics' Union of Richmond.

But this is not all. We want to be represented in the councils of the city, State and nation, and some distribution in the appointive offices. How stands the matter now? Are we represented anywhere in the city, State or nation? We answer that we think we are not. We will notice Marshall ward. How many workingmen are on the police force from Marshall ward? There are but two of any sort, and neither of them hold an office. So, if we want a police officer, we have to go to the Old Market to find him; and then, you must remember, he has no interest in common with us in this ward, for he is neither a working man, nor does he belong to the ward.

Now, if any one should wish to contradict this, let him come out in his own name, and I will ventilate the whole police machine to his satisfaction.

Our whole aim shall be to do all the good we can to every class and profession, and no harm to any one. We shall shrink from no duty, nor shall needlessly meddle with anything or any person.

It may be proper here to state that the Union is a beneficial order, upon the same principle of all other secret orders, having Friendship for its foundation, upon which it intends to place all good results arising from its actions hereafter.

I am, sir, very truly yours,
D. H. ALLEY,
Pres. Richmond Mechanics' Trades Union.
City papers will please copy.
February 2, 1871.

THE SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.—RAFFLE for the Benefit of the Widows and Orphans of the Southern States.

DISTRIBUTION No. 154. EVENING FEB. 1.

16, 7, 39, 58, 44, 64, 61, 60, 20, 49, 32, 46,

DISTRIBUTION No. 155. MORNING FEB. 2.

18, 41, 40, 29, 66, 26, 10, 47, 61, 54, 74, 59.

Witness my hand, at Richmond, Va., this 2d day of February, 1871.
SIMMONS & CO., Managers. C. Q. TOMPKINS, Commissioner.

CERTIFICATES OF RAFFLE, can be purchased from Capt. W. I. DABNEY, at the Branch office, No. 3, Eleventh street, one door from Main.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE TO MECHANICS.

There will be a meeting of the MECHANICS' TRADES UNION, at Schott's Monticello Hall, this (THURSDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock. All mechanics wishing to join, and all officers and members of the Union are requested to be present, as business of the greatest import