The Daily State Journal.

Evening State Journal.

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RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 14, 1871. VOL. III.—NO. 110.

Rates of Advertising.

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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	

For quarterly and yearly Advertisers special arrangements will be made.

TO ADVERTISERS.

[Advertisements of Lost, Wants, Found, For Rent, &c., not exceeding three or four lines, will be inserted under the proper headings at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, for one insertion; or two insertions for FORTY CENTS; three insertions, SIXTY CENTS—invariably CASH IN ADVANCE.]

AMUSEMENTS.

RICHMOND THEATRE.

BERGER FAMILY SWISS BELL RINGERS, For ONE NIGHT ONLY, for the Benefit of the KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 14TH.

Vocalists, Harpists, Violinists and Cornet Players. Assisted by the Great Humorist, SOL. SMITH RUSSEL, Miss MAUD STANLEY, Soprano Vocalist, WILL K. LAVAKE, Balladist, J. HENRY GARDNER, Cornet Soloist, and other talent will appear. A chime of 150 Silver Bells, the finest ever imported into the United States. YOUNG LADIES SILVER CORNET BAND. The entire company in a New and Original Programme, arranged especially for the occasion.

☞ Reserved seats can be had of Messrs. West & Johnston. mh 13-2t

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

GRAND BALL FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CATHOLIC MALE ORPHAN ASYLUM, AT ASSEMBLY HALL, ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY, MARCH 17TH.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

J L Whittaker,	Walter Mahoney,
James Hays,	Wm Rankin,
James McGraw,	Wm Kelly,
Dr J A Simons,	John Ahern,
Capt Wm English,	John Gallagher,
D Brophy,	P Fennessey,
Dr Mahoney,	F J Reiley,
J P Cowardin,	James Golden.

MANAGERS:

Gen. P. T. Moore, Chairman.

His Ex Gilbert C Walker,	Hon A M Keiley, Mayor,
Gen Henry A Wise,	Hon James Lyons,
James A Cowardin,	Col H C Cabell,
Col Albert Ordway,	John Purcell,
Dr J D Cullen,	Capt William English,
James H Dooley,	Courtney Jenkins,
Joseph J English,	Thomas H Wynne,
John M Higgins,	Daniel Brosnahan,
Robert Kerse,	Michael Murphy,
John S Devlin,	Lawrence Lottier,
James P Cowardin,	Robert E English,
John Pizzini,	Ernest Wiltz,
Frank P Reiley,	Lucien Lewis,
Walter Mahoney,	James McGraw,
Thomas O'Farrell,	J G Baker,
David Fitzgerald,	Michael Ready,
William Simons,	William Rankin,
Patrick McGovern,	John H Walsh,
James Golden,	Joseph Augustine,
Capt P F Kennedy,	John H Knowles,
D Antelotti,	P F Boyle,
Capt W Lloyd,	John Ginnochi,

A Bravi.

—:o:—

☞ TICKETS, admitting a Lady and Gentleman, $1; admitting a Gentleman and two Ladies, $1.50. For sale at various places, and on the night of the Ball at the Assembly Hall.

A SPLENDID FESTIVAL and a large sum for the noble cause are anticipated. mh 7—td

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Franklin street, opposite Ballard House.

JAKE BUDD.....Manager.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS FOR THIS WEEK. NEW STARS, NEW ACTS.

The only Variety Theatre now open in the city.

A GRAND GALA WEEK.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE FEMALE MINSTRELS.

Admission—10, 25 and 50 cents. mh 7—6t

ASSEMBLY HALL.

The REGULAR ASSEMBLIES for Skating at the above Hall will take place every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY NIGHTS, at 8 o'clock, and every SATURDAY morning at 10

Every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 8 o'clock, the Rink will be open EXCLUSIVELY for gentlemen and youths.

The PRICE OF ADMISSION, with the use of Skates, is 50 cents, for a single ticket, or $3 per dozen. Children, under 12 years of age, 25 cents.

At the Afternoon Assemblies Ladies and Boys will only be charged 25 cents. mh 7—tf

WANTS.

WANTED—A PARTNER in the Wholesale Liquor Business, with from one to two thousand dollars. Business already established. Profits large. Address, stating when an interview may be had, mh 11—5t* "MORGAN," Richmond P. O.

RARE BOOKS.—WANTED—Rare old American Books; $5 for Robert B. Thomas' Almanac for 1793; $2 for 1795. Any person having rare old American Books, such as the works of Richard, Increase, Samuel, Eleazer, or Cotton Mather, or any of the works of the first New England writers, or Dr. Franklin's genuine Poor Richard's Almanac, or any American almanac in good condition, printed prior to 1752, or Ancient Indian Narratives, or any rare American newspaper, pamphlet, &c., can hear of a purchaser by stating price, condition, &c., and addressing JAMES T. MOULTON, fe 14-d&w1m No. 4 Carnes street, Lynn, Mass.

CLAIM AGENTS.

LOYAL CLAIMANTS AGAINST THE UNITED States for Quartermasters, Commissarys' Stores, Lumber, Cattle, Horses, Provender, &c., &c., by act of Congress, March 3d, 1871, can be paid by filing their claims before the Commission. Accounts carefully prepared on the proper forms, &c., by CHANDLER, MORTON & SHIELDS, Attorneys at Law, Corner Tenth and Bank streets, Rooms 2, 3 and 4, Richmond, Va. mh 13—d&w1m

LOYAL CLAIMANTS.—Congress having passed a law to appoint three Commissioners to examine and consider the justice and validity of CLAIMS for Stores and Supplies, including the loss of vessels or boats employed in the service of the United States within the Southern States, belonging to loyal citizens, I respectfully invite all persons having such claims to communicate with me on the subject at once, as the time is limited to two years.

E. M. GARNETT, U. S. Claim Agent, mh 13—1w 1004 Main street, Richmond,

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, March 17th, at 12 o'clock M.

Freight received until 11 A. M.

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

For freight or passage, apply to JOHN W. WYATT, Agent, mh 14—3t No. 3 Governor street.

FOR NEW YORK.

The VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP and PACKET COMPANY'S elegant steamship GEO. B. UPTON, Captain J. B. ROBERTS, will leave her wharf at Rocketts on TUESDAY, March 14th, at 5 P. M. Freight received up to the hour of sailing.

Close connections and through bills of lading with all southern and eastern ports.

This elegant steamship has fine cabin accommodations.

Fare	$10 00
Steerage	5 00
Round trip tickets, good until used, only	15 00

For freight or passage, apply to DAVID J. BURR, President. No. 1214 Main street.

WASHINGTON & Co., Agents, Pier 21 North river, New York. mh 10—3t

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

DISTRIBUTION No. 222. EVENING MAR. 13.

71, 68, 6, 13, 55, 28, 74, 62, 31, 45, 46, 69, 67, 63,

DISTRIBUTION No. 223. MORNING MAR. 14

48, 50, 25, 78, 73, 8, 64, 17, 43, 76, 1, 47,

Witness my hand, at Richmond, Va., this 14th day of March, 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.

Evening State Journal.

OUR GERMAN FRIENDS.

Our German fellow-citizens certainly have reason to feel proud of the success of their demonstration last night. It was everyway a success. We regret that the invitation accorded to all nationalities to participate was not more generally accepted. We should have been glad to have seen the Custom-House illuminated, and, as private parties, should have illuminated our own office had we received any adequate notice. The close of a great war between two of the first powers of the world may well be the occasion of public rejoicing. After months of desolation and ruin, the white dove of peace descends upon the stricken lands. The heroic dead are in their graves, and there is mourning in many a home. Fathers and mothers, wives and maidens, old men and little children, wait in vain for the unreturning feet. These mourners are not forgotten, but yet we may rejoice! From millions of hearts, in palaces and in the cottages of the poor, the load of anxiety and nameless terrors, which made life a living death, has been lifted. The returning brave carry heaven to the depths of a people's woe. Forgetting not the noble dead, mindful of the stricken living, yet we say, "Rejoice!" For France: because she has come out of the fiery furnace of war freed from the nightmare which strangled her noblest aspirations, shorn of the strength which she used only for destruction, and purified, as we hope, of the sensualism which was sapping her life. From dust and ashes, where she sits in chains to-day, she will soon arise, and putting off her weeds, summon her mourning people to found a glorious new Empire, worthy of the dreams of poets—a France, whose liberty shall consort with order, and whose equality and fraternity shall open their wide arms to all nations—a France which shall conquer poverty, ignorance and superstition in her own realms, and found her future upon the enduring rock of intelligence, organized industry, and universal good will. Let us rejoice for France, then, that the war has ceased. Let her rejoice, also, at the splendid possibilities of a new future that the war has opened to her.

Let us rejoice with Germany, that she has been able to resist aggression, and punish by its signal overthrow, the crimes of a dynasty which crushed liberty at home and menaced Europe with constant war—a dynasty which, in the pride of its power, defied God and repressed the best aspirations of man, and became the foe of liberty and progress all over the world. Let us rejoice that her success is the triumph of universal education, of developed industry, of public and private virtue, of *national* unity, of the most advanced civilization.

And on this account while we rejoice let us take to heart the lessons of this wonderful war-power. Germany has educated her people more thoroughly than any other nation in the world. She not merely provides the best schools, but she protects the right of the child to be educated.—Thus, she gathers up and increases a hundred-fold the spiritual energies of her people. She protects and stimulates all trades and industries,—thus making remunerative employment to all her people and holding within *herself* the creative sources of wealth.

Finally, she enforces the sacred obligation of every member of society to protect the common wealth, and prepares all to discharge this obligation. There is no distinction between rich and poor in the discharge of this highest duty of the citizen. From the Crown Prince to the poorest peasant, every German must expose himself to the dangers and hardships of war when the Fatherland is in danger.

Because Germany has recognized these laws of growth, without which no state can be safe, much less attain a great place in history, she has triumphed and stands peerless in all Europe to-day. And we rejoice that with her people everywhere her triumph is our own. It is a conspicuous example, and a triumphant vindication of the great measures of progress and amelioration now being agitated. Our best minds are everywhere impressed with the necessity of education of varied industry, and a military system which shall save us the disgraceful spectacle of accepting money in lieu of personal service in war. We may well emulate Germany in these great features of her domestic policy. They belong not to her only, but are the conditions of healthy national life everywhere. We can never expect to attain solidarity as a nation till our whole people are as thoroughly educated, and our domestic industries as fully developed. Intelligence and trade bind men together with healthy adhesion.

We welcome to our land Germans and German influences. We know what wonders in science, philosophy and song, have been wrought in that old land; we know what training of brain and muscle; what discipline of obedience to law; what intelligent appreciation of America these Germans bring. Robust and healthy in mind and body, free from cant and superstition, full of capacity for social enjoyment, we need just such an infusion in the South to awaken new life. The West has taken largely and kindly of this element, and thrives on it like a young giant. Let us follow her example; welcome Germany to send her sons and daughters thither, and emulate the Fatherland by providing for their children and our own the same matchless system of education which has made Germany the queen of Europe.

THE LAST DODGE.

UNTIL AT LAST HE PUT DOWN A RIGHT BOWER, WHICH THE SAME NYE HAD DEALT UNTO ME

MISTER, IF YOU AINT GOT FIVE CENTS, GIN ME TWO.

Presumption Has Found Its Limit—It Don't Extend Just Now as Far as $273,776—It Reaches Only to $121,484 of the Money of the Tax-Burthened People of Virginia.

INSATIATE ARCHER, WILL NOT LESS SUFFICE?

The report of the Committee on Roads proposes to offer to sell $578,400 of the State's assets to the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio company, without security of any sort, and give that company the option of rejecting or refusing the offer at its pleasure.

Of course, the stockholders in the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio company, if they have any independence or self-respect left, will in general meeting rebuke the arrogance of men who, without authority, undertake to pledge them to pay for property $200,000 more than anybody pretends that it is worth.

This is a bold device to defeat the bill and prevent a sale.

The interest to be paid by the people upon $578,400, payable in six equal annual instalments, will be $121,484.

General Mahone has moderated his desires from $273,776 down to $121,484 of the people's money.

Thank God! we have one Virginian left—at least four feet six inches high.

HOW IS THIS FOR HIGH?—It is currently reported that our City Fathers, having been impressed by the proceedings of their colleagues of the Cockade City, in donating a portion of "Poplar Lawn" in that city, to General Mahone, as a building lot, have determined to make application to the Governor for Capitol Square, in order that the Little Railroad King may have a palace here as well as in Petersburg.

RIGHT MUST SUCCEED.—The majority report of the Committee on Roads made this morning, is a mere OFFER TO SELL, which the A., M. and O. company may accept or reject at pleasure, whilst the report presented by the minority is the acceptance of a solvent offer to buy, and thereby closes the contract and makes an actual sale. We ask the question, between the two propositions, will the members of the Legislature hesitate?

ELECTION OF SENATOR.—Hon. John W. Johnston was elected to-day at noon United States Senator from Virginia, to succeed himself for six years from the end end of his late term. Colonel John R. Popham, of Bath, received the votes of Republican members.

WE print to-day the card of General Joseph R. Anderson and others, respecting the contract for the new gasometer. The importance of the subject to the tax-paying public, and the responsible character of the signers, entitles it to a careful perusal.

SHALL YOU GIVE THAT MONEY?—Gen. Mahone, without authority from his company, modestly asks the General Assembly to give him, out of the pockets of the tax-burthened people of Virginia, $121,484.

THE LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, March 14, 1871.

Senate.

Lieutenant Governor in the chair.

The Senate refused to concur in House amendment relative to bond of the treasurer of Richmond city, and a committee of conference was appointed.

House bill to extend the session was laid on the table.

Senate bill relative to the duties and compensation of township officers was recommitted.

Senate bill relative to office judgments was passed, the Senate having receded from its disagreement to House amendment.

Several bills were reported from committees, and a number were introduced, twice read and referred.

The Senate then proceeded to the election of United States senator, with the result noticed in House proceedings.

House of Delegates.

House met at 10 o'clock, Speaker Turner in the chair.

A number of bills were reported.

House joint resolution extending the session was passed—yeas 91, nays 33.

Senate bill for the relief of Robert J. Echols was passed.

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATOR.

At 12 o'clock M., the Speaker announced that the hour had arrived to go into the election of United States Senator.

Mr. Graham, of Washington, nominated Hon. John W. Johnston, of Washington county.

Mr. Maddox nominated John R. Popham, delegate from Bath and Highland.

Mr. Johnston's nomination was seconded by Messrs. McCaull, Mahood and B. F. Jones in brief eulogistic remarks.

The nomination of Mr. Popham was supported by Messrs. Norton, Stevens, Thomas and McCracken.

The roll was then called and resulted as follows: For Johnston 83; Popham 40.

Senate bill to distribute and apportion representation in the General Assembly was then proceeded with, and was progressing as we close.

PURITY VERSUS POISON.—There is as much difference between PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, and the filth charged hair-darkners, as between the Pool of Bethesda, that an angel stirred, and a fever-breeding mud pond.—The VITALIA is a crystaline fluid, without a single impurity or noxious property, and the naturalness of the shades it imparts to grey hair is unequalled.

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is strongly recommended as the best dentifrice known. It cleanses and preserves the teeth, hardens the gums, sweetens the breath; and, containing no acid or gritty substance, is perfectly harmless, and can be used daily with great advantage. Sold by all druggists. Price, 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

IMMIGRATION.

Interesting Letter from Colonel Frank Schaller.

We print below a letter from Colonel Frank Schaller, of the Immigration Bureau, to which the attention of all parties is called:

ATHENS, GA., March 6, 1871.

To General Wm. H. Richardson, Commissioner of Immigration of Virginia:

GENERAL,—Upon my return from Macon as a delegate to the Georgia State Agricultural Convention, where several hundred delegates from the county agricultural societies met, and where I was appointed chairman of the committee on immigration and land companies, to bring before our coming Legislature the subject of immigration, upon the basis of a bill matured by said society and resting upon my actual experience on the subject, I received a letter from my chief agents in Germany, Messrs. Meyer & Co., of Hamburg, the largest emigration firm in Europe, of the utmost importance to the State of Virginia. In it I am informed that, upon my request, they have, even during the war just closed, continued the business of the State agency at Hamburg, which I established as the centre of the several hundred agencies created by me throughout the continent, and that they have answered all communications addressed to them on the subject of immigration to Virginia, to the date of their letter. They were, at the time of their writing, (20th January, 1871,) "in receipt of applications from various portions of the country, mostly from well-to-do farmers," in regard to settlement in Virginia; that, after this long delay, they are at fault how to reply, and I am requested, at my earliest convenience, to give to them the necessary instructions as to—

1. Whether or not these settlers may expect the aid and protection of the State, promised in the various publications of the State Board and its agents.

2. By whom these settlers will be received, both in New York and Richmond, and who will locate them in Virginia.

3. To whom the emigration agents on the continent have to look for their commissions for actual settlers.

These several questions I am utterly unable to answer, without first applying to you for the requisite information.

You are aware that the agencies established by me are yet, to-day, *de facto* existing; no official notice having been given to them of their discontinuance; being, as I was at the time of my leaving Europe, in hopes that the State of Virginia would, at the earliest opportunity give her fullest attention to this most important subject, and that she would not contemptuously throw away the labors of years, the expenditure of thousands of dollars, and the weighty results already attained through the system of agencies established. Firmly convinced as I was in June, 1870, that Virginia would never commit such an indiscretion and utterly destroy her future prospects, that she would never ungratefully discountenance the labors of her agents, yours as well as General Tochman's, mine as well as Colonel Hutton's—labors which have not cost her a cent—I took it upon myself, when lack of means forced me to abandon my labors in Europe, penetrated by this firm conviction and trust, to prevail upon my agents to continue their labors in behalf of Virginia—shrinking from a premature avowal by such disclosure, through these agencies to the emigrating masses of Europe, that Virginia has not only repudiated the faithful labor of her agents, but that she to-day declares, by discarding the efficient system inaugurated, that she will not protect and aid any emigrant, that, in short, she does not wish for immigration.

The results of my faithful and energetic labors, for which I have in my possession testimonials from other persons than from you, or from Gen. Tochman, was by me foreseen and has been predicted by me at various times in my official communications. These expected results led me, and they lead me to-day, to urge again upon you and the Legislature of the State the maintenance of the established agencies. During my presence in Richmond, in July last, the same hope, yet to save what had been achieved, induced me to be willing to cooperate with Gen. Tochman for its realization.

Sometime in September, Gen. T. requested me to forward to him a report. My answer was: "In regard to report on emigration operations, I have finished a draft. If you think that the time is auspicious now, I will furnish you with a copy. I have thought that owing to the indisposition of the present Legislature, the continuance of the war, the recent flood in Virginia, it would, perhaps, be well to await the assembling of the new Legislature which, I learn, meets next year; but I will comply with your decision in this respect."

No answer was received, nor any notification to me of the arrival or non-arrival at Richmond of Mr. Hildebrandt, a North German, who was then on his way to Virginia. These facts authorize me to assume that Gen. T. has abandoned all further interest in behalf of immigration to Virginia as a *State measure*.

I have now the honor to request you to inform me at your earliest convenience—

1. Is there any prospect that the system of immigration to Virginia, as inaugurated, the *only one which will bring to your State those settlers she needs*, will be maintained, fostered and aided by Virginia?

2. Who is the State agent at Castle Garden to receive the settlers?

3. Who is the State agent at Richmond to receive and locate the settlers?

4. Who will pay to the agents in Europe the commissions for actual settlement in Virginia?

So earnest am I in this matter, that I will, upon invitation of the Senate committee on Immigration, even at great personal inconvenience and injury to my business, (provided my expenses be paid,) give to that committee an account of what has been achieved and of the inevitable consequences which will ensue should our labors be discountenanced and abandoned. And I am furthermore willing and anxious that a committee, consisting of competent persons acquainted with the languages in which written, should fully examine into and report upon my labors and correspondence in behalf of immigration to Virginia.

If ever time was precious and auspicious to Virginia in this business, it is the present. And believe me, what Virginia should so short-sightedly reject will be eagerly gathered up by other States, much less in extremities than is your State. While I should always, and under any circumstances, hold Virginia to be the State of this Union offering advantages unsurpassed on this continent for the settlement of farmers with means, duty to my European countrymen would nevertheless compel me to counsel them to avoid your State as long as your people, through its Legislature, fails in establishing, what *we in Europe* consider, an efficient State Department for the encouragement of immigration, analogous to that so happily inaugurated, without which there can be no guarantees of a safe and prosperous beginning of a new life to any emigrant, no matter how humble he may be.

Your prompt attention to this communication is respectfully requested, as from your answer will depend whether the agencies established by me in Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Denmark and Sweden, in behalf of Virginia, can be maintained.

A copy of this letter has been forwarded to the chairman of the Senate committee on immigration.

Very truly, and respectfully yours,
FRANK SCHALLER.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The minority report of the Committee on Roads is by far superior to the majority. The proposition made by the first is backed by the security of $100,000, deposited with the State Treasurer, and the names of nine *Virginians* of unquestionable solvency and character. The report of the majority is supported by no guarantee or security whatever, and is not even sanctioned by the stockholders of the A., M. & O company.

LOCAL NEWS.

Peace Celebration.

GRAND TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION—FIREWORKS—ILLUMINATION—SPEECHES—MUSIC, &C.

The celebration last night of the restoration of peace in Europe by our German friends was a grand success.

Before the time fixed for the procession to move the Germans of Richmond, old and young, seemed to have turned out *en masse*, and their faces radiant with gratification at the great event they were about to celebrate, showed that neither distance nor time has served to eradicate the love of birth-place and kindred.

THE PROCESSION.

At 7½ o'clock, Messrs. Miller and Augustus Blenner, marshals, formed the procession, which seemed to be arranged more with a view to display than with an eye to keeping seperate the different organizations which participated in it. In fact one was so struck with the blazing torches and flags and the enthusiasm of every body that everything else was forgotten. We noticed the police in front, then a large cavalcade, each horseman bearing a torch.

Then came the marshal and staff, and after him music, and then hundreds of footmen with torches, each man, owing to his brilliant attachment, looking like two. The American and German flags were borne in fraternal embrace in the procession, and carriages containing the German Consul, F. W. Hannewinkel, President Kline, the orator, Leader Sibert, Wm. Lovenstein, Esq., of the House of Delegates, and others brought up the rear of the line.

It is hard to estimate properly a torchlight procession, but we are safe in saying there were seven hundred persons in line.

THE LINE OF MARCH.

Up Broad street to Adams, along Adams to Grace, down Grace to Third, thence to Franklin, down Franklin to Sixth, thence to Main, down Main to Eighteenth, up Eighteenth to Franklin, up Franklin to Governor, and thence to the City Hall.

Here the popular German singing societies of Richmond united in singing "Watch on the Rhine" and "What is the German's Fatherland." After which president Kline introduced the orator of the occasion, who delivered the following eloquent and appropriate address, which was enthusiastically cheered:

SPEECH OF MR. KETTERLINUS.

The joy expressed on receiving the happy tidings of the conclusion of a lasting peace between the contending powers of Europe, not only by the people on this side of the great Atlantic, but by men who prefer the reign of peace to that of wanton power, may well prove a source of pleasure and gratification to the German nation. Sharing these exalted feelings of humanity, we are now assembled—with the torch of peace illuminating the starry canopy of heaven—perhaps in greater numbers than on any former occasion, to join in the grand hallelujah which all civilized nations are chanting at the altar of new-born national liberty in a voice that will resound and find an echo in the heart of every humanitarian, for they are the upright and honest rejoicings in honor of lasting peace.

Seven short but eventful months have passed the checkered register of Time when Germany was awakened from its peaceful slumbers by the war-cry of the French, which seemed to endanger her very national existence. France was leading her countless legions with undue haste to the Vosges and the Rhine. Though surprised, Germany was found prepared. The French struck her van guard, and were repulsed. They had met, but not surprised, the ever-wakeful "Watch on the Rhine."

The enemy thus thrown back upon his own soil, were forced to take the defensive. Blow followed blow in quick succession, and with fearful consequences. Mountains of the slain and streams of blood marked the path of the unrelenting fury of grim war from the shores of the Rhine to the defiant walls of Imperial Paris. Every impediment had to yield to German prowess, and every resistance to their valor. One more fearless struggle, and the "Gordian knot," which had for six years held the world submissive to "one-man power," was cut in twain, and the Fatherland avenged by the triumphs of the holy cause. But Germany would not stop here. The laurels of success would not satisfy its ambition. The aim was more exalted—that of again restoring what France had so recklessly disturbed—the peace of nations. And now, this noble aim accomplished, the victor returns to his native soil, not with vaunted outbursts of unhallowed joy; nay, to lament over their countless dead, who had sacrificed their lives for their country's cause, to bring consolation to their widowed families and comfort to their wounded. In place of triumphant strains of martial music, the chimes of the realm will remind the people of their losses, and give solemn warning to the great, that war, even with its most flattering results, will bring but ruin and desolation, while the triumphs of peace alone insure prosperity, happiness, and fraternal feelings among the nations of the earth.

THE PEOPLE OUT.

All along the streets, as the procession passed, there were thousands of ladies, gentlemen, children and colored people, to witness the fine display made. Rocke's, Roman candles, and all manner of fire-works were set off at conspicuous points, and added no little to the brilliancy of the night.

THE ILLUMINATIONS

were principally on Broad and Main streets. The following were among the most noticeable displays, and attracted general attention:

BROAD STREET.

Monticello Hall, Schad's Hotel, Sauer's Hotel, C. Brautigan, J. Kohler, Joseph Harra, Heller & Co., Schmidt & Miller, H. Wentzel, C. Siegel, O. Morganstern, Wm. T. Frank, F. W. Thomas, J. Rhinehardt, Turner Hall, H. E. Fischer, J. Kindervater, H. R. Forbecks.

MAIN STREET.

R. Wenderburg, W. Euker, W. A. Spott, Fergusson & Co., H. Gunst, Kauffman & Co., S. Wise, Bodeker & Dade, George Guvernator, O. A. Strecker, G. Hebermehl, Thomas Westerman.

Mr. F. W. Hannewinkle, the German Consul, at his residence on Marshall street, made a gorgeous display—the entire building being draped with colored lanterns and hung with miniature German and American flags.

The hotel of Mr. Guvernator, on Main street, presented a handsome appearance.

The office of the *German Advertiser* and the Half-and-Half saloon, on Thirteenth street, were also illuminated and decorated with bright colored lanterns, and were much admired.

The affair, taken altogether, was not only a highly creditable success, but was conducted in the most quiet and orderly manner.

SUMPTUOUS REPAST.

After the adjournment of this monster demonstration, a number of gentlemen partook, by invitation of that prince of caterers, Mr. Henry Schott, of a sumptuous repast, spiced by songs, toasts, speeches, etc., and by request of the company present, the orator of the occasion, Mr. Paul Ketterlinus, editor of the *State Gazette*, delivered an eloquent address, during which he illustrated in a masterly style the conditions, aims and aspirations of the different nations, warning his auditors not to be misled by the impulse of the moment, or listen to the flatteries of the great, but to take advantage of every triumph of civilization, for the sole purpose of promoting the cause of humanity and the fraternization of all nations.

The repast was brought to a close by a well-executed musical demonstration on the part of the Germania and Virginia vocal societies.

Skating Rink open to-night at 8 o'clock.

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

Johnson vs. Drummond—appeal from the Circuit Court of Richmond reversed.

Crockett &c. vs. Thomas—judgment of the Circuit Court of the city of Richmond reversed.

Dickinson vs. Whitlock et als—appeal allowed from a decree of the Circuit Court of Franklin county.

Cheeves, &c., vs. Gary's administrator—appeal allowed from the District Court held in the city of Petersburg.

Gregory vs. the Auditor of Public Accounts—upon application for appeal from the Circuit Court of the city of Richmond—denied.

United States Circuit Court.—This court was opened by Judge Underwood this morning, and adjourned over until to-morrow morning.

After adjournment of the Circuit court, Judge Underwood opened the District court, and after disposing of some unimportant business, adjourned over until to-morrow at ten o'clock.

Ratification of the Award to Tanner & Co. for a New Gas-Holder.

A special meeting of the City Council was held at the Council Chamber yesterday afternoon.

The President laid before the Council a petition from the Tredegar Company and Messrs. Talbott & Sons, setting forth, at some length, their complaints against the action of the Committee of Light in giving the preference to the offer of Messrs. Tanner & Co. The petition was read and is published elsewhere.

Mr. Laube moved that the action of the Council at the last meeting, awarding the contract for the proposed gasholder to Messrs. Tanner & Co., be reconsidered. Rejected—only six members voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Laube thereupon moved that the Council adjourn. Negatived.

Mr. Wynne said that the Committee of Light courted any fair investigation. The petition which had been read contained about as much falsehood in the guise of truth as could be compressed within the same limits. He pledged himself to ventilate the statements in that paper at the proper time.

On motion of Mr. Laube, Gen. Joseph R. Anderson was allowed to address the Council. Gen. A. said he hardly knew how to attempt to respond to the speech of Mr. Wynne. The signers to the petition had stated nothing which they did not believe to be true. The charge of the member (Mr. Wynne) he would hurl back into his teeth with scorn and indignation, and he would defy him to point out an item in the petition that was not true.

Mr. Wynne replied that he did not attack the veracity of the signers, but he did mean to say that it contained false statements—whether wilful or not was for the consciences of the signers to determine. One of the most beautifully gilded statements was apparently true; but not true in point of fact as he would show at the proper time.

Mr. Sloan said there was nothing before the Council.

Mr. Kent moved that that portion of the petition commencing "Your petitioners hereby agree," etc., be granted.

Mr. Wynne spoke against this motion. He said it would be most unfair to give the competitors of Messrs. Tanner & Co., for this contract the benefit of their brains and ingenuity, which would be the case if Mr. Kent's motion prevailed.

Mr. Kent's motion was finally rejected.

Mr. Kent then moved that Colonel Tanner be permitted to address the Council in explanation of the contract.

Mr. Sloan objected, and the vote being taken the objection was sustained.

The Council then adjourned.

Badly Injured.—Last night when the torchlight procession was in front of the Theatre, some one fired off a large pop-cracker, which caused a number of horses to become unmanageable, during which they ran over and trampled on one of the spectators, a colored man, who received several severe bruises about his head and body, and had one of his legs broken. He was attended to in Wagner's drug store, and taken to his home in the lower part of the city. We did not learn the sufferer's name.

Mr. James M. Ford, who was arrested some days ago on the charge of being a lunatic, was yesterday sent to the Insane Asylum at Staunton. He is believed to be hopelessly insane. Mr. Ford, it will be remembered, was for a long time secretary of the Democratic city central committee, and was considered one of its brightest lights.

A Call.—The Rev. H. Lansing Burrows, one of our most talented young divines, has accepted a call to the First Baptist Church at Bordentown, New Jersey. He will leave for his new field of labor in about two weeks. We congratulate the congregation on their selection.

Attention, Knights.—The ushers and committeemen appointed to attend to the duties incident to the theatrical benefit to be given to the fraternity this evening, are requested to meet in the library of Pythian Hall, corner Eleventh and Main streets, at 6 o'clock this evening, prompt.

Admitted to Practice.—Mr. Walter Winn, colored, was admitted to practice at the bar of the United States District court today, on the recommendation of J. H. Shields, Esq.

Personal.—Hon. Hugh L. Bond, United States Circuit Judge, arrived in the city this morning, and is the guest of Mr. M. F. Pleasants, clerk of the Circuit court.

The Berger Family of Swiss Bell Ringers give a benefit to the Order of Knights of Pythias to-night at the Theatre. Of course the house will be crowded.

There is no better exercise than roller skating. We would advise persons of sedentary habits particularly to patronize the Skating Rink. It will be open to-night. *

Convicts.—Arcy and Samuel Williams, colored, were received at the penitentiary today, for two years each, from Prince George county, for house breaking.

Petition of the Tredegar Company and Talbott & Sons.

RICHMOND, March 11, 1871.

To the Council of the City of Richmond:

Your petitioners respectfully represent that, under an invitation contained in an advertisement signed by the Superintendent of the City Gas Works, each of us did duly prepare, at no little labor and expense, drawings and specifications for a gas-holder of the capacity required by said advertisement, viz: 400,000 cubic feet; and we did, each of us, on the 6th of March—the day named by the Superintendent of the Gas Works for that purpose—hand in to him our respective sealed proposals for the said gasometer, accompanied by suitable drawings and specifications. One of the undersigned, Talbott & Sons, offered to do the work complete for $43,571, and the other, the Tredegar company, for the sum of $36,950.

To our surprise, we learned, on the morning of the 7th of March, that the Committee on Light had recommended the preference to be given to the offer of Messrs. W. E. Tanner & Co. at the sum of $47,000—a cost to the city $3,429 greater than the offer of Talbott & Sons, and $10,050 greater than the offer of the Tredegar Company. Knowing that we had obligated ourselves in our respective proposals to furnish the city a machine of first-class material and workmanship—that our plans and specifications are those of the most approved works in this country and England, and remembering, too, our long residence in this city, the familiar acquaintance of our citizens with our operations, with our experience and mechanical qualifications, and with our pecuniary responsibility for whatever work we might undertake—we could see no reason why the Council should commit the city to pay more money to Messrs. Tanner & Co., or to any other party, than to either of your petitioners for the same *amount or value of work*.

We therefore naturally concluded that there was some mistake or error in the decision or recommendation of the committee. We sent one of our engineers to the gas-works to examine the specifications of the work for which it is proposed the city shall pay $47,000. We append his report to this petition. It will be seen that he was permitted to examine the papers and was told that he could have copies, but when he returned next day to take them he was denied the privilege. We complain of this. We complain that, to say the least, a serious error or oversight has been committed by the committee, by which great and alarming injury has been done to this city, and especially to the petitioners not only to their capacity of manufacturers and mechanics, but to their interests as tax-payers. The extent of this damage can only be ascertained by comparing the specifications and drawings.

Your petitioners only ask for an exposure of the facts—they seek to make public the truth. If the offer of Messrs. Tanner & Co. is most advantageous to the city they would congratulate them upon being the successful bidders. But if that be the case, there is no need for concealment. An exposure of the papers would vindicate them and the committee. Hence the surprise of your petitioners when their engineer, calling to take the promised copies, was refused by the superintendent on the ground that a member of the house of Tanner & Co. had forbidden the papers being shown to any one.

But the previous examination of one of our engineers enables us to approximate, we believe, very nearly, the true state of the case. He reports that he believes that the quantity of work we respectively offered is little, if at all, less than the city would get of Tanner & Co. for $47,000.

Now, we do not assail the motives of any one. But there are some circumstances connected with the matter which we would do injustice to ourselves not to state in the strongest terms. We allude to the fact that the committee showed preference to the highest bidders by conferring with them after the bids were opened, thus giving them an opportunity, extended to neither of your petitioners, to explain their plans and specifications; and we further have authentic information that the committee did confer with that party about price, and did in fact come to an understanding with Tanner & Co., unknown at the time to your petitioners, their competitors and lower bidders, by which they obtained Tanner & Co.'s assent to a reduction of $500 in their bid; and in this your petitioners complain of a violation of the sanctity of *sealed* proposals, under which they were induced to make their tenders to the city. Your petitioners submit that if it was admissible to call in the bidder who charged $47,500 to reduce his bid to $47,000, it would have been much more proper to have sent for the lowest bidder, who offered the work for $36,950, and have made to him this communication: "We have three bids for this work from three establishments in the city, all equally responsible. Their plans for the holder are substantially the same. One of the bidders, however, offers columns that we prefer to yours, but his offer is much hig