Evening State Journal.

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AUCTION SALES.

By Isbell & Son,
Auctioneers and Real Estate Agents,
Eleventh street, between Main and Bank.

VERY DESIRABLE AND ATTRACTIVE COTTAGE RESIDENCE, ABOUT TWO SQUARES WEST OF BUCHANAN SPRING, ON THE CORNER OF CLAY AND KENNY STREETS, FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—At the request of the owner, who intends removing from the city, will be sold at auction, upon the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of April, 1871, at 5 o'clock P. M., that very desirable and attractive COTTAGE RESIDENCE situated and being as above stated.

The improvements consist of a pretty COTTAGE DWELLING with four large rooms, large hall, several large closets, front and rear porches, all necessary out-houses, front yard tastefully laid out and beautifully decorated with shrubbery and evergreens, and a well of good water, with patent fixture, on the premises; and on the rear of the premises is a two-story stable with four stalls; cow and wagon sheds, well enclosed.

The lot fronts 40 feet on Clay street and runs back 220 feet to a wide alley, recently enclosed, and has on it an assortment of bearing fruit trees of the most choice kind.

This is really a most delightful residence, having all the advantages of the city with the comforts and quiet of the country.

TERMS—One third cash; balance at 4 and 8 months, for negotiable notes, with interest added, and secured by a deed of trust. ISBELL & SON,
ap 5—1t Auctioneers.

U. S. COLLECTOR'S SALE.

INTERNAL REVENUE SALE.

OFFICE COLLECTOR INT. REV., 3RD DIST. VA., RICHMOND, March 28th, 1871.

On THURSDAY, April 6th, 1871, at 12 M., at the Export Bonded Warehouse of Wm. Myers, in the city of Richmond, at public auction, I shall sell the following lots of TOBACCO, seized by me for violations of the U. S. Internal Revenue Laws, and sold under section 63, act January 13th, 1866:

Lot No. 1, FOUR CADDIES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.
Lot No. 2, ABOUT THREE HUNDRED POUNDS OF LOOSE TOBACCO.
Lot No. 3, ABOUT 1200 CIGARS.

RUSH BURGESS,
mh 28—tds Collector Int. Rev. 3d Dist. Va.

ALSO,

ONE YAWL-BOAT, seized sometime since, will be sold at same time and place.
mh 31—tds RUSH BURGESS, Collector.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW YORK.

The VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP and PACKET COMPANY'S elegant steamship GEORGE B. UPTON, Captain ROBERTS, will leave her wharf at Rocketts on TUESDAY, April 4th, at 3 P. M. Freight received up to the hour of sailing.

Close connections and through bills of lading given to 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. ap—3t

AMUSEMENTS.

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

CLOTHING.

1871. SPRING. 1871.

NOW ON SALE
AT
DEVLINS',
1007 Main Street, opposite Post-Office,
ALL THE LATE STYLES
IN
GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING
AND
FURNISHING GOODS,
FOR
MEN'S AND BOY'S WEAR.

The celebrated
AMERICAN YOKE SHIRT MADE TO ORDER
FROM
ALL THE NEW STYLE LINENS,
FANCY FRENCH CAMBRICS,
AND
CHEVIOT SHIRTINGS.
mh 18—3m

WANTS.

WANTED—Two or three good CIGAR-MAKERS (no others need apply) at
WHITLOCK & ABRAMS,
Cigar Manufacturers,
ap 4—2t* Corner Fifteenth and Main streets.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE IMPROVED
SINGER SEWING MACHINE,
THE BEST FOR ALL KINDS OF WORK.
Its Sales indicate it; Durability and Popularity prove it; its Work confirms it.
127,833 SOLD LAST YEAR.
NO OTHER MACHINE SOLD SO MANY.

We neither force nor crowd sales. The Machine must stand upon its merits. Call and examine it
Sewing Machines REPAIRED.
SHAFFER & STRONG,
mh 10—d&wts 913 Main street

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

FOR RENT AND SALE.

FOR RENT.—I am about to ERECT BUILDINGS over my WATER POWER, near the old PAPER MILL, on Tenth street, suitable for MILLING and MECHANICAL purposes, which I will rent on reasonable terms. FRANKLIN STEARNS,
mh 29—10t 1013 Main street.

MEETINGS.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The members of CHARITY LODGE No. 9, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, are hereby summoned to attend a stated meeting of their Lodge, at the Masons' Hall, on Marshall street, TUESDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

Members of sister Lodges are fraternally invited to attend.

By order of the W. M.:
W. H. LESTER COMBS, Sec'y.
April 3d, A. L. 5871, A. D. 1871. ap 3—2t*

OLD PAPERS, (uncut), for Sale at JOURNAL OFFICE.

The Daily State Journal.

$6,00 Per Year. RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 4, 1871. VOL. III.—NO. 128.

Evening State Journal.

PARTY FEALTY.

At a time like this, when numerous devices are sprung to weaken and divide our ranks, it is well to fix in our minds some safe standard of action as to party fealty. To what extent we should yield our individual tastes, preferences and opinions, in order to secure unity of action, is an inquiry which should be seriously undertaken by every good citizen.

Parties originate in the attempt to bring about some change of public policy, by so influencing the popular mind as to secure the adoption of their principles by the law-making power. They are simply extensions of that general co-operation in affairs, which mark the difference between civilized and savage communities. Recognizing a common work to be done, millions of men form a vast organization to achieve it. The necessity of this united effort has been demonstrated by the experience of mankind, and men form parties under its pressure, as certainly as they organize civil government under the influence of the healthful instinct of self-preservation.

The Republican party sprang into existence upon this principle. Slavery in the South had ceased to be a domestic or local institution. It had become powerful by steady growth and a unity which no opposing interest could boast. It aimed at universal recognition. It sought nationality. It claimed the protection of the national government, and had so far succeeded that every department was under its control. It distorted constitutional intentments, overturned the maxims of the courts, and broke through the sacred and time-honored limitation of the Missouri compromise even, to enlarge its boundaries and open the great Valley of the West to its black waves of ruin. The poison of its influence spread through the whole national life, stupefying its powers, benumbing its moral sensibilities, and threatening death. We can all remember that dark period and its fearful experiences.

But it could not last. The foremost minds of the nation saw the threatening danger and sounded the alarm. The national conscience was aroused and the way of safety pointed out. The dormant parties, effete and corrupted by slavery, were rent in twain. Turning from the barren issues of the past, the intelligence, conscience, patriotism and christianity of the North united to form a new party, whose purpose was to denationalize slavery and bring back the administration of the Government to the pure principles of its founders. That party, appealing to whatever was best in the whole country, received a support which no other had ever achieved. It swept the nation and possessed the reins of government.

It put down the rebellion raised to dismember the country, and reorganized the government by enlarging and defining its powers to meet the new exigencies. To-day it stands before the world applauded by every intelligent friend of human freedom and progressive civilization. Having possessed the government and saved it from destruction, to the Republican party is entrusted the glorious mission of directing its powers to benificent ends. The principles which first combined its millions of adherents are still operative. The conditions are altered, but imperative duties still remain to be performed.

Not only is the Republican party bound to secure the results that it has gained for the nation and for humanity, but it must press forward to the work of removing all abuses and conforming the political life with the advanced civilization of our age. In spirit, this is the work which it set out to do, but from which for the moment it has been diverted by the revolutionary resistance to its control. We appeal to all thoughtful men to say, if there is any other political organization, whose character or whose antecedents justify us in abandoning our own.

We find ourselves still opposed by the same party which defended the claims of slavery ten years ago; which organized the rebellion; waged war South, and which in the North by every cowardly and despicable means possible hindered the efficiency of the armies of the Union. A Bourbon party, it has learned nothing from its disasters and is reckless of those which it brought upon the South.

To surrender the government to its control is to yield all that we have gained by four years of fearful war, and to remand the South to anarchy and barbarism. It means destruction of the national credit, repression of industry and enterprise, and the disorganization of trade. For the North it is a disaster, for the South it is ruin.

Our honor, our safety as a nation is identified with the success of the Republican cause. That cause seeks its triumph through party organization, as the only means by which its principles can be made effective. The integrity of the organization is then as important as the principles of which it is the exponent. It becomes invested with all the sacredness of the cause of human liberty and progress. To allow divisions and disorder, to abandon discipline, is to invite defeat, and is therefore treason to the cause. Whatever the cause is worth that value attaches in its full extent to the means essential to its success. Fidelity is shown not merely in speeches and profession, but by the extent of personal sacrifice we are willing to make.

Fealty to the party is as essential, then, as fidelity to principle. The latter is proved by the former, as faith by works. Of course, as a rule, the obligation is sacredly binding upon every member of a party to yield his individual preferences to the majority. The man whose individuality is so pronounced that he will not be bound by a caucus fairly called, is of no use in a party. Party discipline is the prime condition of success, and this can only be maintained by a generous, self-sacrificing devotion, which sinks all personal aims and ambitions to secure unity. An army contains men widely different in development and education; but by discipline the united force of many men follow the standard to victory. No good soldier falters because he does not like his messmate, or refuses to follow the colors because they are carried by a personal enemy. We need the same spirit. When was a more glorious cause placed in the keeping of men? Let us dismiss all personal differences, and closing sternly around our great leader, press on with unfaltering step to a certain triumph.

HON. W. H. H. STOWELL, of the Fourth District of Virginia, has introduced a bill in Congress to extend the exemptions under the bankrupt act, so as to agree with the exemptions under the State law. We believe this a humane and excellent provision. Certainly, if we are not to strip the debtor utterly, two thousand dollars in a home, or as capital to start any business, is little enough. The Republicans have initiated the policy of saving the unfortunate debtors of the South from utter ruin, by giving them a fair chance to start life anew. Every possible encouragement should be given to men who, by circumstances beyond their control and incidental to the civil war, have been crushed beneath the burden of debt. Thousands of such men there are, who have lost heart and hope, and who, clinging to the wreck of their fortunes, float helplessly along. Whatever will rouse them to hope and helpfulness, and lead them once more to take hold of life with a hearty grasp, and pull manfully against a downward tide, is to be welcomed. Mr. Stowell deserves the thanks of that large class, now suffering from debts that they feel they can never pay, as well as the commendation of all humane and philanthropic men.

REPUBLICAN SUCCESSES.—Connecticut has clothed herself with glory! The State has gone Republican by an increased majority. The Governor, three Congressmen, and a working majority in the Legislature are the happy results to Republicanism in the election of yesterday.

The Danville and Harrodsburg (Kentucky) city elections on Saturday resulted in favor of the Republicans.

WILLIAM WINSTON SEATON, of the *National Intelligencer*. A Biographical Sketch, with passing notices of his associates and friends, Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Washington; Philp & Solomons.

Although one might complain that the author of this volume is somewhat long in getting down from the family trees of the Seaton and Gales families respectively, to our two well-known men who became brothers-in-law and partners in business, yet there is much of really interesting matter in that sixty or seventy pages belonging to that portion of the book. We are glad, therefore, the writer took the long preliminary run (if we may so change our figure of speech) before leaping into the midst of things in which either Mr. Seaton or Mr. Gales becomes especially interesting to Washington and the world, because of their union as editors and publishers of that genuine old Washington institution, the *National Intelligencer*. The experiences of Joseph Gales, sr., father of our Washington Gales, as editor and publisher at Sheffield, in England, previous to his emigration to this country, are particularly interesting, and their history contains anecdotes of persons and affairs not unworthy of preservation. Mr. Gales preceded James Montgomery the poet, as editor of the *Sheffield Register*.

But it is where Mr. Seatons joins Mr. Joseph Gales, Jr., in the conduct of the old Washington newspaper in 1812, that this volume becomes such a record of social and political matters here as gives it wide local and, indeed, national value and importance. Here, one may say, the life of the newspaper begins, and that of Mr. Seaton is merged and disappears, or is only seen by glimpses—one of these being the occasion when the British invasion of the city being expected, he and his partner are seen serving on picket duty several miles away, yet keeping the paper in sight and the press moving by fitful and alternate visits to town and office. These were the times, doubtless, that tried editors' souls. Here is a little record by the wife of Mr. Seaton that comes home to our editorial business and bosoms, dated June 27, 1814:

"Joseph (her brother, Mr. Gales) has returned within one hour from a fatiguing and really dangerous expedition, without any other injury than excessive weariness, after being exposed to the fire of the British on an open plain, where the balls whistled round his ears for the first time. The scene was novel to him, but, unlike most other novelties, it was not pleasing. He volunteered his services, while absent, on every occasion of fatigue or hazard which occurred, and was always 'to the fore' when they expected attack. * * * William (her husband) has held himself in readiness to be called out with his company at a moment's warning; but I trust they will have no further occasion for their armies, as General Armstrong has issued orders for the return of those who are at Benedict. Sunday, the day on which the cavalry, riflemen, and infantry from Georgetown and Washington started to Nottingham, was a distressing period. Seeing Joseph go, and expecting William to be ordered off every moment, rendered the parade which took place before our door previous to starting extremely painful."

CUBA is virtually divided into two States or districts, the eastern portion of the island being held by the insurgents and the western portion by the Spanish authorities. Trifling engagements frequently occur, but they are invariably without decisive results. It seems impossible for the Spanish authorities to suppress the rebellion and reassert their authority in the eastern department.

Civil War in France.

SHARP FIGHTING OUTSIDE OF PARIS—DEFEAT OF THE REDS.

Paris, Sunday Evening (via London, April 3).—Fighting has been going on since yesterday evening, at various points in Place de la Concorde. This morning cannonading was distinctly audible, the sound coming from the direction of Neuilly. The fortress of Mont Valerien opened on the columns of Nationals which were marching on Courbevoie, and kept up a continuous fire for several hours, to prevent them from establishing themselves in position there. The Nationals were finally compelled to retreat, after suffering a considerable loss in killed and wounded.

A special dispatch to the London *Times* says: "The fighting at Courbevoie was sharp. Reports are conflicting as to which side fired the first shot. The nationals were at first driven into Courbevoie, where they maintained themselves some time, protected by the houses. They were at last shelled out by Mount Valerien, and fell back to the bridge at Neuilly, where they kept up a hot fusilade. From this position they were again forced to retreat, and finally withdrew into the city and shut the gates. The Versailles troops did not attempt to follow. The estimate, probably exaggerated, puts the loss of the national guards at 200."

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Paris, April 2, evening.—There was a serious engagement this morning between the government troops and the communists. About 2,000 National Guards marched on Courbevoi, and were met by the gen d'armes and gardes forestiers. The captain of the latter galloped up waving his cap, intending to address the communists, when a zouave with that body shot him dead. A general action followed, in which the gen d'armes took five prisoners, one seventy-six years of age, who were shot immediately. The guns of Fort Valerien swept the road, and the communists fled. Twenty-five insurgents were killed and many wounded. The engagement was over at one o'clock. The National Guards still hold Porte Maellot. Battalions of artillery are hurrying up. The rappel is beating and the ramparts are being manned. The greatest excitement prevails.

THREATENED ATTACK ON VERSAILLES.

London, April 3.—The government troops shot their prisoners as rebels. The popular indignation against the Versailles government is terrific. The Nationals threaten to attack Versailles. Special dispatches report that the 74th regiment of the line came to Paris Saturday and fraternized with the Nationals.

Another Enoch Arden Case—Return of an Unwelcome Husband.

On Saturday last, says the Pittsburg *Chronicle* of the 28th, a case somewhat Enoch Ardenish in its character, but with a termination decidedly different from that worked out by Tennyson, was developed before Alderman Nicholson. It appears that Mrs. Sarah Williams appeared before the Alderman and made an information charging her husband, Thomas L. Williams, with desertion. Mrs. Williams, whose maiden name was Young, said that in January, 1862, she was married to Mr. Joseph E. Abbott, and in September or December of the same year her husband entered the army. A very short time after he left home his regiment was engaged in a fight, and he was reported among the killed. Apparent confirmation of the report was subsequently received, and the wife, who was childless, mourned the loss of her husband with sincere sorrow.

For four years she wore the weeds of mourning, but after that they were discarded, and she was united in matrimony to Mr. Williams. She and her second husband lived happily together until within a month or two; three children had been born during the time, and no thought of trouble oppressed them. A month or two since husband No. 1, who had long been considered dead, and whose bones were supposed to be resting on some Southern battle-field, or in one of the national cemeteries, suddenly made his appearance at the house of his wife, in full health and being. He eagerly inquired about matters, and soon understood the condition of affairs, but did not give any explanation of his long continued absence and silence. When Mr. Williams came home the wife told him of the unexpected return of her husband, but stated that he had given no intimation that he desired to reclaim her. Mr. Williams was overwhelmed, but promptly decided upon what course he would pursue. Husband No. 1 had acted very unlike Enoch Arden, and he, No. 2 as he was, determined to destroy the ending given by the poet to the parallel, and resigned in favor of the first. This determination he carried into execution, and since that time, according to the statement of the wife, he has not only left her, but also neglected to provide for the maintenance of his children. Williams was arrested and gave bail for a hearing in court. Husband No. 1, it would seem, is not living with his wife, and if the rumors current should prove incorrect, the indications are that such a course is not intended by him.

GOVERNOR ALCORN AND THE KU-KLUX. A special from Jackson to the Memphis *Avalanche* says: Governor Alcorn, in his message to the Legislature, says rewards for the detection of men engaged in outrages perpetrated by what is called the Ku-Klux, in any county, shall, when paid by the Executive, be made a special tax of that county, with a right to change the venue on the part of the State.

He asks authority to organize and call into the field a cavalry regiment of picked men to operate wherever masked assassins shall be seen. The cost of the subsistence of such regiment to be levied on the county to which they have been called by the appearance of masked assassins. With this power the tax-payers who should dare to tolerate, by their sympathies, the performances of the Ku-Klux will soon find out that such toleration will cost them heavily in penal taxes. While leaving nothing undone to repress violence, it is our duty to see that we leave nothing undone to remove all possible grounds for provocation.

A prize fight came off Saturday between John Grogan, formerly of Chicago, and Mike Hyde, ten miles below New Orleans, and was won by Hyde. One hundred and fifty-three rounds were fought. Time, one hour and fifty-three minutes.

An Optum Eater Aged 105.

AN OLD SOLDIER IN NEW YORK WHO FOUGHT AT JENA.

There is now living in the city of New York the oldest of living soldiers, and he celebrated the 105th anniversary of his birthday on the 9th of last month. This remarkable man is Captain Lahrbush. He is still active, walks a great deal, runs up the steps of the houses of his friends, and is more vivacious this spring than he was last year.

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Christian Advocate* gives us this sketch of the wonderful hero's career:

He was born, of course, in 1766, the year in which the partition of Poland gave territorial consolidation to Prussia and completed the project of Frederick the Great. Louis XIV. was then on the throne of France—one of the most peaceful and influential of the French monarchs.

Since the Captain's birth, four monarchs have swayed the sceptre of Prussia, and thirteen different governments have ruled in France. The Captain's first work in war was to fight against the French Republic, and his second against the French in Ireland. The first great battle in which he appeared was that of Jena, in which, on the 14th of June, 1806, he saw annihilated a military power whose upbuilding had cost a century and a half. He was then in the suite of Lord Castlereagh.

He subsequently became acquainted with emperors, kings, princes and field-marshals by the multitude. Standing on the banks of the Nieman he saw Napoleon shake hands with the Emperor Alexander when those great men met on a raft.—Then Frederick William I., of Prussia, was a king without a kingdom. The captain had fled from Jena with the hapless King Frederick William, of Prussia, and his lovely Queen Louise.

He lived to see their son occupy Paris, and to assist in keeping guard in St. Helena over that Napoleon who had been the terror of Europe. He has lived to see the King of Prussia, whose duty it was originally to hold the basin and ewer to the Emperor of Germany, now himself Emperor of Germany, with his feet on the necks of two emperors.

He has lived through the whole history of the United States. When the Prince of Wales was in this country he paid his respects to the captain, and endeavored to induce him to return to England. But he had become too old and too much attached to his adopted country. The marvel of all this is, that once the captain was left for dead on the field of battle, once he was cast up for dead by the ocean, once he was stricken down as dead by the pestilence, and he has always been diseased.

Still greater marvel, he drinks laudanum as other men drink claret. His friend, General Depeyster, says that he once took as many grains of opium for relief as would kill as many ordinary men as there are years in the Captain's age. He goes to bed at 5 o'clock P. M. and rises at 2 A. M. Is not this a most remarkable history? The old gentleman's eye is clear and his memory unfaltering. He is a marvel among us.

THE Democrats declare that the atrocious villains of the Ku-Klux Klan are not a recognized part of the Democratic party, doing its work. If not, then why do Democrats rush so eagerly and contend so strenuously for their defence? Why do they not help suppress the scoundrels? When they do that people may believe that they are not in league with the murderous crew—and not till then.

A Western sibyl, one Mrs. Klebert, while in a trance state, has made some awful revelations of what is to come. Among other tribulations we are to have a wet spring; a hot, dry summer; a dreadful epidemic of a new and horrible type, which will carry off all who are attacked; and a fresh and most frightful European war in 1872, to which the late contest will be a mere flea bite.

A once reputable German poet, scholar and philosopher, for many years the associate and friend of distinguished men both in this country and Europe, is now serving as porter in one of the suburban hotels near Detroit. His fondness for liquor brought him to his present condition. He ran through a fortune in about eleven years.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Persons wishing the STATE JOURNAL left early and regularly at their places of business or residences, by responsible carriers will please leave their orders with
JOHNSTON & SELDEN,
Newsdealers, 918 Main Street.

THOMPSON'S POMADE OPTIME, as a dressing for the Hair is all that is required; purely vegetable and highly perfumed, it softens, improves and beautifies the Hair, strengthens the roots, and gives it a rich, glossy appearance. For sale by all druggists Price, 35 and 75 cents per bottle.

JOUVEN'S INODOROUS KID GLOVE CLEANER.—By its aid gloves can be quickly and repeatedly cleaned and made equal to new; even when badly soiled they can be readily restored. It is easy of application and is perfectly free from any odor. For sale by druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price, 25 cents a bottle.

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.

THE REASONS WHY DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER is preferred to any other Baking Powder in market, are owing to its perfect purity, quality, quantity, and economy. The ingredients are strictly free from deleterious substances, and hence the full strength of each are obtained, and the results are uniform every time it is used. This cannot be the case in those of ordinary manufacture, and for proof of our assertion we simply ask those whose have never used DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER to give it a trial. Your Grocer keeps it. DOOLEY & BROTHER, Manufacturers, 69 New street, New York.

MARRIED.

KIRK—ASHTON—In Baltimore, Md., Thursday, 23d of March, by Rev. Wm. H. Pitcher, SAMUEL KIRK, Esq., to Miss ELIZABETH S. ASHTON; all of that city.

DIED.

HOBSON—On Monday, the 3d of April, Mrs. MARY S., wife of John C. Hobson, in the 75th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from the First Presbyterian Church (Mr. Preston's) on WEDNESDAY, the 5th, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

PALMATARY—On the 3d of April, 1871, LILLY SUTER, only daughter of F. R. and Mary E. Palmatary, aged 1 year 2 months 15 days.

CRUMP—On Monday, April 3d, Mrs. LUCY E. CRUMP, wife of Mr. T. P. Crump.

HILTZHIMER—On the morning of the 2d of April, 1871, MARY S. HILTZHIMER, wife of Z. T. Hiltzhimer, in the 21st year of her age.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Republican Triumphs.

Hartford, Conn., April 4.—With twelve towns estimated at last year's vote, Jewell's majority will be eighty.

Kellogg is elected to Congress by fifty-three majority.

The Senate will stand 13 Republicans to 8 Democrats. The House of Representatives will be Republican by a small majority.

Cincinnati, April 4.—Davis, (Republican,) for Mayor, is elected over Harris, (Democrat,) by a decided majority.

The Republicans carried Wooster. Last fall the city went about 200 Democratic.

The Republicans carried Alliance by their average majority.

The whole Republican ticket is elected at Akron, except for marshal.

The Republicans have carried Cleveland by a heavy majority. Pelton, the Republican candidate for mayor, is elected by about 1,500 majority. The Republicans gain two councillors, perhaps three.

At Portsmouth, Ohio, the entire Republican ticket was elected except street commissioner and one councilman. The mayor, heretofore, was a Democrat.

Evansville, Ind., April 4.—Hon. Wm. Baker was re-elected mayor by the Republicans by about 800 majority, together with the whole city ticket and eight of eleven councilmen.

Detroit, April 4.—Very little interest was taken in the election yesterday. The Republican candidates on the State ticket are elected, but the returns are too meager to give any figures. The Democrats have about 150 majority in this city. Mrs. N. Gardner voted in the Ninth ward, in Detroit, and Mary Wilson voted in Battle Creek.

Atchison, Kansas, April 4.—The election here resulted in a complete Republican victory, every candidate on the general ticket receiving a handsome majority.

Annapolis, Md, April 4.—In the municipal election the Republican ticket for mayor, aldermen, &c., was elected by from 10 to 12 majority.

Washington News.

Washington, April 4.—The subscription to the new loan received at the treasury department yesterday amounted to $2,000,000, making a total of $52,000,000.

A number of visitors called at the White House yesterday, among whom were a delegation of Cherokee Indians, to see the President, but in consequence of a slight indisposition he was unable to see any of them.

Yesterday morning the Senate committee on privileges and elections had a meeting to consider the case of ex-Senator Abbott, of North Carolina. After an interchange of views, and without arriving at any conclusion, the committee postponed the further consideration of the case until Friday, when Messrs. Abbott and Vance will appear by counsel.

There is an appropriation of $12,500 for a light-house at Shipping Point, north of Quantico bay, Va., in the new deficiency appropriation bill.

The expenses of the government during March were $13,287,000.

LOCAL NEWS.

Church Hill and the Fire Department.—At the Council meeting last evening, the committee reported favorably on the petition of the citizens of Church Hill for the establishment of a fire company in that locality, and an appropriation of $3,000 for that purpose.

Mr. Prince stated that if a hand-reel were located on Church Hill that it would be a fruitful cause of fires, and if he could not get a steamer he wanted nothing.

Mr. C. B. Lipscomb warmly favored the report of the committee, which, on the motion of Mr. Prince, was laid on the table.

Case of Col. Joseph Spaulding.—This case was called this morning before Police Justice White, and after a full hearing of all the evidence, the accused was sent on for trial before the grand jury on Thursday next, and admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Stephen Mason was called, but on account of the absence of an important witness, was again continued until the 12th. Mr. Mason was admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000, with Hon. A. M. Keiley and Capt. Geo. D. Wise as sureties.

Live Stock.—We have received from Mr. Lewis Gimmi, weighmaster, the following report of the operations at the cattle scales, near Richmond, during the month of March, 1871:

	NO.	WEIGHT.	PRICE.
Cattle	420	417,855 lbs.	4a 7½c. gross.
Sheep	410	35,370 "	5a 7½c. "
Hogs	439	80,835 "	10a11½c. nett.

Tobacco.—The stock of tobacco on hand in the different warehouses in this city on the 1st instant was:

Inspected	3,199 hhds.
Uninspected	589 "
Total	3,788 hhds.

Hard Up.—Our city finances, for some cause or other, seem to be in a bad state. The authorities are compelled to borrow $15,000 from one of the banks of the city to defray the expenses of last month; yet, yesterday evening, the Council appropriated $100 for the expenses of a gentleman to Philadelphia to look at a piece of machinery, and $100 to another gentleman for a little bit of writing.

Gone.—We understand that the great colored Conservative New York carpet-bagger, Mr. Isaac H. Hunter, did, sometime during last Thursday night, in a most mysterious manner, leave this great Metropolis. Where he has gone no one knows or cares, except his creditors, who are many we are informed.

The Howitzers are likely to be the first of the late volunteer companies revived. Action was taken last night which will no doubt result in the formation of a fine organization. The former battalion was composed of the best material in the city, and was noted for its efficiency and *esprit du corps*. Another meeting will be held on Monday night next.

A Severe Gale.—The steamer Wyanoke, of the Old Dominion company's line, encountered a very heavy gale last Saturday night on her trip from New York to Norfolk. The passengers were very badly frightened and some of them were "awfully sea sick."

Skating to-night at Assembly Hall.

Fire.—The alarm of fire between one and two o'clock this morning, was caused by the burning of the rear part of a store on Broad, between Third and Fourth streets, occupied by the Misses Blakey as a millinery establishment. Loss slight. No insurance.

City Officers Elected.—The Council yesterday evening elected Mr. John Dowden grain measurer to fill a vacancy, and Wm. L. Peasley city scavenger, for second district, vice Stanley removed.

On the War-Path.—The dog-catchers are out in full force to-day. They marched up Main street about 12 o'clock with a well-filled cage.

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements will be inserted in the EVENING JOURNAL at the following rates, except legal advertisements

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	15 00
One square, three months	

For quarterly and yearly Advertisements special arrangements will be made.

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

Henry Lightfoot, colored, for exposing his person in the streets, was required to pay a fine of $1.

Henry Quarles, Thomas Quarles, and William Hill, all colored, for having in their possession one caddy of tobacco, stolen from some person unknown, were bailed until next Thursday, to which time the case was continued.

Michael O'Connor, charged with feloniously receiving and having in his possession five caddies of tobacco. Bail required until Thursday, to which time the case was continued.

John J. Morris, for stealing one gun of the value of $10, the property of John Doyle, was discharged.

Richard Vanborn, colored, charged with being drunk and creating a disturbance in the streets, was fined $2.50, and required to give security in the sum of $100 for good behavior for six months.

W. H. Davis, colored, for breaking and entering in the night time the tobacco factory of A. M. Lyon & Co., and for stealing therefrom five caddies of tobacco valued at $60, was sent back until next Thursday, to which time the case was continued.

Peter Lawson, for unlawfully using abusive language towards and striking W. E. Wade. Case continued until to-morrow on account of the absence of an important witness.

John Ginnett, charged with stealing sundry articles of clothing, the property of James P. Kennedy, was discharged.

Margaret Kennedy, for stealing a lot of clothing, from James P. Kennedy, was honorably discharged.

James P. Kennedy, for assaulting and beating Margaret Kennedy, was let off.

United States Court.—The District Court met this morning, at 10 o'clock, and there being no business ready, was adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Immediately after the adjournment of the District Court, the Circuit was opened and the following cases disposed of:

Pattini's ex'or vs. Pizzini's ex'ix—dismissed.

U. S. vs. Wm. E. Wells, et als—judgment for $1,843.83.

U. S. vs. James P. Prince et al, for $48,524.70.

U. S. vs. George W. Taylor et al, for $997.90.

U. S. vs. J. C. & W. B. Courtney, for $50.

U. S. vs. John P. Brown—dismissed. This was a suit brought against a postmaster in one of the counties of Berkeley or Jefferson, and has been continued in this court for some time past, to await the decision of the Supreme Court in reference to those counties; that court having decided that said counties belong to Western Virginia, the case was necessarily dismissed.

U. S. vs. W. A. Hoppe et als for $1,600.

U. S. vs. Abram Smith et als for $5,783.

U. S. vs. Stokes & Potts—judgment for the defendant. This was a suit for failing to stamp a receipt.

Chancery Court.—The following business was disposed of by this court to-day:

Galt vs. Palmer et al—decree of partition—E. Y. Cannon.

Isbell vs. Barham and als—decree confirming commissioner's report of sales and disbursements. All other questions reserved.

Sheppard vs. Crouch—petition of Louis H. Blount filed, and rule against commissioners to return report of sale—returnable to Saturday next.

Brown et als vs. Wm. Ashly Jones—bill and answer filed in court, and decree of reference to commissioner.

Lemuel G. Bowden qualified as attorney in this court.

David Anderson, Jr., qualified as administrator of David, Richard and Samuel Anderson, deceased.

Court adjourned until Thursday at 10 o'clock, and will sit hereafter on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The following business occupied the attention of the Henrico County Court to-day:

In the case of George Rhodes, charged with an assault, the jury failed to agree, and were sent back, with the information that they would be kept until the end of the term, if they did not agree before that time.

The case of Jeff Grimes was called, and the evidence for the Commonwealth was being heard when our reporter left the court-room.

The Virginia Clinical Record.—We have received the first number of a magazine bearing the above title, published in this city. It is to be a monthly journal devoted to medicine, surgery and collateral sciences, and we should think would be a valuable work for all physicians and surgeons. This number contains the Valedictory Address of Prof. L. S. Joynes; Notes on Diptheria, by Dr. Junius L. Powell; Diffused Aneurism of the thigh from gun-shot wound, by Dr. Francis D. Cunningham; Aneurism of Annominate Artery, by Dr. I. H. White; A Novel case of Deformity from a burn, by Dr. J. S. D. Cullen; Double Vagina, by Dr. Gregory; and several well written scientific articles on different subjects. It contains also a short editorial salutatory and an article on the death of Dr. D. H. Tucker. The magazine is well printed by M. W. Hazlewood, publisher, of this city. The subscription is $1 per annum; single copies fifteen cents. It should be in the hands of every member of the profession in the State.

Foreign Shipments.—The British brig Romaine, F. M. Young, master, cleared from the custom-house this afternoon, for Norfolk, Virginia, to which place she goes to take in a cargo of cotton for Liverpool, England. It is to be regretted that foreign vessels arriving here from foreign countries cannot always secure return cargoes. If such was the case imports would become more brisk.

Newspaper Change.—Mr. R. B. Witter, Jr., in the last number of the *Southside Times*, published at Burkeville, announces that he has become sole editor and proprietor of the paper, having purchased the interest of Mr. Thomas H. Nicholas, his partner, who retires. Mr. Witter is an able and experienced journalist; and his paper shows evidence of a successful enterprise. He has our best wishes.

Late Papers.—O'Bell Dyer, Main street, three doors above Eighth, has just received the latest pictorial and other papers. He will accept our thanks for the New York Ledger, New York Weekly, Ballou's Monthly, Chimney Corner and the New Varieties—all of which are interesting and suited to the tastes of all.

The Richmond Skating Association will give a grand fancy dress carnival April 11th.

Manchester News.

The trial of the case of A. Dyer vs. R. D. Hogan, originating in the sale of a horse, was had before Justices Martin and Edwards this morning. It resulted in quashing the indictment, and the property was ordered to be delivered to Mr. Dyer. Samuel M. Page and Major Worthington for Dyer, and Col. Ambers for the Commonwealth.

Dyer was then arrested by R. D. Hogan for having in his possession a horse belonging to him (Hogan). The horse was brought as a witness before the court; he, however, had not given in his testimony up to this time, 2 o'clock.

The case is not yet settled, however, as Mr. Dyer has entered suit against Justice Martin for false imprisonment, and claims damages to the amount of $1,000.

THE SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.—RAFFLE for the Benefit of the Widows and Or