Richmond Dispatch.

FRIDAY..............MARCH 27, 1874.

The State Credit.

We trust we do not err in the impression we have received that there is a better feeling in the Legislature concerning the question of the ways and means for maintaining the public credit. We feel convinced that it is only necessary for the representatives of the people to have the issue fairly made up between raising means to maintain the public credit on the one hand, and repudiation on the other, to induce them to go to work seriously to lift the State out of her difficulties. State credit and private credit are inseparable. The destruction of the one is destruction of the other through the prostration of every interest and the depreciation of all sorts of property.

Had a proposition been made in '65-'6 to scale private debts, remit the interest accrued during the war, and reduce the public debt to fifty cents in the dollar, creditors, State and individual, would have readily acquiesced in the measure, and we should now be in very different circumstances.

But that was not done. On the contrary, we assumed the entire State debt. We rejected motions to remit war interest, and the only relief granted to the people was the stay-law and the interdiction of sales that would sacrifice property at prices greatly below its value. As it has turned out this relief has been only an injury. Interest has overwhelmed debtors, and property will not sell as well to-day as it would have sold in 1866.

An error committed at that time was the funding of the accrued interest on the public debt and the putting of that on the compounding basis. But we have shut the door to reconsideration. The State has assumed the whole debt, and has repeatedly affirmed her determination to pay her share of it, leaving a proper part to be met by West Virginia.

The general opinion, we believe, is that we cannot "go back upon" our own voluntary promises, fortified by repeated pledges. We cannot afford to do so. It would be disastrous to the State and people alike. We are too poor to do so. To do so would cause a loss of property greater than the whole State debt.

We can hardly see how any reflecting man can come to a different conclusion. Could the Legislature bring itself to the sticking point and make the necessary provision for resuscitating the public credit by stopping the increase of the public debt; there would be a show of the revival of every interest and of rapid growth in the State prosperity and wealth that would occasion as much of amazement as of delight in the public mind. We hope the General Assembly is in a better spirit to consider this important subject.

The Case of Coleman.

This case, which has excited so much interest, was concluded yesterday by the conviction of the accused, the jury fixing his term of confinement in the penitentiary at four years. Those who know him will regret deeply the stage to which he has brought his career. He was raised by most highly respectable parents, was well educated, became a ready and graceful writer, had an honorable career as a journalist, and finally received a position of trust in the State government. His address was good, his conduct reputable, and his intercourse with society excellent. But he fell into habits of self-indulgence, and into the vice of gambling. These logically lead to dishonor, and COLEMAN naturally fell a victim to their destructive influences.

Of course, when a young man with such advantages as he had falls, the sympathy excited by his fate must be wide-spread. But in the court of justice the censure due his errors is but the greater because of his advantages. No occurrence which has happened in this city for many years offered to the young men of the day a more impressive example. The paths of extravagance and vice lead to dishonor, just as religion and virtue guide the footsteps of youth to the temple of honor. In these trying times, amongst the demoralizing influences of a civil war from which we have just emerged, the perils of the young are greater than they have ever before been; and while we most heartily deplore the fate of a young man so respected as COLEMAN was, that fate would afford no consolation were it not available as a lesson to those youthful members of society who are, like him, exposed to these perils. Never at any previous time should the admonition of BENJAMIN WATKINS LEIGH in his eulogy of HENRY CLAY be more deeply treasured in the youthful heart: To be useful and respected, you must be good; to be great, you must be virtuous.

Before closing this brief notice we must pay a just tribute to Judge GUIGON. He has in a signal manner displayed the firmness which should always be maintained by a court of justice, and he has controlled his court with an energy, discrimination, and legal acumen that are admirably calculated to advance business and expedite the ends of justice. Without this it would be impossible to dispose of the mass of business thrown upon the tribunal over which he presides.

We know that it is the bane of the judiciary to seek popular applause. But the judge is too firmly fixed in his sense of duty to be in the slightest degree diverted from his line of duty by the popular *eclat*. We are sure it never entered any man's mind that he sought anything but justice in his conduct as judge. But he has entitled himself to the small tribute we offer him and we pay it sincerely.

"Let Us Have Peace."

Whilst we can hardly refrain from ridiculing the serio-comico-tragical style in which our Petersburg friends speak of their grievances, we must admit that they are right as to one thing—namely, that it is worse than folly to expect to open their eyes to the truth by denouncing them or their conduct. The Conservative party of Virginia has nothing to do with the matter. The questions involved are such as a mass-meeting in any other place is no more capable of expressing an intelligent opinion upon than is a mass-meeting in Petersburg. Nothing is to be gained either for Petersburg or for Governor KEMPER by taking the sense of the masses upon such questions. We would laugh to scorn a mass-meeting that should endorse the constitutionality of the Petersburg charter, and Mr. GREGORY, of Petersburg, who argued before the legislative committee that it was constitutional, would no doubt treat a dissenting rural mass-meeting with indifference or contempt. Let us have no more mass-meetings on either side. This we say for the sake of peace, though we suppose nine-tenths of the Conservatives of Virginia would sustain the Governor.

Bald Mountain.

We do not thank the scientists for discouraging the idea that there is to be a volcano in North Carolina. We are in favor of an institution of the sort. North America has not her proper distributive share of volcanoes, and we would rather rejoice in her acquiring her rights in this respect. We want a sensation to run in opposition to the centennial; and this would be better than the centennial, as we might expect that it would be permanent. It would be a fine investment for the North State, and help to diffuse money in a part of the country where there has been almost a famine of it. We trust that the scientists will let the mountains of North Carolina go into the volcano business if they have a mind to.

THE EDITORS OF THE STATE who met here in convention are understood to have had a pleasant session. They established a permanent Press Association, with young and energetic officers, and are altogether satisfied with what they did. That is saying a great deal. Most of their action was initiatory, yet much good is expected from it. Their next annual meeting will be held in this city. We wish them a safe return to their homes, and trust that at their next annual meeting they may be enabled to make a most gratifying report of their success in business.

We trust that there is no reader of the *Dispatch* who, as Lord DUNDREARY would say, is such an ass as to suppose that we did not know (at the very moment we wrote Mr. STOWELL's name) that Mr. THOMAS was Mr. DAVIS's opponent for Congress in the Halifax district.

The Boston *Saturday Evening Gazette* recalls the fact that Judge Benjamin R. Curtis, whom the Democrats have nominated for the Senate in the place of Charles Sumner, declared at the time that Mr. Sumner was first elected by the coalition between the Democrats and Freesoilers that the coalition was so much a subject of offence that it was indictable as a conspiracy under the laws of the State.—*Baltimore American.*

And he spoke truly. It is hardly too much to say that SUMNER's election resulted in the late war and its hundreds of thousands of deaths, its innumerable victims and orphans, and its millions of dollars of losses.

General Assembly of Virginia.

THURSDAY, March 26, 1874.

SENATE.

Senate met at 11 A. M., Lieutenant-Governor WITHERS presiding.

On motion of Mr. NOWLIN, House joint resolution providing for an extension of the present session of the General Assembly was laid on the table.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEES.

Senate bill extending the provisions of an act in force May 24th, 1870, in relation to the division of cities and towns into wards.

House bill to amend the law in relation to the weighmaster of live stock.

Senate bill to authorize the town of Marion, in Smyth county, to borrow money.

House bill to confirm a sale of real estate made by trustees of Tinker Creek Baptist church and empower them to convey land sold, &c.

Senate bill to authorize the consolidation of the Richmond and Danville and Piedmont railroads came up as unfinished business.

The amendment offered by Mr. SMITH, of Nelson, was disagreed to—ayes, 12; noes, 18.

Mr. TAYLOR moved to add at the end of the 7th section the proviso that as a condition precedent to the exercise or enjoyment of any of the privileges granted by this act, that all the property, franchises, and income of the companies hereby consolidated, and of the new company hereby authorized, shall in all respects be subject to such taxation as is, or may be hereafter assessed by the State upon the property, franchises and income of other railroad companies now subject to taxation.

The amendment was supported by Messrs. KIRKPATRICK, COCHRAN, and PRIDEMORE, and opposed by Messrs. PENN, THOMAS, and CRITCHER.

At 3 P. M. Mr. PENN gave way to a motion to adjourn; which prevailed—ayes, 16; noes, 14.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

House met at 10 A. M.—Speaker HANGER in the chair. No prayer.

Mr. BLAIR introduced a bill to validate a deed of trust executed by the trustees of St. Paul's Episcopal church in Salem, Roanoke county, and empower trustees to execute provisions of said deed. Referred.

Mr. GRAVES offered the following, which was agreed to:

"*Resolved*, That on and after Friday, 27th instant, the House shall meet at 11 o'clock A. M."

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Public Property have been instructed by the House to report a bill allowing the Richmond Howitzers to take 60,000 old bricks from the old State Armory grounds for the purpose of erecting an armory, providing that such bricks can be obtained without damaging the walls or portions of buildings standing upon the grounds, report that such bricks cannot be obtained without pulling down the standing walls; they report a bill to appropriate $500 for the construction of a building in which the guns of the Howitzers may be taken care of.

DECLINED TO PRINT.

The motion entered by Mr. WILLIAMS to reconsider the vote by which the minority report of Committee on Roads and Internal Navigation upon resolution of Mr. RICHMOND instructing the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railroad to commence work on the Cumberland Gap extension, was warmly discussed an hour and a half, and agreed to.

The question recurring on agreeing to the motion to print the minority report, it was rejected—yeas, 50; nays, 59.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR OFFERED.

Mr. MONTAGUE offered the following:

"*Resolved*, That the privileges of the floor of the House of Delegates be extended to the members of Publishers' and Editors' Association of the State of Virginia during their sojourn in the city of Richmond."

Agreed to.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

was granted Messrs. MAY and COX, one day each; HILL, two days; WILLIAM HOSKINS and P. GIBSON, three days each; RAINS, four days; and HOWARD, five days.

PASSED.

House joint resolution requesting our senators and members in Congress to vote for an appropriation to William and Mary College.

The special order, House bill for the assessment, levy, and collection of the taxes, came up. The question being upon agreeing to the amendment offered by Mr. ARMSTRONG to strike out in 30th line, 66th section, the words "six hundred" and insert "one thousand," which was rejected.

The hour of 12 o'clock M. having arrived, special order, Senate bill to provide for the

LEASE OF THE PENITENTIARY,

came up, and on motion of Mr. STUART, was postponed until Tuesday next, and the consideration of the general tax bill was resumed. Pending its discussion the House adjourned at 3 P. M.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—The Legislature has passed a law fixing the rate of interest on money at six per centum per annum, and a moneyed gentleman of this county has just sent $12,000 to the North to be invested, and has more to go the same way.—*Farmville Mercury.*

A $60,000 lumber-yard fire has occurred at Luddington, Mich.

THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK IN THE BANKRUPT COURT.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Evidence of the President and Others.

The Bank Adjudged a Bankrupt.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST BOSSIEUX DISMISSED.

A General Meeting of the Creditors Ordered.

This case was resumed at 12 o'clock yesterday, the points of law not having been argued by counsel, as was expected, when the court adjourned on Wednesday.

Robert Werne was the first witness called. Stated that he attended to the financial part of the business of A. Cappel & Co. The bank was indebted to the firm at the time of its suspension about $800 and a small unascertained balance. He drew the check exhibited in favor of Dix & Steiner as collateral for a debt due them, and had it certified before sending it to Baltimore. The check given to I. D. Briggs he had twice taken to the bank, and payment each time refused. Had it certified before he gave it to Mr. Briggs. As no money could be obtained on it they had been required to redeem it. The same was true of another check given by them. Neither member of the firm had given his consent to the deed of trust.

For the defence: Bank suspended payment on the afternoon of the 23d of September last. He had made a deposit of currency—nearly $250—in the morning of that day. After its suspension he had drawn from it on a check of the firm $72 and some cents. Since that time he had borrowed small sums of money from Mr. Armistead, which had been returned. The bank had offered them paper in payment of their account, which they had refused to take. Am now and was at the time of making the deed a stockholder in the bank, but was not present at the meeting which ordered the making of the deed. Knew that a general meeting of the stockholders was called, but neither he nor Mr. Cappel, who is also a stockholder, was present at that meeting, and therefore could not have given consent to the deed of trust. Was present at the meeting of the depositors of the bank. Propositions of various kinds were made at that meeting to wind up the affairs of the bank. His idea was that the meeting was called to protect the stockholders against any act of the trustees. All that was really done was to appoint a committee to confer with the trustees and see if anything was necessary to be done. So far as he knew no subsequent meeting of depositors had been held. The question of endorsing the deed of trust was not agitated in the meeting, but privately he had disapproved of that manner of settling the affairs of the bank. The certified checks constitute no additional claim of the firm upon the bank. Had given Mr. H. Bodeker a proxy to vote at the general meeting of stockholders for officers, but did not authorize him to vote for a deed. As to the ledger showing various accounts charged to them during the months of October and November, Mr. Werne explained by stating that they had given several checks during that time, but did not know whether the bank had paid them or not. The firm had received only the amount previously mentioned, and this is the only one which to his knowledge has been paid. When the firm of A. Cappel & Co. was entered into, the amounts of the individual accounts of each member of it was consolidated, and both sums placed to the credit of the firm.

MR. JOHN B. BOSSIEUX,

the president of the bank, was called. Judge Morton asked, in view of certain orders which he intended to ask for hereafter, that the deputy clerk be required to take down the testimony, as he might want it for future reference. The Court then ordered Mr. Adkins to take the testimony. The witness, in response to inquiries, stated that he was president of the bank from its foundation until its suspension, his connection with the bank having ceased when the trustees took possession of it. Had never formally resigned the office. His duties were those of a supervisor, to overlook the general affairs of the bank. Had no other powers than those generally conferred upon presidents of banks. Had a board of directors, from whom a finance committee was appointed to supervise discounts and loans. The committee recently in office were Messrs. I. S. Tower, Charles Phillips, Stephen Hunter, and himself. Did not remember who the other one was. This committee were within call, and had no regular day of meeting. The bank suspended payment on the 23d of September. Had a small amount of funds on hand at the time of suspension. Did not know how much, as it was left entirely to the cashier. The bank did not resume payment after its suspension as a general thing, though

SOME CHECKS WERE PAID.

Put a notice in the papers in October that new accounts would be opened and payments made on new deposits. Several old depositors were

PAID IN FULL

or in part after the bank suspended. There were a good many of them, but he could not now remember who they were.

Was shown a check of William E. Tyler, made payable to the purchase of four mules, on the bank for the sum of $1,000, given at date subsequent to the suspension.

Witness stated that he had never seen it before, nor heard of it, and knew nothing whatever of the transaction.

Was shown his private account with the bank as shown by the ledger, in which was an item charged to him dated 29th December, 1873, of $7,712.29.

Witness could not tell how it came there without he could see the papers of the bank. A part of it he knew was for certain real estate which properly belonged to the bank. His account as John E. Bossieux, president, and John E. Bossieux, trustee, were kept with his private account, and a portion of this amount was accounted for by the transfer of certain real estate, which, to the best of his recollection, was between $5,000 and $6,000. The conveyance would be legal at any time. The property was thus

TURNED OVER TO THE BANK,

and the title could be given at any time. The conveyance has not yet been made. It consists in part of a farm on the Westham plank-road; does not now hold the title, but it can be obtained at any time; was in the way of procuring it when the affairs of the bank were given to the trustees. The entries in the ledger were made by the bookkeeper under his direction.

At this point Mr. Howard remarked that he was not the counsel for Mr. Bossieux, and that the witness must rely upon the court to suggest when any improper question has been asked. Mr. Bossieux requesting that his counsel, Judge Meredith and Mr. Spillman, be sent for, the examination was suspended until it could be done.

Judge Morton took advantage of the intermission to state that he intended when the verdict of the jury has been rendered, to ask for an

ORDER OF SEIZURE,

and place the effects of the bank in the hands of the marshal for the further orders of the court; also, an order to seize the private effects of the president of the bank, and hold him to bail, to await the further orders of the court. He further stated that under this bankrupt law alone can the assets of the bank be fairly distributed. He would show that certain preferred creditors had drawn out all that was due them, while others had been turned away without getting a cent, and in this court alone can those who have been paid since its suspension be made to

DISGORGE AND PAY BACK

what they had thus fraudulently received.

Examination resumed: The farm mentioned is put down in the schedule of accounts at $6,000. The last item in the ledger of no date ($3,039.64) he could not explain unless he had the papers of the bank; this item followed one of the 9th of January. [The jury were here called to examine the ledger, which shows that this amount was for discounts.] Did not remember having given any notes about that time.

The examination being over, witness stated that his private papers had been taken and were in the custody of the marshal, and many of them bore on this question, and until he could get hold of them he could not explain all these entries.

Counsel here asked for a short time for consideration, and it being nearly 2 o'clock, the court took a recess until 3 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

The defence introduced witnesses to prove that A. Cappel & Co. approved the acts of the creditors so far as related to the deed of trust.

Mr. Savage Smith was introduced, and in reply to interrogatories said that he attended all the meetings of the creditors—the first on the 8th or 9th of January—and was appointed one of the committee to act in conjunction with the trustees in such manner as the committee might think proper. They took to a subsequent meeting of the creditors a copy of the deed of trust, at which time an expert was employed to settle up the books of the bank. This appointment was subsequently ratified by the trustees. The committee, acting as they supposed for all the creditors, advised the acceptance of the deed, which was done.

For the prosecution: Do not know how many creditors there are. Probably one-fourth of them were present at the first meeting. Mr. Werne was at that one, but do not remember having seen him at any other. Do not know whether the trustees have paid out or received any money since they have had charge of the bank. Does not know of his own knowledge of any preference having been given to any creditor.

B. T. August attended several of the meetings of the creditors. The meetings were called to protect the interests of the creditors of the bank by acting in connection with the trustees. Was appointed on the committee mentioned by Mr. Smith. The committee, following the advice of Mr. George D. Wise who had been employed by them, advised the creditors to accept the terms of the deed. Knew of no preferments having been made to any creditors. His first knowledge of that fact was obtained since this trial commenced.

Mr. Howard admitted—First. That this deed was not fraudulent, but in its operations in delaying and hindering a speedy settlement, was an act of bankruptcy. Secondly. At the same time he contended that Cappel & Co., by acquiescing in the deed, had estopped their own mouths in this cause. Thirdly. That after the suspension of the bank, they having drawn money from it, are estopped from further proceedings in this cause.

During the trial, the Judge said, partly in instructions to the jury, and partly in reply to counsel, substantially as follows:

Under the common law and statutes of England relating to fraudulent acts, and under the Virginia acts embodied in chapter 114 of the Code, debtors can make assignments of their property giving preference to one creditor or class of creditors over others in a large class of cases. The laws on this subject vary in the several States; but it is probably true that under the State laws relating to fraudulent conveyances, preferences can be given in all the States.

The bankrupt act of Congress is founded upon a different policy. It is directed *against* such preferences; and wherever it can do so, it enforces an equal *pro rata* distribution of debtors' property among all creditors. Blackstone thus defines the rule of distribution in England, p. 487, book 2d; and such is the policy of our law. In pursuance of this policy of the bankrupt law it declares many deeds of assignment to be null and void, or to be acts of bankruptcy, which would be valid under State laws. Acts of bankruptcy under the bankrupt law, therefore, differ from acts which are fraudulent under the common law, and the statute laws of the States.

The present question is whether the deed of assignment made by the Dollar Savings Bank on the 8th January, 1874, was an act of bankruptcy, not whether it was a fraudulent conveyance under the law of Virginia.

The 8th clause of section 39 of the general bankrupt act provides: That if any person, being insolvent or bankrupt, shall make any transfer of property with intent, by such disposition of his property, to defeat or delay the operation of the bankrupt act he shall be deemed to have committed an act of bankruptcy. Section 35 of the act defines a transfer to delay or defeat the operation of the bankrupt law to be one "that is made with a view to prevent the debtor's property from coming to his assignee in bankruptcy, or to prevent the same from being distributed under this act, * * or to evade any of the provisions of this act."

The clause in section 39, thus interpreted by the second clause of section 35, applied to the deed of assignment executed on the 8th January, 1874, by this bank, leaves no possible doubt that this assignment was an act of bankruptcy.

The 39th section of the bankrupt act, clause 10th, declares that the person who has made such a transfer of property *shall be* adjudged a bankrupt, and this court has no option in the matter. Upon being so adjudged his affairs are required to be put into a course of administration by the officers of the bankrupt court, under its direction, one of whom is the assignee in bankruptcy, elected as such by the creditors of the bankrupt.

But instead of chosing an assignee, the creditors may, under the 43d section of the bankrupt act, require the assets of the bankrupt to be managed and distributed by one or more TRUSTEES nominated by them, who shall take, hold, and distribute the assets under the inspection and direction of a committee of the creditors; all the acts of the said trustees and committee to be proceedings in bankruptcy, under the control and supervision of the Bankrupt Court.

Section 43 is as follows:

"That if at the first meeting of creditors, or at any meeting of creditors to be specially called for that purpose, and of which previous notice shall have been given for such length of time and in such manner as the court may direct, three-fourths in value of the creditors whose claims have been proved, *shall determine and resolve that it is for the interest of the general body of the creditors that the estate of the bankrupt should be wound up and settled and distribution made among the creditors by* TRUSTEES, *under the inspection and direction of a committee of the creditors*, it shall be lawful for the creditors to certify and report such resolution to the court, and to nominate one or more trustees to take, and hold, and distribute the estate, under the direction of such committee."

It was therefore quite unnecessary for the purposes sought to be subserved by the assignment which was made by this bank to make the assignment which it did to the trustees named in the deed. The very same objects might have been accomplished by the creditors under the provisions of the 43d section. The same trustees might have been elected by the creditors which were appointed by the stockholders; the only difference in the proceeding being that they are under the assignment the creatures of the stockholders, whereas under the 43d section they would be creatures of the creditors, subject to the supervision of a commitee of creditors, and subject to the control of this court.

Under the 43d section the trustees would have the same powers, under the orders of this court, to renew and extend negotiable paper, and to compromise and settle claims, which they could have under the trust deed. They would have power also to sue upon *choses in action* in this court or in other courts; and this court would take special care that none of the *choses in action* or other assets should be sacrificed by lumping sales of them at auction with inadequate notice to all parties in interest.

In fact, a little reflection will teach intelligent men of business that a settlement of the affairs of such a bank under the 43d section of the bankrupt act would be more expeditiously and more advantageously conducted under the orders of a court than it is likely to be by trustees appointed by stockholders.

I will add here that I do not think any harm to the creditors can come from an adjudication of bankruptcy under the present proceeding. The creditors could at once meet, and at such meeting could, under the 43d section, appoint a committee of supervision and trustees to act under the inspection and instruction of this committee. This committee and these trustees would then be clothed with the powers of the law, and be armed with the authority of this court, which is the only court in the land that can have jurisdiction of the affairs of this bank.

I think I can safely promise that no undue delay, and no improper expense shall be incurred in this cause whether the affairs of the bank be committed to assignees or to trustees.

Under instructions the jury found the following

VERDICT:

"We, the jury, find for the petitioners, and find that the defendant has committed the acts of bankruptcy set forth in the several counts in the petition."

The following order was then entered by the court:

Mutual Building Fund and Dollar Savings Bank:

Ordered that all acts of trustees in deed of trust dated January 8, 1874, be confirmed, unless special objection to any particular act, and that City Savings Bank pay the check drawn on said bank for $1,000.

It was further ordered that a meeting of creditors be called for the 7th of April, 1874, for the purpose of determining whether the business of the bank shall be wound up by the trustees or assignees—ten days' notice of such meeting to be given, and ordered that all costs be paid out of the assets.

This closed the case on behalf of Cappel & Co.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST BOSSIEUX.

On motion of Judge John A. Meredith, counsel for Bossieux, an order was entered directing all further proceedings of the trustees in their suit against John E. Bossieux to be dismissed, and ordering the marshal to deliver up to Mr. Bossieux all the papers seized under a former order of the court.

It was stated by the counsel for Bossieux that he had executed a deed of trust conveying all his property to pay any balance that might be found to be due from him to the bank. He denied that any balance was due, but had mortgaged his property to pay such balance if it should be found to be due, which mortgage had been approved by the trustees of the bank.

From Charlottesville.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

CHARLOTTESVILLE, March 26, 1874.

The recent freeze has given us serious cause to fear that the fruit crop is destroyed. Trees in many places were in full bloom, brought out by the previous warm weather. Gardeners are very busy just now. Farmers are also exceedingly busy in getting in their oat crop. The wheat is beautiful.

The Mendelssohn Concert on Friday night last was a decided success.

Dr. J. E. Edwards delivered his lecture on "Choice of a Wife," in the Methodist church, on Tuesday night last, to a large and highly appreciative audience. Dr. Edwards sustained fully the expectations of those who secured his services.

F. M. Paoli, Esq., for many years sergeant of the town of Charlottesville, died suddenly last night of heart disease. Mr. Paoli had been suffering for some time past, but continued constantly on duty, and on the night of his death had attended a meeting of the Knights of Pythias, from which he retired to his residence, and died suddenly about 12 o'clock. Mr. Paoli was about fifty years of age. He was a good citizen, and his faults were those which tended rather to kindness of heart and generosity towards others than any intention of evil. He leaves a family of four children.

Dr. Wilson, of Richmond, is here, assisting Dr. Long in conducting a series of meetings in the Baptist church. He preached last night to a large congregation. QUIR.

Report of the Maryland Boundary Commissioners.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

ANNAPOLIS, MD., March 25, 1874.—The report of Messrs. Isaac D. Jones, James U. Dennis, and John W. Davis, Maryland commissioners to convey the resolutions of the Legislature of Maryland on the subject of the boundary line between the two States to the Legislature of Virginia, was to-day presented to the Senate and House. The commissioners say that they left Baltimore on the 16th, and upon arriving in Richmond paid their respects to Gov. Kemper, and gave him a letter informing him of the object of their visit, and requesting him to inform the General Assembly. He forthwith sent a message to that body, and a joint committee was appointed to tender them the privileges of the floor of both Houses and make arrangements. In accordance with those arrangements, they were welcomed by a joint meeting of the two Houses on the 18th, and then presented the resolutions of the Maryland Legislature. The report further says that the reception of the commissioners by the Governor and the members of the Assembly and the citizens of Virginia was in every respect marked by every indication of consideration, and with most warm and cordial expressions of friendly regard for Maryland and her citizens, and of desire for an amicable adjustment of the matter in controversy.

THE COLEMAN INVESTIGATION.—The full reports made in the Richmond papers of the examination of witnesses in the Coleman defalcation investigation disclose some very interesting, but not very encouraging circumstances with respect to the management of the State finances. It appears that the most unaccountable negligence (to use no worse word) has prevailed with reference to the custody of the State's assets, and that the financial transactions, wherein large sums of the public money were used, were often had without proper authorization, and without any record of the nature of the operation, the amount expended, or the disposition made of large balances in the State's favor. We hope the investigation will be pushed forward until the full truth is elicited. The State of Virginia is too poor, and her people too much ridden and tax-beset, not to insist upon the most economical and regular investment of all the money of the people. If anything wrong has been done let it come to light; if nobody has done wrong the inquiry will afford an opportunity of explanation and vindication such as should be welcomed by every official, however high or low, who is sensible of having been blamed for the wretched mismanagement of the financial matters of the Commonwealth.—*Petersburg Appeal.*

The Legislature should do its whole duty. Bring out all the facts, gentlemen, and act upon them.

DR. W. H. HOPSON RESIGNS HIS POSITION—WHY HE DID IT.—At the close of his sermon on Sunday morning last, Dr. W. H. Hopson tendered to the church a verbal resignation of his position as pastor of Walnut-Street Christian church. The announcement took the congregation by surprise; but, as the resignation required no action of the church, it was understood at once that his decision was final; and he gave notice that he would vacate the pulpit on the last Sunday in May.

Dr. Hopson has been the pastor of Walnut-Street church for the past six years, during which time he has been devoted to unremitting labor, both in his duties as pastor of the church and as an Evangelist to the people in this and other States.

Dr. Hopson expressed to a *Courier-Journal* reporter yesterday as his reason for resigning that he was tired of the work which he has had to perform here, and desires rest by working in a new and different field—that of the evangelist—going and preaching the gospel wherever inclination shall lead him or the people call him. He is not tired of preaching here, as he says that is the least part of his work, and will have a great deal more of it to do when he starts out as an itinerant.

The congregation of Walnut-Street church numbers 700 persons, and his visitations among these, attending the sick, conducting funeral ceremonies, performing marriage ceremonies, etc., have forced him to surrender the greater part of his time from his studies, and has taken from him much of his natural rest—so much, indeed, that he says he is worn out with his labor.

He has now many pressing calls from all parts of the country to hold protracted meetings, and will for some time devote his labors in that way. The first few months he expects to be thus employed in Missouri, but will not at any time be confined to any particular State or locality. Mrs. Hopson will accompany the Doctor in his travels and preaching, but in the meantime they will not remove their home from Louisville. His going away from Louisville and Walnut-Street church will be a source of deep regret not only to his congregation but to a large class of people in this city irrespective of particular religious faith.—*Louisville Courier.*

DEATHS.

Died, in this city, on Saturday night, March 21, 1874, of paralysis, WILLIAM F. A. WICKER, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. His remains were interred in St. John's cemetery.

Fredericksburg and Farmville papers please copy.

Died, in Baltimore, on the 23d instant, of dropsy, Mr. JOSEPH SHARPE, aged fifty-six years, a native of Norfolk, England, and for many years a resident of this city.

Petersburg and Norfolk papers please copy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ ANOTHER PANIC IN THE NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

A FURTHER DECLINE IN PRICES.

OUR SENIOR PARTNER ON THE SPOT, AND BUYS LARGELY.

He will remain at his post during the great excitement, so as to reap the full benefit of changes as they take place. Our customers will receive the benefit of our bargains. We now offer a full line of

BLACK ALPACAS from 25c. to $1.50 per yard—the best goods ever offered at the prices;

MIXED AND STRIPED WASH POPLINS at 16½c. per yard—a lower price than any time since the creation; these goods measure twenty-seven inches wide;

Handsome STRIPED JAPANESE POPLINS at 25, 30, and 35c.—a sight of these goods will astonish you;

PLAID, PLAIN, and STRIPED DRESS GOODS of every description at prices to suit all;

ENGLISH CHEVIOT SHIRTING at 20c. per yard—same goods as was sold at 35c.;

The NEW STYLE COLLARS AND CUFFS, with gilt ball-buttons, at 45 and 50c. a set, worth 75c.;

HIP GORED CORSETS at 50c. a pair, worth 75c.;

GENUINE FRENCH-WOVE CORSETS, white and colored, all sizes, warranted whalebone, at 60c. a pair—the same article as we have been selling at 75c.;

A large lot of TIDIES at 50c., just as good as others are selling at $1;

CURTAIN MUSLIN, nicely embroidered, at 25c. per yard—cost 32½c. gold to import, and usually retailed at 50c. per yard;

PURE LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS at 75c., $1, $1.25, $1.50, and $2 per dozen—all twenty-five per cent. below regular price;

HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS at $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50, and up to $12 per dozen—all of which are very much below regular prices;

ANDROSCOGGIN COTTON at 14c. per yard;

AUBURN COTTON at 12½ per yard;

DAVOL COTTON—equal to the best—at 16½c. per yard;

WAMSUTTA and NEW YORK MILLS at 18c. per yard;

Full-width PILLOW-CASE COTTON at 16½c. per yard;

Full-width UNBLEACHED SHEETING at 28c.

Full-width BLEACHED SHEETING at 33c. per yard;

LAUREL D. COTTON, 12½c.;

Genuine SEERSUCKER GINGHAMS at 12½c. per yard worth 25c.;

Great sacrifices in all kinds of WHITE GOODS;

HOSIERY of all kinds for men, women, and children;

We make LINEN GOODS a specialty, and now offer great bargains in

TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS,
DOYLIES, TOWELS,
TABLE-DAMASK, and TRAY-CLOTHS.

We have just made large additions to our stock of HAMBURG EDGINGS and INSERTINGS, and can now show 10,000 yards of the cheapest goods ever offered. Take a look at those now in our 15c. basket, and see if they are not worth 25c.

A large lot of NOTTINGHAM LACE and NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS—very cheap;

WINDOW-SHADES in great variety,
WHITE and RED CHECK MATTING,
OILCLOTHS,
CARPETS,
and RUGS, &c.

Daily additions will be made to our stock; and, as said before, we are determined to give our customers the full benefit of our bargains.

LEVY BROTHERS,
1017 and 1019 Main street,
mh 27 Richmond, Va.

☞ NEW SPRING GOODS.

BLACK ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, BLACK SILKS, AND NEW MOURNING GOODS.

T. R. PRICE & CO. are opening their first instalment of NEW SPRING GOODS, to which attention is called:
DIAGONAL LAINE, for mourning;
BOMBAZINE CLOTH,
BLACK TAMESE,
BLACK BRILLIANTINE, very beautiful;
SILK and WOOL GRENADINES, all grades;
GRO-GRAIN, TAFFETA, and other SILKS;
BERLIN GLACE CORD, entirely new;
COLORED POPLINS and MOHAIRS,
CRAPE VEILS,
KID GLOVES,
RUFFLINGS,
LINEN COLLARS and CUFFS,
PLAIN and STRIPED JAPANESE POPLINS,
CRETONNE SUITINGS,
CLOUDED SUITINGS, &c., &c.
New arrivals every day. mh 16

☞ FOR SPRING, 1874.

PERCALES, CALICOES, CASSIMERES, &c.

T. R. PRICE & CO.
are opening
CASSIMERES for gentlemen and boys—full stock;
All the new pattern PRINTS,
PERCALES, CAMBRICS, KID GLOVES,
COTTON HOSE, COTTON SOCKS,
LINEN SHEETINGS, COTTON SHEETING,
BLEACHED COTTONS, LINEN LAWNS,
CORSETS, HAMBURG EDGINGS,
PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS, &c., &c. mh 16

☞ BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,

THE SHORTEST ALL-RAIL LINE
FROM
RICHMOND
TO
POINTS WEST, NORTHWEST, AND EAST.

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS
BETWEEN
RICHMOND AND COLUMBUS,
PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, AND ST. LOUIS,
and all intermediate points.

For rates, time-cards, and information generally, apply at company's ticket office, 1201 Main street, and at 826 Main street, corner Eighth and Byrd streets, and office of Richmond, York River and Chesapeake railroad.
J. L. WALDROP,
S. E. Passenger Agent,
1201 Main street, Richmond, Va.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent, Baltimore, Md. mh 11-3m

☞ FRESH COD-LIVER OIL.

OUR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATION.

"THE BEST, PUREST, AND MOST ACCEPTABLE TO THE STOMACH."

We have the testimony of physicians who prescribe it, and of patients who have taken it, that it is *more acceptable to the stomach and more easily assimilated than any other oil.*

MEADE & BAKER,
Importing Pharmacists,
ja 13 919 Main street.

☞ PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL.

Absolutely safe. Perfectly odorless. Always uniform. Illuminating qualities superior to gas. Burns in any lamp without danger of exploding or taking fire. Manufactured expressly to displace the use of volatile and dangerous oils. Its safety under every possible test, and its perfect burning qualities, are proved by its continued use in over 300,000 families. Millions of gallons have been sold and no accident—directly or indirectly—has ever occurred from burning, storing, or handling it.

The insurance companies and fire commissioners throughout the country recommend the ASTRAL as the best safeguard when lamps are used. Send for circular.

For sale at retail by the trade generally, and at wholesale by the proprietors, CHARLES PRATT & CO., 108 Fulton street, New York.
oc 17-d&wom

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ CARDOZO, FOURQUREAN & CO.

are offering large lots of

SHIRTING and FROCK PRINTS at 8, 10, and 12½c.;

4-4 HEAVY and FINE BROWN COTTON at 10c.;

LAUREL "D," and other standard BROWN COTTONS, at 12½c.
mh 26

☞ CARDOZO, FOURQUREAN & CO.

sell "Androscoggin," "Lonsdale," "Auburns," and "Great Falls," "Q," BLEACHED COTTON at 15c.
mh 26

☞ CARDOZO, FOURQUREAN & CO.

offer

CHINA LINEN SUITS and TOILET D'ETE, with PARASOLS—something new;

STRIPED SILKS at $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, and $2;

COLORED SILKS, all shades;

PARASOLS in great variety.
mh 26

☞ CARDOZO, FOURQUREAN & CO.

have the new shade in SILK CAFE AU LAIT.
mh 26

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY the 6th day of April next, at 6 o'clock P. M.
mh 26-dtd E. B. MEADE, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

RICHMOND THEATRE.

Last night but one of
MR. SOTHERN
previous to his departure for Europe.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING,
ROBERTSON'S BEAUTIFUL PLAY OF
DAVID GARRICK.

DUNDREARY MATINEE SATURDAY 2 o'clock.
Secured seats, $1, now on sale at AMBOLD's.

SATURDAY EVENING FAREWELL APPEARANCE OF MR. SOTHERN.

MONDAY—MARIETTA RAVEL. mh 27-1t*

SAM, THE MAMMOTH HOG, which has been on exhibition several days in Petersburg, can be seen at the Metropolitan Hall THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 26th and 27th. This animal is said to be by all that have seen him the master of its kind. He was raised in Bedford county, Va., by J. O. S. Bell, who has him in charge. To give every one an opportunity to see him, he says, his principal object in showing this animal is to have it said that Virginia has raised the largest hog in the United States. SAM is low in flesh. Butchers who are judges say that at least 500 pounds could be added to his weight. His weight when starting on exhibition was 1,063 pounds. Ladies and little girls are specially invited to see this mammoth hog. Admission: Adults, 25c.; children, 10c.
mh 26-2t*

VIRGINIA OPERA-HOUSE.

LANNIER'S DRAMATIC COMPANY.

THREE NIGHTS ONLY AND MATINEE.
Commencing THURSDAY, March 26th.
when will be produced for the first time in this city FRED. G. MAEDER's realistic drama entitled
BUFFALO BILL,
KING OF THE BORDER MEN;
introducing a
REAL TRIBE OF COMANCHE INDIANS FROM THE PLAINS.

The popular artists
FRED. G. MAEDER,
RENA,
and
COMPLETE DRAMATIC COMPANY.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Admission, 75 CENTS; orchestra, $1; gallery, 50 CENTS.

Reserved seats for sale at S. K. Campbell & Co.'s art gallery without extra charge. mh 24-4t*

LECTURES.

HON. SIMON WOLF,

OF WASHINGTON, D. C.,

will lecture at Eleventh-Street synagogue

MONDAY EVENING,

March 30th, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of "Sewing Society Beth Ahaba."

SUBJECT: UNHERALDED HEROES.

Tickets on sale at bookstores and by members, and at the door on the night of the lecture. mh 26-4t

LOST, STRAYED, &c.

LOST, between the corner of Seventh and Grace streets and the present Hustings Courtroom, or at the Monumental Hotel, a gentleman's CAPE—dark blue cloth lined with red flannel. A suitable reward will be given if returned to this office, or to the owner, at No. 711 Grace street.
mh 27-1t* CAPTAIN S. S. GAY.

ESTRAY, ONE SMALL RED COW (buffalo), with scar on left hip. Any one taking up such a cow will please inform me at Gallego Mills Manufacturing Company, or at No. 201 west Leigh street, and I will pay damages and a reward for the same. The cow has been missing since Monday, March 23d.
mh 26-2t* CHRISTOPHER WILKINSON.

STRAYED OR DRIVEN OFF from 517 Second street on Monday between 1 P. M. and 6 P. M., a RED YEARLING CALF, cropped in left ear and slit in the right. I will pay a suitable reward if returned to 517 Second street between Clay and Leigh.
mh 26-2t* WILLIAM H. HILL.

COURT ORDERS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA—In the matter of George Tyler, bankrupt, in bankruptcy—No 4,919.—Eastern District of Virginia, s.s.: At Richmond, Va., March 26, 1874. * * * * It is ordered that this matter be referred to John S. Wise, of Richmond, Va., who is hereby appointed a special commissioner for the purpose, to inquire into and report to this court the amount and priorities of the liens upon the land surrendered by the bankrupt in this cause. Said commissioner, before executing this decree, shall give notice to the creditors of said bankrupt by written notice to them, where practicable, and by publication, once a week for four weeks in the Richmond *Dispatch*, of the time and place of executing this decree. * * *
RO. W. HUGHES, District Judge.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, VA., March 26, 1874.—*To the Creditors of George Tyler, bankrupt:* Notice is hereby given to the creditors of George Tyler, of Caroline county, Va., a bankrupt, that the undersigned, pursuant to the foregoing decree, has fixed TUESDAY, April 28, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., as the time, and his office, No. 4 Shafer's building, corner Tenth and Main streets, Richmond, Va., as the place for executing the duties thereby prescribed.
JOHN S. WISE,
mh 27-F4w Special Commissioner

PERSONAL.

A CARD.—In answer to the call made by "Many Voters," in the *Dispatch* of the 25th instant, I respectfully announce myself a candidate for the office of COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEY for the Hustings Court of the city of Manchester, subject to the nomination of the convention to be held on the 6th of April; and if elected I pledge myself to perform the duties of that office to the best of my ability. Returning my thanks to "Many Voters" for the compliment paid me, I am, respectfully yours, A. C. ATTKISSON.
MANCHESTER, March 26, 1874. mh 27-1t*

NOTICE.—TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—This is to give notice that the firm of LANDAU & CO., composed of Isadore Landau and M. J. Rosendorf, has been dissolved, and the concern is to be wound up. I therefore forewarn all persons indebted to the said firm from making any payment to either of the members of the late firm until a proper person be appointed to receive the same. M. J. ROSENDORF,
mh 25-3t* late co-partner of Landau & Co.

BANKER'S PATENT BOXED DEMIJOHNS.

FIFTY PER CENT. SAVED IN FREIGHT.

Securely packed and ready for shipment by railroad, vessel or express, for druggists and grocers.

The neatest and most secure package used, also filled, ready for shipment.

For sale at manufacturers prices by,
PURCELL, LADD & CO., Druggists,
mh 27 1216 Main street.

MACHINISTS' AND SAW-MILL GOODS.

ENGINE PACKING—Gum, Hemp, and Soapstone; RUBBER HOSE, HOSE-PIPES, COUPLINGS, and SPRINKLERS;
LACE LEATHER,
BELT-HOOKS, RIVETS, and BURRS;
BELT PUNCHES,
STEAM and WATER-GAUGES, WHISTLES, COCKS, VALVES, &c., &c., for sale low by
R. L. WILLIAMS, No. 1433 Main, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.
N. B. Genuine SCOTCH GLASS TUBES for Water-Gauges. mh 27

A FEW VINES OF THE FINEST VARIETIES OF GRAPES ever yet produced in America, such as Crotons, Cornucopias, Canadas, Brants, Salems, Walters, Eumelans, Goethe's, Massasoits, Othellos, Wilders, and Lindleys, may be had at the "Wine Cellars," rear of Levy's. Also, a large lot Concords very low. Call Saturdays or Mondays. G. K. GILMER.
mh 27-1t*

WE HAVE FOR SALE THREE SETS TOBACCO-SHAPES, but little used. Parties in want will please call and examine.
SUTPHIN & WARING,
mh 27-3t 1302 Cary street.

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS, beautiful, at the Dispatch Printing-House.