Richmond Dispatch.

THURSDAY.....MAY 21, 1874

The Council—The Elections.

The nominations made at the ward meetings for aldermen, councilmen, and magistrates average so well that we cannot complain. Some new men go in who are a decided improvement upon previous Councils. We have to regret the accidental exclusion of some good names; but let us be satisfied, and take the whole body as a very good one.

Now that we have the whole ticket made up we have nothing to do but to elect it. That can be done handsomely, and we are sure it will be so done. Let us not encourage dissatisfaction, and in no way compromise with "independents." Keep up the unity of the party with determination and vigilance. Standing by the K's—such as KEILEY, KOOK, KABELL, KARRINGTON, MCKANCE, KLEIN, KRISTIAN, KELLAM, KARTER, etc., let us go faithfully through the alphabet from BABKOCK to ZIMMER, not forgetting WAGNER. If faithfulness such as that doesn't bring triumph and peace and plenty, why we may as well abolish our political system.

The efforts of men who at such a time will go to work to excite dissatisfaction and produce rupture ought only to bind us all together more firmly and harmoniously than ever. Let this be the effect of such firebrands, and they will soon be completely and finally extinguished.

Conservatives, to your places! Let no man be delinquent.

Arkansas Diversions.

The strong arm of the Federal Government having been thrust into the arena in Arkansas, BAXTER, whom it protects, is rampant, and BROOKS is fled—become the "running BROOKS." He is unquestionably in danger, as will be any man in Arkansas after he has aroused the passion of revenge. That State seems to be under violent influences. It has always been a killing State. Men settle their differences in a very decided manner. A debater on the floor of the Arkansas Legislature once offended the Speaker of the House; whereupon this guardian of order and decorum descended from the chair and cut him down with a bowie-knife. Still, as to questions of law and constitution, Arkansas was a strict maintainer of both prior to the civil war. It was only human life that was not protected; and many were the cases of personal difference that were promptly settled with knife or pistol, and the courts thus relieved of all trouble with regard to them. Indeed, such was the freedom of passion there that it might, with a show of reason, have been inferred that the Hot Springs were very near a much hotter place.

Therefore BROOKS may have done well to get away, if he has indeed escaped. BAXTER had already forecasted his doom. The New York *Herald* thought he should be hung. Were both he and BAXTER hung on the same gibbet there would be little loss to society. They are blackguards both, no doubt.

It is to be hoped that BAXTER, having been sustained and order restored, will put himself on his good behavior and endeavor to stop the lawlessness that has displayed itself with so much violence. We have no doubt that some judges of the Supreme Court of Arkansas deserve killing, but then the putting an end to them won't put an end to killing. BAXTER is a mean fellow, we suspect; but he should be satisfied with his triumph and permit the renegade preacher BROOKS and all his official confederates to go.

The Arkansas case has been beneficial to the South. It has been abominable enough to excite the general abhorrence of the North; and it has been so unexampled in the history of the South before the war that it is impossible to resist the conclusion that it has grown out of *reconstruction*. In that lies the disease that has cursed the South and degraded the Union.

It has done more; it has shown the Federal Government that it can only relieve itself of the annoyance of conflicts in the southern States by adhering to the Constitution, and that it can only restore to those States peace and order, and good government, by undoing some of its bad reconstruction work. There must be some conservative check put upon the lawless spirit of barbarism, and the corrupt practices of dishonest adventurers in league with negroes, or the best part of this Union will be hopelessly degraded, and cease to be the chief pride and wealth of the nation.

In rejoinder to the *Virginian*, of Lynchburg, we say in all kindness that it seems to be claiming credit for its folly in doing so much gratuitous work for the public. Does it not see—and does not the public equally see—that when it loses, as it confesses, "thousands of dollars by non-paying subscribers," it must make up the losses by increasing the burthens of those subscribers who do pay? If all paid, would not the *Virginian* be published at a cheaper rate?

Again: As to which should trust the other, the subscriber or the editor, clearly we think the subscriber should trust the editor. Individual subscriptions are small in amount, and they are scattered over a wide field, and therefore are hard and expensive to collect. There is no guarantee that they will be paid after the publisher has labored a whole year to earn them. On the other hand, the publisher has an extensive establishment and is publishing a paper whose value to him is the best guarantee that it will be continued. The subscribers run little or no risk, and the publisher runs a heavy one by trusting his paper to those whom he does not know.

The money paid in advance strengthens the editor, enables him to conduct his paper with energy, and to give it the greatest interest, whilst protected from loss from delinquent subscribers, he is enabled to furnish his paper at a cheap rate to the public. The cash system is necessary to publishers. It is demanded by the nature of their business; and it cannot possibly injure any good and talented journal.

A labor meeting in Boston a few nights since stigmatized the Government under which we live as a "tyrannous fraud." Couldn't they be satisfied with calling it a "fraud?" That is bad enough, one would think. But the laborers have a special grievance which comes under the head of tyrannous: that is, the Government won't declare "eight hours" to be the legal and constitutional day's labor. A terrible infraction of individual rights, that. Why, the absorption of the rights of the States and the social revolution in the South by which property is despoiled and the only capable governing class reduced to a level of barbarism are as nothing compared with it. These labor agitations are important, indeed. If they only could succeed in reducing the hours of labor without reducing the per diem compensation for labor, and make employers all able to pay it without adding to the cost of their manufactures, that would be an achievement worth talking about.

THE INDIAN.—The New York *Times* has some sage remarks about the Indian upon the occasion of the effort to bring in "Oklohama" as a Territory. Upon this point the *Times* is not disposed to hurry matters, and contends that the question should be left to the Indian. It says:

"The white man can afford to wait patiently. He can see many reasons why the Indians would be vastly better off as citizens of the United States than they now are; but it best becomes him to allow them to decide for themselves whether they will still maintain their haughty isolation or will finally adopt the sentiments of those who wish for the red as well as for the black man a place in Congress."

The white man who supposes he can promote the happiness of the Indians by making them citizens is a poor philosopher, and has read and observed to little purpose; and those sentimental enthusiasts who argue that it is best for the white people to have negroes upon an equality living amongst them are worse than lunatics. They have education and experience and are still fools. The Indian is happier living apart to himself and pursuing the life for which he was created. He is higher in the scale of humanity than the negro. The Indian's wounded pride will make him miserable and shorten his life. The negro knows not wounded pride, and will subsist upon the comforts provided by an intelligence and perseverance which he cannot imitate nor does not emulate. Either is better off out of the pale of white society, and if there is any doubt about this, certainly there can be no doubt that the white man is better off without either of them.

The number of whites that desire to see either Indian or negro in the chair of the speaker of the House of Representatives must be exceedingly small, and they are as contemptible as possible. Such persons must be degraded to the lowest level of mental and moral consideration. But if either of the two races are to be represented in that position, beyond doubt the great bulk of white men would infinitely prefer that it should be the Indian. Poor man, low indeed has he fallen, when the negro is put above him—him who was once lord of the realm.

Richmond has grown to be too large for holding ward meetings. The people are not satisfied with that plan of nominating candidates or of electing delegates. Hereafter, it is likely, primary elections will have to be held.

W. W. EATON was elected Senator from Connecticut on Tuesday. That is what our telegram on the subject tried (but failed) to say.

General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

The following are the chief points in Saturday's proceedings of the General Conference:

The Committee on Episcopacy made a lengthy report. The committee had carefully reviewed the lives of the bishops, one by one, for the last four years, and found them blameless, and recommending that the Conference take some action expressing the same. Adopted

Bishop Doggett expressed the thanks of the body. They had passed through a severe ordeal, and to have this public quadrennial recognition was a source of gratitude.

The committee recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That we do not concur in the recommendation to elect two additional bishops, but that we request the present bishops to distribute their labors, so as to give more time to our territory west of the Mississippi river, especially in Texas and California."

Mr. Goodwin offered a substitute as follows:

"*Resolved*, That this General Conference elect two additional bishops during the present session."

An animated discussion followed, most of the western and southwestern members supporting the substitute, which was finally rejected, the original report being adopted.

In answer to a memorial relating to the matter, the committee did not believe, under any proper administration, any one preacher could be kept more than four years in one charge, except in violation of Discipline. The committee did not justify action of this kind. This awakened some discussion, but the report was finally adopted.

A resolution instructing the Committee on Books and Periodicals to inquire into the cause of the high price of books of the Publishing-House was adopted.

The Committee on Itineracy recommended non-concurrence in the recommendation in reference to the granting of a license by the district instead of the annual conferences. The report was adopted, and the reconsideration of the report moved and lost.

A resolution requesting the Committee on Boundaries to make two conferences in Missouri was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

They adopted a resolution providing for an afternoon session on and after to-morrow. *Louisville Courier*, 18th.

DR. EDWARDS, OF RICHMOND, VA.—Rev. John E. Edwards, D. D., of Richmond, Va., occupied the pulpit at Chestnut-Street Presbyterian church yesterday morning, and preached to a very large and attentive audience. The sermon, which was delivered in fluent and eloquent style, was full of interest, and the congregation showed the most marked appreciation throughout.—*Louisville Courier*, 18th.

BISHOP DOGGETT.—There was a very large audience at morning service at the Broadway Baptist church yesterday, and the sermon by Bishop Doggett was full of beauty and lofty inspiration.—*Louisville Courier*, 18th.

REV. DR. DUNCAN.—Walnut-Street Methodist Episcopal church was deusely crowded yesterday morning when the Rev. James A. Duncan, D. D., of Virginia, began his sermon.—*Louisville Courier*, 18th.

[The *Courier* goes on to give a synopsis of Dr. Duncan's fine discourse.]

DANGER OF BEING TOO SOCIAL.—Mr. Rousseau, of Dakota Territory, while travelling to New York with several thousand dollars in his belt to buy goods, got acquainted on the railroad cars with a fascinating young man, styling himself Charles Warner, a dry goods agent, and this hasty acquaintanceship ended by Rousseau being drugged and robbed. The nice young man was very hospitable and took Rousseau to the house of his sister, as he said, and would not permit him to run into hotel expenses. Rousseau remembered nothing more that happened till he was picked up in the street by a policeman. Moral.—Be careful about making the acquaintance of nice young men in the cars.—*New York Herald*.

SALARIES OF POSTMASTERS.—The House Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads have virtually agreed to recommend a return to the original plan under which the salaries of the various postmasters were regulated. This law authorizes the adjustment of salaries by the moneyed receipts of each office. At present the scale is arranged by the amount of business transacted, letters stamped, &c. The committee deem the former method more equitable, and better suited to fix the standard of all offices. The New York city post-office is exempted from the provisions of the act, and the salary fixed permanently at $6,000.

PATENTS ON CAR-WHEELS.—The House Committee on Patents has agreed to report adversely upon the extension of the Atwood car-wheel patent. This patent is used by every railroad in the country, including street railroads, and the opposition to its extension has been very great.

At a mass meeting of workingmen in Chicago resolutions were offered endorsing the platform of the National Convention and denouncing the effort to abrogate the eight-hour law.

Mr. Redfield in Arkansas—As Usual, He Tells a Clear Story.

H. V. R. went to Arkansas to report for the Cincinnati *Commercial*. What he writes may be relied upon. We quote a few paragraphs:

FIGHTING IN THE COUNTRY.

The disease affecting Little Rock is rapidly spreading to the uttermost corners of the State. When a Baxter company attempts to organize, a Brooks gang pounce upon them, capture their arms, and disperse the enemy. On the other hand, if a Brooks company tries to reach the besieged capital, they are set upon by the opposition, and thus the whole State is in a virtual condition of war. The farmers are hindered about their crops, or taken entirely away, and all sorts of business, except the business of war, is paralyzed.

LATER—THE PROCLAMATION.

At 2 o'clock, as I sat down to write, I was startled by the report of fire-arms at the State-House. There were about fifty shots in rapid succession. I ran down to snuff the battle breeze—I get near all the fights lately, as it is the safest place I can find—and found that the State-House braves were firing at a squad of Baxter's across the river, a full mile off. The bullets could not have reached the enemy unless there had been some one on middle-ground to pick them up and shoot them again. Indeed, they do say that the fearful foe which the State-House veterans saw was nothing but two old women coming to town with a basket of eggs.

Well, I came back from the bloody field, so to speak, and sharpened my pencil for a glowing description of the sanguinary contest, with myself as a central figure, covered with glory and playing with cannon-balls, so to speak, when I heard a cheer in the Baxter camp which swelled out louder and bigger and bigger until it filled the whole city. I waited for it to cease, but it didn't. It grew in fury and volume. Again I dropped my pencil and ran into the Baxter lines to see what was up this time. The whole camp was in confusion. The great buildings had emptied their contents of soldiers into the street. Soldiers, officers, and Baxter niggers were running around like mad, whooping and yelling, hugging each other like girls, horse-pistols and all; crying, swearing, shouting, laughing, singing, and dancing. It was the strangest scene I ever looked upon, and I have seen several things. I tried to find out what was the matter, but all were "too full for utterance"—that is, for uttering anything sensible and connected. It was not until I had grabbed a Major-General by the coat-tail and pulled him away from eight colonels who were hugging him that I found out what was the matter.

"Grant," he gasped, "Oh, glory! Grant has decided for us; proclamation just come; says old Brooks must give up the State-House. We've got justice at last. Hurrah for the people, and down with the d—d thieves—whopee!"

The street was literally jammed with men, and all in an ecstacy of delight. Some literally cried while they shouted for Grant and Baxter, and all were mad with enthusiasm. I went up to Governor Baxter's room. The scene there is beyond the power of description. They did not have a copy of the proclamation, but two or three old chaps who had seen it were trying to repeat it, and a pretty muss they made; but it was all the same, for the main point—Baxter's recognition—they were all certain about.

Every moment a fresh squad came in to take the Governor by the hand and shout and cry. Do not misunderstand me; men actually wept for joy. One old senator said he had been drinking whiskey constantly for forty-five years, but all he had ever drank put together did not make him feel so good as this one bit of news. And the major-generals, how they flew around and shook hands with everybody, while great drops of perspiration rolled from their noble brows. Everybody was happy; everybody running over with joy.

I passed on up to the State-House, distant another square. There men were violently disputing. Some didn't believe the proclamation was genuine, and all were expressing vigorous opinions one way and another. But sadness and gloom predominated. The negroes were drilling, and had their cannon pointing on the Baxterites. They knew something was in the air, but couldn't understand what, and were nervous and perplexed.

The Brooks leaders say that if the proclamation is genuine the jig is up with Arkansas, that northern men will have to leave, and all such stuff. There are as many northerners for Baxter as against him. It is not a party fight in any sense. It is hard to tell just what sort of a fight it is, but party has little to do with it.

As I close this letter at night the excitement and cheering continue. Occasionally there is a pistol-shot, either designed or accidental. There has been no one killed to-day as I have learned, but some have been wounded. So many men are drunk to-night, and as all are loaded down with pistols, we must expect some bloodshed before morning.

There were several attempts made to read the proclamation in the Legislature to-day, but the joy and emotion were so great that men could not command their voices, and a newspaper correspondent finally had to perform the duty.

If the Legislature, in trying to settle matters, should go back to the election returns and correct them all over, it will turn out Baxter, two judges of the Supreme Court, and every State officer but one, for they were all fraudulently returned as elected, when they were not. Such a recount would assuredly put in Brooks, of whose election in the first place there is not the shadow of doubt. This would make a quaking all round, and it is doubtful if the Legislature have the nerve to do it.

While it is certain that Brooks was elected, and counted out by the most atrocious and glaring fraud, it is also certain that he is not the choice of a majority of the people now. Baxter to-day would beat Brooks as much as Brooks beat Baxter in 1872. So you see it is a pretty mess all around.

The Supreme Court gave Brooks fifty thousand dollars out of the treasury to carry on the war, but just what authority the Supreme Court had for being so lavish with other people's money might raise an interesting series of questions. But Brooks is spending the money and will soon exhaust the pile, and call his "court" together to vote him more. This Arkansas Supreme Court is about the biggest farce on the judiciary that is now or ever has been in the world.

There is very little discipline in the Baxter "army"; they get drunk and fight each other nearly as much as they fight the enemy. The whole thing is a ridiculous farce, but almost too bloody to be comical.

The Baxterites gained a victory last night of magnitude. They captured Brooks's family carriage and coachman. They took the arms away from the coachman and let him go. This was true magnanimity.

No day during the week has been without its murders, nor is it likely the killing process will suddenly subside. Last night I heard several shots, but how much damage they did I do not know.

One difficulty a non-combatant experiences here is in finding a place to eat his meals away from danger. All the respectable eating-rooms are between the two hostile camps, where adherents of both parties are apt to meet and fight as well as eat. My first meal in Little Rock was interrupted by a desperate fight and a dead man not twenty steps from me. The epicure who tarries long at his meals on this happy hunting-ground, calling for quail on toast, and all that sort of thing, may be treated to bullet on skull before he gets through with it.

It is generally conceded now that Brooks will have to vacate the State-House. It will be the hardest blow the old man has ever received during his long and checkered career. He seems to have been born to bad luck. While in the ministry he came very near—lacking but one vote, I believe—being made a Bishop. In the senatorial election two years ago he came within a few votes of reaching that coveted position. And now it seems he must give up the Governorship to which he was fairly elected beyond the shadow of a doubt, but "counted out" then by his now fast friends, Clayton & Co. What a career; what a man; what friends he had, and what a State for him to get into anyway!

Letter from Danville.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

DANVILLE, VA., May 19, 1874.

A large meeting of the Conservatives has nominated as follows: For Mayor, H. W. Cole; Commonwealth's Attorney, J. D. Blackwell; Sergeant, W. E. Boisseau; Commissioner of the Revenue, W. B. Watson; Constable, P. H. Bbisseau. Aldermen: W. M. Moseley, Harry Wooding, Daniel Coleman. Councilmen: G. C. Ayres, J. L. Tyack, T. J. Talbott, F. B. Gravely, C. H. Hickey, W. W. Worsham, Robert Chambers, C. G. Holland, J. A. Smith, E. M. Pace, W. P. Clark, J. P. Hawkins.

The Radicals held a meeting last night and appointed a committee to report on nominations.

Rev. Mr. Lambeth received eleven persons on Sunday into the membership of the Main-Street Methodist church. Rev. W. C. Norman preached for him last night. Number of professions since the meetings commenced, sixty-one.

Rev. Dr. Chaplin preached at the Baptist church morning and evening on Sunday last. In the afternoon he lectured at a Sunday-school mass-meeting. The part of his lecture in which he gave an account of the mode of conducting Sunday-school work in what we call the West was particularly interesting to the old folks, and happified the young ones. The Doctor said the West was not findable—it had gone east. A very interesting part of the services at the Baptist church in the morning was the receiving into its membership of six young ladies from Roanoke Female College.

Two gentlemen from the country, Mr. N. C. Motley and a Mr. Ragsdale, settled an old grudge here yesterday morning by drawing some blood, the one using a stick, the other an empty jug.

I counted twenty-five wagons yesterday evening on that part of Main street which reaches from the toll-bridge to the corner of Craghead street—a distance of about seventy yards. This evening a line of wagons, in some places a double line, extends the whole length of the business portion of Main street—that is, from the post-office to the bridge.

The plan for supplying water and gas for the town has at last assumed a tangible shape. A member of the firm of W. B. McDonough & Co., of Cincinnati, came to Danville Friday, and had a full conference with the Gas and Water Committee. A meeting of the Council was held on Monday, and an ordinance was passed instructing the committee to enter into a contract for supplying the town with gas and water. The main features of the contract are as follows: Messrs. McDonough & Co. are to put up the gas and water works wholly at their expense, and the Council agree to take at the start, for the use of the corporation, fifty water-plugs at an annual rental of $100 each, and fifty lamps at an annual rental of $45 each. The town is to furnish its own lamps and plugs. Thus the corporation will pay an annual rental of $7,250, to be paid the contractors from the public treasury.

The contractors agree that if more than fifty water-plugs are needed and used they will put the price at $75 a year, and additional lamps will be furnished at $35. Private consumers, it is agreed, shall be supplied with good quality of gas and water on as reasonable terms as other towns situated as this is. If there should be any disagreement as regards price, a board of arbitration shall determine the rates every three years. The Council furthermore agree to pay to the contractors the sum of $21,750 in town bonds when the works are completed, said amount being the rent for three years, paid in advance, for the lamps and plugs used by the corporation. The works are to be commenced by the 1st of July, 1874, and completed by the 1st of July, 1875.

In the contract it is agreed that the town shall have the privilege to buy the works at any time after six months' notice has been given. If a price cannot be agreed upon, a committee of arbitration shall decide it.

I learn that a citizen has proposed to donate to the town ground upon which to erect water-works and a reservoir, and another proposes to give a location for the gas-works.

ALPHA.

Letter from Staunton.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

STAUNTON, May 20, 1874.

The Committee on Finance, to which was referred the question of taxing school, church, and other property located in this city, reported that in view of the State law exempting that kind of property the tax for 1873 be remitted on the following institutions: Virginia Female Institute, Augusta Female Seminary, Wesleyan Female Institute, and the Staunton (Lutheran) Female Seminary.

They also recommended that the city collector be directed to return uncollected the tax tickets in his possession against all property belonging to the Orders of Free Masons, Odd-Fellows, temperance organizations and churches, and such other benevolent institutions as are exempted by the State law. The report was adopted.

To the same committee was referred the opinion of the City Attorney on the subscription of the city to the Valley railroad. They reported that they had "nothing to add to the facts and information contained in said opinion which would enable the Council to act understandingly in the premises," and the report was laid on the table till next meeting.

Accounts to the amount of $1,181.46 were allowed. This includes the free school account for the month of April of $452.13, and the account of the committee who visited northern cities to inspect water works, amounting to $222.80.

John M. Carroll, treasurer, presented his report for the month of April, showing amount of receipts $5,782.09, and disbursements for the same period, $3,820.59, leaving a balance in the treasury May 1, 1874, of $1,961.50.

The Council being informed that the note of the Committee on Finance, in the National Valley Bank, for $8,732.87, fell due on the 9th of May, it was ordered that the sum of $232.87 be appropriated to John M. Carroll, city treasurer, for the purpose of paying discount on said note, and that the Committee on Finance be authorized to renew said note for 116 days.

The City Engineer presented a list of persons who are indebted to the city for two-fifths of paving done in front of their property, aggregating $1,230.14.

A communication was received from the first commander of the Fire Company, stating that the hose was in a very rotten condition, and that not more than fifty feet could be depended on in case of a fire. The Chief of the Fire Department recommends the purchase of 1,000 feet of gum hose. This is a very important matter, and should receive the early attention of our Council.

The practical workings of the recent legislation making seduction under promise of marriage a felony, and that the marriage of the parties might be plead in bar, was exemplified this morning. A colored girl named Mary Taylor made complaint before the Mayor this morning of one Lewis Matthews. He was at once taken in charge by Deputy Sergeant Kurtz, and upon having the dilemma explained to him at once signified his preference of the matrimonial bonds to those likely to be placed upon him by the State. Under the guidance of Mr. Kurtz, he visited two friends, collected enough money to pay his license, and was conducted in company with the aggrieved lady before a preacher, who pronounced them man and wife.

MAX.

From Nottoway County.

THE CROPS — MAHONE'S EXPRESS.

BLACKS-AND-WHITES, May 19.

Editors Dispatch: The farmers in this section are all quite busy trying to make up for lost time during the long wet spell which we had for several weeks previous to the last. The little town of Blacks-and-Whites is daily alive with wagons from Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, and Brunswick, bringing in tobacco and taking back loads of guano and goods of all kinds for the numerous stores in the above-mentioned counties. Blacks-and-Whites is the depôt to which most of the produce of the three said counties is sent. One hundred wagons are often seen standing at the depôt and warehouse to be unloaded and loaded.

The farmers are all very desponding about their tobacco plants. I have heard several large farmers say, who always plant large crops, that they did not have plants enough to plant more than the third of a crop, and many say that they have none at all, and will have to put their tobacco land in corn. The cold and wet spring is said to be the cause of the failure.

We are truly glad to see that you are down on Mahone's express, for there is not a day that passes but what we hear of some one's complaining on account of not being able to get their express packages from your city, and others without paying double what they ought to, and with *much* trouble. More anon.

B. & W.

Letter from Gordonsville.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

GORDONSVILLE, VA., May 20.

Soon after the arrival of the Chesapeake and Ohio accommodation train on Saturday night a young man by the name of John Johnston entered the baggage-car by means of a duplicate key and took a valise belonging to Mr. Samuel Cross, the fireman. The valise contained various articles. The theft was not discovered until next morning (Sunday). Mr. Cross went to get his valise out to dress, and found himself minus the above articles. Suspicion resting on Johnston, a warrant was obtained and placed in the hands of Officer Brown.

Johnston was traced to a house just out of town, but owing to some bad management he was allowed to escape, and made his way to Alexandria, Va., where he was caused to be arrested by Conductor Ben. Pauli, who deserves the thanks of our citizens. Officer Brown was sent to Alexandria yesterday and returned last night with the prisoner in charge. Johnston, who for some time has been practicing the art of stealing, is a young man about eighteen, red hair, and rather bad appearance; was for some time employed as brakesman on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, but recently discharged by that company; has been living near town for years; has been looked upon generally as a bad character, and at last has come to grief, his chances being very good for Colonel Strother's institution in Richmond.

He was brought before Justices Faulconer and Stonesiffer this morning and the above charges clearly proven; in fact he was compelled in the Mayor's office to disrobe himself of clothing belonging to Mr. Cross, the valise, clothing, and gold watch, and a pair of shoes being found in his possession. A silver watch and two gold rings are still missing. He was sent on to the next grand jury, which meets at Orange Court-house in June.

Weather cool and raining. Wheat crop looking fine in this vicinity. Business dull and little prospect of improvement. S.

DECORATING SOLDIERS' GRAVES.—President Grant approves of the coöperation of those who were opposed to one another during the late war in the decoration of graves of soldiers who heroically fell on both sides, and that he believes the time has come when every feeling of fraternity should be encouraged, and advantage taken of every opportunity to remove any remaining animosity occasioned by the war.

AMUSEMENTS.

RICHMOND THEATRE.

Brilliant success of

LITTLE NELL, the CALIFORNIA DIAMOND.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING,

FIDELIA, THE FIRE WAIF.

TO-MORROW EVENING—BENEFIT OF LITTLE NELL, and entire change of bill.

my 21-1t*

RICHMOND THEATRE.—SALVINI, THE GREATEST OF LIVING ACTORS—TWO NIGHTS ONLY—MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 25TH AND 26TH.—EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.—Signor Tommaso Salvini, the illustrious Italian tragedian, and his entire celebrated dramatic company, comprising forty artists, engaged in Europe expressly for his American tour.

MONDAY EVENING, May 25th, at 8 o'clock, THE GLADIATOR—Salvini in his great role of THE GLADIATOR: Signora Piamonte as FAUSTINA.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 26th—farewell performance—Shakespeare's sublime tragedy, HAMLET—Salvini in his unique impersonation, HAMLET; Signora Piamonte as OPHELIA.

Notwithstanding the enormous expense attending these representations, the management has adopted the following liberal scale of prices: Dress circle and orchestra, reserved, $2; parquette, reserved, $1.50; admission, $1; gallery, 50c. The sale of seats and librettos will commence at AMBOLD'S music store, 920 Main street, on WEDNESDAY, May 20th, at 8 o'clock. my 21-1t*

TWO DAYS ONLY.

GREAT SOUTHERN MENAGERIE, CIRCUS, MUSEUM, AVIARY, ROMAN HIPPODROME, AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, May 25th and 26th, on ground

CORNER SECOND AND LEIGH STREETS.

THE GREATEST MORAL SHOW OF THE AGE,

comprising the most attractive features gathered from ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, and presenting scenes of the

MOST ENTRANCING SPLENDOR EVER SEEN.

In the CIRCUS and HIPPODROME ARENA will be presented illustrations of the

MOST FEARLESS EQUESTRIANISM, TERRIFIC VAULTING, DARING ACTS OF GYMNASTIC EXCELLENCE, AND WONDERFUL PERFORMING HORSES EVER BEFORE EXHIBITED;

besides giving a bewildering picture of ORIENTAL GORGEOUSNESS, transcending the most fervid imagination.

The whole under a LIGHTED CITY OF PAVILIONS.

Admission, 75 cents; children under ten years, 50 cents. Doors open at 1 and 7 o'clock. my 18-21,23

VIRGINIA OPERA-HOUSE.

TABLEAUX AND CONCERT, THURSDAY, MAY 21.

Admission, 50c.; children, 25c.

Tickets at H. E. Wyatt's, 817 Broad street.

my 20-2t*

LECTURES.

ASSEMBLY HALL.

LECTURE BY REV. MOSES D. HOGE, D. D., Chaplain First Virginia Regiment.

SUBJECT: "ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD OF HOLLYWOOD."

TUESDAY, MAY 26TH, at 8 O'CLOCK.

Admission, $1. Tickets for sale at REDFORD'S, the hatter. my 20-td

ENTERTAINMENTS.

GRAND PIC-NIC

OF

CONCORDIA ENCAMPMENT,

No. 30, I. O. O. F., AT HATTORF'S GARDEN, ON MONDAY, MAY 25, 1874.

ADMISSION: For a gentleman, 50c.; ladies free. Commence at 2 o'clock P. M.

The committee have arranged to make this the grandest pic-nic of the season.

Music by Kessnich's Band. my 21-td

GRAND PIC NIC

BY

ST. BENEDICTUS SOCIETY

AT

EUKER'S SPRING PARK

ON

MONDAY, MAY 25.

McCann's First Regiment Band will be in attendance.

The German Sick Assistant Association and Catholic Beneficial Society are requested to meet at their respective halls at 9 A. M. my 21-Th,S&M3t

FLOWERS! FLOWERS!! FLOWERS!!!—Those in want of BEDDING-PLANTS, etc., will find it to their advantage to call at LAIRD'S FLOWER-GARDENS, Grace street, where they will find a large and fine collection. Verbenas 60 cents per dozen; other plants at equally low rates.

my 21-3t*

NOTICE.

Merchants and others, below Fifteenth street, who subscribed to defeat the tax bill are requested to call at once at our store and get the blanks to protect themselves.

L. POWERS & SON.

my 21-2t 1740 Main street.

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

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LEVY BROTHERS HAVE NOW the largest stock of SUMMER SILKS ever exhibited in this city. my 20

LOOK AT THE STRIPED MUSLIN which LEVY BROTHERS are selling at 25c. a yard. my 20

LEVY BROTHERS offer a great bargain in CHECK MUSLIN at 30c. a yard. my 20

LEVY BROTHERS have reduced their SERGE STRIPED and LACE-WROUGHT JAPANESE POPLINS to 25c. a yard. my 20

LEVY BROTHERS have the best BLACK ALPACA at 50c. a yard ever offered at that price. my 20

LEVY BROTHERS have a full stock of PLAIN BLACK and BLACK SILK-STRIPE GRENADINE. my 20

LEVY BROTHERS have a large assortment of RIBBONS, which they offer at prices that are sure to give satisfaction. my 20

LEVY BROTHERS have all the novelties for DRESS-TRIMMING; also, PEARL SLIDES and ORNAMENTS of every description. my 20

LEVY BROTHERS have just received their eighth supply of PARASOLS this season, and exhibit the latest and most fashionable styles just out. my 20

LEVY BROTHERS HAVE JUST received a large lot of WHITE MATTING at 25c. a yard, usually sold at 32c. my 20

LEVY BROTHERS SELL DAVOL BLEACHED COTTON at a shilling per yard. my 20

LEVY BROTHERS' store will be closed on Friday. my 20

LEVY BROTHERS have all the new shades in DRESS SILKS, solid colors. my 20

LEVY BROTHERS have the largest and lowest stock of BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS. They call particular attention to the celebrated makes of Tuillard and Bellon, which are offered at a great sacrifice. my 20

LEVY BROTHERS call the attention of the gentlemen to those GAUZE SHIRTS at 50c. a piece. my 20

LEVY BROTHERS offer a great bargain in sets of CALICO CUFFS and COLLARS for 15c. my 20

LEVY BROTHERS have a good stock of BEADED GIMP, which they offer very cheap. my 20

LEVY BROTHERS have a fine stock of SUMMER SILKS at 85c., 90c., and $1 a yard. my 20

HAMBURG EDGING 12½ and 15c. a yard at LEVY BROTHERS'. my 20

LEVY BROTHERS HAVE JUST received some selected patterns of COLORED GRENADINES at 30 and 35c. a yard. my 20

LEVY BROTHERS HAVE THE best yard-wide 12½c. BLEACHED COTTON in the city. my 20

LEVY BROTHERS HAVE THE best WASH-POPLIN, plain and striped, at 16⅔c. a yard. my 20

LEVY BROTHERS HAVE STRIPED SILKS, in all the desirable colors, at 85, 90c., and $1 a yard. my 20

WE HAVE NOW IN STOCK A large and varied assortment of

WALL PAPERS,

all new, and comprising the most select patterns in the market.

Also, a large stock of

WINDOW SHADES,

CORNICES,

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,

MATTINGS, &c.

UPHOLSTERING and PAPER HANGING promptly attended to. BOOTH & CO.,

Tenth street between Main and Bank,

my 16-6t near the post-office.

BREEDEN & FOX INVITE ATTENTION to large openings of

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

Amongst them may be found

VERY ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS.

BREEDEN & FOX,

my 16-5t 401 Broad street.

MALTHOPTONIQUE.

We have just received another and full supply of BURTON'S ENGLISH EXTRACT of MALT and HOPS, which has been so favorably prescribed by our best physicians as a tonic in general debility, wakefulness, nervousness, &c.

MEADE & BAKER,

Dispensing Pharmacists,

ap 11 919 Main street.

MEETINGS.

THE REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY MEETING of the MERCHANTS and MECHANICS BUILDING FUND and LOAN ASSOCIATION will be held at the office of Mr. C. L. Radway, Ninth and Franklin streets, THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 8 o'clock. E. D. MOORE,

my 21-1t* Secretary.

ATTENTION, FIRST WARD CONSERVATIVE CLUB.—Attend a meeting at Lincoln Hall, Second and Hull streets, FRIDAY NIGHT, May 22d, at 8 o'clock, to nominate three members of the City Council and one Justice of the Peace. By order of JAMES A. GENTRY, President. O. B. SIMS, Secretary.

MANCHESTER, May 19th. my 19

OFFICE RICHMOND GRANITE COMPANY, RICHMOND, May 6, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this company will be held at their office, in this city, on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., at which time an election for president and directors will be held.

G. W. HARRIS,

my 7-eodtd Secretary.

CLAY WARD REFORM CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.—An important meeting of this Association will be held at Houck's Hall, Broad street, at 8 o'clock P. M. THURSDAY, May 21st. Citizens and candidates are invited to attend. my 19-3t*

ANNUAL MEETING.—The annual meeting of the MERCHANTS AND MECHANICS INSURANCE COMPANY OF VIRGINIA will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, over the First National Bank, on MONDAY, June 1, 1874, at 5½ o'clock P. M.

Stockholders unable to attend will please leave proxies at the office of the company.

my 16-td J. B. MOORE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the CLOVER HILL RAILROAD COMPANY will be held on THURSDAY, 21st of May, 1874, at the office of Messrs. Lancaster & Co., at 12 o'clock.

D. S. WOOLDRIDGE,

ap 22-dtdm Treasurer.

MILITARY NOTICES.

GRAYS, ATTENTION.—Assemble at Regimental Armory on FRIDAY NIGHT NEXT at 8 o'clock, in full dress uniform, for drill and business. Should it rain, meet in citizens dress. By order of LOUIS J. BOSSIEUX, Captain. S. J. SMITH,

my 21-2t First Sergeant.

HOTELS.

NEW YORK HOTEL,

721 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

This favorite place of resort continues to be liberally patronized, particularly by friends from Cuba and the South. The hotel is now in fine order for the reception of guests, and the table and attention unsurpassed.

FRANK WRISLY & CO.,

ap 28-2taw1m Proprietors.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

TWELFTH OPPOSITE BANK STREET AND CAPITOL SQUARE,

RICHMOND, VA.,

T. W. HOENNIGER, PROPRIETOR.

Built and furnished in 1874 equal to any in the United States. The proprietor assures comfort to the travelling public. mh 17-3m

SUMMER RESORTS.

STRIBLING SPRINGS, VIRGINIA,

THIRTEEN MILES FROM STAUNTON,

will be open on the 1ST OF JUNE.

Applications for families by the season solicited.

CHESLEY KINNEY,

my 21-eod10t* Proprietor.

JORDAN ALUM SPRINGS,

ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY, VA.

The third season of this delightful and popular WATERING-PLACE will commence on the 1st of June, when the spacious establishment will be opened to visitors.

The Grand Hotel has been completed since last season, and is one of the largest, most modern and comfortable in the mountains. Its rooms are large, convenient, and elegantly furnished, having gas in each room; also, electric bells connecting with the office from every room, and also from the cottages. Hot and cold baths, with closet, on every floor.

On the 1st of July the original hotel, in use the first two seasons, will be opened on the European plan, and be known as the European House. It has all the improvements of the Grand Hotel.

The waters of the three springs are ALUM, IODINE-ALUM, and CHALYBEATE.

The Annapolis Band from the Naval Academy will fur