THE DISPATCH.
BY COWARDIN & ELLYSON.
CASH—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.
The DAILY DISPATCH is delivered to subscribers at TEN CENTS per week, payable to Carriers weekly. Mailed at $6 per annum; $3 for six months; $2.50 per month for a shorter period.
The SEMI-WEEKLY DISPATCH at $3 per annum; $1.75 for six months.
The WEEKLY DISPATCH at $2 per annum.

DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XLVI. RICHMOND, VA., MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1874. NO. 138.

THE DISPATCH.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
CASH—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

One square, one insertion	$0 75
One square, two insertions	1 25
One square, three insertions	1 75
One square, six insertions	3 00
One square, twelve insertions	5 00
One square, one month	10 00
One square, two months	18 00
One square, three months	25 00

Richmond Dispatch.
THE CIRCULATION OF THE DISPATCH IS LARGER THAN THE COMBINED CIRCULATION OF ALL THE OTHER DAILY NEWSPAPERS OF THE CITY.
MONDAY.....JUNE 15, 1874.

LOCAL MATTERS.

MERCHANTS' LICENSES.

HOW AND WHERE TO GET THEM.

THE LEGAL CONTEST.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED.

[illegible] OF THE LAW—RATE OF TAXATION.

[illegible] Commissioner of the [illegible] several days ago that he [illegible] persons or firms who [illegible] to obtain licenses. On [illegible] his office from the old [illegible] building provided for [illegible] above.

"It is the duty of every person [illegible] desires to engage in [illegible] business, occupation, or profession, for [illegible] a license is required, [illegible] assessor or commissioner of [illegible] town where the business [illegible] profession is to be prosecuted of the tax imposed [illegible] he desires to obtain."

[illegible] Crump, W. W. Crump, [illegible] Williams & Boulware have [illegible] by the committee [illegible] merchants of this city who [illegible] the liability of the license [illegible] who have contributed to [illegible] this purpose are requested [illegible] Charles U. Williams, in the [illegible] Bank building, who will furnish blank forms of protest to be [illegible] in making application to the Commissioner before paying the Treasurer. [illegible] to the Commissioner, merchant tailors, lumber merchants, dealers in coal, ice, or wood, will find [illegible] to answer the following interrogatories:

[illegible] *continuing* business will answer [illegible]

[illegible] average amount of your purchases from April 30, 1873, to April 30, 1874?

[illegible] average amount of your purchases from April 30, 1874, to April 30, 1875?

[illegible] *beginner*, applying for a license [illegible], will answer the following:

[illegible] the amount of your probable purchases from the time you commenced business to [illegible]

[illegible] merchant who is *continuing* business [illegible] a license, will answer the following:

[illegible] amount of your sales—or, if sold [illegible] amount of your commission on [illegible] spirits, malt liquors, cider, or [illegible] from the 30th of April, 1873, to the 30th of April, 1874?

[illegible] amount of spirits, malt liquors, or any of them, do you [illegible] the 30th of April, 1874, [illegible] 1875, or, if selling as a [illegible] the amount of commission [illegible]

[illegible] merchant who is a *beginner*, applying for a license, will answer the following:

[illegible] the amount of your probable sales, [illegible] the amount of your commission on the sales of wine, ardent spirits, malt liquors, cider, or any mixture of any of them, from the time you commenced business until the 30th of April, 1875?

[illegible] commission merchant who is *continuing* [illegible] will answer the following:

[illegible] amount of your commissions on sales of April, 1873, to the 30th of April, 1874?

[illegible] amount of your commissions on sales of April, 1874, to the 30th of April, 1875?

[illegible] commission merchant who is a *beginner* [illegible] for license for the first time, [illegible] following:

[illegible] amount of your probable commissions from the time you commenced business to April, 1875?

[illegible] questions have been prepared [illegible] Auditor of Public Accounts, [illegible] which before a license can [illegible] Merchants must therefore go to [illegible] prepared to answer them. [illegible] the following sections of the [illegible] to merchants, liquor merchants and commission merchants. To-morrow we shall publish other sections of the [illegible] our citizens are specially in-

[illegible] every merchant shall pay a specific [illegible] privilege of selling in this State, [illegible] of which shall be determined by [illegible] the purchases of the said [illegible] during the period for which said [illegible] granted. If the merchant has been [illegible] such, whether under a license [illegible] in the county or corporation where [illegible] a license, for twelve months [illegible] preceding, the purchases made by [illegible] goods, wares, and merchandise, [illegible] the succeeding year shall [illegible] be at least equal to [illegible] of the preceding year; but it [illegible] be determined that they will exceed [illegible] of the preceding year. If the business [illegible] only been carried on for a part of [illegible] preceding year, then the amount of purchases [illegible] the preceding year may be ascertained by adopting the purchases for such [illegible] year, as a basis for ascertaining [illegible] for the entire year. If the merchant [illegible] a beginner, he shall state the amount [illegible] purchases for and during [illegible] license he proposes to obtain [illegible] In all cases the license shall [illegible] amount of goods to be bought [illegible] It the amount of the goods [illegible] to be bought under such license [illegible] been bought, the license thereafter [illegible] deemed to be void; but if the [illegible] desires an enlargement of the [illegible] at first cost valuation he [illegible] to buy, he may apply for [illegible] and a new license for the [illegible] of buying the additional quantity [illegible] to be purchased. For the purpose [illegible] ascertaining whether the amount of [illegible] authorized by such license have been [illegible] it shall be the duty of every mer[illegible] on the first days of January, April, July, and October of each year to make report in writing, on oath, to the commissioner [illegible] the revenue or assessor for the district in [illegible] the merchant was licensed, showing the amount of goods purchased by him within the preceding three months. If any [illegible] shall fail to make such report, the commissioner or assessor shall assume that [illegible] the goods authorized to be purchased under the license have been bought, and shall proceed to make a new assessment, after examining the merchant under oath, and upon such other evidence as he may be able to obtain, in such manner, and to the effect he would do, if application had been made to him for an enlargement of the license aforesaid. If any person shall bring goods into this State at a time when by an assessment he cannot procure a license for the full term of one year, and he desires to have such goods sold by auction, the commissioner or assessor may assess the tax at a rate equal to the tax for one year. The stock of goods on hand when a license is granted at the first cost valuation, shall be embraced and included in the amount of the purchases of goods to be sold under the license provided for by this section. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall pay a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars for each offence.

TAX ON MERCHANTS.

104. On every license to a merchant or mercantile firm, the tax to be paid shall be graduated as follows: If the amount of purchases shall not exceed two thousand dollars, the specific tax shall be ten dollars; and for all purchases over two thousand dollars and less than sixty thousand dollars there shall be paid a tax of one-half of one per centum. Upon all purchases over sixty thousand dollars and less than eighty thousand dollars there shall be paid a tax of forty cents on the one hundred dollars of said purchases in excess of sixty thousand dollars. Upon all purchases over eighty thousand dollars and less than one hundred thousand dollars there shall be paid a tax of thirty cents on the one hundred dollars of said purchases in excess of eighty thousand dollars. Upon all purchases over one hundred thousand dollars there shall be paid a tax of ten cents on the one hundred dollars of said purchases in excess of one hundred thousand dollars. The tax imposed under and by virtue of this section shall be in lieu of all tax, for State purposes, on the capital actually employed by said merchant or mercantile firm in said business. The tax in excess of ten dollars imposed by this section shall be paid in equal instalments on the 10th of January, 10th of April, 10th of July, and 10th of October in each year, and shall be collected in the same manner that license taxes are collected. Merchant tailors, lumber merchants, dealers in coal, ice, or wood shall be embraced in this section. But this section shall not authorize any such person to sell wine, ardent spirits, or a mixture thereof.

LIQUOR MERCHANTS.

105. A license to sell wine, ardent spirits, malt liquors, cider, or any mixture of any of them, shall be obtained in addition to a license to engage in or follow any other licensed business, occupation, or profession; but such license shall not authorize the sale of wine, ardent spirits, malt liquors, cider, or any mixture of any of them, to be drunk at the place where sold. No person shall sell wine, ardent spirits, malt liquors, cider, or any mixture of any of them, to be drunk at the place where sold, except the keeper of a licensed ordinary or the keeper of a licensed eating-house, unless he shall have obtained a license therefor. Before a license shall be granted to keep an ordinary or eating-house, or to sell liquor, &c., to be drunk at the place where sold, application shall be made to the court of the county or corporation in which it is to be kept for permission to keep the same; and upon said court being satisfied, after hearing testimony for and (if any should be offered) against the application, and entering of record that the place where the same is to be kept is convenient and suitable, and that the applicant is a person of sobriety and good character, and that he has paid to the proper officer the tax required by law to be paid on said license, and upon giving a certificate to that effect the said license shall be granted, but not until then: provided that no license shall be granted to sell by retail ardent spirits, malt liquors, or any mixture of any of them, until a certificate is obtained from the court of the county or corporation in the mode and to the effect the same is required to be obtained by the keeper of an ordinary. Under a license to sell ardent spirits, as first above mentioned, the person licensed may, in addition thereto, sell wine, malt liquors, cider, or any mixture of any of them, without any additional tax, unless or until the Legislature shall otherwise prescribe by fixing a different rate of tax for the sale of either. If a law shall impose a tax on the amount of sales, the license shall specify the amount to be sold under such license, and when such amount is sold the license thereafter shall be void. The amount of such sales shall be ascertained and determined as follows: If the merchant has been in business as such, whether under a license or not, in the county or corporation where he applies for a license for twelve months next preceding, the sales during the succeeding year shall be assumed to be at least equal to, and it may be determined that they will exceed, those of the preceding year. If the business has only been carried on part of the year preceding, then the amount of sales of the preceding year may be ascertained by adopting the sales for such part of the year as an approximate basis for averaging the same for the entire year. If a liquor merchant is a beginner, he shall state the amount of his probable sales for and during the time the license he proposes to obtain will continue. In all such cases of conjectural sales the amount thereof may be determined by ascertaining the amount of purchases made and to be made, and adding the per centum of profits made or to be made on the sales, and adopting the aggregate as the amount of sales. In all such cases the license shall specify the amount of the wine, ardent spirits, malt liquors, or cider, to be sold under such liquor merchant's license, including profits. If the liquor merchant who is a beginner desires an enlargement of the amount of sales, he may apply for a new assessment and new license for the privilege of selling the additional quantity desired, which shall be granted upon the payment of the tax on the sales without the specific tax. For the purpose of ascertaining whether the amount of wines, liquors, &c., authorized by such license to be sold have been sold, it shall be the duty of every liquor merchant, who is a beginner as aforesaid, on the first day of August, November, and February of each year, to make report in writing, on oath, to the assessor or commissioner of the revenue for the township, city, or town in which the liquor merchant was licensed, showing the amount of goods sold by him within the preceding three months. If any such liquor merchant shall fail to make such report the assessor or commissioner shall assume that all the wines, ardent spirits, &c., authorized to be sold by the license have been sold, and shall proceed to make a new assessment, after examining the liquor merchant on oath, or upon such other evidence as he may be able to obtain, in the same manner and to the same effect he would do if the application had been made to him for an enlargement of the license aforesaid. If any person shall bring wines, ardent spirits, &c., into this State at a time when, by an assessment, he cannot procure a license for the full term of one year, and he desires to have such wines, ardent spirits, &c., sold by auction, the assessor or commissioner as aforesaid may assess the tax at a rate equal to the tax for one year. Licensed distillers may sell liquors manufactured by them, at the place of manufacture, in quantities not less than one gallon, without a special license, provided the same shall be delivered to purchasers at the distillery. If any person shall in any manner violate this section he shall pay a fine of not less than thirty dollars nor more than one thousand dollars for each offence. Nothing in the preceding section shall be construed to prevent manufacturers of cider from selling the same to be drunk at the place where sold.

TAX ON LIQUOR MERCHANTS.

106. The specific license tax to every person for the privilege of selling by wholesale, or by wholesale and retail, wine, ardent spirits, malt liquors, cider, or any mixture of any of them, shall be two hundred and fifty dollars; if by retail only, in the country, and in towns of two thousand inhabitants and under, fifty dollars; over two thousand inhabitants, one hundred dollars; and if the license shall include the additional privilege contained in section one hundred and five of this act, he shall pay an additional tax of fifty dollars; and there shall be an additional tax on the amount of sales made by wholesale, or by wholesale and retail, to be ascertained in the manner prescribed in the same section of this act, as follows: If the sales be under one thousand dollars, the tax shall be ten dollars; if one thousand dollars and one and under fifteen hundred dollars, twenty-four dollars; if fifteen hundred dollars and under twenty-five hundred dollars, thirty-two dollars; if twenty-five hundred dollars and under five thousand dollars, forty-eight dollars; if five thousand dollars and under ten thousand dollars, seventy-six dollars; if ten thousand dollars and under fifteen thousand dollars, ninety-six dollars; if fifteen thousand dollars and under twenty thousand dollars, one hundred and twelve dollars; if twenty thousand dollars and under thirty thousand dollars, one hundred and forty dollars; if thirty thousand dollars and under fifty thousand dollars, two hundred and eight dollars; and if over fifty thousand dollars, ten dollars for every ten thousand dollars excess over the said sum of fifty thousand dollars. The amount of sales shall be ascertained in the manner prescribed in section one hundred and five of this act, and be taxed as other sales of liquor merchants are taxed; and the commissions, if sold by a commission merchant, shall be ascertained as prescribed in section one hundred and five of this act, and be taxed as other commissions are taxed.

107. There shall be paid by every person licensed under section 106 of this act, in addition to the specific license-tax therein specified, for the privilege of selling wine, ardent spirits, malt liquors, cider, or any mixture thereof, two and a half per centum upon the gross amount of all sales made by retail after the passage of this act. It shall be the duty of every assessor and commissioner of the revenue in this State to ascertain from every person, on oath, in his township or city, licensed under section 106 of this act, between the 1st and 15th of January, April, July, and October of each year, the gross amount of sales by retail of all wines, ardent spirits, malt liquors, cider, or any mixture of any of them, made by such person after the passage of this act and during the three months next preceding the first days of said months of January, April, July, and October in each year; and in the event of a failure to make such return, the party shall thereby forfeit his license. Every such assessor and commissioner of the revenue shall make out a return of the tax so assessed, in accordance with forms to be prescribed by the Auditor of Public Accounts. One copy of said return shall be forwarded by such assessor or commissioner within thirty days after the same is hereby required to be made to the Auditor of Public Accounts; and at the same time he shall deliver duplicate copies thereof to the treasurer of his county or city and to the clerk of the county or hustings court of his county or city, to be filed in the clerk's office of such court. Every person licensed under the preceding section of this act shall, on or before the 1st days of September and March in each year, pay to the treasurer of his county or city the tax hereby imposed upon the gross amount of his sales by retail. In default of such payment within the times herein specified every such person shall pay, in addition to the tax hereby imposed, five per centum upon the amount of such tax for each month, or fraction of a month, during which he shall be so in default; which, together with the tax hereby imposed, shall be collected in the same manner that delinquent taxes are now required by law to be collected. Any person failing or refusing to report fully and truly to the assessor of the township or the commissioner of the revenue of the city in which such licensed business is carried on, the amount of all such sales made by him prior to the 1st days of January, April, July, and October, respectively, in each year, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, and forfeiture of license; and any such person who shall make a false or fraudulent return shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment in jail not exceeding twelve months, and a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars. Any sale of she liquors above enumerated in quantities of less than five gallons, not to be drunk where sold, shall be deemed a sale by retail for the purposes of this act. But no retail dealer shall be allowed to sell ardent spirits, wine, malt liquors, or any mixture thereof, to be drunk where sold, without taking out a license to keep an ordinary.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

108. Every person buying or selling on commission shall be deemed a commission merchant. Any person licensed as a commission merchant may sell any personal property, except wine, ardent spirits, and malt liquors, gold or silver coin, bonds, certificates of public or private debts, or other securities, which may be left with or consigned to him for sale; nor shall he sell by sample any hogshead or box of unmanufactured tobacco, unless such hogshead or box offered for sale be deposited in some place in the city, town, or village where said tobacco is offered for sale. All tobacco sold in violation of this provision shall be taxed two dollars and fifty cents for each hogshead or box weighing less than fifteen hundred pounds, and ten cents per hundred for every hundred pounds in excess of fifteen hundred pounds so sold, to be paid by the commission merchant selling the same, to be ascertained and collected by the collector of the city, town, or village where said tobacco is sold. Such merchant shall pay a tax on such sales, or on the commissions charged for such sales, as the Legislature may from time to time impose; and all sales, whether made for compensation or not, and all commissions and other compensation of every kind received, whether the same be for brokerage, insurance, or other services or assurances, shall be held to be subject to such tax as may be imposed. Any person buying or selling contrary to the provisions of this section, or who shall in any manner violate the same, shall pay a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one thousand dollars for each offence.

TAX ON COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

109. The specific license tax on every commission merchant or firm shall be fifty dollars; but where his commissions shall exceed one thousand dollars the tax shall be sixty dollars, and ten dollars for each thousand in excess of two thousand dollars.

OLD AND NEW LICENSE LAWS.

Under the laws in force prior to the present Constitution licenses were based on sales of merchandise, now they are assessed on purchases. The following table shows the rate of license taxes under the law of 1860 and the law of 1874:

1860—Sales.

Under $1,001	$20
$1,001 and under $1,500	24
1,500 and under 2,500	32
2,500 and under 5,000	48
5,000 and under 10,000	76
10,000 and under 15,000	96
15,000 and under 20,000	112
20,000 and under 30,000	140
30,000 and under 50,000	208
60,000	218
70,000	228
80,000	238
90,000	248
100,000	258

1874—Purchases.

$2,000 and under	$10 00
2,500	12 50
5,000	25 00
10,000	50 00
15,000	75 00
20,000	100 00
30,000	150 00
50,000	250 00
60,000	300 00
70,000	340 00
80,000	380 00
90,000	410 00
100,000	440 00

Under both the old and new laws the rate of increase on sales and purchases over $100,000 is exactly the same. Persons doing a business of $20,000 and under per annum have to pay a smaller license tax now than under the law of 1860. Over that sum the tax is largely increased.

DROWNED IN THE RIVER.—The dead body of a white man was found on Friday floating in the river just above Wilton and near where the pontoon bridge spanned the stream. The body was somewhat decomposed, and had evidently been in the water some days; but there were no marks of violence upon it. Justice P. C. Larus held an inquest over the remains on Friday evening, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning. The body was not identified, and was buried, by order of the Justice, near the place where found.

The deceased was a stout man, about five feet eight or nine inches high, was dressed as a sailor; wore new shoes, with buckles on them. He had dark auburn hair, red goatee, apparently about a week old. The body was much swollen and decomposed.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SATURDAY.—*Judge Robert W. Hughes, presiding.* In the matter of Moses Millhiser vs. R. A. Trice & Brother, of Goochland county: Petition in involuntary bankruptcy filed, order of seizure and injunction issued.

In the matter of W. E. Rowland, bankrupt: The assignee having failed to make a report of the sale of the bankrupt's real estate a rule was issued to show cause why he should not do so.

In the matter of Thomas J. Trift, C. H. Wilson, and Thomas S. Cooke, bankrupts: Orders to show cause why their real estate should not be sold, and ordering an account of liens to be taken.

In the matter of William P. Van Ness, bankrupt: Order for sale of real estate of bankrupt.

In the matter of Timothy W. Atkinson, bankrupt: Order for the bankrupt to show cause why his discharge should not be set aside on the 19th instant.

In the matter of James S. Grigsby, bankrupt: Order made appointing John R. Popham special commissioner to ascertain who is entitled to the amount deposited to the credit of said cause in the registry of the court.

In the matter of Smith & McCurdy, bankrupts: Order to submit to the meeting of creditors the account of counsel for fees and allowing $100 to be paid on account.

In the matter of Walter F. Jones, bankrupt: Order referring cause to Register Forbes.

In the matter of T. B. McCleod, bankrupt: Sale of bankrupt's real estate confirmed.

In the matter of Saunders & Yeager, bankrupts: Order for E. Y. Cameron and the assignee to show cause why said assignee should not pay William Ira Smith, a creditor, $37 50.

In the matter of Leonidas James, bankrupt: Bankrupt declared not entitled to exemption of $375 claimed in his petition, and N. B. Anderson ordered to pay the assignee the full amount now due and unpaid by him on his second deferred payment, and directing assignee to make deed upon compliance with this order.

In the matter of Willoughby Newton, bankrupt: Assignees ordered to pay John E. Robinson, assignee, &c., $1,610.06 on account of judgment of James H. Lalome, executor of William C. Lalome, and an order made recommitting report of special commissioner to take further proof and report.

In the matter of C. H. Wilson, bankrupt: Creditors ordered to show cause on 25th June, 1874, why real estate should not be sold, and ordering an account of liens to be taken by the register.

In the matter of E. O. Hinton, bankrupt: Assignee's report of sale of house and lot in Petersburg confirmed.

In the matter of William E. Wade, bankrupt: Petition of R. H. Talley filed and bankrupt and assignee ordered to show cause why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

In the matter of Leander Woodson, bankrupt: Assignee ordered to deposit in Planters National Bank balance in his hands and order made referring his account to the clerk for taxation.

In the matter of Thomas J. Turpin, bankrupt: Order entered enjoining Robert N. Sledd and others from interfering with the growing crops of said bankrupt.

United States vs. sundry persons (confiscation cases): Upon motion of J. W. Lewellen, his bills for publishing notices in said cases are referred to the clerk for taxation and report.

In the matter of Jonathan Chapman, bankrupt: Assignee ordered to transfer the sale of the property heretofore made to the bankrupt to A. A. Tucker upon his paying certain costs.

In the matter of Isaac Jacobs, bankrupt: Order setting aside restraining order entered herein November 17, 1871, revoked, and said injunction order continued in force.

In the matter of William H. Judkins, bankrupt: Assignee ordered to show cause on June 24th why he does not designate and set apart to bankrupt his exemption.

In the matter of E. M. Garnett, assignee of Engel & Son vs. S. Lesberger: On motion of defendant dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

In the Engel & Lesberger case a point of interest and importance was decided. It was charged that in contemplation of bankruptcy, and being insolvent, the bankrupts had made a fraudulent conveyance of their stock of goods to a fraudulent purchaser.

A petition was filed in the bankruptcy cause assailing the transaction, and praying that it be set aside and annulled.

The court decided that the proceeding ought to have been by a *bill in chancery* either in the District or Circuit Court; and that where persons not parties to the bankruptcy proceeding were interested, as under the circumstances of this case, it had no jurisdiction to pass upon their rights on a *petition in bankruptcy.*

In the matter of A. D. Chockley, bankrupt: Order for assignee to pay him $500 as a congressional exemption and $1,232 as a homestead.

In the matter of G. A. Reinhardt, bankrupt: Bankrupt ordered to answer petition of James Haslett & Co. and show cause on the 24th of June why his discharge should not be revoked.

In the matter of William M. Sutton, bankrupt: Order declaring the bankrupt not entitled to a homestead exemption as against the debt of William B. Isaacs & Co., &c., entered.

In the matter of Walter F. Jones, bankrupt. Order confirming sale of bankrupt's real estate entered.

In the matter of William Tabb, bankrupt: Order authorizing trustee in a certain deed of trust from bankrupt and wife to close said deed, &c.

The cases of Allderdice, assignee, *vs.* State Bank of Virginia, and Allderdice, assignee, *vs.* Hill, Smith & Co., are set for Wednesday, June 17th, at 10 o'clock.

CHANCERY COURT OF RICHMOND.—*Judge E. F. Fitzhugh presiding—Friday.*—The following cases were disposed of:

Cocke *vs.* Cocke, &c.; Cocke, &c., *vs.* Goddin, &c.; Cocke *vs.* Cocke, &c.: Decree confirming report of commissioner and disposing of the fund on hand.

Hardgrove, &c., *vs.* Pollard: Decree in conformity with opinion of the court recommitting cause to commissioner for further inquiry and report.

Williams, administrator, *vs.* Ragland & Williams, &c.; Williams, administrator, *vs.* Williams, &c.; Williams, by &c., *vs.* Williams, &c.: Decree in these causes severally referring the same to a commissioner for inquiries and reports.

Derr *vs.* Derr, &c.: Decree confirming report of commissioner and directing a sale of the property in the bill and proceedings mentioned.

Winston & Trent, &c., *vs.* Corbin, &c.: Decree confirming report of commissioner and directing a sale of the property in the bill and proceedings mentioned.

Roundtree, &c., *vs.* Roundtree, &c.: Decree confirming report of commissioners of sale and providing for disposing of the fund.

Howell, Darr & Co. *vs.* Parkinson: Decree dismissing plaintiff's bill with costs.

Clendenning's executor *vs.* Hoyer & Ludwig, &c.; Hoyer & Ludwig *vs.* Clendenning's executor; Bossieux, &c., *vs.* Hoyer & Ludwig: Decree confirming report of sale in part and refusing to confirm in part, and by consent making a partial distribution of the fund in the hands of the receivers.

Goddin, &c., *vs.* Andrews, &c.: Decree substituting trustee in the place of one heretofore appointed and who refused to act.

Saturday, June 13.—The following cases were disposed of:

Tyree and wife *vs.* Woodson: Decree confirming report of sale and making a partial distribution of the fund.

Minor *vs.* Minor's administrator: Decree confirming report of commissioner and making distribution of the fund.

Allison *vs.* Allison, &c.: Decree setting up lost record, establishing partition heretofore made, and directing conveyances to be made as in said decree set forth.

Rogers, Adams & Co. *vs.* Page, &c.: Decree giving leave to Wellington Goddin to file petition and to be made a party to the cause.

Hobson's executor *vs.* Hobson, &c.: Decree referring cause to a commissioner for inquiry and report.

Smith, trustee, *vs.* Smith, &c.: Decree confirming report of commissioner and directing conveyances as in said decree mentioned.

POLICE COURT, SATURDAY—*Justice J. J. White presiding.*—The following cases were disposed of:

Joseph Holtzback, charged with abusing and using threatening language to F. Castigulia, was required to give surety in the sum of $100 for thirty days.

William Roberts, charged with striking James Austin with a stick, was committed for twenty-four hours.

Martha A. Johnson and Emma Taylor, charged with being disorderly in the streets, were fined $1 each—trifling affair.

Frances Conway, charged with being a common vagrant, was committed for thirty days in default of $100 surety.

VERDICT IN A CONFEDERATE BOND CASE.—In the Richmond Circuit Court Saturday the jury in the case of S. W. Ficklin, executor of B. F. Ficklin, *vs.* Eugene Carrington, rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of $2,268. In July, 1863, B. F. Ficklin, who was going to Europe, was asked by the defendant to take for him ten bonds of $1,000 each of the Confederate States $15,000,000 cotton loan. He took the bonds and deposited them for sale, according to request of Mr. Carrington, with a Mr. W. F. De La Rue, a broker of London. When Mr. Ficklin was ready to return to this State the bonds were not sold, nor indeed were they ever sold; but soon after reaching here he loaned Mr. Carrington £420 sterling, for which the latter gave him a bill of exchange on the London broker. This bill of exchange was not honored because the bonds had not been sold. Mr. Ficklin died in 1871, and suit was brought by his executor with the result before stated. An appeal was taken.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—CLOSING EXERCISES AND DISTRIBUTION OF AWARDS.—The examination of pupils for promotion in all the public schools of the city will commence this morning at 8½ o'clock.

The closing exercises and the distribution of medals and diplomas will take place as follows:

June 25th: Baker School, 10 A. M.; Navy Hill School, 5 P. M., at Ebenezer church.

June 26: Valley School, 9 A. M.; Twelfth and Leigh School, 12 M.; Bethel School, 5 P. M.

June 27: Madison School, 10 A. M.

June 29: Leigh-Street School, 9 A. M., at Grace-Street Baptist church; Central School, 5 P. M.

June 30: Bellevue School, 9 A. M., at Trinity Methodist church; High School, 5 P. M.

On Wednesday the 24th instant public examinations will be held in all of the schools, commencing at 9 o'clock. Parents and friends of the pupils will have the opportunity of witnessing the exercises between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

RICHMOND NORMAL SCHOOL.—On Friday evening this school held its seventh anniversary at Normal School Hall, the place being crowded to its utmost capacity with the friends of the pupils and the public, many going away unable to obtain seats. The exercises were of the usual character on such occasions, consisting of original compositions and orations, with recitations, declamations, dialogues, and singing. We have been present on several of these occasions at this school, and have seen none better conducted or evincing better discipline of voice and manner.

At the conclusion of the programme, Mr. R. M. Manly, the principal of the school, awarded diplomas to the following members of the senior class—viz., Kate E. Archer, Josephine M. Brown, Edward A. Bolling, Amy Dotson, Henry Hucless, Maggie F. Gardner, Virginia V. Warren, Mary Wells, Hardinia Willis, Martha T. Miles, Betty B. McDaniel, and Sophia Walker.

Webster's Pictorial Dictionary was awarded as a prize to Ann Smith for the best spelling-exercise books, and a similar volume to Richard Scott for the most improvement in penmanship.

At the conclusion of these exercises the pupils gave a pleasant surprise to Miss M. E. Stratton, the vice-principal of the school, in the shape of a very handsome silver salver and goblets. Mr. Andrew Washburn read a warm-hearted note from the pupils, accompanying the gift, and made an appropriate presentation speech, to which Miss Stratton replied in a few well-chosen words. A very sweet "Good-Bye" song closed the evening's exercises.

PERSONAL.—Messrs. T. G. Popham, of Rappahannock; D. A. Grimsley, of Culpeper; and W. B. Taliaferro, of Gloucester, members of the General Assembly of Virginia, were in the city on Saturday.

Mayor Keiley and the Bath Alum excursionists have returned to the city.

Major Jed. Hotchkiss was in the city on Saturday, and will sail for Europe to-day. He goes to England for the purpose of consummating some important business transactions involving large land transfers located in Virginia and West Virginia.

WHAT IT COSTS TO RESIST A POLICEMAN.—William Hilton was before Police Justice White on Saturday morning charged with being drunk and disorderly on the streets, assaulting and striking policeman John Krausse, of the Third Ward, and resisting him while in the discharge of his duty; and also with striking Harrison Curtis. Several witnesses were examined, the case was made out satisfactorily to the Court, and the accused was sentenced to confinement in the city jail for thirty days.

JOURNEYMEN BAKERS' UNION.—A considerable number of the journeymen bakers of the city held a meeting at the hall No. 1817 Main street Saturday night. Mr. Thomas Finnegan was made president Mr. Henry Greenwall vice-president, and Mr. Charles W. Murphy secretary. A committee consisting of Messrs. B. Metzger, W. G. Kuhn, Frederick Deitrich, Jacob Miller, and C. W. Murphy was appointed to see all the journeymen bakers of the city and to ask them to join the Union, which is to be beneficial in its purpose. The meeting adjourned to meet at the same place next Saturday night, when it is probable that a constitution and by-laws will be adopted and permanent officers elected.

THE SCHUTZENFEST.—The occasion of the first grand annual schutzenfest will be celebrated appropriately to-day by the Germans of this city at the James River Brewery Park. From present prospects the affair promises to be a success, as the most extensive preparations have been made, and nothing will be left undone to promote the enjoyment and pleasure of those who may attend. The Chesapeake and Ohio Company will run trains to the park from the depot on Broad street, through the tunnel, every forty minutes during the day and evening.

AN OLD OFFENDER IN COURT.—Fannie Taylor, an old offender, whose name has often appeared on the Police Court records, appeared before Justice White on Saturday, charged with stealing a lot of wearing apparel, valued at $5, from Martha Thomas. The accused was found guilty and sent down to jail for six months.

CONVICTS RECEIVED.—The following convicts were received at the penitentiary on Saturday: From Northumberland county, Lucius Moore, fourteen years for assault; and from Amelia county, B. Mann, five years for arson.

FIRE ON MAIN STREET.—The Fire Department was called out on Saturday night at 11:15 in response to an alarm turned in at box No. 41. It appears that about the hour named fire was discovered in the store of Messrs. Walter D. Blair & Co., grocers and liquor dealers, doing business at the southwest corner of Main and Ninth streets. In six minutes after the alarm was sounded the engines were upon the ground and ready for work. The fire appeared to have originated in the rear part of the store, and consequently the firemen directed their attention to that portion of the building. The door which opens upon the alley leading from Eighth to Ninth streets between Main and Cary was speedily broken open, and one or two streams of water judiciously applied soon had the effect of subduing the flames, which at one time threatened to envelop the whole house.

Although in a very short time the flames were extinguished with apparent ease, the water and the heat combined had the effect of very seriously injuring the entire stock of goods in the store, except the whiskey. The loss will probably reach $7,000, upon which the concern has an insurance of $6,000, divided between the Liverpool, London and Globe, and Citizens Fire Insurance Companies.

The basement of the building is used by Mr. W. J. Anderson as a store-room for stoves, while the upper stories are occupied by Mr. T. H. Pollock's musical emporium. Mr. Pollock and his family also lodge in the same building. Mr. Pollock's stock of musical instruments was not injured by fire or water, but it may be that the smoke damaged some of his pianos. He had no insurance. Mr. Anderson's stock of stoves probably sustained damage by water, but we could not ascertain whether he was insured.

Just before the alarm was turned in one of Garber's omnibus-drivers, named Alexander Hunter, reports that while driving up Ninth street he saw three or four men on the top of an omnibus which was standing in the alley back of the store, and very close to it. The top of the omnibus reached nearly to the door referred to above, and the impression prevailed at the fire that it was the work of an incendiary.

CONVEYANCES OF REAL ESTATE for the week ending June 13, 1874:

Lot fronting 15 feet on Pine street, corner Holly, for $1,225; 30 feet on Thirtieth street, corner M, for $210; 48 feet on Grove street near Clarke for $3,200; 23⅔ feet on E street for $29,000; 40 feet on St. James street near Coutts for $240; 65 feet on Clay street, corner Adams, for $8,480; one lot of 30 feet and one of 27 feet on Clay street between Adams street and Brook avenue for $3,813; 30 feet on Graham street, corner Williamsburg avenue, for $1,595; 30 feet on Twenty-seventh street between Marshall and Broad for $540; —— feet on Fifteenth street for $225.

FELL THROUGH A HATCHWAY.—A negro boy named Peter Monroe, while attending to his duties at Gregory's factory on Friday, carelessly stepped into the hatchway on the third floor and fell down to the first floor, injuring himself badly. Concussion of the brain ensued, with a dislocation of the clavicle at the sternal extremity.

Dr. Curd was called in, and rendered the necessary assistance. The boy is doing well at present.

CONFERENCE OF NEW MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.—There will be a conference of the members-elect of City Council at the Council chamber this evening. It is expected that a committee to draft rules for the guidance of the two bodies will be appointed. At at early day it is proposed to have a caucus of Conservative members for the purpose of nominating candidates for the city offices to be filled by the Council.

FIRE.—An attempt was made about 4 o'clock on Saturday morning to burn the bar-room of Mr. William Scott, situated in the lower part of the city. Policeman John Ogleby discovered the fire, which was kindled at the corner of the bar-room with lightwood and paper. No alarm was sounded, and the fire proved to be a trifling affair.

FAIR AND FEAST IN SIDNEY.—The members of the Fifth Baptist (colored) church, in Sidney, will commence a fair and feast at their church to-day. The proceeds will be devoted to purchasing a library for the Sabbath school.

NOTARY PUBLIC.—The Governor has appointed Randolph Turk a notary public for Highland county.

UNMAILABLE LETTERS REMAINING IN THE RICHMOND POST-OFFICE JUNE 13, 1874.—Chas. E. Belvin, 1215 Broad street, Richmond, Va.; A. H. Drewry, Wilcox's wharf, Va.; Mrs. J. Jackson, No. 45 Watts street, New York; Mrs. India M. Jeffries, 314, corner Main and Hanover streets, Richmond, Va.; Hewitt Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Rev. James Holmes, pastor First Baptist church, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Mary Morris, corner Clay street and Brook avenue, Richmond, Va.; Charles Senf, No. 241 S. Bond street, Baltimore, Md.

[For the Dispatch.]

GRACE MEMORIAL CHURCH, LEXINGTON.—One word more in behalf of the minister of this church, and, as far as he is concerned, the case is closed.

It is proven beyond all doubt by Mr. Ambold that, with best motives on the part of most excellent ladies, he was requested to get up an opera in behalf of Grace Memorial church, Lexington.

It is certain that he and his gifted associates have, after long preparation, rendered an opera according to the request.

It does seem very ungracious at this stage of the proceedings to repudiate such kindly and generously intended coöperation, and to no one could this be more painful than to the Rev. Dr. Pendleton.

The facts, as far as he is concerned, are:

(1.) No such request was ever made by *him.*

(2.) He was not aware of the arrangement until after the rendition of the opera.

(3.) His own ideas of ministerial and Christian propriety, as well as his duty under the canons of the Church, compel him to disavow all connection with or responsibility for the arrangement.

Kerosene.

Editors Dispatch,—My statement in regard to the accident from kerosene on Marshall street was made from information received at the residence, and, as I supposed, from members of the family. I was shown a glass lam