Richmond Dispatch.

FRIDAY.....SEPTEMBER 11, 1874

Financial.

The last Charlottesville *Jeffersonian* says:

"The Richmond *Dispatch* very justly rails at the gold gamblers and stock bulls because they wish to curtail the currency and tighten the money market the better to enable them to swindle and rob the people. And yet it sustains with all its power the present system of national banks and national currency, which has been and is the great lever power in the hands of the gold gamblers and stock bulls to enable them to organize 'rings' and 'corners' to plunder and rob the agricultural communities, while it keeps up a ruthless war upon our State bank system, which is, perhaps, the only system by which we can have and retain a local currency to meet our wants under all circumstances. The country prospered and became rich under this system, which the *Dispatch* delights to abuse."

The *Jeffersonian* doubtless knows well the story of the venerable-looking man who was asked the cause of the Goodwin sand-bar, and who replied that in his opinion the sands were owing to the steeple upon Tenterden church, inasmuch as he, an old man, well remembered that there was no bar to the passage of vessels before the erection of that steeple. If the *Jeffersonian* had said that Virginia was rich at the time that she had a number of State banks, that paper would have told the truth. But those banks had millions of dollars of capital where the banks of Virginia now have hundreds of thousands of dollars of capital. Now, it really would be not one whit more illogical to claim that the old banks of Virginia owed each its large capital to the fact that it was a State bank, and that the present banks have small capitals because they are national banks, than it is to assert that Virginia "became rich" as a consequence of the State-bank system. We can hardly imagine how a thoughtful man could harbor such a delusion. Cast your eyes abroad, friend; don't imitate BUNYAN'S man with the muck-rake in looking always upon the small circle of earth of which you are the centre—contemplate New York and the New England States, where the national-banking system is in full operation, and where there is more wealth by untold millions than there ever was when those States had each its own banking system—and you will find reason for supposing that the wealth which Virginia once had and which the war destroyed was merely contemporaneous with and not owing to the State-bank system. Or try to imagine how the substitution of the State-bank system for the present national banks would render the State rich, and you will find it as difficult as to drink vinegar and imagine it to be champagne.

But our friend wants a "local currency." We had one during the war. It was so unexceptionable in this respect that it wouldn't buy a gingercake outside of the Confederacy. We never heard, however, that it made the State rich, or the people. It was, in fact, the worst currency that any community in this country was ever cursed with since the days when the Continental Congress issued a "local" currency. Gold and silver, the reader will remember, lack this quality of "local-ness," being used the world over. These precious metals, therefore, will have to be dispensed with when we come to establish a currency that we can "retain." And, by the way, we guess that a man who should get a pocketful of this "local" State-bank currency, would have to "retain" it a long time before he would find anybody who would give him national-bank notes for it. Now, we wish to say that money, like water, will always go to the place where the law of nature demands its presence. Water does not more certainly run down hill than does money go where there is anything that can purchase it. We should not greatly exaggerate the facts of the case if we were to say that the most prosperous season that Richmond has seen since the war, was the first six months after LEE'S surrender, when our local currency had become utterly worthless, and we had no currency at all except such as was drawn hither by the natural demand for it. California has forty millions of dollars' worth of wheat to sell. She would certainly have an abundance of currency for the next twelve months even if she were to close up every bank in the State. And if Virginia had now forty millions of dollars' worth of tobacco to sell, she would have an abundance of currency for a long time to come even if she were to drive all her banks and bankers out of the State. We may well thank God that the laws of trade (the laws of Nature, in other words) are not controllable by men; otherwise the foolish schemes and plans of men would bankrupt every community and convert every nation into a nation of barterers. Money would disappear altogether.

It is because the laws of trade will vindicate themselves, at whatever cost to the public, that we oppose the schemes of the gold-gamblers and money-lords of Wall street. It is not more certainly true that there are four right-angles in a circle than that there is the potentiality of purchasing all the property of the country in any given amount of currency that is likely ever to be the maximum amount in circulation. We have no fears on that point. So we care nothing as to the exact amount of the currency, nor, so far as the mere issuing of it is concerned, as to its *locus in quo*. We desire to see and use a good currency. That is just the kind we now have.

A VIRGINIAN NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS IN OHIO.—The Wheeling *Register* says:

"Wylie H. Oldham, Esq., formerly of Moundsville, now of Marietta, Ohio, has been nominated by the Democracy of the Fifteenth Ohio district for Congress. Mr. Oldham is a pleasant, genial gentleman, and was one of the ablest members of the bar in this State."

Mr. OLDHAM will be recollected here as for years a member of the Virginia Legislature. He was always a "good man and true," and we take pleasure in chronicling the fact that the people of Ohio appreciate him as he deserves to be appreciated. He resided in Virginia up to the time of the beginning of the "late unpleasantness."

The Democratic Convention of Massachusetts put into its platform a declaration in favor of "equal rights to all men." Is that to be understood as mere Buncombe, or is it a declaration in favor of the civil-rights bill? Not the latter, we feel confident; yet surely it is unwise in the Democrats to feed the negroes upon such sugar-plums. Why not let them know that they cannot send their children to school with white children?

The Petersburg *Index* charges our correspondent who writes to us from first one place and then another on the southside, with making mistakes all the time, but one now as to the Petersburg papers being behindhand in noticing the ravages of the grasshopper.

The First Gun.

The Kemper Kampaign Klub fired the first gun of the campaign last night, so far as Richmond is concerned, and the report was loud, long, and cheering. The meeting was large, orderly, and enthusiastic. The calmness of confidence and the confidence of assured victory were manifested in the speeches and the manner in which they were received—by the speakers and by the audience. As General GRANT would say, the K. K. K's. have given us a good "send-off."

The extraordinary popularity of Governor WALKER was evident in every demonstration of the crowd.

Mahone as the Ruler of Virginia.

Under the sensational caption, "Virginia—The Power behind the Throne in Politics—How the Railroad Interest is trying to control the State"—the Chicago *Times* publishes a letter from Richmond containing the following:

RICHMOND, VA., September 4.—I believe I have already mentioned General William Mahone, president of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad Company, in this correspondence, as the political "power behind the throne" in this State; but if the *Times* do not present him more fully in its columns it will defraud and disappoint not only the existing generation, but all posterity, for the General is already a historic personage, and his prominence will increase as his influence on men and events here and elsewhere becomes better known. However much opinions may differ as to Mahone, his measures, etc., there is no question as to the great extent of his power in Virginia. How he has acquired this power, it is difficult to explain, unless we accept the theory that he is one of those men born to rule and command, and who subdue men and circumstances to their will by the quiet operation of mental and moral qualities inherent in them. A poor boy of Jerusalem, Northampton county, of Irish descent, he became a general in the Confederate army, and is now president of the great railway line, running across the State from Norfolk to Bristol, Tenn., with a salary of $25,000 a year. But there are other men who were Confederate generals and are now railroad magnates, yet none of them have a tithe of the political control which Mahone possesses and has held for years. I have no purpose of going into a detail of what he has done, or had done, or is generally believed to have shaped; and I merely state in a general way that he is known to have directed the political and railroad policy of this Commonwealth, in and out of the Legislature, ever since 1860, and to have made and marred both men and measures at his pleasure. In this view, of course, it follows that to him is particularly due much of the credit for the present comparatively peaceful and prosperous condition of affairs here; but, as always happens to a leading spirit in public matters, he is now bitterly opposed by many who decry his motives, denounce his policy, and revolt at what they call his overbearing and dictatorial temper. After all, however, Mahonism, as attacked, is rather the creation of the Mahonites than of General Mahone himself, and he is made responsible for many things that he knows nothing of, and of others that he cannot control. That he is surrounded and followed by a throng of sneaks and sycophants, who do many things in his name without his knowledge or approval, is rather his misfortune than his fault, and is due rather to the meanness and servility of the clientele than to any bad qualities of the patron. It is remarkable to see how he is accepted as a leader by so many of the Virginians *par excellence* who have "F. F. V." understood, if not expressed, after their names, notwithstanding the humbleness of his origin. He is the chief exponent of "Virginia for Virginians," the vigorous champion of a Virginia railroad policy, as opposed to free railroads and the chartering of roads that may divert trade and travel from Virginia cities and ports to others outside her borders, and it is now believed that he is lending his countenance to the third-term movement. Mahone's enemies flatter themselves that his power is waning, and that they, backed by the aid of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and other influences, will be able to defeat him at all points, and especially in his railroad policy in the light, for which all parties are preparing, that is expected to take place in the General Assembly this winter. But it is a boast of the General's friends that he was never defeated in any engagement during the late war, and they feel confident that he will still continue to be victorious over all opposition, no matter how combined. As to the personal appearance of General Mahone, he is of slight figure, below the average height, with bright, keen eyes, sharp features, sallow complexion, and with dark hair worn long. He is often costumed in cadet gray, of Quakerish cut, and wears a tall, wide-brimmed felt hat, with one side usually fastened up. His appearance is striking, if not commanding.

The popular impression that MAHONE is a man of wonderful influence has gone forth all over the land. We recently heard a passenger on MAHONE'S road declare in the most emphatic manner that MAHONE was not only the best-qualified railroad officer in the State, but the actual Governor of Virginia! Now, we hold him to be a mere pretender to power. We do not believe that the Legislature of Virginia can be influenced by him in any way. That body has duties to perform, and in the performance of them has frequently done what MAHONE wanted done, but that he has any such influence as his admirers claim for him, we totally disbelieve. But admitting it to be true that he can influence the Legislature to do what it ought not to do, what a burning shame it is to Virginia.

MAHONE is the chief exponent of "*Virginia for Virginians*," quoth the *Times's* correspondent. How does he exemplify his theory? By denying express facilities to the chief city in Virginia—by depriving Richmond merchants of hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of sales annually—by trying to induce every passenger that passes over his road to go direct to New York or Baltimore instead of passing through this city—and by doing everything that he can to injure the trade of Virginia's capital. He is a beautiful exponent of the doctrine that his organs pretend to teach.

But never mind. At its next session the Legislature will have a chance to let the public know whether it or MAHONE is the legislative department of Virginia.

DEATH OF THE OLDEST INHABITANT.—"Died, on the 6th September, 1874, in Francisco township, Buckingham county, Harry Spencer.

By his own computation, he was born in Africa between 1755 and 1760, and was brought to the county when only five years old, so that he was about one hundred and twenty years of age at his death. He uniformly stated that he was at the first court held in the county (in a small log court-house) after the organization of the county. The county was laid off and organized in 1761, and the first court was held in the autumn of that year."—*Farmville Mercury.*

Such a fact as this ought to be established by testimony. Statisticians habitually discredit reports of men living more than a hundred years. This story has an air of plausibility not to say probability. But as negroes were imported from Africa up to the year 1808 (we have seen some native Africans, we think,) it is possible that this old man Spencer was mistaken as to his age.

We are indebted to Mr. B. L. BRASELMAN, councilman, for valuable printed documents concerning the affairs of this city.

We have received from Messrs. WOODHOUSE & PARHAM the *London Quarterly Review* for July.

(From the Baltimore Gazette, 31st.)

Lecture by the Rev. Jacob Mayer—"The Wandering Jew."

Rev. Jacob Mayer delivered a lecture with the above title before a large assemblage yesterday at the temple of the Har Sinai congregation. He commenced by reading as the basis of his discourse from Isaiah lxvi., 22: "For as the new heavens and new earth, which I will make, shall remain before me, saith the Eternal, so shall your seed and your name remain." The destruction of Jerusalem, said the learned gentleman, the dispersion of the Jewish nation, was an accomplished fact; the entire annihilation of the chosen people seemed to be inevitable, and the whole Gentile world looked down with disdain, derision, and hatred upon the poor remnant of those who for centuries had indulged in the justifiable pride of being the most enlightened of all children of man. None pitied them, but all trampled upon them. While the heathens enjoyed the awful sweetness of ungodly revenge, the Christians stirred these feelings for their own interests sake. The former had always been averse to the one Jehovah, the latter became forgetful of the gratitude they owed to those from whom they had received the knowledge of Jehovah. Under "the old heavens and on the old earth" no sympathy existed with the suffering residue of that peculiar people; and where the old heavens and the old earth have not given way yet to "the new heavens and the new earth," many a Christian reads his Flavius Josephus for the only purpose of being enabled to cast the stone more furiously and effectually upon the down-trodden Jew. They were accused of high treason, and without evidence sentenced to hard labor for life. Such was the world's judgment in general concerning the nation in general. But what did the Christian world assert of a certain Jew in particular? Who has not heard of the legendary narrative of the Jew of Jerusalem, who cannot die, being condemned to wander about till doomsday for having chased from his door Jesus of Nazareth, who wanted to rest there awhile on his way to Golgotha, with the cross on his shoulder? He was said to have been a shoemaker, Abasueras by name. Many people pretended to have seen him in various attitudes, and impostors, using this tale, intruded upon people in the character of the Wandering Jew. A popular book also appeared in the German, French, Latin, and Dutch languages, bearing the above title, and also in poetry we meet with this strange phenomenon. The lecturer then recited an English translation of Schubert's poem (German) of the Wandering Jew, and continued: "Herewith ends the life of the Wandering Jew, according to the poet's fancy. Before entering on an explanation and see his sufferings cease, let us follow his steps in the different parts of the world, let us become acquainted with his doings, hear his anguish, and look into the nature of his curse. He is of greater interest to us than we are generally conscious of, and there is more truth in that legend than generally we are inclined to admit. He did not willingly leave Jerusalem the Holy City, the crown and splendor of the Holy Land. The word "Onward" incessantly rang in his ear, allowing him no rest by day and preventing the sleep to close his eyelids by night. All the world around him was happy. He alone was unhappy. Was he worse than all the world? Did he not believe in the God of Israel, whose glory the cross and the half moon pretended to proclaim over all the earth? Were his feelings, inclinations, views, and thoughts perhaps, less humane than those of his fellow-men? Were his abilities inferior to those of other individuals? He adopted himself to all different climates, costumes, and languages; he exerted all his efforts to become a good citizen and be useful according to his abilities. We have not heard of his having committed any crime that should make him an outcast from society; and still "onward" he was driven from land to land, from sea to sea, and he was seen in many places at one and the same time. Israel was this Wandering Jew. Having ceased to be independent since the downfall of Jerusalem, Israel's wanderings and sufferings commenced. In all countries, where either the divinity of Jesus of Nazareth or the exalted origin of Mohammed was recognized, "wander and die" was the order of the day, onward to destruction the watchword of all the nations. Thou didst wander, but not die; thou didst go onward, but not to destruction. Nations arose and vanished in thy sight, thou, however, stoodst and didst not die. This was terrible, but at the same time instructive; the experiences were bitter, but the results are sweet. The general persecution by the nations strengthened your own nationality. The marks of time and its traces, changes, and advices, did not pass by you unheeded. You did go onward, and time did not stand still. Time does not stand still. Onward goes its wheel in slow rotations when left to itself, more rapid when assisted by the human intellect. Time is a school of life, nay, life itself; it healeth up the sores of the body, cureth the wounds of the heart. Time is God's eternal preacher, the revealer of His majesty, and the faithful servant of His will. On the tree of time grows the blossoms and fruits of history; every day produces a new branch, and each branch bears new fruit. He who assists her work of generation is sure to enjoy the beneficial results thereof. Time did not stand still during thy wanderings, nor has she ever ceased to fulfill her great mission of creating, preserving, and improving. In her lap a Wickliff, a Huss, and a Luther were begotten. They asserted the progress of time and the gigantic youth. "Reformation was born. The burden of the Wandering Jew" became lighter, his heart easier, his courage increased in proportion to the growing of the new heaven and the new earth, which spread new light and new splendor over all visible and invisible things and supported the poor Jew in his wanderings, granting him greater intervals of rest and recreation. The wandering Jew actually died in France, England, and Holland, the citizen Jew rising in his place. In Germany and some minor countries of Europe he lived in an improved condition up to the year 48, the very last of his wanderings; in Asia and Africa he is still the same poor wandering Jew, always toiling, always suffering, always panting after rest and redemption, with a sighing remembrance of the past, an excusable imprecation of the present and a never-fading hope of the future. When will the indescribable sufferings of the poor wandering Jew of the East be at an end? When people will have learned to think and throw off the yoke of infallibility of churches and the absolutism of monarchies; when they are enabled to establish self-government and work out their own salvation; when Rome ceases to be called the Eternal City, and Jerusalem has no more claims on the appellation of the Holy City than any other place, and finally, when the education at home, in school, and in churches conforms to the education of time and its progress, then the wandering Jew of the East will disappear, giving way to the free citizen Jew as he lives in the Western hemisphere. There is no merit in being a citizen by birth, but there is virtue in being a citizen by merit. Our children will be the former; let us endeavor to cause them to be also the latter. Under the privileges of "the new heavens and the new earth" let us teach them to become model citizens, to renounce the prejudices and ill-feeling of the Old World which they may perhaps have inherited. While we grasp the benevolent hand of majestic freedom let our hands be free and ready to work and fight for her, and while we hail this time of progress among the nations with joy, let us not close our own door in the face of progress. The Wandering Jew is now nothing but a name without reality; the well-educated citizen Jew a name in reality; our children shall inherit the name, realizing this virtue and value. The world at large shall rejoice in its power and perfection, and Israel will be abundantly blessed in the fulfillment of the prophetic text words: "For as the new heaven and the new earth which I will make shall remain before me, saith the Eternal, so shall your seed and your name remain."

The discourse of the lecturer was attentively listened to throughout, the audience occupying every available space

HUMAN INFIRMITY.—"The good Homer used to nod, it is related; and so sometimes do—some of our correspondents.—*Petersburg Appeal.*

Call for a Convention.

To the citizens and settlers of Southside Virginia, the British Association of Virginia, the Farmville British Society, the Southside Board of Settlers, and other organized societies: On behalf of the Charlotte County Immigration Society, we invite you to attend personally and by delegation at an Immigration Convention to be held at Wylliesburg on the 1st day of October, 1874.

Never has there been a time when the interests of every individual, no less than the welfare of our beloved Commonwealth, demanded that the resettlement of the State should be vigorously pushed forward. We ask you to meet us in consultation to consider the best means of promoting immigration, and of guarding against whatever has heretofore stood in the way of successful colonization.

The Convention will assemble at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 1st day of October, and after the nomination of the chairman and business committee an inaugural address will be delivered by the chairman. In order that all necessary arrangements may be complete, we shall be glad to receive information from individuals and societies as to the number who propose to be present. For the love of Old Virginia, we are respectfully, C. R. Boyce, president; P. C. Russell and J. B. Barnes, vice-presidents; F. J. Barnes, secretary; J. C. Russell, corresponding secretary.

Wylliesburg, Charlotte county, Va.

A LITTLE GIRL OUTRAGED AT A CAMP-MEETING ON THE SABBATH-DAY.—Last Sunday morning, when the assemblage of worshippers at Bond's camp-ground, five miles west of Blountville, had assembled for service, three little girls, daughters of William A. Boy, ventured into the woods a very few paces from the encampment, and were followed by a young man named James Cox, aged seventeen, who caught one of them, aged nine years, and proceeded to violate her person. Her cries and those of her little sisters called to their aid Messrs. Beattie Mullins and Andrew Snapp, who caught him in the very act, and caused him to desist by throwing a rock, which came within a few inches of killing him. He was immediately placed under strong guard and held for trial. The unspeakable boldness and atrocity of the crime aroused the wildest excitement among the thousands who were there present, and came near terminating the services. The little girl is a child of one of our most estimable Sullivan county citizens, and the devil who was outraging her is the son of respectable parents. It may as well be accepted as a fact that the sweet little girls we fondle on our knees are not safe from the blasphemous bipeds which walk boldly in our midst, and society owes it to them these devils should be made to suffer death on the spot. Cox was caught with difficulty, and offered $100 to be set at liberty.—*Bristol News.*

WAS THE POPE A FREEMASON?—Since the *Freeman's Journal* denies that the Pope was ever a Freemason, and quotes the Holy Father as authority for the denial, we beg to state that a deputation of London Freemasons visited Palermo, in Sicily, a few years ago, and established beyond all doubt that Pio Nono, when a soldier known as Count Mastiai Ferretti, was duly initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry in Palermo. We have often seen portraits of the Pope in Masonic regalia, with the date of his initiation, circulated on the continent of Europe by certain of the craft who did not appreciate the anathemas hurled by His Holiness at his brethren. We may add that Freemasonry in France, Germany, and Italy has too often been used for purposes which English and American Masons would be the first to condemn, and therefore the Pope's dislike to the Order is easily accounted for. A very high Catholic authority assured us not long ago that he had no doubt that Freemasonry in this country is entirely free from the political proceedings mixed up with the Order in the countries named, and that the Pope's condemnation scarcely applied to the fraternity in England and America. The fact that the Pope was in early life made a Freemason is incontestible, and we could if necessary name gentlemen in London who hold proofs thereof. The Pope was not always a priest, and much that he did as a soldier he may probably regret as an ecclesiastic.—*Farmville Mercury.*

DEATH OF REV. DANIEL DOWNEY.—This community was very much surprised to hear on Wednesday morning the 9th instant that Rev. Daniel Downey was dead. He was on the streets Tuesday evening, and complained to a friend that he was feeling very unwell, and thought he would die that night, but if he passed the night safely he would be all right. Several years ago he had a severe attack of internal hemorrhages, and said that he felt he would have a return of it, and if so he did not expect to survive it.

Dr. Downey had been an ordained priest, and officiated at this place for many years. For some years past he has not been in active ministerial relations to his Church. At the time of his death he was United States internal revenue storekeeper, and aged about sixty-eight years.

Dr. Downey was a gentleman of fine classical attainments, genial disposition, and universally esteemed in this community, where he has resided for thirty years.—*Staunton Virginian.*

A SMART TRADESMAN NON-PLUSSES THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—For over a year past complaints have frequently been made by a leading colored tradesman in our town that his foreign creditors did not receive the amounts of small post-office orders he purchased at the office here. The books of our postmaster have been frequently examined and found always to tally with his advices to the various pay offices, when, lo! and behold, it has just transpired that the aforesaid tradesman always filed away his money orders as receipts, and wrote his creditors that he had forwarded the amount due by P. O. O. That tradesman has got more ready money to-day than he knows what to do with, and says his mistake has been as good an investment as owning bank or insurance stock.—*Farmville Mercury.*

THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT DEFIED.—The Shreveport *Times* of the 5th instant says editorially: "We are engaged in a contest to protect our rights and properties against the tyranny of a local State despotism, and we shall prosecute the contest whether the Federal Government sends troops here or not." It adds that "the President must send troops enough to subjugate us by physical force, for the people of Louisiana can no longer be ground into the dust by the phantom of a Federal army in the persons of a regiment or so of soldiers. In the next sixty days Louisiana must be a free State or a military camp."

A HERO'S DEVOTION.—"M. de Moltke," says a correspondent, "goes to bed regularly at 10, but on a fine summer's eve he will first indulge in another short solitary stroll, in which he mentally prepares the next day's work. Often, too, he goes at night to visit his wife's tomb, which is concealed by a row of cypresses, on a hillock in the park. He lost her on the Christmas night of 1868. She was young and charming, and they appear to have been tenderly attached to each other, although he might have been her father. Whenever he arrives at his seat, his first care, before entering the house, is to go and pray near her grave."

JUDGE POLAND WITHDRAWS FROM FURTHER CONTEST.—*Rutland, Vt.*, September 9.—Judge Poland will publish a letter to-morrow morning withdrawing his name from the contest for Congress in the Second district.

Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris will not return to this country until some time in the winter, as they have visiting engagements in Europe which will consume all of their time until the first of January.—*Home Journal.*

While a Chicago family were absent on a summer tour, burglars entered the house, sold out all the effects at auction, pocketed the cash, and finally sold the house itself. Chicago enterprise.

This is significant: An old lady in Middlebero' told the President that she wanted him to be President another term. The President squeezed her hand!

DEATHS.

Died, September 9th, 1874, MARY ANN, youngest daughter of Catharine and William Lowe, aged two years, eleven months, and nine days.

I had a little ANNIE once,
She was my darling prize;
The little lamb is now at rest
Close by her Saviour's side.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her parents, No. 1910 Main street, TO-DAY at 10 o'clock A. M. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. M. [*]

Died, on Thursday morning, 10th instant, MINNIE GERTRUDE, infant daughter of Augustus M. and Ann E. Ball; aged six months and twenty-one days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 20 east Jackson street, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock. *

Died, on the 9th instant, LUCY J., the wife of William B. Crabbin, in the thirty-eighth year of her age.

My foudest, dearest, angel wife,
She led on earth a Christian life
And died as Christians ought to die—
She died in hope of that reward,
Prepared for those who love the Lord,
Beyond the shining sky.

Her funeral will take place THIS EVENING, at 3 o'clock, from the residence, corner of Twenty-eighth and S streets. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend. *

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ SEPTEMBER, 1874.

MOURNING GOODS A SPECIALTY.

NEW MOURNING GOODS, BLACK ALPACAS, &c., JUST RECEIVED.

T. R. PRICE & CO. have opened for early fall

6-4 BLACK CASHMERES;
5-4 BLACK CASHMERES;
BLACK MOHAIRS; BRILLIANTINES;
BLACK ALPACAS (choice shades); every price; 30c. to $1.50 per yard;
BLACK BOMBAZINE CLOTHS;
BLACK IMPERATRICE;
BLACK AUSTRALIAN CREPE CLOTHS;
CREPES and CREPE VEILS, &c.
se 7

☞ NEW PRINTS, &c., just opened.

T. R. PRICE & CO. are receiving

NEW FALL PRINTS—Side Band, and others;
NECK RUFFLINGS and SCARFS;
RICE GLOVES, BUCK GAUNTLETS, &c.;
STAPLE GOODS, such as
FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
SHEETINGS, COTTONS,
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS,
Virginia-made and other CASSIMERES, to whic attention is called. T. R. PRICE & CO.
au 7

☞ WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED OUR FALL STOCK OF CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, and can exhibit the best assortment in the above line of goods ever shown in this city.

We call particular attention to our

COATINGS AND PANTS PATTERNS, in selected styles; all of which we can recommend to our patrons. LEVY BROTHERS.

MARSEILLES and SILK VEST PATTERNS in great variety. se 4

☞ CROCHET EDGE, 12 yards in a piece, at 15c. and 25c. apiece;
DAISY FRILLING, 12 yards in a piece, at 25c. worth 40c.;
EVERLASTING TRIMMING at 50c. apiece, usually sold at 75c.;
SNOWDROP TRIMMING, 12 yards in a piece, at 50c.;
New KNICKERBOCKER RUFFLING, 10 yards in a piece, from 40c. to $1;
NECK RUFFINGS and COLLARETTES in great variety;
CASH'S COVENTRY RUFFLE, all widths.
LEVY BROTHERS.
PHALON'S WOOD VIOLET EXTRACT at 65c. a bottle. se 4

☞ LEATHER, VALOUR, AND ELASTIC BELTS, with black and nickle-plated buckles, every style, from 25c. up.

We can show at least fifty different styles in the above line of goods.

LEVY BROTHERS.

COLGATE'S LAVENDER WATER at 70c. a bottle. se 4

☞ BLACK ALPACAS, every quality, from 25c. to $2 a yard;
BLACK MOHAIR, AUSTRALIAN CREPE, TAMISE CLOTH, and BOMBAZINE, at
se 4 LEVY BROTHERS'.

☞ WAMSUTTA BLEACHED COTTON at 16⅔c a yard;
DAVOL BLEACHED COTTON at 15c. a yard;
FRUIT-OF-THE-LOOM BLEACHED COTTON at 12½c. a yard;
AUBURN BLEACHED COTTON at 12½c. a yard;
ANDROSCOGGIN BLEACHED COTTON at 12½c. a yard;
Good yard-wide BLEACHED COTTON at 10c. a yard. LEVY BROTHERS.
UNBLEACHED KNITTING COTTON at 45c. a pound. se 4

☞ STRIPED SILKS at 75, 85, 90c., and $1 per yard;
STEEL-GRAY DRESS SILK at $1.35 per yard;
COLORED-STRIPE FALL-STYLE SILKS at $1.35 per yard;
PLAIN-COLOR DRESS SILKS at $1.50 per yard;
RICH DRESS SILKS at $1.75, $2, and $2.25 per yard;
BLACK SILKS from $1 to $3.50 per yard.
We have the celebrated BELLON and TEILLARD brands.
A full line of TRIMMING SILKS at $1.25 per yard;
MARCALINE SILKS, all shades, at $1 per yard.
LEVY BROTHERS.
A fresh lot of HAMBURGH EDGINGS and INSERTINGS at 15c. a yard. se 4

☞ WHITE, RED, YELLOW, and GRAY FLANNELS;
WHITE, RED, BLUE, and GRAY TWILLED FLANNELS;
SHAKER, DOMET, WELCH, ANGOLA, and GAUZE FLANNELS;
BLEACHED and UNBLEACHED CANTON FLANNEL, every quality;
SOLID-COLOR, PLAID, and STRIPED OPERA FLANNEL. LEVY BROTHERS.
se 4

☞ WHITE, SILVER-GREY, AND GREY BLANKETS:
10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 WHITE BLANKETS, ranging in price from $4 to $25 a pair;
SILVER-GREY BLANKETS at $4 and $5 a pair;
Heavy GREY BLANKETS at $2.50, 3, 4, and $5 per pair;
Heavy COMFORTABLES at $2 and $2.50 apiece;
ALHAMBRA QUILTS at $1.50 and $2 apiece;
WHITE MARSEILLES QUILTS, very low, at
LEVY BROTHERS',
FLOWERED FANS at 75c. apiece—a new lot just received. se 4

☞ LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS at 75c. $1, $1.50, and $2 a dozen;
GENTLEMEN'S HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS at $2.50 a dozen;
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S UNDERWEAR in great variety, at LEVY BROTHERS'.
se 4

☞ THE BEST TOOTH-POWDER.

MEADE & BAKER'S
SAPONINE DENTIFRICE,

the most efficacious and elegant preparation known for preserving and whitening the teeth. Used and recommended by our best dentists. Prepared only by MEADE & BAKER, Pharmacists,
919 Main street.

Sold by druggists generally. Price, 50 cents a box. au 8

FISH! FISH! FISH!

Just in, a fresh supply of HALIBUT, COD, SALMON, MACKEREL, HOGFISH, and TURTLE STEAKS, together with a fine assortment of NORFOLK FISH. Fresh supplies received daily. Call at the old established stand No. 2 Second Market.
se 11-1t* HUCLEUS & JONES.

OFFICE OF W. P. ELAM & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, EXCHANGE PLACE,
RICHMOND, September 10, 1874.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC: I beg respectfully to say that there will be no change made in our business, on account of the death of Mr. W. P. ELAM. J. W. FISHER,
se 10-d,sw&wlt Surviving partner.

LEWIS'S WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL, SPIRITS TURPENTINE, WINDOW-GLASS, &c. L. WAGNER, Druggist,
y 10 Sixth and Broad streets.

EDUCATIONAL.

OFFICE OF CITY SUPT. OF SCHOOLS,
505 MARSHALL STREET,
RICHMOND, VA., September 9, 1874.

HIGH SCHOOL.—The examination of applicants for admission into the Richmond High School will be held on MONDAY, September 14th, at 9 A. M., in the High school building, No. 505 Marshall street.

Scholars promoted from first grammar grade are not required to stand this examination.

J. H. BINFORD,
se 9-W,F,S&M4t Superintendent Schools.

SHOCKOE HILL ACADEMY, No. 412 SEVENTH STREET.—The tenth session of this school, for young men and boys, will commence WEDNESDAY, September 30th, and close the last Friday in June. Circulars at the bookstores.

CHARGES: English and mathematics, per session, $65; Greek and Modern Languages, each $20; Latin, $15. S. T. BEACH,
se 10-1m Principal.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL,

No. 109 EIGHTH STREET.

The tenth session of this school will begin on THURSDAY, September 24th.

CHARLES GHISELIN, A. B., G. MERRITT NOLLEY, A. M. } Assistant instructors.

TERMS: Per half session, payable in advance:
For Elementary English.....$30
For higher English and Mathematics.....36
For each language.....7
For clergymen's sons for all branches.....25

No extra charges.

Boys of eleven years of age received, or, if well advanced, even younger.

Circulars at the bookstores.

Application may be made to the Principal, at No. 1108 Capitol street, or at the school-house after the 23d instant. THOMAS H. NORWOOD,
se 10-1m Principal.

I HAVE ENGAGED MR. HOWARD R. BAYNE, M. A., with an experience of two years in Mr. Norwood's school, Richmond, to reopen the school in my family, beginning 1st of October and ending 1st July, and wish a few scholars to fill vacancies. It is twenty-five miles from Richmond and reached by the Tappahannock stage or York River railroad. Fishaul station.

Terms: $125 1st October and $125 15th February. No extras.

For farther information, address
THOMAS H. CARTER,
se 10-2aw4w Manquin post-office, King William county, Va.

THE EXERCISES OF MISS TAZEWELL'S SCHOOL will be resumed on the first day of October at her residence, No. 711 east Grace street.

Terms, per session of nine months:
Senior class.....$50
Intermediate.....40
Primary.....30
French.....10
[se 10-d1m]

MISS GORDON'S SCHOOL,

318 FRANKLIN STREET.

The nineteenth session will begin on THURSDAY, October 1, 1874. Teachers and terms as heretofore. For circulars apply to the Principal.
se 8-1m

MRS. SUSAN REED will resume the duties of her SCHOOL OCTOBER 1st, at her residence, corner of Twenty-eighth and Broad streets. se 4-eodtOct1*

NORWOOD HIGH SCHOOL,
NELSON COUNTY, VA.

Ninth annual session opens September 25, 1874, closes June 25, 1875.

Pincipals: William D. Cabell, F. Key Meade, Robert L. Harrison, M. A.; B. Peyton, B. Sc., C. and M. E., University of Virginia. For further information and catalogue address
jy 27-2m WM. D. CABELL, Norwood P. O.

MEETINGS.

THE SPIRITUALISTS OF RICHMOND are earnestly requested to attend a meeting, TO-NIGHT, at the Spiritualists' Hall, over Edwards's book-store, 205 east Broad street. Special and important business. se 11-1t*

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS. All belonging to the Ancient Order of Hibernians, both resident and visiting members, are respectfully requested to meet at Cathedral Hall next TUESDAY MORNIG, at 9 o'clock, to parade to pic-nic, to be held at Hattorf's Garden.
D. HORGAN,
se 11-1t Secretary A. O. H.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—Members of RICHMOND LODGE, No. 14, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, are hereby notified to attend a stated meeting at Pythian Castle Hall THIS (Friday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Members of sister lodges are fraternally invited to attend. By order of the Chancellor Commander.
C. F. DANFORTH,
se 11-1t* Keeper of Records and Seal.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The members of DOVE LODGE, No. 51, will attend a stated communication of their Lodge, at Washington Hall, on Broad between Ninth and Tenth streets, THIS (Friday) EVENING, September 11th, at 7 o'clock. Members of sister lodges and transient brethren are fraternally invited to attend. By order of the W. M. BEN. T. AUGUST,
se 11-1t* Secretary.

MILITARY NOTICES.

ATTENTION, "D" COMPANY (STONEWALL GUARD)!

Assemble at the armory SATURDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock promptly, in full-dress uniform, armed and equipped for drill.

By command of Captain W. C. CARRINGTON.
se 11-2t W. C. TAYLOR, O. S.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT, a DWELLING on Ninth street, French Garden Hill (No. 729), containing six rooms, with gas and water, kitchen, and all other necessary out-buildings. The property has been recently papered and repaired. Apply to Mr. Harlow, No. 731 Ninth street, French Garden Hill, or to MRS. L. PEYRONNET,
se 11-3t* No. 100 west Jackson street.

FOR RENT, the very desirable COTTAGE on the south side of Grove avenue, one square west of the residence of Mr. Charles E. Wortham, with one acre of land attached. It contains about eight rooms, and is in perfect order. Possession given at once. Apply to
JOHN T. GODDIN, Real Estate Agent,
se 11-3t Bank and Eleventh streets.

FOR RENT, THREE DESIRABLE ROOMS on the first floor. For terms, &c., apply at No. 715 north Ninth street. se 11-2t*

FOR RENT, HALF OF A STORE, also several ROOMS, at
WILLIAM WILDT'S,
se 9-4t 327 Broad street.

FOR RENT, a BRICK HOUSE, No. 317 south Fourth street, Gamble's Hill, containing six rooms, with closet, gas, and water. The house has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, and is now in nice condition. Possession given at once. Apply to
JAMES L. CAPSTON,
se 9-3t* 423 Franklin street, corner of Fifth.

FOR RENT, several nice ROOMS over the American Tract Society rooms, 914 Main street. Apply to
se 7-1w T. L. D. WALFORD.

FOR RENT, the desirable STUCCOED HOUSE No. 5, on Third street between Main and Cary, with eight rooms, bath-room, &c. Possession given October 1st. Apply to
JOHN S. WISE,
se 5-1w Main and Tenth streets.

STORE (No. 431) corner Fifth and Broad street for rent; it is now, and has been for the past eight years, occupied as a shoe store; it is located in about the best part of Broad street; it is suitable for almost any kind of business. Possession at once. Apply at
MARCUS HARRIS & BROTHER'S.
au 29-1m 1321 Main street.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. WEIL, OCULIST AND OP