Richmond Dispatch.

THURSDAY.....JANUARY 28, 1875.

The Third Term.

We can scarcely understand Beast BUTLER. He is the bull in the china-shop. He is evidently mad, and seems more bent on breaking things to pieces than anything else. For what else did he let out in support of the "third term" for GRANT on Tuesday in the House of Representatives? He immediately brought out Mr. E. R. HOAR, of Massachusetts, and Mr. ROBERTS, of New York (who has not forgotten GRANT's taunt that he opposed the third term and was beaten), in denunciation of the "third term." Nobody came to the help of BUTLER, and he subsided, having gained no indication of approval from any quarter.

It was a rare "reconnoisance in force." It ended in finding the enemy impregnable. Was this movement of BUTLER's his own, and altogether without consultation, or had it approval from high quarters? If the latter, it was very foolish, and proved futile; if the former, we would as soon construe it to be an act of unfriendliness to GRANT as one of friendship. BUTLER is a beaten man, and his very nature would lead him to do all the devilment he can before he returns to his shell. Certainly there is no such thing as confidence to be placed in the man; and what he is about nobody knows, and, but that he may speak for GRANT, nobody cares.

It has been generally believed that GRANT has been scheming to continue in his office three or more terms. His southern campaign, it is most sagaciously suggested, is to familiarize his officers with the business of subverting State authority in order that if that be necessary to his reelection he may control the next presidential election. That would be a successful mode of doing the thing if he shall not by that time have made himself a "necessity" by the domestic and foreign troubles he will have brought upon the country.

BUTLER's support of this third term comes in at the nick of time as a feeler. Like a big snail he was compelled to draw in his antennæ quick enough. They touched very disagreeable objects. But the movement must attract general attention. The impudence of radicalism is unlimited. The icy coldness with which BUTLER was treated was enough to freeze him to death if he were endowed with ordinary sensibility. But he cares not at all. He has nothing at stake.

There is more in the "third term" than appears upon the surface. The measures of the Administration plainly point to it. They are in no sort intended for the public good, but, as General GRANT would say, for "*self-necessity*." Let the leading Republicans look to their laurels, and let the Republic look to its safety.

The Civil-Rights Bill.

The rampant Radicals in Congress, irritated at the obstructions they encounter, now demand of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives the immediate reporting of a civil-rights bill. Under the rule of the House, when a bill is thus introduced it takes such course as the *majority* chooses. In that way the two-thirds rule may be got rid of. But by the reports from all sources the caucus which gave this order was not fully attended nor harmonious. Many members said they would not be bound by it. So there is no certainty that the Republicans are strong enough to pass it over those Republicans called "Recreants" by the Government organ, and the Democrats combined, with the filibustering that may be carried on. The Government organ itself seems to have no strong hope of the passage of the bill. It says:

"The exigency of the times does not demand the passage of a civil-rights bill with anything like the zeal it did two years ago. We have talked with southern white men and southern black men on the subject, and they all agree in saying that in the present temper of the Democratic White Leaguers of the South instead of being a benefit to the colored man it would be a cause of irritation, and one that would lead to violence and intimidation, that does not now exist in any one of the southern States."

Still, the organ wants things done up in Radical style, and calls for the reporting of a bill and the majority vote upon it. Well, let the party do its worst. It will destroy the schools in the South and make the condition of the negro worse than ever. It will probably save the people a good deal of money. Go ahead, gentlemen of Congress! If you choose to increase the national troubles and to war upon the negro, so be it. Your day is short.

The Senate Bill or Nothing.

A committee of colored persons represented as speaking for the "National Civil-Rights League of America," (these people deal with big titles,) have sent a demand to Congress for the Senate civil-rights bill or nothing. They demand mixed schools, admission to hotels, public conveyances, &c. Congress had better be on its guard. These great organizations and thundering protests are very threatening affairs.

Don't Suit the Rascals.

According to Washington letters rumor there says that KELLOGG's Attorney-General has telegraphed to his Washington confreres that Mr. HOAR's committee now in New Orleans is doing no better for the KELLOGG party than the sub-committee did. It is declared that they are not pursuing the investigation in a manner satisfactory to the Republicans! What a pity! How unjust to the innocent lambs!

The denunciations heaped upon the committee by the Radical Washington press strengthen our faith in it. We feel that there is good ground to hope that the two reports of the able Committee on Louisiana Affairs will pretty well settle the Louisiana case with all intelligent people who are not slaves to the Radical party. Thanks to Mr. Speaker BLAINE for framing a committee of honest gentlemen who endeavor to be just, and will not lead the nation deeper into trouble for sake of the Radical party. The fifth act of the tragedy is, we trust, not far from its close. Villainy will in proper time be exposed and punished.

In General SHERMAN's endorsement of Colonel MORROW's report on Louisiana affairs he commends him highly, and makes this strange remark: "I know of no officer *of Colonel Morrow's rank* who is better qualified to speak and write of matters like this." Does General SHERMAN mean to cast a slur upon the rank of colonel? Are capacity and integrity peculiar to the higher grades? If so, how about SHERIDAN? It is possible that General SHERMAN was at the moment he wrote a little indignant at the lies of Major MERRILL and wished to indite a scream; but he should be very careful lest he tread on other people's toes. If the General means to rate honor and intelligence according to grade he will find nobody in or out of the army to agree with him—save, perhaps, SHERIDAN, who needs something besides his own character to certify him amongst honorable people.

Lieutenant-Governor.

Colonel WITHERS, United States senator-elect, yesterday sent in his resignation as Lieutenant-Governor, to take effect on the 1st of March. There are already a number of candidates for the Lieutenant Governorship, and for some time electioneering for the place has been going ahead with animation and grace. There are some excellent names up for the race. We suppose the election will take place soon, as the session of the Legislature will end about the time Senator WITHERS's resignation takes effect.

President Grant as a "Professor."

The New York *Herald*, in a fine vein of good-humored satire, puts forth and explains a suggestion that General GRANT shall assume a chair at West Point—viz., the professorship of rhetoric and English literature. The General, in answering a committee of Radicals from New Orleans, who asked for the removal of General CASEY, his brother-in-law, said that he didn't know where to put CASEY. The *Herald*, inferring from this that the difficulty in the way of the President's resignation might be as to where he would go, proposes to relieve him of embarrassment with the professorship aforesaid. It says:

"Could anything be better?—more accurately suited to his genius? Cincinnatus returned to the plough; and it is probable that he made a poor fist of it too. What a noble example of retiring worth the world will see in Professor Grant, at West Point, teaching the nascent Napoleons the value of periods, the importance of the rising inflection, and the arts and artifices of style in general; the meaning of the 'middle term,' and perhaps the absurdity of a third term! There will be people, we suppose, contemptible enough to say that a man who never reads anything is hardly fit to be professor of literature. But, we scornfully reply, he will be as fit for this office as Casey, or Cramer, or Orville Grant are for the places they hold; and if his Excellency does not read he does better, he writes, and he can carry to West Point with him, in a flour barrel, a collection of his own messages as conspicuous examples in literature. What a fine word, for instance, is 'self-necessity!' It could be introduced at West Point with the greatest success; for some of the young fellows there would see at once the 'self-necessity' of leaving their bills unpaid, and the 'self-absurdity'—so to speak—of making themselves unhappy about the regrets of their creditors, just as Mr. Grant, the other day, noticed the 'self-necessity' of dispersing a legislature at the point of the bayonet. And then what a noble reflection is found in the same message where he relates in a spirit of gratitude to the Giver of all Good, that hard as the times are, 'three elements of prosperity to the nation (capital, labor, skilled and unskilled, and products of the soil,) still remain with us.' Or what could be finer or more perspicuous than this axiom in political economy which he flings out carelessly as men cast pearls before swine: 'Those articles of manufacture which we produce a constituent part of, but do not produce the whole, that part which we do not produce should enter free also.' Not even his Excellency's most insidious enemy will dare to say that he cribbed this from Mill or Ricardo."

Secession and Radicalism.

The Hon. B. H. HILL, of Georgia, has just made at Atlanta, Ga., one of the noblest and most forcible speeches of the day. In the course of this logical, brilliant, and patriotic effort occurs the following grand and brief parallel between Secession and Radicalism. We believe that it will find a cordial response in the hearts of the great body of the American people:

"Secession was a mistake—a terrible mistake; but secession was no crime. [Great applause.] It violated no oaths; it trampled upon no individual rights; it dispersed no legislatures; it throttled no State; it sought to shed no blood; it burnt no cities; it invaded no homes! Radicalism is no mistake. It is deliberate, intentional, wicked, ever-increasing crime; (applause;) it has trampled upon ten thousand oaths to support the Constitution. It deified the Union as a fact that it might destroy the Union as a principle; under pretence of reconstructing the States it has destroyed the States. It has sworn to support the Constitution only to seize upon power to enable it to subvert the Constitution; under pretence of restoring peace it has blighted the country with war, poverty, and sorrow; it has burned cities, it has dispersed legislatures, it has robbed the poor, plundered the helpless, punished the innocent, and it has chained liberty to the car of tyranny. I arraign Radicalism tonight before the bar of this outraged country as the only real intentional rebel in American history. [Applause.] It is a rebel against the Constitution of our fathers; it is a rebel against the sovereignty of the States; it is a rebel against the domestic tranquillity which the Constitution was intended to insure; it is a rebel against every principle of justice, and a rebel against every blessing of liberty. [Tremendous applause.]"

"Codfish."

The Government organ at Washington is quite offended at "respectable codfish" for turning up their noses at those of African descent or scent, and touches them off a little. Enraged at the "recreants," as it styles the Republicans who won't vote the civil- or civet-rights bill, he gives them an overhauling, in which occurs the following passage, aimed, probably, at somebody in Massachusetts:

"While we insist that the civil-rights bill shall be disposed of one way or another very soon, we think the friends of the measure should not press it to such an extent as to nightmare or buttermilk sentimental Republicans. Respectability and indigestion in this country usually go hand in hand, and it would not be amiss for the friends of the bill to bear this in mind. To one troubled with indigestion there is nothing that so startles him as a feast. Nor is there anything that so startles the respectable codfish of this day and generation as to make him sit in the same car with a negro, or inform him that when he dies they will have to be buried in the same God's acre-lot."

The organ (most delectable) is raising an intricate question. Let all the debating societies immediately settle it. "Have odors any bearing on civil rights?"

The Pacific steamship subsidy exposures are of a very high grade of frauds. "Westward" corruption as well as empire takes its way. This Pacific business exceeds anything upon the Atlantic thus far made public. The developments, as our readers have seen, are rich. None of the items of corruption are more unique than that concerning Colonel FORNEY. He was "reluctant" to undertake the job of helping on the subsidy, but finally took $25,000, being paid, as the informer said, for his work and his "reluctance." Very good. "Reluctance" always has its price.

But FORNEY was sought because it was alleged he could "keep SAM. RANDALL" (the member from Pennsylvania) "quiet." Which made IRWIN laugh, and also FORNEY laugh. Very laughable, indeed, with the $25,000 in hand. The fact was that FORNEY had no influence over Mr. RANDALL whatever. He opposed the subsidy earnestly and ably. Is FORNEY damaged by the exposure?

New Books.

Heart Life in Song. By FANNIE H. MARR. Baltimore: TURNBULL BROTHERS.

This is the book of poems criticised by an accomplished correspondent in yesterday's *Dispatch*. The estimable author is a resident of Warrenton, Fauquier county, in this State. Her book is worthy of being cherished in Virginia families for its virtuous and refined spirit, and its graceful versification. It should, furthermore, be affectionately regarded for its local and sectional devotion. We are indebted to the author for a copy.

Wedding Garments; or, Bessie Morris's Diary. By MARY W. MCLAIN, author of "Lifting the Veil," &c. New York: ARMSTRONG & Co.

A pious and cheerful little book—very appropriate for occasional diversion from novel-reading for young persons.

For sale by WEST, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bric-a-Brac Series. The Greville Memoirs. A Journal of the Reigns of King GEORGE IV. and King WILLIAM IV. By CHARLES GREVILLE, Clerk of the Councils of those Sovereigns. Edited by RICHARD HENRY STODDARD. New York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & Co.

Here we have in the *Bric-a-Brac* the entertaining Greville Memoirs, which have attracted so much notice. Mr. STODDARD, the editor of the *Bric-a-Brac*, has expurgated the memoirs of such parts as he deemed to be uninteresting and unimportant to readers in this country. He has done for us what we would like to do ourselves: skipped the heavy part.

For sale by WEST, JOHNSTON & Co.

The Reading Club and Handy Speaker. Being Selections in Prose and Poetry,—serious, humorous, pathetic, and dramatic Readings and Recitations. Edited by GEORGE M. BABER. No. 2. Boston: LEE & SHEPPARD.

The first No. was published some time since, and the public has already a specimen by which to rate the value of its successor.

For sale by J. T. ELLYSON.

Caleb Kunkle. A Story of American Life. By CHARLES CARLETON COFFIN, author of "Winning his Way," "Our New Way Round the World," &c., &c. Boston: LEE & SHEPPARD.

For sale by J. T. ELLYSON.

General Assembly of Virginia.

WEDNESDAY, January 27, 1875.

SENATE.

Lieutenant-Governor WITHERS presiding. Prayer by Rev. C. C. Bitting, D. D., of the Second Baptist church.

RESIGNATION OF LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR R. E. WITHERS.

The PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Executive enclosing the resignation of Lieutenant-Governor R. E. WITHERS, to take effect on and after March 1, 1875.

On motion of Mr. GREEVER the communication was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. HERNDON, from the Committee for Courts of Justice, reported Senate bill to amend and reenact section 39 of chapter 39 of the Code, as amended by an act approved 4th of March, 1874, in reference to sales, &c., for debts contracted prior to 1865.

Mr. PRIDEMORE, from the Committee on General Laws, reported, with a substitute, Senate bill to incorporate the town of Madison, in the county of Madison.

INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. MCRAE: A bill to establish a bureau of insurance.

By Mr. LAWSON: A bill to incorporate the Peninsula Land, Banking and Immigration Company of Williamsburg.

By Mr. QUESENBERRY: Joint resolution extending the time for the Treasurer of the city of Richmond to make his final settlement to the 15th June.

By Mr. EASTHAM: A bill to authorize the supervisors of Fauquier to adopt for any district of said county the law in regard to working the roads in Loudoun county.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Mr. THOMAS, at 12:40, called for the order of the day—viz: Senate bill to provide for the payment of the interest on the public debt.

Mr. THOMAS explained the bill.

The question being taken by ayes and noes, the vote stood as follows:

AYES.—Messrs. Allan, Beazley, Bland, Duffield, Eastham, Eubank, Evans, Finney, Grimsley, Herndon, Holladay, Hundley, Lawson, McRae, Quesenberry, Ragland, Smith of Nelson, Taylor, Thomas, and Ward—20.

NOES.—Messrs. Clark, Greever, Lackland, Maddox, Massey, Moffett, Newberry, Patterson, Pridemore, and Stevens—10.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING.—Messrs. Cochran, Critcher, Dawson, Graham, Kirkpatrick, Lathrop, Meem, Nowlin, Penn, Rue, Smith of Russell, Terry, and Wynne—13.

It appearing to Mr. EUBANK that the bill had failed for want of a constitutional majority, he changed his vote to "no." The vote then stood—ayes, 19; noes, 11.

Mr. EUBANK moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was defeated. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. EUBANK, the bill was then laid on the table.

PASSED.

The following bills were passed:

Senate bill to amend sections 1, 2, and 3 of an act approved April 30, 1874, for the assessment, levy, and collection of taxes.

Senate bill to authorize Griffin Hoffman, of Accomac county, to erect a wharf on Pungoteague creek in said county.

Senate bill to authorize the Board of Visitors of the Virginia Military Institute to perfect the title to a house and lot sold by their order.

Senate bill to amend and reenact the act passed December 13, 1853, to incorporate the Virginia State Agricultural Society.

Senate bill to authorize the formation of district colonization boards throughout this Commonwealth.

Senate joint resolution to provide for the printing of one thousand copies of the joint resolution extending the time for the collection of taxes, &c.

Senate bill to incorporate the Grand Lodge of the Order of Good Templars of Virginia.

Senate bill to confirm an act passed by the Legislature of North Carolina to incorporate the Elizabeth City and Norfolk Railroad Company, &c.

Senate bill to create a board of harbor commissioners for the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Senate bill for the relief of Benjamin F. Chinn, of the county of Prince William.

Senate bill for the relief of John N. A. Griswold.

BILLS ADVANCED.

A number of bills were taken up and advanced upon the calendar to their engrossment and third reading.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

House joint resolutions relative to the death of Mr. MATHEW HARRISON, a member of the House of Delegates from Loudoun county, were taken up.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Loudoun, deeply sympathizing with the just tribute to the memory of his deceased colleague which the resolutions so appropriately propose, said he should be untrue to the promptings of his own heart, unfaithful to the constituency which he represented, were he to fail on the occasion of this sad announcement to express the deep sorrow which filled his own bosom as well as the whole people of his county at the sad death of him, who, living, was so highly appreciated by this people, and, dead, will carry with him to his grave the affection and lasting remembrance of all who knew him. He became acquainted with him in early life, and knew him in all its various relations. He knew him as a husband, as a father, a counsellor, and he knew him as a friend, and of him it can be truly said that he died as he had lived, an honest man—God's noblest work. In his death we have lost an associate and friend, his own and his native county have lost a faithful and efficient representative, and the General Assembly has lost one ever ready to maintain the honor and integrity of this old Commonwealth.

But, Mr. President, continued Mr. TAYLOR, I am untaught in the language of eulogy, and my sad heart would shrink from the task, but happily none is needed. Those who have known our deceased friend best are those who have and will ever appreciate his worth most. Mathew Harrison is no more! These words will thrill with painful interest every Virginian heart who has watched the proceedings of this General Assembly. But there is another, a narrower and holier circle, upon which this dispensation of Divine Providence will fall with peculiar weight, where those traits of private virtue adorned in an eminent degree his character. I would pause ere intruding too soon upon the sacred altar of domestic grief to mingle my sorrow and tears with theirs, yet I know and feel that whilst their grief is more poignant than ours it is common to us all, and with them we will ever cherish the memory his life inspired. But amidst all our sorrow we can be comforted by the assurance that our loss is his gain; that he died as he had lived—a Christian—and met his end with Christian resignation and a confident hope of a blessed future.

Brother senators, in the death of our friend another warning has been given us "that we be also ready" to meet the King of Terrors. Hoping that we may all lay this solemn warning to heart, and when the pale messenger shall come it may be to us as it has been to our brother, a messenger not of terror, but of grace and joy, to translate to a holier and better land, I sincerely hope the resolutions will be adopted unanimously.

Mr. THOMAS said that apart from the consideration that the deceased was one of his colleagues, he felt that it would be becoming in him to delay a moment, and drop a tear upon the grave of his deceased friend. From the fact that his father was his honored preceptor, and that he knew him from his infancy, growing up as he did under the the eye of a parent who was one of the most profound and accurate lawyers of the State, he brought to the study of the law a power of condensation and analysis so necessary to success. Coming to the bar under these auspices, with a natural vigor of intellect rarely equalled, he at once took a front rank in his profession, and to this he added a preception of right which controlled him in all of his actions, and secured to him the approbation and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

In all of his relations in life he made the *principle of right* his guiding star, and pursued it, uninfluenced by popular clamor and personal consideration, with such tenacity of purpose as scarcely failed to succeed. Such a man could not but command the esteem of all good men. In all his relations in life he was faithful, strict, and faultless. But he is gone, and he leaves to us the duty of emulating his virtues and imitating his example.

It is proper for us, Mr. President, upon an occasion of this sort to stop for the moment our contentions and strifes, and to contemplate that we must shortly follow our deceased friend; and it is left for us, like him, when the dread messenger comes to have secured a consciousness of having performed our duties well, and to share in the Christian's hope of a fruition of the eternal joys.

Mr. PRIDEMORE of Lee also passed an eloquent and appropriate eulogy upon the memory of the deceased.

Mr. TAYLOR presented the following:

Resolved, That the resolutions of the House of Delegates in respect to the death of Mathew Harrison, late a member thereof, be spread on the journal of the Senate.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect for the deceased the Senate do now adjourn. Agreed to.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The House met at 12 M.—Speaker HANGER in the chair. No prayer.

RESIGNATION OF LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR WITHERS.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a message from the Governor communicating the resignation of Colonel R. E. WITHERS as Lieutenant-Governor, to take effect March 1, 1875. Referred to the Committee for Courts of Justice.

REPORTED.

Favorably.—House bill to enlarge the accommodations of the Eastern and Western Lunatic Asylums.

Adversely.—Petition of John Board praying the abolition of all limitations of time within which recoveries may be had on open accounts.

FROM THE SECOND AUDITOR.

The following communication from the Second Auditor in reply to a query by the House was read: "When parties holding fractional certificates of the funded debt dated July 1, 1871, funded before March 7, 1872, amounting to $100, present them here, we *do* issue coupon consol bonds for that sum with coupons receivable for taxes from July 1, 1871. This is done under the advice of the Attorney-General. In such cases the interest upon such fractions was not payable, nor entered on interest-register to credit of the parties. It is understood that all past-due coupons on blank bonds in the Treasurer's office are cancelled in January and July respectively, except those of the denomination of $100, which are preserved for the purpose of consolidating such fractions into the $100 bond." Referred to the Committee on Finance.

PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. SCRUGGS: Bill to incorporate Staunton River Grange Savings Bank, in Pittsylvania county.

By Mr. WHARTON: Resolution inquiring into the propriety of lowering the Houdon statue of Washington to the level of the lobby floor and attaching the inscription to the railing.

By Mr. LOVENSTEIN: Resolution as to the expediency of reducing the tax on theatres.

By Mr. SPRATT: Bill to amend the law in reference to the fees of the clerk of the Court of Appeals.

By Mr. LYBROOK: Bill to incorporate the Masonic Relief Association of Newport.

By Mr. GRAYSON: Resolution as to the expediency of requiring sheep-drovers to braud or mark with paint their sheep before driving them along a public road, and making it a misdemeanor to fail to so mark them.

By Mr. RIDDLEBARGER: Bill to sell the commons in the town of Woodstock.

[It was Mr. GILMAN, not GILLIAM, who introduced the resolution on Monday to amend the Constitution so as to authorize the encouragement of manufactures by exemption from taxation.]

IMPORTANT INQUIRY.

Under a suspension of the rules the following resolution was agreed to:

"*Resolved*, That the Treasurer of the Commonwealth be requested to report to the General Assembly whether any, and if any, what measures have been adopted by him to insure the safe custody of the unperfected bonds of the Commonwealth and the coupons thereto annexed, which were printed and partially executed under the provisions of the act commonly known as the funding bill. Also, whether, in his judgment, it would be advisable to cancel or destroy a portion of said partially executed bonds; and if so, what portion of said unperfected bonds should be preserved for the future use of the Commonwealth."

Mr. STUART stated, under the operation of the funding act, $120,000,000 of bonds had been prepared, signed, and partially executed, and the coupons upon them perfected. The coupons, which, if abstracted and held until maturity would be good against the Commonwealth, are said to be kept very insecurely in the basement. It is important to have the information asked so that the General Assembly may determine whether any legislation is necessary to protect the Commonwealth from loss.

BANK OF ROCKINGHAM.

On motion of Mr. ARMSTRONG, the House reconsidered the vote by which it agreed to the adverse report of the Committee on Finance in reference to the return of certain abstracted bonds belonging to the Bank of Rockingham.

On motion of Mr. HOLBROOK, the resolution was then recommitted.

At 1 o'clock the

GENERAL ROAD LAW

came up as the special order.

Mr. FRIEND moved to exempt school trustees and school teachers from working on roads. Rejected.

Mr. LOVENSTEIN proposed to exempt officers and employés of lunatic asylums. Rejected.

Mr. SYPHAX moved to exempt Alexandria county from the operations of the pending road-law. Rejected.

DEATH OF MR. MATHEW HARRISON.

At this point the proceedings were suspended, and Mr. J. A. CARTER offered the following resolutions in reference to the death of the late MATHEW W. HARRISON, of Loudoun county:

"The painful intelligence of the death, at his home, of Mathew Harrison, late one of the delegates from the county of Loudoun, having just been announced, it becomes the mournful duty of the House of Delegates to enter the fact upon its journal, and to express its high appreciation of the manly virtues and public services of the deceased.

"*Resolved*, That as a member of this House at its last session he was diligent, faithful, and conscientious in the discharge of his representative duties, always exhibiting an integrity of purpose and a force and ability which won for him the respect, esteem, and friendship of his brother members.

"*Resolved*, That we tender our condolence and profound sympathies to the family and friends of the deceased, and as a mark of respect to his memory the officers and members of the House of Delegates shall wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

"*Resolved*, That these resolutions be communicated to the Senate and to the family of the deceased, and that the House do now adjourn.

Having presented the resolutions, Mr. CARTER said:

Mr. Speaker,—It becomes my painful duty to announce to the members of this House the death of my colleague, MATHEW HARRISON, of Loudoun.

It is true, sir, that the State of Mr. Harrison's health for several months past, and his extreme illness for the last three or four weeks, as made known to his friends here from day to day, somewhat prepared us for this sad intelligence. Still, sir, hoping almost against hope, we had lingered on the expectation that he might be permitted again to occupy his place in this House, aiding us by his counsels and teaching us by his example in the faithful discharge of our representative duties; but, sir, He who sees not as man seeth had ordered otherwise, and we bow in humble submission, saying in our hearts and with our voices, "Thy will be done."

Mr. Harrison was a native of Loudoun county, where his ancestors, both on the paternal and maternal side, had been leading and distinguished families, and identified with every interest of the county. After the usual academical course he entered the University of Virginia, and there laid the foundation for his subsequent usefulness. Graduating there, he commenced the study of law as a profession under the instructions and example of his late most worthy father, Burr W. Harrison. After due preparation, and under the "gladsome light of jurisprudence," he entered on the practical and responsible duties of his profession.

The great leading trait of Mr. Harrison's professional character was his indomitable energy, and faithfulness to every trust confided to him. As an advocate he became the peer of such men as Robert Y. Conrad, John Randolph Tucker, Henry W. Thomas, R. Taylor Scott, and others no less distinguished, and at the time of his death held the leading practice in all his courts. But, sir, in the midst of his usefulness and his honors he has fallen by the hand of death, a loss to his friends, a loss to his State, and a loss to this House.

Mr. Speaker, amidst this sorrow, it gives me great satisfaction to be able to tell this House that Mr. Harrison's friends do not sorrow as those without hope; in his meridian life, with all his honors and success clustering around him, he sought that wisdom that comes from above, identified himself with the Episcopal Church of the diocese of Virginia, and became, and continued to the day of his death, a working, living member of the same. He can reap no more honors or success in this world; the mortal life is gone; but his friends have the assurance that he reaps immortal honors, and that what is their temporal loss has been his eternal gain.

Eloquent tributes to the memory of the deceased were also paid by Messrs. MAGRUDER, COCKERILLE, and TALIAFERRO; after which the resolutions were unanimously passed and the House adjourned.

MARRIAGES.

Married, at Union Station Methodist Episcopal church, on the 12th of January, 1875, by the Rev. H. C. Cheatham, Mr. A. W. WEISIGER to Miss ROSA P. PEARSON; both of this city. No cards.

DEATHS.

Died, on the morning of the 27th instant, DENNIS BENJAMIN, eldest son of D. B. and Anne E. Collins, in the third year of his age.

His funeral will take place from his father's residence, No. 119 west Clay street, THIS (Thursday) MORNING at 11 o'clock. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MEETINGS.

A QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE HENRICO SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION of the Episcopal Church will be held TO-NIGHT (Thursday), at 7:45, in the lecture-room of St. Mark's church, corner of First and Clay streets. Subject for discussion: "The Duties of Sunday-School Teachers to their Scholars." Essayist, Rev. Kinloch Nelson. Reports from Sunday schools. ja 28-1t

MASONIC NOTICE.—The members of JOPPA LODGE, No. 40, will attend a stated meeting at St. Alban's Hall THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 6 o'clock. Members of sister lodges and visiting brethren are invited to be present. By order of the W. M.

WILLIAM J. RIDDICK, Secretary.
ja 28-1t*

OFFICE RICHMOND RAILWAY COMPANY, RICHMOND, January 16, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE RICHMOND RAILWAY COMPANY will be held in their office, on Leigh street, on MONDAY the 15th day of February, 1875. C. WALDROP, Secretary.
ja 16-td

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS COMPANY, Greenbrier county, W. Va., will be held at the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, Va., on THURSDAY, January 28th, 1875, at 5 o'clock P. M.

A. N. WELLFORD, President White Sulphur Springs Company.
ja 18-td

MILITARY NOTICES.

COMPANY "B" (WALKER LIGHT GUARD), FIRST VIRGINIA REGIMENT. Assemble at your armory, No. 914 Main street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in full dress-uniform, for inspection. By order of Captain L. L. BASS.

W. R. BURGESS, Orderly Sergeant.
ja 28-1t*

GRAYS, ATTENTION.—Attend an adjourned meeting at Messrs. Cook & Laughton's auction-house, on Governor street, on FRIDAY NIGHT NEXT at 8 o'clock, in citizens' dress. By order Captain L. J. BOSSIEUX.

S. J. SMITH, First Sergeant.
ja 28-2t

ATTENTION, COMPANY G.—Assemble at Old Market Hall THURSDAY, January 28th, 1875, for drill and business. Every member is requested to attend as important business will be transacted. By order of Captain W. P. M. KELLAM.

F. CUNNINGHAM, Orderly Sergeant.
ja 28-1t*

AMUSEMENTS.

PROFESSOR H. F. LAUBE'S DANCING ACADEMY, Levy Brothers' Hall, corner of Eleventh and Main streets.

Ladies, Misses, and Masters: WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 4 o'clock. Gentlemen: TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. Glide, Pause, Boston, and all the latest dances taught. ja 25-3m

LECTURES.

TENTH LECTURE OF SERIES.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Lecture THURSDAY, January 28th, at 8 P. M., at Association Hall, by DR. GEORGE W. BAGBY (Mozis Addums).

Subject: the "Virginia Negro—Past and Present."

Tickets at bookstores and hall. ja 26-3t

ASSEMBLY HALL.

INTELLECTUAL ENTERTAINMENT.

REV. DR. MAYER, the distinguished rabbi from Baltimore, will lecture at the above hall FEBRUARY 2D AND 3D.

Subjects: Shakspeare's "SHYLOCK" and "THE CRUCIFIXION OF JESUS OF NAZARETH."

Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, 75. Reserved seats can be had of Mr. H. C. Wyatt, No. 920 Main street. ja 26-td

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. B. G. MCPHAIL

having returned to the city

MAY BE FOUND AT HIS OFFICE,

under Ford's Hotel, Capitol street.

[ja 23-S,Tu&Th1m]

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

Being unable to agree with the Insurance Company on account of loss sustained by late fire, I have concluded to sell all DAMAGED GOODS at a discount of from 10 to 75 per cent. for one week, when all remaining damaged furniture will be sold at auction to give room for a new lot.

Very respectfully, &c., ARTHUR ROONEY.
ja 28-6t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CARPETS, CARPETS.

STRIPED HEMP CARPET, full yard-wide, at 25c. worth 35c.;
PRINTED HEMP CARPET at 35c. per yard worth 50c.;
INGRAIN CARPETS from 40c. up to $1.15 for the best manufactured;
THREE-PLY and BRUSSELS CARPETS down to cost and less;
Bargains in RUGS, MATS, OIL-CLOTHS, WINDOW-SHADES, LACE and NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, at LEVY BROTHERS'.
UMBRELLAS very cheap. ja 26

CASSIMERES, CLOTHS, SATINETS, TWEEDS, JEANS, and all kinds of goods for boys' and men's wear, at greatly reduced prices;
CASSIMERES at 75c., $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2—all at 25 and 50c. below regular prices;
SATINETS at 50c. worth 75c.; at 40c. worth 50c.;
VIRGINIA WOOLLENS at much below regular prices. Being determined to reduce our stock we offer extraordinary bargains.

LEVY BROTHERS.
UMBRELLAS—prices marked down. ja 26

BALL FRINGES reduced to 30c. per yard;
BULLION or CATERPILLAR FRINGE reduced to 40c. per yard;
BEADED and BUGLE FRINGES and GIMPS at greatly reduced prices;
PEARL, STEEL, JET, SILK, CROCHET, GILT, SILVERED, OXYDIZED, RUBBER, BOMBAZINE, BONE, HORN, and IVORY BUTTONS at LEVY BROTHERS'.
Now is the time to buy a cheap UMBRELLA.
ja 26

UMBRELLAS, UMBRELLAS.—Whole stock marked down; prices lower than ever. We now show a large stock of CAMBRIC, GINGHAM, SERGE ALPACA, and SILK UMBRELLAS which we offer at such prices as to place it within the means of every one to have one of these indispensible articles. LEVY BROTHERS.
Bargains in BLACK and COLORED SILKS.
ja 26

WHITE FLANNEL, all wool, full yard wide at 40c. worth 60c.;
WHITE FLANNEL, all wool, at 25c. worth 35c. per yard;
RED, YELLOW, BLUE, GREY, and WHITE QUILLED and plain FLANNEL in all qualities at great bargains;
SHAKER FLANNELS in all qualities and widths from ⅞ up to 2¼ yards wide, all sold very cheap;
STRIPED, PLAID, PLAIN, and PRINTED OPERA FLANNELS, in all qualities, at the lowest prices;
BLEACHED, UNBLEACHED, and COLORED CANTON FLANNELS at greatly reduced prices at LEVY BROTHERS'.
Bargains in BLACK and COLORED SILKS.
ja 26

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS! TABLE DAMASK, TABLE-CLOTHS, TRAY CLOTHS, DOYLIES, NAPKINS, TOWELS, FLOOR or CRUMB-CLOTHS, SHEETINGS, PILLOW-CASINGS, BIRD'S-EYE, RUSSIA, and SCOTCH DIAPER; LINEN FURNITURE-COVERING at 75c. per yard worth $1.25; TURKEY RED DAMASK, TABLE COVERS, and DOYLIES, COLORED LINEN TABLE COVERS and DOYLIES in BUFF, PINK, GREEN, SCARLET, and BLUE at LEVY BROTHERS'.
Bargains in BLACK and COLORED SILKS.
ja 26

ANOTHER LOT OF THOSE CALICO COMFORTABLES at $1.25 and $1.50 worth $2 and $2.50;
COLORED WOOL BED-SPREADS at $2.50 worth $4;
WHITE QUILTS at $1, $1.50, $1.75, and $2.50 worth 50 per cent more;
COLORED COTTON QUILTS, very heavy, at $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, and $2, worth $1.50, $2, $2.50, and $3;
COLORED BLANKETS from $2.50 up to $6 a pair—all very cheap;
WHITE BLANKETS in all qualities for single and double beds, cribs, and cradles;
MARSEILLES QUILTS from $2 to $12—some of the best bargains in this line ever offered;
We call particular attention to the QUILTS at $4 and $5, which would be cheap at $6 and $8.

LEVY BROTHERS.
Cheap UMBRELLAS. ja 26

BLACK ALPACA at 25c. per yard;
BLACK ALPACA at 30c. per yard;
BLACK ALPACA at 35c. per yard;
BLACK ALPACA at 40c. per yard;
BLACK ALPACA at 45c. per yard;
BLACK ALPACA at 50c. per yard;
BLACK ALPACA at 55c. per yard;
BLACK ALPACA at 60c. per yard;
BLACK ALPACA at 65c. per yard;
BLACK ALPACA at 75c. per yard;
BLACK ALPACA at 85c. per yard;
BLACK ALPACA at $1 per yard;
BLACK ALPACA at $1.10 per yard;
BLACK ALPACA at $1.25 per yard;
BLACK ALPACA at $1.50 per yard.

LEVY BROTHERS.
Cheap UMBRELLAS. ja 26

TAKE NOTICE AND READ THIS!

One more week to secure the GREAT BARGAINS at WILLIAM THALHIMER'S. As this is the last week I will continue to sell off at COST. So call early and get some of the best bargains ever offered.

DRESS GOODS sold at one-half their value;
TYCOON REPS, new styles, at 20c. a yard;
In BLACK MERINOS, CACHEMERES, EMPRESS and CREPE CLOTHS, BLACK ALPACAS, and BLACK SILKS, I offer extra inducements.
SHAWLS and BOULEVARD SKIRTS very low, to close them out;
Ladies' and Misses's UNDERVESTS, very cheap;
Gentlemen's ALL-WOOL SHIRTS and DRAWERS at $4 a set—would be cheap at $6. Also, a large assortment from 50c. to $1 apiece;
Ladies' KIDS at 75c., $1, and $1.25, worth $1.25 $1.50, and $1.75 a pair;
Gentlemen's KIDS at $1.25 and $1.50 worth $2 and $2.25 a pair;
A large assortment of Ladies' SCARFS, 20c. to $1 apiece;
WHITE-SILK MUFFLERS at 75c. and $1 worth $1.25 and $1.50;
HO