Richmond Dispatch.

FRIDAY.....JANUARY 29, 1875.

The Grand Conspiracy.

If there is not a conspiracy to subvert the Government of this country and devote it to the personal and party uses of the head of the Executive Department and his followers, then the signs are delusive. If the people do not construe those signs to indicate this settled purpose—this conspiracy against the nation—then is it impossible that they ever can be forewarned by signs of a conspiracy, of a purpose to overthrow their Government. Stronger indications of such a conspiracy never will be manifested by conspirators in the prosecution of their plots.

Already has the Executive usurped in principle all the power that is needed for his supremacy over the whole Union. The same power he has exercised in the South he can with equal authority exercise over every State in this Union. He can subordinate their State authorities, drum out their legally-elected legislators, and fill their seats with others—his very soldiers, if he pleases; he can cause his corrupt judges to issue midnight orders with which his minions can do anything in the way of ejecting officers and installing his favorites in any State; and even without such orders he may eject officers (as in Mississippi) and put anybody—negroes, as in Mississippi, or even worse, thieves or carpet-baggers,—in their places.

What other power than that which General GRANT has exercised would he want, to make himself Dictator or Czar? We know none. Do the people rightly consider these matters? If they do not see in GRANT's usurpations all that is needed to make him Emperor of the United States, they have altogether lost that watchfulness and sagacity which it would seem all men must learn in life as indispensable for their protection against the plots and schemes of ambition and corruption, which have never failed to appear in every nation in this world.

Do we not remember that the discussion of the question of a "third term" has been carried on long and patiently; that even the charge was made that General GRANT yearned to become Czar of this Republic; that the wave of this discussion has beat upon the very doors of the President's mansion; that his host and relative, Mr. SWANN, of West Virginia, publicly declared himself in favor of the third term immediately after General GRANT had been sheltered under his roof and almost before the sheets in which he there lay had grown cold? In former days such discussions, such imputations of designs to a statesman in the presidential chair, would have been promptly noticed and denounced as untrue. The people would have demanded it. No President could have stood up against the pressure of public inquiry. He would have been compelled to clear his skirts of the imputation. He would have done this or have been damned by public opinion. Failure to purge himself would have been regarded as confession of guilt, and the whole nation would have cried, "Down with him."

What now? There has been no denial of the charges; no repudiation of a desire for a "third term." The only notice that President GRANT took of the matter was to show that the "third-term" idea had not been condemned by the people, by remarking that Mr. ROBERTS, a Republican who openly opposed the third term, had been defeated, whilst South Carolina, whose Legislature had passed resolutions in favor of the "third term," had elected the Republican ticket. If this is not taking up the "third term" and making the best for it out of the elections, we do not know what to make of it. The man—especially the President himself laboring under the imputation—who thus spoke could not have been an enemy of the "third term."

Every usurpation necessary to assuming imperial power by General GRANT has been made. Without any greater invasion of the principles of our republican form of government he can usurp all authority and set the voice of the people at defiance.

It is amazing that this fearful state of the administration of the Government has not caused greater alarm. It must be because the people have been familiarized with usurpation, and have relapsed into apathy and indifference. There is reason to fear that they will be waked up to their danger when it is too late.

Let us say that it is not the habit of corrupt parties and usurping rulers to hector over the land and tyrannize over a people for nothing. Even tigers do not kill when they are not hungry. Think you GRANT would oppress the South and carry fear, apprehension, and sorrow to every hearth-stone without a purpose? That purpose could not be the promotion of peace and happiness in the land. No, it is to promote his own power; and the sectional divisions of the land favor his proceedings. We think better of humanity than to suppose it even worse than prowling beasts. They kill because they are hungry. GRANT oppresses and distresses that he may teach the nation *how to submit to tyranny.*

The sectional division in this country, as we say, favors the tyranny. Exercised over only a part of the country, with the approval or acquiescence of the other part, the means and implements of tyranny are learned and acquired. The oppressed, being helpless, must submit. The lookers-on become fatally familiar with usurpation and outrage; and when it is possibly too late they find that they, too, are the victims of the very wrongs and usurpations which in a recreant and cruel manner they permitted to be employed against their own fellow-citizens—nay, what makes their delinquency the more horrible, they permitted this oppression of their own Caucasian race while barbarism was elevated above it. No other such case of faithlessness is on record in the history of the world.

Our fellow-citizens of that (to say the least) apathetic section should remember the fable wherein the horse, having a grievance against the stag, begs the man to help him to conquer his offender. The man mounted the horse and captured the stag; but ever thereafter the horse was ridden by the man.

If the people of the United States cannot be forewarned and rise in time to throw off the tyranny that even now oppresses nearly half the Union, they deserve to be slaves. The results of the elections of last year were full of cheerfulness and hope. Let us hope that even now there is going on in the public mind reflections that will work a grand revolution in the land, and that ere long we shall reestablish the government bequeathed us by our fathers, and that the ark of the covenant between the great sections of this Union shall be put in its proper place, there to be faithfully guarded by the affections and mutual devotions of a people who have felt sorrow and the calamities of discord, and have become more solidly united in heart and interest than ever before.

Revolutionary.

The scenes passing in the House of Representatives of Congress are of a decidedly revolutionary appearance. A blind party attempts to nullify the plainly-expressed judgment of the people, and the minority of members are employing their privileges under the rules of Congress to defeat the effort.

This is not a Government wielding its power for the public good under the Constitution. It is in a condition of disorder and violence that plainly shows that ambition and corruption are at work in opposition to the public will and welfare. It is, indeed, in a process of revolution.

We feel that the country will ride out the storm safely. The Radical party is making its last desperate efforts. If it succeeds in Congress in carrying the civil-rights bill it will only succeed in nailing down the lid of its coffin. No other act would do the party such incurable injury.

We refer the reader to the telegrams for the latest news concerning the proceedings in the House.

Mr. Senator CONKLING, of New York, undertook yesterday to answer Senator THURMAN's great speech on the outrages and usurpations of the Administration. Mr. CONKLING is the only man in the Senate on the Republican side that could pretend to cope with Mr. THURMAN. CONKLING no doubt played a deep game of sophistry and misrepresentation, but it all won't do. Mr. THURMAN's facts are understood by the country, and the defence of a venal government that rests upon corruption, usurpation, and oppression will be unavailing. CONKLING is a remarkable instance in this country of a man of talents appropriating them to the cause of wrong and outrage in the very face of public opinion and of public duty. He will find that if the people triumph he is defeated fatally. He can ride on the wave of tyranny. If he is not "my Lord CONKLING" he will be a powerless private citizen, in whose party career there will be nothing to honor.

The Centripetal Machine.

We have frequently spoken of a new motive-power called the "centripetal machine," invented by some one in the city of Wheeling. It was stated that one horse with it could do the work of ten with any other motive-power. It is said that this increased power is obtained by gearing two fly-wheels together with a small cog-wheel, thus throwing the force to the farthest point from the centre: the periphery of the large wheels.

The claim set up for the invention was enormous, and we have felt great curiosity to know more about it. The inventor has been urged to bring it to our annual Fairs; but he has not done so, always urging that the machines were selling so fast that he had none to bring and had not time to come.

The wonder is that an invention which, if it is all that it is represented to be, promises immense benefit to mankind, should be kept in a single locality, and that people no further away from it than Richmond is from Wheeling should for two years or more after its invention know nothing about it. But it seems to have travelled by water to New Orleans, and we have very flattering accounts from it in that part of the country.

The invention seems now to have become the property of a Wheeling company. To that company many letters are written by planters and others who have tried the machine. One states that the New Orleans mechanics have pronounced favorably upon it, and say the company have done all, and more than all, they claim for their machine.

One gentleman says he is ginning cotton on a forty-saw gin with one horse, while on the old plan it required three horses to do the same work. This is much under the claim of the inventor; but even if the power enabled one horse to do as much as three the invention would be immensely valuable; especially to the farmer.

Mr. NOYES, a well-known machinist of New Orleans, speaking of the centripetal machine, says:

"I have never seen anything equal to this for simplicity of construction, economy in power—it is strictly anti-friction. Had any one told me that a planing-machine that would plain a 13-inch wide board and do good work, or a 40-saw cotton-gin, that usually requires not less than three horses, could be driven with one horse, I could not have believed a word of it. But I have seen it, I know it, it has been fairly demonstrated, and I can recommend it for all fast-running machinery, such as saw-mills, all kinds of wood-working machinery, cotton-gins, etc."

Other persons, said to be competent judges, give very flattering testimony in favor of the machine. Certainly, if it is entitled to half what the inventors claim for it, it is one of the most beneficent inventions of the time.

The resolution complimentary to ANDREW JOHNSON passed by the New Jersey House of Representatives—41 to 17—must afford him especial gratification. He came so very near conviction and disgrace, so far as that could be accomplished by the judgment of an unreasoning Senate, of which the well-known and bigoted Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN from New Jersey was a member. The home of that senator now bestows a eulogy upon the great impeached, although she was at the time of the impeachment one of the bitterest of Republican States. Is this not a sign of the great revolution that is rolling irresistibly towards its consummation?

What scenes we have in the national Legislature! The steam is rising in the boiler of the ship of State, and "the nigger is sitting upon the safety-valve."

The letter of General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON which appeared in yesterday's issue of our paper was written for the *Dispatch*. We omitted to indicate that fact at the beginning of the letter.

THE KELLOGG LEGISLATURE—PROPOSED COMPROMISE.—*New Orleans*, January 27.—In the Kellogg House of Representatives to-day several admissions were made to the effect that there was no legal quorum of members upon the committee to examine into the books of the Auditor and Treasurer. It is said the delay was caused because the Attorney-General had said that the investigation would carry no weight because of its illegality.

A compromise of the present legislative difficulties is on the tapis, and is being pushed vigorously forward by the Kellogg party. They offer to let the Wiltz party come back with 53 members, their side also to have 53 members, with Wiltz in the chair. They even say the Conservatives might seat again the five ejected members if they would give sufficient guarantees that they would not attempt any revolutionary acts, and would recognize the present Senate and communicate with Governor Kellogg and not attempt to disturb him in his place. The difficulty lies in the insufficiency of the guarantees offered by the Conservatives.

THE COUNTY COURTS.—We agree with the *Dispatch* that "it would be far better for the State, if in lieu of the bill increasing the number of circuits and judges, the Legislature were to restore the county courts to their proper authority and dignity."—*Halifax Record.*

General Assembly of Virginia.

THURSDAY, January 28, 1875.

SENATE.

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

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. HERNDON, from the Committee for Courts of Justice, reported a bill in relation to suits against corporations with the recommendation that it do not pass; also, joint resolution extending the time for the final settlement of the Treasurer of the city of Richmond with the Auditor. [Subsequently passed.

INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. HOLLADAY: A bill to amend section 1 of chapter 56 of the Code of 1873.

By the same: A bill to require steam-vessels navigating James river to sound their whistles when they approach bends, &c.

By Mr. GRIMSLEY: A bill to amend section 8 of chapter 146 of the Code in reference to limitation of action.

By Mr. PRIDEMORE: A bill for the relief of William W. Sage, late sheriff of Lee county, and his sureties.

By Mr. EVANS: A bill for the incorporation of St. Joseph's Lodge of the Grand United Order of Odd-Fellows, of Petersburg, Va.

By Mr. LAWSON: Petition for relief of J. J. Holmes as surety of J. Q. Barham, collector of Berlin and Ivor townships, Southampton county.

PASSED.

Senate joint resolution memorializing Congress in reference to the tax on circulating medium.

House bill directing the county judge of King William and Essex to submit to the qualified voters of the several townships of said counties the question of repeal or continuance of the fence law of said counties. Mr. MASSIE earnestly advocated the passage of the bill with the Senate amendments.

Adjourned

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

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

REPORTED.

Senate bill to incorporate the Norfolk and Princess Anne Narrow-Gauge Railroad Company, with amendments; Senate bill to incorporate the town of Hamilton, in Loudoun county, with amendments.

Favorably.—Senate bill to amend the charter of the Potomac Land and Improvement Company; Senate bill to incorporate the trustees of York River Lodge, No. 42, Knights of Pythias; House bill to amend the Code in relation to juries; House bill to authorize the formation of the New River Railroad Mining and Manufacturing Company; House bill to incorporate the Virginia Live-Stock Company; House bill to require sheep-drovers to brand or mark with paint their sheep; House bill to incorporate the Christiansburg Hotel Company.

Adversely.—House bill to require that corn-meal shall be sold by weight and not by measure; House bill to sell the commons in the town of Woodstock; House bill to repeal the 4th section of the charter of the Richmond, Williamsburg and Central Turnpike Company; House bill to sell commons of cities and towns; House bill to incorporate the trustees of the Diocesan Missionary Society, was reported with recommendation that the House concur in the Senate amendment.

Senate joint resolution for printing 1,000 extra copies of the joint resolution for the extension of the time for collection of taxes was concurred in.

COUPON PLATES.

Mr. GRAVES presented a joint resolution authorizing the Governor to take such steps as are necessary to procure the immediate possession of the engraved coupon plates belonging to the State, which are now in the hands of the National Bank-Note Company, and place them in the custody of the Treasurer of the State. Agreed to under a suspension of the rules.

PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. O'NEAL: Petition of Henry A. Crump for pay as informer in the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* Alfred Speer, a sample-merchant, arrested in Alexandria.

By Mr. J. A. CARTER: Petition of the bar of Loudoun against any change of their judicial circuit.

By Mr. LYBROOK: Bill to authorize Charles W. Walker, late collector of Pearisburg township, Giles county, to collect unpaid taxes for 1871.

By Mr. NEELEY: Bill requiring one of the judges of the Court of Appeals to reside at Richmond, and providing additional compensation therefor.

By Mr. FINNEY: Bill to incorporate the Border Grange Bank of Danville.

By Mr. ROUND: Bill to regulate the issue of fee bills by city and county officers.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

was granted to Mr. BROWN for an indefinite time, WHARTON for three days, and W. A. NASH for two days.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

House bill to encourage intermediate grades of public schools came up as unfinished business.

Mr. LAMPKIN opposed the bill, and Mr. MCMULLAN replied to him. Mr. LIPPS made an earnest speech in support of the measure.

Pending this discussion the

GENERAL ROAD LAW

again came up as the special order at 1 o'clock P. M., and was considered until adjournment at 3 P. M. As most of that time was consumed in long speeches, very little progress was made.

CURIOUS AND FEARFUL ACCIDENT ON THE VIRGINIA MIDLAND RAILROAD.—Last night as the passenger train on the Midland railroad, which is due here at 9 P. M., was approaching the crossing of the Franklin turnpike, about two miles from the city, the engineer discovered a wagon standing partially on the track and a horse hung in the cattle-guard near that point. Rounding a curve, he was unable to see the obstructions until nearly on them, and being down grade it was impossible to stop, and the pilot of the engine struck the horse with full force, lifting him entirely out of the cattle-guard and throwing him across the track, where the whole train passed over him. The engine and baggage-car jumped some two feet from the track, but fortunately came down with the wheels safely on the rails. The train ran some four hundred yards further before it could be stopped, when, backing up to the scene of the disaster, it was found that the body and even the bones of the horse had been completely destroyed and pulverized, the only distinguishable portion that was found being a few inches of the head, from which the ears and a portion of the nose had been cut off. The wagon was found to be considerably damaged, the front and side wheels which were on the track being badly smashed. In the wagon was found the harness, which had been taken off the horse, a barrel of bacon, some packages of coffee and sugar, and a runlet of whiskey. No trace of a human being, except some tracks around the wagon, were discoverable about the scene of the accident, and it is unknown whether the owner perished with his horse. The most plausible theory is that he had turned in from the turnpike on to the railroad through mistake, and his horse getting into the cattle-guard he had removed the harness and gone off for help, and had not returned when the train came on. We are informed, however, that certain signs and appearances are contradictory of this, and that the belief was general among the officers and passengers on the train that the horse and wagon had been placed on the track by design.

The train was running at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, and it can be regarded as little short of a providential interference that prevented the train from being thrown from the track, and a consequent terrible loss of human life.

The train was considerably injured, the fire-box of the engine being badly damaged, and the steps torn off some of the cars. It was not long delayed, however, reaching the city only about a half an hour behind time. The engine, tender, and every car were besmeared with blood.—*Danville News.*

In Paris a roller has been invented calculated to clear the streets of snow by means of a fire inside the machine.

What a British Settler Has to Say.

POWHATAN COUNTY, VA., January 27.

Dear Sir,—Please grant me a space in one of the columns of your valuable paper to say a few words with regard to the British settlers in this county. For the most part they are seemingly disappointed, and only waiting for a favorable opportunity to dispose of their lands and leave the place altogether; and for what reason, any superficial observer would be prone to ask; but when one analyzes and weighs the question, the reason becomes perfectly obvious. They find it next to an impossibility to get servants on whom they can place any implicit reliance, for the ways of black-legs at the most are extremely doubtful. And, again, I regret to say that too many of our own folks unfortunately treat them with that distant formality which must be painful to new settlers; besides, in a great many cases, they are too ready to take advantage of their being strangers by imposing on their credulity, which they ought to have the common sense to see must eventually be detrimental to the interest of Powhatan. But what can one expect when many of the largest and most influential farmers in the district are literally so absurd as to pass resolutions at the local agricultural meetings for the purpose of publication which must have a decided effect against the welfare of this county?

Your most obedient servant,

F. M. D. GREENWOOD.

PROFITABLE CROPPING.—Thos. L. Shields, who lives within a few miles of Chatham, last year planted one acre of land (less 400 hills) in tobacco, and of the crop raised thereon has sold to the amount of $528, and has yet left two hundred pounds of good tobacco.—*Chatham Tribune.*

[Five hundred and twenty-eight dollars would pay the State tax upon over one hundred thousand dollars worth of property.]

MARRIAGES.

Married, at the Second Baptist church, by Rev. C. C. Bitting, January 28, Mr. WALTER R. TALLEY and Mrs. MARGARET A. BULL.

DEATHS.

Died, on Wednesday night the 27th instant, BOLLING BENTLEY, youngest child of Frank W. and Virginia Chamberlayne, in the third year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral THIS (Friday) MORNING at 11 o'clock from St. James church. *

Died, on the 28th instant, at 5 o'clock A. M., at his late residence, No. 744 Seventeenth street, in the thirty-fourth year of his age, KENDALL O'DWYER, second son of the late Denis Keating O'Dwyer.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from St. Peter's cathedral at 3 o'clock THIS (Friday) EVENING, 29th instant. *Requiescat in pace.* *

Died, on the 27th instant, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Samuel M. Clark, Mrs. JANE ELIZA FRAYZER, relict of John Frayzer, in the seventy-fifth year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from the Grace-Street Presbyterian church FRIDAY, January 29th at 12 o'clock. Her friends and those of her son, W. G. B. Frayzer, and her son-in-law, are invited to attend. *

Died, in this city, on Tuesday the 26th of January, Mrs. ANNIE DAVIS.

Her funeral will take place from the Third-Street (colored) Methodist church THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. *

MEETINGS.

THE LADIES OF THE HEBREW SEWING-CIRCLE will please assemble at their meeting-room, in the synagogue, on SUNDAY, January 31st, at 3 o'clock, for the election of officers.

MRS. H. KOPPLE, pair—all very cheap;
ja 29-1t* Secretary.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The members of AMITY LODGE, No. 76, will attend a called meeting at Westham Hall, THIS (Friday) EVENING at 6½ o'clock. Members of sister Lodges and visiting brethren are invited to be present.

By order of the W. M.
GEORGE W. DUESBERRY, Secretary.
Ja 29-1t*

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

MILITARY NOTICES.

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 fatigue dress. By order Captain L. J. BOSSIEUX.

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

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERT AND READING.

There will be a
CONCERT AND READING,
In the
SUNDAY-SCHOOL ROOM OF ST. MARK'S CHURCH,
corner of Clay and First streets,
On TUESDAY NIGHT, February 2d,
IN AID OF THIS CHURCH.

The music will be rendered by some of the best vocal and instrumental talent in the city.

Reading by Mrs. ELIZABETH BOWLER.

The number of tickets limited. Price of tickets, 50 cents. For sale at West, Johnston & Co's bookstore, J. P. Dupuy's drugstore, and J. W. Beveridge's, Brook avenue. ja 27-eod3t

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.

PROFESSOR TRIPP'S
GRAND DESCRIPTIVE SERIES,
FRANCE AND EUROPE SINCE 1848.

SIX LECTURES.

1st. The Thrilling Paris Revolution of February 1848, as witnessed by the Lecturer.
2d. The Terrific Counter Revolution of June, following that of February.
3d. Louis Napoleon from His Birth to the Imperial Throne.
4th. The Second Empire; embracing the Crimean Campaign, the Mexican Expedition, and the Life and Career of Maximilian and Carlotta, with Personal Reminiscences.
5th. Causes of the Franco-Prussian War and the Defeat of Napoleon.
6th. Lamartine, the Poet Orator.

The above lectures are the fruit of more than twenty-years' research, the information being derived largely from personal observation and original sources, and the lectures combine the fascination of romance with the rarest historical knowledge. They have been extensively delivered in the principal cities, and are endorsed by the highest authorities in Europe and the United States.

Particulars hereafter. ja 29-1t*

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

DYEING AND SCOURING.

GENTLEMEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS' CLOTHING, however much soiled or faded, CLEANSED or DYED in first-class style, and at the cheapest rates.

Ladies' having articles to be cleaned or colored will find it to their interest to send or call at

MCKENNEY'S
Steam Cleaning and Dyeing Establishment,
ja 26-3m Marshall street, near Fifth.

DYEING! DYEING! DYEING!—Great reduction in prices—reduced 25 per cent. DYEING done on the newest and most improved plan. Gentlemen's overcoats, dresscoats, vests, and pants dyed plum, blue, brown, and blue-black. Ladies' wear—dresses, cloaks, shawls, waterproofs, opera-cloaks, sashes, scarfs, ribbons, parasols, and all kinds straw goods dyed orange, scarlet, pink, solferino, green, purple, maroon, crimson, wine-color, brown, navy blue, and black. All kinds of gentlemen's and ladies' wear cleaned and finished. Feathers dyed all colors, cleaned, and curled. Kid gloves dyed and cleaned at 20 cents. Crepe veils dyed, cleaned, and dressed. All goods carefully and promptly attended to. PREMIUM STEAM DYEING AND CLEANING WORKS, 804 Main street. [de 24-3m] J. J. SCOTT, Proprietor.

ICE! ICE!—FULL SUPPLY FOR THE YEAR OF THE BEST QUALITY.—Thankful for past favors, I respectfully solicit the patronage of my customers and friends again the coming season, relying upon an experience of twenty-odd years to give entire satisfaction.

Orders and contracts solicited. Prices to suit all. Orders left with Major A. P. Courtney, corner Thirteenth and Franklin streets, will be promptly attended to. A. J. BLACKBURN,
ja 29-eod2w*

GARDEN SEEDS,

FRESH AND RELIABLE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT

SCOTT'S DRUGSTORE, Old Market.
Send for catalogue. ja 26

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 ¾ 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;
HOSIERY, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, JEWELRY, POCKET-BOOKS, WHITE SHIRTS and COLLARS, all very cheap;
SASH-RIBBONS at 50, 75c., and $1 per yard worth 25c. a yard more;
WHITE and COLORED CORSETS at 50, 75c., $1, and $1.25 up to $2.50 a pair;
NOTTINGHAM LACES, for curtains, 20 to 75c. a yard—all very low;
BLANKETS and QUILTS very low, to close them out;
CARPETS at cost to close them out.

I will also open on MONDAY, January 25th, a large line of WHITE GOODS, COTTONS (light and medium), PRINTS, &c., for the present and coming season.

The best 4-4 BLEACHED COTTON ever offered in the city at 12½c. per yard worth fully 15c. a yard, and lots of other goods too numerous to mention.

All I ask is a call, and you will find that I am selling the cheapest DRY GOODS in the city.

WILLIAM THALHIMER,
601 Broad street,
ja 25 corner of Sixth.

JANUARY 18, 1875.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, COLORED SILKS, &c.

T. R. PRICE & CO.

during the next thirty days will sell the balance of their winter dress goods, shawls, cloaks, &c., at a great sacrifice.

CASHMERES and DIAGONALS,
CAMEL'S HAIR,
REPS and OTTOMANS,
BLACK and COLORED SILK,
SHAWLS and CLOAKS.

Large stock CLOTHS and CASSIMERES for gentlemen and boys also will be offered at great bargains.

Just opened an assortment of
KID GLOVES for ladies and gentlemen;
MERINO SHIRTS and DRAWERS;
STRIPED HOSE, all Nos.;
HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS;
CORSETS, &c. ja 17

NEW MOURNING GOODS
AND OTHER BLACK GOODS
JUST TO HAND.

T. R. PRICE & CO.

have on hand more bargains in
BLACK ALPACAS,
BLACK MOHAIRS,
BLACK BOMBAZINE CLOTHS,
BLACK IMPERATRICE and TAMISE,
6-4 and 5-4 CASHMERES,
MOUSSELAINES, AUSTRALIAN CREPES,
CREPE VEILS and ENGLISH CREPES,
LONG BLACK THIBET SHAWLS,
SQUARE BLACK THIBET SHAWLS,
RUFFLINGS, COLLARS, CUFFS,
RIBBONS, SCARFS, GLOVES, &c. ja 18

MEDICINALLY PURE
COD-LIVER OIL.

OUR OWN IMPORTATION—THE BEST. PUREST, AND MOST ACCEPTABLE TO THE STOMACH.

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

A fresh supply just received direct from Newfoundland.

MEADE & BAKER,
Importing Pharmacists,
oc 16 919 Main street.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING NEATLY DONE AT THIS OFFICE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The case has been at last decided by the ladies of Richmond, the surrounding country, and all over the State, that SYCLE BROTHERS' is the place to buy your DRY GOODS, for the simple fact that they buy all their goods by the case and package from the first importers and manufacturers, which enables them to offer special inducements to their numerous friends and customers and the public in general. They are offering the following bargains for this week:

500 pieces extra width ENGLISH SUITINGS at 12½c. worth 20c. per yard;
250 pieces of LONDON SMOKES at 12½c. worth 25c.;
50 rolls BLACK CORDED ALPACA at 20c. worth 30c.;
75 pieces BLACK ALPACA at 35c. worth 50c.;
50 pieces BLACK ALPACA at 50c. would be cheap for 65c.;
50 pieces BLACK ALPACA at 62½c. would be a great bargain at 80c.;
BOMBAZINES, CACHEMERES,
TAMISE CLOTHS, AUSTRALIAN CREPES,
EMPRESS CLOTHS, DIAGONALS,
SERGES, REPS—
all of which will be sold at reduced prices.
10,000 yards remnants IRISH LINEN will be sold at a great sacrifice. Call at once and get your supply.
125 dozen TOWELS at 10, 12½, 15, 16⅔, 20, and 25c.—all purchased at the latest New York auction at 15 to 20 per cent. below their regular value;
100 dozen NAPKINS from $1 up to $2.50;
500 BRIDAL QUILTS at $1 never sold less than $1.25 before;
500 different styles of MARSEILLES QUILTS from $2.50 up to $10 apiece.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS OFFERED IN THESE GOODS.

100 cases and bales of BLEACHED and BROWN DOMESTICS, which will be retailed at wholesale prices;
BLEACHED and BROWN SHEETINGS from 25 up to 50c. per yard;
1,000 different styles of PRINTS suitable for the present season at 8½ and 10c. per yard;
Large stock of WHITE, RED, GRAY, and BLUE FLANNELS from 25c. up to $1 per yard;
CASSIMERES! CASSIMERES!—We have just opened 50 pieces of different styles which we will offer extra cheap.
500 pieces KENTUCKY JEANS and TWEEDS, from 20c. to 50c. per yard;
50 pieces KERSEYS for farmers' wear at reduced prices;
25 different styles FANCY CLOAKINGS at 62½c. worth double the money;
2,000 pair KID GAUNTLETS at 87½c. worth $1.75;
1,000 BUCK GAUNTLETS at 75c. worth $1.50;
Large stock of ladies' and gentlemen's UNDERWEAR, KNIT JACKETS, NUBIAS, HOODS for ladies and misses, and a good many WOOLLEN GOODS, at reduced prices;
1,000 different styles of LADIES' SHAWLS from $1.50 to $10;
500 BREAKFAST SHAWLS at 50c. worth double the money;
50 more of those CAMEL'S-HAIR INDIA SHAWLS at $6 and $8 worth $15 and $20.
CARPETS! CARPETS! OIL-CLOTHS! OIL-CLOTHS! RUGS! RUGS!—all which will be closed out at low prices.
500 more INDIA-RUBBER BLANKETS at $1.50 worth $2.25;
HORSE-COVERS—a large stock—at all prices;
BLANKETS and COMFORTABLES—must be sold. We will offer special inducements in these goods;
500 different styles of DRESS GOODS from 20c. up to $1 per yard—all reduced 20 and 25 per cent.;
100 different styles of ladies' SCARFS and MUFFLERS from 20c. up to $1.50;
Ladies' and gentlemen's HANDKERCHIEFS—a large variety—from 10c. up to 50c.;
CLARK'S "O. N. T." SPOOL-COTTON at 70c. per dozen;
All Nos. KNITTING-COTTON at 35c. per pound;
MACHINE-NEEDLES and MACHINE-OIL, and thousands of other bargains too numerous to mention for want of space. Call early at

SYCLE BROTHERS',
429 Broad street,
between Fourth and Fifth.

Orders from the country solicited. Goods sent all over the country if money sent by post-office order, or goods to be sent by express C. O. D. ja 19

CLOTHING.

THE TRUTH.

SELLING OFF AT A PROFIT
TO
CONTINUE BUSINESS.

We are extremely anxious to close out our stock of CLOTHING, SHIRTS, and GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS at a profit, so that we can continue business, and invite all in want to call and examine our stock, and we guarantee our prices sh