Richmond Dispatch.

WEDNESDAY....FEBRUARY 10, 1875.

The President's Message—Audacious.

The message sent by President GRANT to the United States Senate on the subject of the troubles in Arkansas is the most offensive and insolent paper ever sent by the Executive to the Legislative Department of our Government. CLAYTON, of Arkansas, moved the resolution in the Senate in answer to which this unparalleled message is sent to that body. It asked for such information as the President possessed with regard to Arkansas, and for "such recommendations as he may deem proper in reference thereto." Mr. JOHNSON, of Virginia, remembering that it was not customary for Congress to call upon the President for "recommendations," moved that that part of the resolution be stricken out.

CLAYTON, not the most modest nor yet the least serviceable of the tools of the Administration, had not the impudence to resist the very proper amendment, and accepted it.

This resolution was dictated most probably by the Executive, but the striking out of it of the part General GRANT especially desired (as that would have afforded some apology for his gratuitous recommendations concerning Arkansas) could not shut him off. And we have his brief, summary, and sweeping missive, so like a military order, which insults Congress with suggestions outrageous in their nature, at war with truth, and utterly contradictory of the report of the House committee—the best Republican authority—upon Arkansas affairs, made upon sworn testimony gathered at the very scene of the troubles to which the President alludes.

The reasons are good to suspect that the President has a plan to gather about him power enough to enable him to control all the southern States,—their 138 votes—and that the Arkansas case is the pretext for dragooning Congress into the passage of bills for this purpose: amending the election laws of the southern States, authorizing the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* at the President's will, and strengthening the processes for punishing kuklux (that being the general phrase for all alleged outrages and all suspected plots for outrages in the South). The President has been widely accused of devoting most of his time to attendance in an ante-chamber of the capitol, using all his power—his patronage and his favor—to bring Congress to the sticking point of passing such laws as will make him dictator and place the States under his control.

The message uncovers the mess that the maestro of the White House has been cooking for the people of the United States—a mess of poison—a mess that would destroy the present body politic and put an end to free government. Such a message sent by a President to Congress thirty years ago would have caused the immediate impeachment and eviction from office of its author.

We thought at first that WILLIAMS wrote this offensive paper; but, then, if he did write it he ignores all the law he knows, and has become the mere scribe for a usurper.

The message speaks of the States and their constitutions as though Congress could dispose of them as it pleases, and should immediately place them under the immediate supervision and control of the Executive. Contingencies are contemplated of mistakes and wrongs in them so grievous as to justify Congress in taking measures to prevent them. And what are they? That General GRANT shall take the States and constitutions in hand and prevent them. That's it. He charges, positively that JOSEPH BROOKS was the truly-elected Governor of Arkansas, [and this he has the assurance to say after he had only a few months since decided in favor of BAXTER and "skewered" him with the bayonet in his seat,] and that the present Constitution and Government are fraudulent and illegal. The Senate committee, on the other hand, declare of the same Constitution and Governor:

"Here we have the case of a State having a constitution republican in form, adopted and ratified by a large majority of its people, manned by officers of their choice, and going forward with reasonable quiet and peace."

The message is the most extravagant display of assumption and of contempt for the Federal Constitution yet made by President GRANT. Let us see how it will be treated by Congress—a body which should treat it with scorn as an insult—an infringement upon the power of the legislative department. It is an impeachment of the intelligence of the Senate when it talks of the relations of the States to the General Government, and the power of the latter to criticise and overrule them in a manner showing that they have no powers whatever. It is the grossest insult ever offered that body.

We distrust Congress. It is a pusillanimous body. On Tuesday there was, with one exception, a unanimous Republican vote against suspending the rules to consider a resolution against the third term! It would be no hard matter, we apprehend, for SHERIDAN, under GRANT's order, to expel the members from their seats. Why, let us remember that that would be no greater violation of the Constitution than the expulsion of the Louisiana Legislature by the same SHERIDAN and the same bayonets.

These things are pregnant with momentous matters. The people never had such cause for apprehension.

The Louisiana Compromise.

The compromise which appears to meet the approval of a majority of the Conservatives elected to the Louisiana Legislature—but not of such a majority as should decide so grave a question—is one that should not be made. Any compromise that leaves KELLOGG in his chair is a poor remedy for the grievances that exist in Louisiana and a fatal concession to the Federal usurpation which has, as has been forcibly said, "skewered KELLOGG in his seat."

The people of Louisiana may in their desperation accept this compromise, which was concocted by the Republicans under HOAR as a last expedient to cover up GRANT's usurpations and give quiet to Louisiana. This is the way power works upon the popular mind. HOAR and his colleagues see that the KELLOGG government is a fraud, and that it is sustained by the usurpations of the Federal Executive, but they know that they are in the Republican boat, and that if it sink they go down with it. They try to keep it afloat. They approach the Conservative legislators and propose to secure their seats—aye, *and their per diem*. They know well the comforts of office and its emoluments, and do not overestimate their influence. Then the people, prostrate and robbed, they know will eagerly accept anything which promises to afford even a slight protection from the rapacity of negro and carpet-bag legislators. Such protection a Conservative House of Delegates promises to them. What better, they may say, can we do than put ourselves under the protection of the popular branch of the Legislature?

This is the way power wearies out the popular heart and brings it from one concession to another, until the tyrant has all he wanted—the power to rule and appropriate the public resources at will. This compromise of the people fortifies and approves the Federal policy, and by acquiescence admits the legality of the Federal usurpation. The people are under the rule of the Central Executive; they have no government except by its direction; they cannot move without its permission. And when we know that President GRANT has the very same power over any other one of the States that he has over Louisiana, it should arouse every State to revenge the outrage inflicted upon that State.

But here, again, we see the power of the tyrant over the people. He has but to divide them—to make a portion think he is punishing a rebellious people for the good of the country. Those who suffer not are slow to resent the wrongs of those who suffer, and too late they find that they, too, are victims through the usurpations they should have resisted.

We considered even a new election in Louisiana as a great sacrifice of principle, a surrender of the dearest rights of the people; but that would have been a new appeal to the popular judgment, a new exercise of the popular will. How infinitely better for the people would that have been than this so-called compromise, which is a mortifying submission to gross usurpations and an implied acknowledgment of the right of the authority exercised by the President in keeping KELLOGG in power.

It is very bad. But poor Louisiana is the sufferer, and should be left to decide.

Deepening the River.

The report of Major WHITCOMB, engineer on behalf of the city of the improvement of the river below Richmond, was read to the Board of Aldermen at their meeting on Monday. It is a straight-forward, clear, and practical paper, which must afford much satisfaction to the people of Richmond. We feel that the work is in capable hands. Major WHITCOMB, in concert with that able officer of the United States Engineer Department, Colonel CRAIGHILL, will most assuredly do the best that can be done for the navigation of the river. We know him too well to doubt his calculations as to what may be done with the channel of the river. He is not a man to arrive at hasty conclusions. His opinions are never expressed before thorough investigation and careful analysis. He has lately examined the finest improvements in navigation in Europe. He has studied some of the most curious and admirable displays of the principles of hydraulics. He returns to his duties as engineer of the James River Improvement enlightened by the very best practical examples. Therefore we put entire faith in the judgment of Major WHITCOMB, and look forward with confidence to the successful prosecution of the vital enterprise entrusted in part to him. In Colonel CRAIGHILL we have a director of the general work who has no superior in his department. Under these gentlemen we may anticipate the finest results.

In the printing yesterday of Major WHITCOMB's report a bad error occurred. He is made to say: "There is no doubt that by "*constructing* the width of a water-course its "velocity and consequent scour can be aug-"mented," &c. For "*constructing*" read "*contracting*." Undoubtedly the "narrowing" of a water-course is an efficient mode of deepening its channel. Major WHITCOMB's observations were directed to this point, in illustration of the efficiency of which he quotes several very remarkable examples in Europe.

From his report, and from his verbal assurances, we are more than ever convinced that the channel of James river may be speedily brought to a depth sufficient to accommodate a mighty transportation—more than equal to the export of the products of the entire middle States of the Union. We are satisfied that twenty feet of water may be obtained from the place of berthing the ships in this port to sea. That will answer for all practical purposes, and make Richmond both what she can and ought to be.

Time will bring forth revelations that will cheer our citizens and inspire them with the will and energy to do things now hardly dreamed of. This locality is a place for concentration and for distribution of commerce whose commanding position and advantages are yet imperfectly appreciated by our own citizens.

A NEEDED AMENDMENT.—The Virginia Constitution says:

"That no senator or delegate, during the term for which he shall have been elected, shall be appointed to any civil office of profit under the Constitution which has been created or the emoluments of which have been increased during such term, except offices filled by election of the people."

We are told that this provision allows members of the Legislature to be elected to offices whose emoluments they have increased by consolidating such offices with other offices, and also to be elected to offices created by their votes if another office of the same kind, or bearing the same name, was previously existing. Thus, it is claimed that a member may vote to consolidate two offices, and then fill that office and accept the pay of both. Also, that members may vote to increase the number of judges, or any other officials whose number the Constitution permits to be increased, and still hold such offices. It thus clearly becomes the duty of the Legislature to propose an amendment to the Constitution which will carry out the spirit of the provision above quoted. Everybody knows that the object of it is to prevent legislators from legislating money into their own pockets.

The New York *World* speaks of "the "order that reigns in Virginia under the "auspices of Conservative Governor WITHERS."

What is fame?

By all means let the City Council "better provide for the temporary care of lunatics." To treat them as criminals is inhuman.

THE PARIS LOAN.—Paris advices state that the subscriptions to the new loan of the city of Paris amounted to forty-two times the sum required. This announcement may appear simple and unimportant to the casual reader, but it covers one of the greatest financial events of the nineteenth century. The amount asked for by the city of Paris was 250,000,000 francs, but the subscriptions reached ten thousand five hundred millions of francs, equal to two thousand one hundred million dollars gold of our money, and four hundred and twenty million pounds sterling British money. France has reason to be proud of her high credit, and the facts above noticed could be studied with profit by the people of Virginia.

BROWN AND BUTLER.—John Young Brown is receiving numerous letters from the North, and especially some from Massachusetts Republicans, thanking him heartily for the brief picture which he gave in the House the other day of General Butler.—*World.*

Brick Pomeroy is ill in New York with slight chances of recovery.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

General Assembly of Virginia.

TUESDAY, February 9, 1875.

SENATE.

Lieutenant-Governor WITHERS in the chair. Prayer by Rev. Charles Minnigerode, D. D., of St. Paul's church.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. HERNDON, from the Committee for Courts of Justice, reported the following bills:

Senate bill to amend sections 23, 24, and 26, of chapter 61 of the Code, in relation to common-carriers, with the recommendation that the committee be discharged from the consideration of the subject, and that the bill be referred to the Committee on Roads.

Senate bill directing the enforcement of the contract with the James River and Kanawha Canal Company and the Commonwealth under the act to authorize the James River and Kanawha Canal Company to borrow money.

Senate bill for the protection of passengers travelling in stages, &c., reported with the recommendation that the committee be discharged from the consideration of the subject, and that it be referred to the Committee on Roads.

Senate bill to amend and reenact sections 5 and 6 of chapter 11 of the Code, to prevent the sale or farming out of any office, &c., reported with the recommendation that it do not pass.

Senate bill to prevent suits against the Commonwealth in certain cases.

Senate bill to authorize the Board of Supervisors of Fauquier county to adopt for any district in said county the road law of Loudoun county.

Mr. PRIDEMORE, from the Committee on General Laws, reported House bill to authorize the Hebrew congregation of Alexandria to borrow money.

Mr. MEEM, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported House joint resolution requesting Congress to make an appropriation for the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.

Mr. WARD, from the Committee on County, City, and Town Organizations, reported House bill to provide for working and keeping in order the roads of the Commonwealth; also, House bill to amend and reenact sections 2, 4, 17, 23, and 24 of the act to provide a new charter for the town of Charlottesville.

INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. LACKLAND: Remonstrance of the Mayor, members of the Common Council, and citizens of Salem, against the petition of John Goode in regard to the Salem and Newcastle turnpike.

By Mr. FINNEY: Petition of citizens of Accomac county praying to be allowed to vote on the question whether spirituous liquors shall be sold in said county, &c.

By Mr. THOMAS: A bill to incorporate the town of Falls Church, in the county of Fairfax.

By Mr. EUBANK: A resolution providing for the printing of 1,000 extra copies of the last report of the Auditor of Public Accounts for the use of the General Assembly.

By Mr. PENN: Joint resolution providing for an election for Lieutenant-Governor on the 25th of February to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lieutenant-Governor Withers. [Agreed to under a suspension of the rules.]

By Mr. HERNDON: A bill for the protection of lives and limbs of citizens of this Commonwealth against railroad companies of this Commonwealth.

By Mr. PENN: A resolution instructing the Lieutenant-Governor to issue a writ of election, to take place on the 2d of March, to fill the unexpired term in the Danville district made vacant by the death of Senator Clark.

By Mr. HUNDLEY: A resolution as to what legislation is necessary to conform the election laws to the amended Constitution.

SICK.

Mr. HUNDLEY announced that Mr. GRIMSLEY was detained from his seat by sickness.

PASSED.

The following bills were passed:

Senate bill to confer on the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs Company the rights and franchises of the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs Railroad Company.

House joint resolution to suspend legal proceedings on the official bond of James M. Corbett, late treasurer of Southampton county.

Senate bill for the relief of Philip Timbers, of Culpeper county.

Senate bill to change the name of Fairfax to Culpeper.

House bill to empower the Hebrew congregation of Alexandria to borrow money.

Senate bill for the relief of the sureties of A. S. Modisett, late sheriff of Page county.

House bill to amend the act to provide a new charter for the town of Charlottesville, with an amendment.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

Senate bill to prescribe the duties, liabilities, and compensation of district officers, was taken up and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Senate bill to prescribe the duties and compensation of certain county officers, was discussed until adjournment.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The House met at 12 M.—Speaker HANGER in the chair. Prayer by Rev. W. A. Campbell, of Manchester.

REPORTED.

Favorably.—Senate bill authorizing Griffin Hoffman, of Accomac county, to erect a wharf on Pungoteague creek, in said county; Senate bill authorizing the formation of District Colonization Boards throughout the State (with an amendment); House bill to provide for a general registration of the voters of Lebanon township, in Russell county; House bill to amend the charter of the town of Chatham; House bill authorizing the payment of interest on the bonds of the State held by the Miller Manual-Labor School of Albemarle; House bill to authorize D. A. Plecker and others to construct a tram-road or narrow-gauge railroad from the Valley railroad at or near Mount Crawford depôt to Bridgewater; House bill to amend the law in reference to county levies.

Adversely. House bill authorizing the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church (North) at Staunton to sell a portion of their real estate.

On motion of Mr. SCHOOLS, Senate joint resolutions presenting

TO THE WIDOW OF M. H. CLARK,

late senator from Pittsylvania county, the invalid chair occupied by her late husband, was placed on the calendar, and afterwards taken up out of its order and passed.

GOOD SAMARITANS, &c.

Mr. BROOKS presented a bill to incorporate the State Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria, No. 6, of Virginia; which was placed on the calendar.

RECOMMITTED.

On motion of Mr. BAGWELL House bill to encourage intermediate grades of instruction in the public schools was recommitted.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

for an indefinite time was granted to Mr. NACKENS.

PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. WILLIAMS: Bill to prevent internal improvement companies from selling or leasing their corporate rights and powers.

By Mr. FINNEY: Bill to incorporate the Border Grange Warehouse and Supply Company.

By Mr. WHARTON: Petition of citizens of Montgomery county asking the establisment of toll-gates on the Christiansburg and Jacksonville turnpike.

By Mr. LOVELL: Bill for the relief of William B. Garrison, of Warren.

PASSED.

Senate bill to amend sections 3, 5, and 6 chapter 134 of Session Acts, 1874, in regard to times for holding terms of circuit courts, with amendments. Goes to Senate.

House bill to prevent the carrying of firearms, bowie-knives, and other dangerous weapons, to places of public worship on Sundays without sufficient cause.

House bill to incorporate the Virginia Land and Immigration society.

House bill for the appointment of directors and proxies for the States of Virginia and West Virginia in the Cross-Roads and Summit Point Turnpike Company.

House bill to legalize a deed of trust given on the Methodist church at Union, in Loudoun county.

House bill to provide artificial limbs for soldiers maimed in war, or commutation therefor.

House bill to amend section 28 of chapter 100, Code of 1873, and repeal an act approved April 30, 1874, with reference to the destruction of fish in the north fork of the Holston river.

House bill to repeal sections 47, 48, 49, 50, and 51, of the Code of 1873, in relation to fishing in Clinch river.

House bill to furnish John A. Brooks with artificial eyes, or commutation therefor.

House bill to protect sheep in Botetourt county.

House bill to incorporate the Ladies' Memorial Association, of Manassas.

House bill for the relief of R. A. Wright.

House bill to amend the law in relation to turnpikes.

House bill to amend the law in relation to coroners' juries, and the pay therefor.

A LAW WITHOUT APPROVAL.

The act declaring the meaning and construction of the 22d section of the act approved April 18, 1874, chapter 214, for the preservation of oysters and to obtain revenue for the privilege of taking them within the waters of the Commonwealth, became a law February 8, 1875, *without* the approval of the Governor.

House bill to prevent counterfeit coupons, &c., from being received in payment of taxes, came up as unfinished business.

Mr. ALLEN, of Botetourt, and Mr. HUDGIN, of Caroline, delivered able speeches in opposition to the pending bill, and "all other schemes for obstructing the payment of the public debt."

Adjourned at 3 P. M.

The New Judicial Circuits.

[For the Dispatch.]

AMELIA COUNTY, February 8, 1874.

Under the Constitution (article 5, section 8) "no senator or delegate during the term for which he shall have been elected shall be appointed to any civil office of profit under the Commonwealth which has been created, or the emoluments of which have been increased during such term." A reconstruction of the existing sixteen circuits is now proposed so that hereafter there will be twenty-one, and consequently five new ones will be added, which, of course, will create five new judgeships—a new judge to be elected for each one; for it will be perceived by the arrangement that there will be at least enough of each of the existing circuits left for the present incumbents to "swear by" to prevent, no doubt, the constitutional question whether either one of the present incumbents can be reconstructed out of his office before the term for which he was elected expires. It will be perceived, then, that the present incumbents will still retain their circuits as at present numbered, from one to sixteen inclusive, with a change here and there by lopping off so much from them as will be necessary to constitute the five new circuits, in which, of course, there are to be five new judgeships. Now, is it not clear that if these five circuits do not now exist they must be created by that Legislature which brings them into existence by an enactment of theirs, whether it be by multiplication or addition? And if so, is it not equally clear, under the Constitution, that no senator or delegate who is a member of the Legislature that creates these new judgeships is eligible to the office of judge in any one of the new circuits?

The *Whig* says: "If new circuits are formed there will be no new office created as a matter of course. There will only be a multiplication of offices." This seems to me the merest sophistry. If five new circuits are created, are not five new judgeships which do not now exist also created? And if so, will not five new judges have to be appointed to fill offices which did not exist before? If not, why create five new circuits? The office and the title of judge are no new things, as every one knows, but the creation of a new circuit or of a new judgeship is a new thing, and is, in fact, a new office, in my humble opinion; and with all deference to our friend the *Whig* I must say I think his reasoning on the subject partakes rather more of subtlety and refinement than of logic.

In conclusion, I will take occasion to say I believe it to be the almost unanimous wish of the bar of Powhatan, Cumberland, Buckingham, and Amelia, that the new circuit composed of these counties, with Goochland and Chesterfield, shall be created as proposed in the bill now before the Legislature. I hope most sincerely the bill may pass without delay. AIRVILLE.

LEGISLATIVE NOMINATION.—[Special to the Alexandria *Sentinel*.]—*Leesburg, Loudoun county, Va.*, February 3.—B. F. Sheetz, editor of the *Mirror*, was nominated for the Legislature by the Conservative Convention which met here to day, to fill the unexpired term of the late Mathew Harrison.

I am sure in this quarter the people want no measure of either circuits or judges, and such a step, so far as I have been able to learn, would meet with no favor.—*Pearisburg Gazette—Communication.*

DEATHS.

Died, on the 8th instant, PERCY, son of Alfred S. and Mary E. Lee, aged six years.

The funeral will take place from his father's residence, corner of Leigh and Tenth streets, TO-DAY (Wednesday) at 11 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

Lynchburg papers please copy.

Died at the residence of her husband, in King William county, on Sunday the 7th of February, 1875, after a long and lingering illness, Mrs. SUSAN A. BOND, wife of James A. Bond, in the sixty-third year of her age; leaving a devoted husband and four children, together with a large circle of relatives and friends, to mourn their irreparable loss, but not without the consolation of knowing, from her exemplary and faithful discharge of all the duties of wife, mother, and friend and her pious and peaceful end, that what is their loss is her gain.

MEETINGS.

MYRTLE LODGE, No. 25, K. OF P.—The members of MYRTLE LODGE, No. 25, K. of P., are hereby notified to attend a called meeting of their lodge THIS (Wednesday) EVENING at 7 o'clock, at their castle (Concordia) Hall, for work and instruction. Candidates for rank will be prompt in attendance. Members of sister lodges in good standing are invited to attend. By order of the C. C.

JOHN W. GLENN,
fe 10-1t* Keeper of Records and Seal.

JEFFERSON LODGE, No. 23, K OF P.—The members of JEFFERSON LODGE, No. 23, K. of P., will attend a stated convention of their Lodge, at their castle hall, corner Mayo and Franklin streets, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING at 7 o'clock. Members of sister Lodges are invited to attend. By order of the C. C.

J. B. VAUGHAN,
fe 10 1t* K. of R. and S.

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,
ja 16-td Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

RICHMOND THEATRE.

SIX NIGHTS ONLY
of the charming little actress
KATIE PUTNAM.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10—PEARL OF SAVOY.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11—DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
FRIDAY (BENEFIT)—LITTLE BAREFOOT.
MATINEE SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.
SATURDAY EVENING—A GREAT DOUBLE BILL.
fe 10 4t

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

EXECUTORS' NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having qualified in the Chancery Court of the city of Richmond as executor of Martha A. Meyer, deceased, late of said city, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same duly authenticated for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to him.

JOHN H. CAPITANE, Sr.,
Executor of Martha A. Meyer,
fe 10-3t* 1103 Main street.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING NEATLY DONE AT THIS OFFICE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PRICES OF DRY GOODS LOWER than at any time since the creation.
DUNNELL CALICOES at 6¼c. per yard;
AMERICAN and SPRAGUE CALICOES at 8½c. per yard;
Fine soft-finish BLEACHED COTTON at 8½c. per yard would be cheap at 10c.;
Fine soft-finish BLEACHED COTTON at 10c. per yard worth 12½c.;
WAMSUTTA BLEACHED COTTON at 15c. per yard;
DAVOL BLEACHED COTTON at 14c. per yard;
BATES XX BLEACHED COTTON at 12½c. per yard worth 14c. by the case—this article is but little inferior to Wamsutta;
Full yard-wide heavy UNBLEACHED COTTON at 8½c. per yard;
Good UNBLEACHED COTTONS at 6¼, 8½, 10, and 12½c., being the regular wholesale prices, but we will sell them in quantities to suit our customers at the same prices;
BLEACHED COTTONS from 6¼c. up to the best manufactured—all retailed at wholesale prices;
BLEACHED and UNBLEACHED COTTON SHEETINGS, in all widths and qualities, retailed at wholesale prices;
PILLOW-CASE COTTONS, full width, at 15, 16¾, and 20c. per yard;
GINGHAMS at 8½c. worth 12½c. per yard;
WHITE QUILTS at $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, and up to the best quality MARSEILLES QUILTS, all very cheap;
BARGE FOR VEILS at 25c. per yard worth 40c.;
Misses' BALMORAL SKIRTS at 40c., regular price everywhere 60c.;
PILLOW- and SHEET-SHAMS in great variety;
FURS for ladies and children at closing-out prices;
REMNANTS OF RICE CAMBRICS at 8c. per yard;
REMNANTS OF CAMBRIC MUSLIN at 12½c per yard worth 16¾c.;
REMNANTS OF IRISH LINEN;
BIRD'S-EYE DIAPER;
BLEACHED COTTONS at 8½c. and 10c. per yard worth much more money;
REMNANTS OF DRESS GOODS of every description to be slaughtered;
NEW YORK SUITING, wide goods, at 12½c. per yard worth 25c.;
BLACK BROCADE ALPACA at 25c. per yard worth 50c.;
BORBIN-EDGING, pure flax, genuine hand-made, 25c. for a piece of eighteen yards—cannot be purchased at less than 5c. per yard anywhere;
5,000 pieces of COTTON TRIMMINGS at one-half of regular prices, at
LEVY BROTHERS'.

SPRING SILKS.—Handsome STRIPED SILKS, for spring wear, at 75c., 85c., 90c., and $1, worth 25% a yard more;
Rich BLACK-GROUND WHITE-STRIPE SILKS at 90c. worth $1.25 per yard;
BLACK SILKS from 85c. up to $3.50 per yard—the best bargains ever offered;
COLORED SILKS in great variety at remarkably low prices;
POPLINS in all the desirable shades very cheap;
MOHAIRS, SERGES, CASHMERES, VELOUTES, and all other styles of dress goods, at reduced prices at
LEVY BROTHERS'.
HAMBURGH EDGINGS and INSERTINGS very cheap. fe 6

REDINGOTE OR POLONAISE CLOTH, full yard and a half wide, at $1 per yard worth $2;
Bargains in LUPIN'S BOMBAZINES;
BLACK DRAP D'ETA SACQUES, very cheap;
INFANTS' EMBROIDERED FLANNEL SHAWLS at
LEVY BROTHERS'.
Cheap HAMBURGH EDGINGS and INSERTINGS. fe 6

GROS-GRAIN RIBBON, ALL PURE silk, 2¼ inches wide, at 15c. worth 30c.;
TORTOISE-SHELL BUTTONS at 30c. per dozen worth 50c.;
POCKET-BOOKS and BAGS in great variety at extremely low prices;
DIMITY BANDS, three for 25c., worth 25c. apiece;
EMBROIDERY BRAIDS in all styles and qualities;
Large-size DOUBLE-FACED PLAID SHAWLS at $1.25—regular price $2;
BLUE ALL-WOOL DELAINE at 30c. worth 50c.;
CALICO COMFORTABLES at $1.25, $1.50, and $2.50 worth double the money;
BLANKETS at prices to close out the whole stock;
HANDKERCHIEFS, in great variety, from 75c. per dozen up to $25 apiece, at
LEVY BROTHERS'.
The largest, cheapest, and best assorted stock of HAMBURGH EDGINGS and INSERTINGS. fe 6

COTTON AND WOOL COUNTRY-KNIT SOCKS;
COLLARS, BOWS, SUSPENDERS;
Hem-stitched, Initial, Colored-Bordered, Tape-Bordered, Silk, and Mourning HANDKERCHIEFS, for gentlemen and ladies;
LINEN CUFFS, very cheap, for men, women and boys;
BOYS' and MEN'S SUSPENDERS,
GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING-GOWNS,
SHIRTS, DRAWERS, NIGHT-CAPS,
SOCKS, GLOVES, and UMBRELLAS, at
LEVY BROTHERS'.
HAMBURGH EDGINGS and INSERTINGS very cheap. fe 6

GO WHERE YOU CAN SAVE MONEY, as the times demand it. The place is at WILLIAM THALHIMER'S, 601 Broad street, where you can save 25 per cent. by purchasing your Dry Goods, as I will sell off the balance of my stock at greatly reduced prices.
WAMSUTTA COTTON, 15c.; DAVOL COTTON, 14c.; FRUIT-OF-THE-LOOM, 12½c.; AUBURN COTTON, 12½c.;
Good 4-4 BLEACHED COTTON at 10c.; LONSDALE CAMBRIC, 20c. per yard;
Good 4-4 BROWN COTTON at 8½, 10, and 12½c. per yard;
200 pieces LIGHT PRINTS at 8½c. per yard;
25 pieces good GINGHAMS at 10c. per yard;
DRESS GOODS, the greatest bargains of the season;
BLACK FRENCH MERINOS at 90c., $1.10, and $1.25 worth $1, $1.25, and $1.50;
BLACK CASHMERE at 85c., $1, and $1.20 worth $1, $1.25, and $1.50;
BLACK ALPACAS at 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, 60c. up to $1 per yard;
CREPE VEILS at $2 worth $3.50, and up to $10 apiece;
100 pairs BLANKETS at $3.25, $4, $4.50, $5, $6, and $7—very cheap;
3,000 yards CAMBRIC EDGINGS and INSERTINGS at 10 to 50c. per yard.
CASSIMERES, WATER-PROOF CLOTHS, Ladies' and Misses' SHAWLS and SKIRTS, Ladies', Misses, and Gentlemen's UNDERSHIRTS. I call special attention, as I will give extra bargains in them.
Also, a large assortment of SCARFS, RIBBONS, KID GLOVES, HANDERCHIEFS, CORSETS, POCKET-BOOKS, SILK MUFFLERS, SHIRT-FRONTS, COLLARS, and CUFFS, and lots of other articles.
I will keep in future a full line of gentlemen's furnishing goods, such as White Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Hose, Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves, Lisle and Cloth gloves, Suspenders, Bows, Ties, &c., which I will sell at the lowest prices.
To save money call at
WILLIAM THALHIMER'S,
601 Broad street, corner Sixth street.
N. B. I have just received a large assortment of beautiful LAWNS (in remnants) at 15½c a yard worth 20c. a yard which I will offer to those wishing to purchase before the season opens. Call early before they are picked over.
Call early at
WILLIAM THALHIMER'S,
fe 3 601 Broad street.

EDUCATIONAL.

N. A. FERLET,
FRENCH TEACHER,
423, CORNER FIFTH AND FRANKLIN STREETS, RICHMOND, VA.
References given. fe 10-1w*

STOVES, TINWARE, &c.

STOVES, TINWARE, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, AT REDUCED PRICES.
Having taken the store No. 821 Main street until April 1st, I will sell my stock of
STOVES,
TINWARE,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
LAMP GOODS, and GAS-FIXTURES,
at greatly reduced prices.
After April 1st I will occupy the store No. 830 Main, between Eighth and Ninth streets
fe 10-4t W. J. ANDERSON.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!
COMBINATION WATER, COFFEE, and TEA-URNS—something entirely new;
PLATED and NICKEL SILVER TEA-SETS;
NICKEL-SILVER and BRITANNIA SWING KETTLES;
SILVER and NICKEL-PLATED URNS, COFFEE and TEA-POTS, SUGARS and CREAMS;
FRENCH COFFEE BIGGINS and RESTAURANT TEA and COFFEE-POTS; with a full line of HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, CHINA and GLASSWARE, and FANCY GOODS, at the lowest prices.
E. B. TAYLOR,
No. 1011 Main street, opposite post-office.
fe 10

AT COST.—HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, CHINA, GLASS and TIN-WARE; CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, STEPLADDERS, &c., &c. Parties in need of goods in my line can secure bargains by calling early, as I intend to remove from the city. ROBERT NOTT.
fe 10-1m 830 Main street, between Eighth and Ninth streets.

FOR COLDS AND HOARSENESS.
HOARHOUND DROPS and CANDY,
IMPORTED COLTS-FOOT ROCK,
GELATINE LOZENGES,
ACID DROPS,
JUJUBE WAFERS, at
ja 27 3t PIZZINI'S

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DOUBLE CHEST-PROTECTORS, of every size, imported from England, and sold at MEADE & BAKER'S drugstore.
DITMAN'S SEA SALT, in 25 and 50c. packages. Sold at MEADE & BAKER'S drugstore.
CHARCOAL BISCUIT and LOZENGES, for the relief and cure of foul breath, heartburn, and dyspepsia. Sold at MEADE & BAKER'S drugstore.
CUTLER'S POCKET INHALERS afford prompt relief to sorethroat, bronchitis, and catarrh. Sold at MEADE & BAKER'S drugstore.
PATE PECTORALE, ALUM and KINO LOZENGES, and CHLORATE OF POTASSA LOZENGES, for coughs, colds, and sorethroat. Sold at MEADE & BAKER'S drugstore,
fe 10 919 Main street.

SYCLE BROTHERS WILL OFFER the following GOODS for next week:
500 pieces WASH-POPLIN at 10c. per yard;
500 pieces yard-wide ENGLISH SUITINGS and LONDON SMOKES at 12½c. worth 20c.;
100 pieces ¾ FRENCH PERCALE at 12½c. worth 16¾c.;
100 pieces 4-4 PERCALE at 12½c. would be cheap at 25c.;
A large assortment of NAINSOOKS from 12½c. up (not damaged);
5 cases AUBURN BLEACHED COTTON at less than manufacturers' price;
10 cases 4-4 BLEACHED COTTON, equally as good as Wamsutta Mills, at 12½c. per yard;
100 pieces full-width PILLOW-CASE COTTONS at 12½c. worth fully one shilling;
50 pieces BROWN and BLEACHED SHEETINGS at the very lowest marked prices.

Another lot of those remnants of LINEN, which will be sold off astonishingly low.
Any one wishing to purchase a cool dress for the coming season can be supplied at SYCLE BROTHERS' with the best PACIFIC LAWNS (remnants) at only 10c. per yard;
500 dozen NAPKINS and DOYLIES from 75c. up
The best bargains offered yet in BROWN and BLEACHED TABLE-LINENS, FRUIT-CLOTHS, and TABLE-COVERS;
Another lot (only 500) BRIDAL QUILTS at only $1 apiece;
A choice selection of 200 dozen LINEN SHIRT-BOSOMS from 20c. up.
Just opened, 500 pieces new SPRING DRESS GOODS, choice styles, at 20, 25, and 30c. per yard.
On our bargain-counter you will find a lot of remnants of very fine IRISH POPLINS, SILK PANGEES, EMPRESS CLOTHS in all colors, and a good many other desirable Dress Goods at very low prices. Call early and take your choice.
Two cases beautiful style SHIRTING CALICOES at 8½c. per yard;
1,000 pieces new SPRING CALICOS at 8 and 10c.;
A large assortment of BLACK and COLORED ALPACAS at astonishingly low prices;
A choice selection of CAMBRIC EDGINGS and INSERTINGS from 12½c. up.

A full stock of WHITE GOODS, such as PLAIN and STRIPED CAMBRICS, MUSLINS, NAINSOOKS, PIQUES, SWISS MUSLINS, VICTORIA LAWNS, ORGANDIES, all-color TARLETANS, BIRD'S-EYE LINEN, LINEN and COTTON DIAPERS. Special bargains in these goods.

Great bargains in ONE and TWO-BUTTON KID GLOVES, ladies' and children's STRIPED HOSE, KID and BUCK GAUNTLETS, real and VALENCIENNES LACES, real GUIPURE LACES, all-color FRINGES, COTTON TRIMMINGS, COVENTRY and MAGIC RUFFLINGS, CORSETS, HANDKERCHIEFS—in a very fine assortment, LACE and EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, and many other goods too numerous to mention for want of space.

All Nos. UNBLEACHED KNITTING-COTTON only 35c. per pound;
Very best quality MACHINE-OIL only 15c. for large-size bottle;
MACHINE-NEEDLES, all Nos.
To close the balance of our winter stock we will offer great bargains in CARPETS, RUGS, OIL-CLOTHS, WHITE and COLORED BLANKETS, COMFORTS, QUILTS, SHAWLS, and CARRIAGE-ROBES.
A handsome assortment of NOTTINGHAM LACES and EMBROIDERED MUSLINS;
50 dozen handsome TIDIES from 25c. up;
A large stock of STAMPED BANDS for chemise and night-gowns;
Also, READY-MADE GARMENTS very low.

We have thousands of other BARGAINS not mentioned, and offer great inducements to our customers and the public generally.
Call and convince yourself of the great bargains at SYCLE BROTHERS',
429 Broad street,
between Fourth and Fifth.
Orders from the country solicited and promptly attended to. Goods sent all over the country C. O. D., or on receipt of the money. fe 6

ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY.
$5,000 worth of SPRING and SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
POPLINS, PIQUES, COLORED SILKS, &c.
Also, TOWELS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, TABLE-CLOTHS, to be sold off at a great sacrifice during the month of February.
T. R. PRICE & CO.
will sell upon their back counter during the next thirty days some great bargains in the above goods, to which special attention is called.
SPRING