THE DISPATCH.
BY COWARDIN & ELLYSON.

CASH—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.
The DAILY DISPATCH is delivered to subscribers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week, payable to the carrier weekly. Mailed at $5 per annum; $3 for six months; 75c. per month for a shorter period.
The SEMI-WEEKLY DISPATCH at $3 per annum, or $1.50 for six months.
The WEEKLY DISPATCH at $2 per annum.

Richmond Dispatch.

THURSDAY.....FEBRUARY 25, 1875.

BY THE CIRCULATION OF THE DISPATCH IS LARGER THAN THE COMBINED CIRCULATION OF ALL THE OTHER DAILY NEWSPAPERS OF THE CITY.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY.—*From our records this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be colder, partly cloudy and clear.*

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY was very mild, rainy, and disagreeable during the day; partly cloudy in the afternoon, with heavy rain and fog at night. The street lamps were put out *as usual* according to "schedule" about 11 o'clock, and the walking was consequently dangerous and uncomfortable.

Range of Thermometer at the Dispatch office February 24, 1875.

6 A. M.	54	3 P. M.	61
9 A. M.	59	6 P. M.	60
Noon	64	Midnight	58

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE CONTEST FOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP.—The Conservative members of the General Assembly resumed their conference last night, and took eleven ballots without making a nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. By resolution of the General Assembly the election for Lieutenant-Governor occurs to-day.

When the caucus met last night a resolution was adopted prohibiting the nomination of any candidate more than twice, and after each ballot to drop the name of the candidate receiving the smallest number of votes. The ballots resulted as follows:

First, Thomas, 22; Taliaferro, 21; Coghill, 20; Richardson, 16; Winn, 10; Christian, 10; Quesenberry, 2. Mr. Quesenberry's name was dropped.

Second, Thomas, 24; Taliaferro, 18; Coghill, 23; Richardson, 16; Winn, 15; Christian, 8. Mr. Christian's name was dropped.

Mr. Richardson's name was now temporarily withdrawn, and the third ballot resulted as follows:

Thomas, 34; Taliaferro, 26; Coghill, 28; Winn, 14. Mr. Winn's name was dropped.

Fourth, Thomas, 34; Taliaferro, 32; Coghill, 34. General Taliaferro's name was dropped.

Fifth, Coghill, 41; Thomas, 43; Winn, 17. Mr. Winn's name was dropped for the last time.

Sixth, Thomas, 35; Coghill, 36; Taliaferro, 34. General Taliaferro's name was dropped.

Seventh, Thomas, 51; Coghill, 53; Christian, 2. Mr. Christian's name was dropped for the last time.

Mr. Richardson was renominated.

Eighth, Thomas, 39; Coghill, 37; Richardson, 35. Mr. Thomas was dropped, and Mr. Quesenberry was renominated.

Ninth, Coghill, 45; Quesenberry, 51; Richardson, 3. Mr. Richardson's name was dropped for the last time, and Mr. Thomas was renominated.

Tenth, Coghill, 39; Quesenberry, 26; Thomas, 35. Mr. Quesenberry's name was dropped.

A motion to adjourn was now made by Mr. Thomas's friends, and lost.

The eleventh ballot was then taken with the following result: Thomas, 51; Coghill, 50.

Mr. Pridemore wanted to make Mr. Thomas's nomination unanimous, but this would not be heard of. A motion that when the conference adjourn it adjourn to meet on Thursday night at 8 o'clock, was put and agreed to—ayes, 52; noes, 51.

A LADY'S VALUABLES BORROWED FOR A COLORED BALL.—On the night of the 22d of February a young lady of this city, upon examining her wardrobe, was astonished and grieved to discover that a white silk dress and diamond ornaments of the value of $600 belonging to her were missing. She at once informed her brother-in-law of the loss, and was eager to take steps looking to the arrest of a suspected party. She was, however, advised to keep quiet a short time, as the valuables might be returned. This advice was followed, and with good result. The next morning, upon returning to her room from the breakfast-table, sure enough there they were in their usual places. It was ascertained that a colored female servant had "borrowed" them to wear to a colored military ball which took place on the night of the 22d. She was, of course, dismissed from her place.

FOUND GUILTY OF INVOLUNTARY HOMICIDE. Lunsford Brown (colored), indicted for the murder of Tilman Lee (also colored), was put upon trial in the Circuit Court of Henrico on Tuesday, and the verdict of the jury was rendered yesterday. The death of Lee resulted from a kick in the stomach given by Brown while the parties were engaged in a fight on the night of October 24th, 1874, and the death of Lee occurred in Henrico county two days afterwards. The jury found the accused guilty of involuntary homicide, and fixed his fine at $10. Judge Wellford added twelve months in jail.

ROBBERY IN THE COUNTY.—Mr. E. A. Smith, who lives about three-quarters of a mile beyond Mechanicsville, was robbed, a few nights ago, of six or eight pairs of window-shutters and a lot of sash—all taken from an unoccupied house.

SUIT AGAINST A RAILROAD COMPANY.—Some of the bondholders of the Fredericksburg, Orange and Charlottesville Railroad Company have instituted suit in the Circuit Court of the city of Richmond for the purpose of foreclosing the mortgage executed by said company on said road.

REARRESTED AND RETURNED TO THE PENITENTIARY.—Buckingham Weekly, charged with burglary, who escaped from the jail of Rockingham county, and for whom Governor Kemper offered a reward, has been recaptured and returned to his old quarters.

UNMAILABLE LETTERS REMAINING IN THE RICHMOND POST-OFFICE FEBRUARY 24, 1875.—1215 Broad street, city; Mrs. Ann Griffin, 300 Preston street, between Third and Fourth streets, city; Mr. O. D. Minor, Aylett's, King William county, Va.; Mr. M. P. Burks, Richmond, Va.; Miss Emma Lawrence, 401 Marshall street, city; Mr. Joseph Buckley; Mr. Alsop, 710 Twenty-fourth street; Mr. Charles McCue, 918 Main street; Mrs. Katy Jackson, 2028 Fairmount avenue; Miss Sallie E. Temple, care of Henry Cox, city; Miss Willie Ann Tucker, Yorktown, Va.; Miss Cassie D. Tucker, Cary street between Third and Fourth streets, city.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF TRUE REFORMERS. Welcome Fountain, No. 6, Grand United Order of True Reformers, has been duly instituted by the State Deputy Grand Master, W. H. L. Combs, and the following officers installed for six months: W. H. L. Combs, W. M.; Augustus C. Banning, W. V. M.; Robert J. Harris, W. S.; William H. Brown, W. F. S.; Robert H. Holmes, W. A. S.; Robert H. Combs, W. T.; Rev. J. H. Bradshaw, W. C.; F. N. Brown, W. G.; Charles E. Harris, W. A. G.; John Moody, W. S.; Benjamin Dickerson, W. P. G.; Robert H. Gaines, W. R. H. S.; William H. Armistead, W. L. H. S.; Simon K. Travis, W. P. M.; George W. Brown, R. G. M.; Robert H. Braxton, W. C. M.; Daniel H. Meade, W. A. M.

Four new Fountains will be instituted in this city in a few days, and the Order, it is said, is making rapid progress.

SALES OF TOBACCO STAMPS.—The sales of revenue stamps by the collector yesterday amounted to $68,325.05.

THOMAS H. WYNNE.

THE END OF A BUSY LIFE.

Public Services of the Deceased—Arrangements for the Funeral.

Colonel Thomas H. Wynne died about 10 o'clock yesterday of disease of the heart after an illness which lasted for several weeks. At one time his condition was so much improved that he was able to walk about his room, and on one sunshiny day he rode out for exercise. But a relapse followed, and for a week or more he was gradually declining. On Sunday last, being then in complete possession of his faculties, he made his will, and resigned himself to the end he felt was fast approaching. Monday and Tuesday were passed by him in unconsciousness, and in that state his life closed.

Colonel Wynne was a very remarkable man. He possessed uncommon talents, and was one of our most active citizens. The sphere of his usefulness will, without a doubt, long be unoccupied.

EARLY EDUCATION.

He was the son of William Wynne, was born in this city January 22, 1820, and was a direct descendant of Captain Robert Wynne, of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, who was a native of Wales. His mother (Agnes Hardy) was a native of Pasquitank county, N. C., and was a descendant of Governor William Harvey of colonial times. His father, who was a native of Dinwiddie county, had had a comfortable fortune, but died when the subject of this sketch was only about thirteen years of age, leaving his family in very moderate circumstances.

Colonel Wynne received his education at the old Lancasterian School, and at an early age was apprenticed to Messrs. Burr & Sampson, founders and machinists, of this city.

THE YOUNG MECHANIC.

Upon arriving at his majority he was employed by Messrs. Talbott & Brother, first as pattern-maker, then as foreman of the pattern-shop, and finally as general superintendent of their extensive establishment. He was a fine workman, and was noted for his inventiveness, for his skilfulness in drawing plans and making estimates, for his taste and good judgment in all matters connected with his business, and especially for his pride in his trade. He never saw the time when he failed to boast that he was a mechanic, or when he regretted the habits of industry and the practical education he thus acquired. He was a diligent student, and his mind was early directed to the investigation of matters relating to the colonial history of Virginia. Every work bearing upon the subject he read, and as rapidly as possible he collected a library, which before long contained many rare books and precious treasures of Virginia history, together with the works of the standard authors, old coins and medals, and other articles prized by antiquarians. He dearly loved the old State, and made himself thoroughly familiar with every phase of her existence, from the settlement of Jamestown to the date of the war for Confederate independence.

PUBLIC LIFE.

Even while employed by the Messrs. Talbott he found exercise for his literary attainments, and sought the companionship of literary men, and was welcomed to their midst. He counted among his intimate friends Hugh Blair Grigsby, the historian; Charles Campbell; the talented John M. Daniel; and the poet John R. Thompson. In his will John M. Daniel bequeathed to Mr. Wynne a set of cameos and miniatures of rare excellence brought with him from Turin. In 1855 he was nominated for Superintendent of the Gas-Works by the American party, and was elected. This was his first public position, and he served two terms with satisfaction to the people and with eminent credit to himself. He next became superintendent of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Company, and in 1860 was chosen a member of the House of Delegates over David J. Saunders. He was about this time, or probably a little later, a member of the Common Council for Madison Ward. In the midst of the stirring scenes of the war he left the railroad company to assume the responsible position of treasurer of the Southern Telegraph Company, an organization which controlled nearly all the telegraph lines in the South. In this office he was able to render very efficient service to the cause of the Confederacy, and was discharging its duties with faithfulness when the surrender of Lee revolutionized this part of the country and dissolved the company.

AS A NEWSPAPER PROPRIETOR.

After the evacuation Colonel Wynne aided and encouraged Henry Rives Pollard to revive the *Examiner*. He arranged the finances for Mr. Pollard and started him forth as the editor of that journal, which, under the direction of John M. Daniel, had acquired much celebrity. The enterprise brought no pecuniary profit to Colonel Wynne, and Mr. Pollard's monetary embarrassments and other troubles forcing him to sell, to save himself the paper was of necessity purchased by Colonel Wynne, and early in 1866 he was announced as sole proprietor. Subsequently Messrs. A. M. Keiley and E. B. Branch became his partners. The paper did not meet with success, and the firm sold out to a coöperative association, and the paper some time afterwards was merged into the *Enquirer*. Colonel Wynne removed to Baltimore, and was engaged in business there a year or two.

POLITICAL AND OTHER SERVICE.

After a residence of a year or two in Baltimore he returned to this city, and was again elected superintendent of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Company. Subsequently the offices of president and superintendent were consolidated, and he was chosen to fill the new position.

He was several times elected councilman from Monroe Ward, and was once president of the body.

In 1872 he was elected to the Senate from the city of Richmond and county of Henrico on the ticket with Messrs. A. Q. Holladay and John K. Connally. He was a faithful representative, and studied to please and serve his constituents. As chairman of the joint committee on the State Library his efforts were peculiarly valuable. Having the active coöperation of Colonel Gilman, Colonel McDonald, and Dr. Bagby, he brought the State Library up to a standard it never held before. It had been pillaged at the evacuation, and subjected to heavy losses in other respects. Colonel Wynne set to work to repair these. Under his administration the library-room was improved; thousands of valuable books were added to the list; portraits and busts of distinguished Virginians and rare historical documents were gathered together. His labor there will be an enduring memorial of him. Nothing that he ever undertook was more congenial to his mind and character, and no service of his was more thoroughly, intelligently, and satisfactorily performed.

OTHER POSITIONS.

In addition to the positions held by Colonel Wynne as above mentioned, he had been president of the Westham Iron-Works, superintendent of the southern division of the Pullman Palace-Car Company, director of the old Mechanics' Union, president of the Trades' Union, and at the time of his death secretary of the Virginia Historical Society, and its most active member. He was also a corresponding member of several historical, literary, and numismatical societies of this country and Europe.

He published for private circulation several volumes of Virginia historical memoranda, such as the Bland Papers, Westover MSS., Colonial Records, History of the Bolling Family, Williamsburg Orderly Book, St. John's Church Registry, &c.

He was a member of Richmond Commandery Knights Templar, No. 2, Royal Arch Chapter, No. 3, and Richmond Randolph Lodge, No. 19, and the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows.

HIS CHARACTERISTICS.

Colonel Wynne was one of the most outspoken of men. This characteristic, with a naturally combative disposition, probably estranged many, who, if they had learned to know him better, would have been closely drawn to him by his solid qualities and kindly heart. In politics he was bold and determined. Though engaged in a hundred warm contests for himself and friends, he was seldom defeated. Never did he yield without a fight that awakened the respect of his opponents. On most of these occasions the mechanics delighted to support him. Those who knew him intimately and were the recipients of his hospitalities can never speak of him but in terms of admiration. His public services were valuable. His example illustrates what is possible to be accomplished by an energetic man inspired with a proper ambition.

He leaves a widow and daughter.

THE FUNERAL.

The arrangements for the funeral are in the hands of the Masons. It will take place from St. Paul's church this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

To-day his death will be formally announced to both Houses of the General Assembly; eulogies will be pronounced, resolutions of respect passed, and it is likely the members will determine to attend the funeral in a body.

In obedience to his request his remains will be interred in old St. John's cemetery, where those of his mother and sister lie.

SENATOR MADDOX'S CASE—EXAMINATION BY THE POLICE JUSTICE.—Senator Samuel F. Maddox, of Chesterfield county, charged with wrongfully and illegally obtaining $48, the property of Robert Beattie, a brother-Republican of Manchester, appeared before the Police Justice for examination yesterday morning. Captain George D. Wise was present as his counsel, and Mr. Samuel M. Page represented Mr. Beattie and the prosecution. The evidence of Hon. John Ambler Smith was given on Saturday. Yesterday Mr. Beattie; Mr. Jenkins, cashier of the Planters Savings Bank; Colonel Shelton C. Davis, clerk of the Senate; and Dr. J. D. Pendleton, assistant clerk of the Senate, testified. It appeared that Mr. Maddox was indebted to Hon. John Ambler Smith in the sum of $525, which debt was represented by a note, due in six months from September 5, signed by accused and made payable to John Ambler Smith. Mr. Maddox gave Smith an order for $150 on the clerk of the Senate, payable in three instalments, and this $150 was credited on the note for $325. The order on the clerk of the Senate was not formally "accepted" by that officer, as that is not the custom, and he could not do so without taking the risk involved himself, but a memorandum to the effect that it had been made was placed on the pay-book by Dr. Pendleton, and it was understood that the order was all right. On the 30th of January the first instalment of the $150, amounting to $48, became due, and on that day Mr. Maddox handed the clerk of the Senate the following revocation of his order, and got the certificate for all the pay due him:

"SENATE CHAMBER,
"RICHMOND, VA., January 30, 1875.

"*Shelton C. Davis, Esq., Secretary of Virginia Senate:*

"Dear Sir,—Last fall I wrote requesting you to deliver to Hon. John Ambler Smith the certificate of pay due me as State senator for the last eight days in January, February, and March, 1875.

"I now withdraw and annul said request or order, and ask that the certificate be issued to me. I am, very respectfully, &c.,

"SAMUEL F. MADDOX."

On the same day, and after Mr. Maddox had procured the certificate for all the pay due him, Mr. Jenkins, cashier of the Planters Savings Bank, presented the order of Mr. Smith (previously transferred by Mr. Smith to Mr. Beattie), and demanded its payment. He was told that there was nothing to the credit of Mr. Maddox. Mr. Beattie soon afterwards had Mr. Maddox arrested.

Referring to the personal explanation made by Mr. Maddox in the Senate, in which he said that his order to Smith was without consideration; that it was given to him when in need, and finding his confidence misplaced he had annulled it, Mr. Beattie offered in evidence the following copy of a letter from Hon. John Ambler Smith to Mr. Maddox:

"HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 12, 1875.

"*S. F. Maddox, Esq.:*

"My Dear Sir,—I shall be in Richmond to-morrow, and shall be most happy to see you in the Senate chamber. I am astonished at your personal explanation. You certainly could not intend to say that you gave me that order without consideration to aid me when you owed me very much more than the order called for, even after I had given you upwards of $200 that you said you had used in my convass of 1872.

"I am sincerely sorry for you.

"Truly yours, J. AMBLER SMITH."

The letter from Mr. Smith to Mr. Maddox was ruled out by the Police Justice, but the answer thereto, as follows, was admitted as evidence:

"CHESTER, VA., February 15, 1875.

"*Hon. John Ambler Smith, Washington, D. C.:*

"Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 12th instant I have to say in regard to my personal explanation before the Senate that I attempted and intended only to convey the idea that I did not receive any money in consideration for the order upon my account.

"This statement was made in rebuttal of the current idea that the charge against me was obtaining money by false pretences. The unhappy situation in which I am placed must be the apology for brevity. I would only add that I mean to do you no injustice, and will cheerfully correct any erroneous impression I may have created. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"SAMUEL F. MADDOX."

After thorough argument by Captain Wise and Mr. Page the case was given to the Police Justice. Decision was reserved until this morning. Bail was allowed, and given by accused.

POLICE COURT, YESTERDAY.—Melissa W. Brook, charged with taking and carrying away and detaining one key and wearing apparel of John E. Brook, was discharged.

Sawney A. Wimbish, charged with obtaining and concealing and converting to his own use one diamond ring, valued at $50, the property of Mildred Randolph; also charged with obtaining $24 in United States currency by false representation from Mildred Randolph. The testimony of Mildred Randolph was partly heard, and the case was continued until this morning. Mildred Randolph claims that she found the diamond on the farm of Dr. Terrell, in Hanover county, during the war.

William H. Bales was fined $1 for drunkenness.

Cornelius Thomas and William Johnson, guilty of stealing one lot of pork from Abram Cook, were sent to jail for ten days.

Richard Walker, guilty of stealing two sticks of wood from Gibson & Brock, was sent to jail for five days.

Rebecca Smith and Mary Hughes were fined $2 each for assaulting and abusing Elizabeth Bailey.

Mr. Oscar Newman, charged with defrauding George Wallace out of $1 in United States currency, the property of G. L. Hughes, was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to fifteen days in jail. An appeal was taken to the Hustings Court.

STOCK SALE.—Mr. P. J. Wright sold at auction yesterday $8,000 first-mortgage bonds of the Roanoke Valley Railroad Company guaranteed by the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company—one-half at $46.50, and the balance at $48.

The Sentence of the Fire-Fiend.

HILDREY PAGE, THE CHESTERFIELD INCENDIARY, TO BE HUNG ON THE LAST DAY OF APRIL.

THE PRISONER'S CONFESSION.

One more scene, and the drama in which Hildrey Page, the negro boy incendiary of Chesterfield county, has figured so conspicuously, will be brought to a close. He is to be hung on Friday, April 30th.

On Tuesday the accused appeared again in the Chesterfield Circuit Court in the custody of the sheriff, when his counsel argued the motion made on Monday for a new trial. The motion having been overruled the prisoner was returned to the jail in this city. Yesterday at noon he was again carried over to Manchester, on this occasion to be sentenced by Judge Weisiger.

The Clerk: Hildrey Page, stand up.

The prisoner rose and looked the clerk steadily in the face as he read the verdict of the jury:

"We the jury find the prisoner guilty under the third count of the within indictment—viz.:

"'For burning a certain other house, a barn, and stable of F. G. Ruffin on the 29th of July, 1874, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the night, the same being an out-house, not adjoining the dwelling-house nor under the same roof, but some persons usually lodging therein at night—to wit: Philip Epps, William Otey, George Preston, William Carrington, and Carter Booker.'"

The Clerk: Have you anything to say why the sentence of the court shall not now be passed upon you?

The prisoner looked the clerk steadily in the face, but made no response.

THE SENTENCE.

Judge Weisiger then proceeded to sentence the prisoner, saying:

Hildrey Page, you have been charged with and tried in this court for one of the most heinous crimes known to human laws, the penalty for which is death.

The murderer, inflamed with malignancy or instigated by greed, unexpectedly springs upon his victim, but he at least gives him the chance of a trial of physical strength.

The incendiary does not. With the midnight torch he goes forth to his work of destruction stealthily and secretly (or secretly and stealthily), regardless whether the consequences of his act shall fall on the immediate object of his vengeance or the helpless babe slumbering upon the breast of an unprotected mother. For this offence you have been tried in this court. You have been defended by competent counsel, one of whom was of your own selection, and both of whom have evinced an earnestness and zeal worthy of any cause, and tried by a jury who have patiently and attentively heard your case and pronounced you guilty.

It would be more grateful to me on this sad occasion to simply pronounce upon you the judgment of law upon the offence, but it would not be just to you, your race, or this community, if I did not embrace this opportunity to warn your race, as well as all other evil-doers, that, however secret the act may be, there is a Divinity overseeing all our actions, and that sooner or later crime will be discovered and punished. In this case there is an utter absence of any adequate motive in excuse or extenuation, and can only be accounted for as the offspring of that education which, while teaching freedom, has failed to teach that freedom does not mean license.

The evidence has shown that the gentleman so much wronged by your act was to you a kind and generous protector—sheltering, protecting, and feeding you in health, and nursing you in sickness. He is now by your act an exile from his own home, with only the privilege of reflection upon the smouldering ruins of the incendiary torch.

I now exhort you to employ the time allowed you in preparing to meet that God against whose laws you have so seriously offended. Be not deceived by any false hope of pardon or escape, but rather seek for hope through the blood of "the Lamb slain for the sins of man."

And now I pronounce as the sentence of law that you be remanded to jail, and there securely kept until Friday the 30th day of April, 1875, and on that day, at some convenient place in the county of Chesterfield, between the hours of sunrise and sunset, you be hung by the neck until you are dead. And may God in His infinite mercy save your soul.

THE PRISONER'S CONFESSION.

After the court had adjourned a number of persons gathered around the condemned boy—some to converse with him, while others did so merely from curiosity. He did not seem to be the least disturbed, although some of his friends appeared to be greatly affected. He again confessed to have burned Mr. Ruffin's barn in July last and his stable in January last, and indeed admitted that he was the author of all the fires at that place except the burning of Mr. Frank Ruffin, Jr.'s, dwelling-house.

ARRESTS YESTERDAY.—Bernard Briel was arrested yesterday by Captain Tyler upon complaint of W. H. Briggs & Co., charged with intent to defraud said firm out of one calf of the value of $12.

Jack Trent was arrested by Policeman Shields, charged with stealing one lot of syrup of the value of twenty cents, the property of P. H. Mayo & Brother.

Henry Scott (colored) was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing wood from Gibson & Brock.

PERSONAL.—The District Grange has unanimously recommended Colonel Frank G. Ruffin to the Chief of Bureau for appointment to the office of purchasing and selling agent for Richmond city.

A telegram received in this city yesterday from Chambersburg, Pa., announced that Rev. John C. McCabe, D. D., now a resident of that place, was ill and not expected to live.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.—If the weather is good the Philharmonic concert at Assembly Hall to-night will no doubt be a grand success. Nearly every seat in the house has been sold, and the audience will probably be one of the finest and most brilliant ever assembled in that place of amusement.

THE DENIER PANTOMIME TROUPE.—Toney Denier and his troupe of comic artists will give three entertainments in this city, commencing on Friday night, at Assembly Hall. The amusing pantomime of Humpty-Dumpty Abroad will be produced Friday night, and on Saturday evening Jack and the Beanstalk. The entire strength of the company will be introduced in both pieces.

THE GOSPEL TABLEAUX.—The exhibition of the Gospel tableaux at the Pine-Street Baptist church to-night will be with a new and elegant arrangement of colored lights. The entertainment will no doubt be highly enjoyable.

[For the Dispatch.]

The Necessity of Extending the Streets Leading out of Richmond on its Northern Side.

The last severe weather has put in very striking light the disabilities under which this city so painfully labors in respect to its deficiencies for direct communication from point to point within its own limits as well as to the country. A person coming from the country cannot approach to the centre of the city on its northern side on any street between Second and Seventeenth. A petition, signed by a number of tax-payers, was brought before the Council about two months ago, praying that even a thoroughfare suitable for pedestrians be constructed from Ninth street to the northern part of Seventeenth street, and by that body referred to its Committee on Streets, where it seems to have remained. That committee has treated with contempt the desires of the citizens signed to that petition, at the same time are refusing to have an improvement made that would be of such essential convenience to the public at large. We ought now to have Ninth and Tenth and those streets running parallel with them extended to the very outside limits of the city. With these improvements, the useless expenditure of time and trouble in travelling would at once be vastly decreased, and the value of contiguous property would, of course, be greatly enhanced. That these streets will have to be extended in time is certain, but it is a great misfortune to extend that time, and so protract the period of our deliverance from the annoyances at present so intolerable. The streets between Fourth and Tenth streets are divided by a ravine that could be bridged or filled up at a trifling expense, and why the proper city authorities cannot or will not see the necessity of doing this is something that surprises me. Time to be economized by such an improvement is as valuable to us as to the inhabitants of other cities, where they have made similar improvements at enormous cost.

It will not do to sit down idly and dream of the grand future in store for Richmond—we must prepare for it. Such a future may be invited, facilitated, and rapidly accomplished. It may on the other hand, be retarded or indefinitely postponed. We have it in our power either to hasten or impede it, and the choice is open whether we will take an enterprising or indolent course. By all means let us take the enterprising one, and commence by removing all obstructions that prevent free travel to all parts of the city from without, and having places within made as easy of access to each other as possible. Then, with the completion of the James River and Kanawha canal and the building of those contemplated lines of railroad and the reforms and improvements which a swelling population forced into an exceptional situation demands, Richmond would indeed be the Queen city of the South. She would not be only a great mart of trade, but a model of taste and convenience. The misfortune is that this grand realization is unlikely to be as near as it should be to our own immediate time.

D. O. L.

Another lot of those superior Black Silks just received at LEVY BROTHERS', and will be sold at lower prices than the last lot.

CALIFORNIA PEARS—Go to PIZZINI'S and get some of this luscious fruit.

FINE YELLOW BANANAS at PIZZINI'S.

BLACK ALPACAS THAT ARE CHEAP.—Another lot just received at LEVY BROTHERS', and will be sold at low prices.

MALAGA GRAPES.—Green, and in bunches, at PIZZINI'S.

Buy what you want; look well before you buy; take your time, and purchase your dry goods at LEVY BROTHERS', and save money by so doing.

AFTER THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERT PIZZINI will be open to supply all with his delicious creams, water-ices, cakes, &c.

LEVY BROTHERS have done more to bring down and keep down the prices of dry goods than any other house that sells goods in this city.

GO TO PIZZINI'S this evening after the concert.

SWEET HAVANA ORANGES at PIZZINI'S.

AFTER you hear the PHILHARMONICS sing to-night, you should go to PIZZINI'S and get some ice-cream and other good things.

Linen Goods, Sheetings, Shirtings, Cloths, and Cassimeres at bottom prices at LEVY BROTHERS'.

RAILROAD CONDUCTORS should wear Elmwood collars, as dirt will not stick to them.

PEMBROKE WHITE DRESS-SHIRTS made to order, and a perfect fit guaranteed or no sale, by E. B. SPENCE & SON, merchant tailors, 1300 Main street. Try GRAY'S MOULDED COLLARS.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

COOK & LAUGHTON, 10 A. M., at No. 610 north Sixth street, household furniture, &c.

R. G. MORRISS, 10 A. M., furniture, stoves, market-wagon, &c.

COOK & LAUGHTON, 10, 2, and 7 P. M., foreign and domestic dry goods, &c., at No. 1009 Main street.

RICHARDSON & CO., 5 P. M., brick dwelling No. 405 College street, near the Medical College.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JAMES B. GILMER,
(formerly of Charlottesville, Va.,)
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.
Special attention paid to LAND CLAIMS and TITLES in all parts of the state. Reference: Charlottesville Bar. fe 4-eod6t*

DR. B. G. McPHAIL
having returned to the city
MAY BE FOUND AT HIS OFFICE,
under Ford's Hotel, Capitol street.
[ia 23-S,Tu&Th1m]

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM FOR our spring importations we will, for the next thirty days, offer special inducements in
FINE FRENCH CHINA TEA and DINNER SETS;
VASES and FANCY GOODS;
WHITE CHINA DINNER SETS, &c.
If you wish to save money give us a call.
E. B. TAYLOR,
No. 1011 Main street.
Do not fail to look at the COMBINATION WATER, TEA, and COFFEE URN. E. B. T.
fe 22

WALL-PAPERS,
WINDOW-SHADES,
LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES, BANDS, &c.
Paper-hanging and upholstering done on reasonable terms. J. H. CRAFTON,
fe 15-3m Ninth street between Main and Bank.

AT COST.—HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, CHINA, GLASS and TIN-WARE; CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, STEP-LADDERS, &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,
530 Main street,
fe 10-1m between Eighth and Ninth streets.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
I offer for sale $15,000 worth of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE. Call and see my Walnut suits, full marble, from $150, $135, $125, $115, $100, $95; without marble at $50, all walnut, 10 pieces; Poplar Suits, full marble, from $65 to $55; Parlor Suits, Haircloth or Reps, from $90 to $65; Poplar Suits, 10 pieces, without marble, with high bedstead, from $40 to $28. Compare with what is sold by auction for more money. This is no humbug. I have at least $15,000 worth of FURNITURE of all descriptions which I will sell for cash, or by weekly or monthly instalments.
WILLIAM DAFFRON,
Office and salesroom, 1438 Main street. fe 18

FURNITURE TO SUIT THE TIMES. J. D. GATEWOOD, No. 319 east Broad street. Walnut, stained, and painted Cottage Chamber Suits and Parlor and Dining-room Furniture of latest styles. Goods purchased principally for cash, and can be sold as low as by any house this side of New York. Feather-Beds, Pillows, Bolsters, and Mattresses. Goods packed for shipment.
fe 16

WALNUT FURNITURE.—We call attention to our fine stock of WALNUT DRESSING-CASE SUITS; BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS; large stock of WARDROBES of the best material, styles, and finish. We pledge to sell from ten to fifteen per cent. less than inferior styles sell at auction-sales. All other goods proportionately cheap. Call and test the above.
fe 8 3m E. GATHRIGHT, 16 Governor street.

TAKE NOTICE.—The undersigned, representative of the owner of Anderson's warehouse, in the city of Richmond, intends, upon the 2d day of March, 1875, to close said warehouse as a place established by law for the inspection and storage of unmanufactured crop-tobacco. This notice is given in accordance with the second section of an act of the General Assembly passed April 29, 1867.
E. D. EACHO,
Representative of E. Marion Barker.
RICHMOND, February 1, 1875. fe 2-td

BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest News from Washington.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 24, 1875.

The Bills for the Admission of Colorado and New Mexico.

The Senate to-day passed the bills for the admission of Colorado and New Mexico, though amendments were made, and they will have to be acted on by the House. The most important of these amendments provide that the election in these Territories for the ratification of the Constitution shall be held in July, 1876; and as the Constitutions have to be submitted to Congress after their ratification, these States cannot be represented till after the next presidential election.

The bill reported from the Committee on Privileges and Elections to provide for

The Counting of the Vote for President and Vice-President,

was taken up after the two bills above named were disposed of, and comes up to-morrow as the unfinished business.

The Committee on Judiciary have had up Representative J. A. Smith's bill declaring

Eight Hours a Day's Labor

not only for Government work but for all hands working for Government contractors. The committee by a close vote decided against the bill.

The Force Bill.

WASHINGTON, February 24—*Midnight*—The extreme Republicans are making a desperate effort to get up Coburn's force bill. They counted upon finding a lack of Democratic strength in the House when they met to-night, but that party was represented in formidable numbers. Butler tells his friends that if they only have pluck they will succeed in carrying the measure, and that they must fight it out to the end of their physical endurance.

If it should pass the House it would fail in the Senate. TIMON.

XLIII. CONGRESS—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, February 24, 1875.

SENATE.

The Senate to-day passed the bills for the admission of Colorado and New Mexico, and then took up Mr. MORTON's bill to provide and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice-President, but adjourned without action.

The Colorado and New Mexico bills were amended in several particulars, so that they will have to go back to the House for concurrence.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Reports were made from the Committee on Elections giving the seat from Louisiana to Sheridan as against Pinchback, and from Arkansas to Hodge as against Gause. They will be called up hereafter.

Mr. G. F. HOAR, of Massachusetts, rose to call up the report of the special committee on Louisiana affairs.

Mr. COBURN, of Indiana, raised the question of consideration, and desired to have precedence given to the bill reported by him known as the "caucus force bill."

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, claimed that his report on Arkansas matters should have precedence.

Mr. WARD, of Illinois, sustained Mr. Poland's views, and represented that the disturbed condition of Arkansas demanded prompt action by Congress.

Mr. HOAR said that the resolutions reported by him yesterday contained recommendations which were concurred in by all the members of the special committee, and immediate action was desirable in view of the fact that the Louisiana House of Representatives, which was asked to remedy injustice, would adjourn in a few days.

Mr. POLAND suggested that all these southern matters should be allowed to stand aside until after the passage of the sundry civil appropriation bill, and that then they be taken up in the order of their presentation to the House.

Mr. SMITH, of New York, claimed that the constitutional amendment reported by him for the election of President and Vice-President was the unfinished business before the House, and was a measure of the highest importance.

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, intimated that Mr. Poland was the representative of the party of masterly inactivity, and that he might have had action on Arkansas affairs long ago.

Mr. POLAND defended himself from the imputation, and said he had only failed to press the earlier consideration of Arkansas affairs in deference to the public business as represented by the chairmen of the Committees of Ways and Means and Appropriations. As soon as the next appropriation bill was out of the way he proposed to proceed with it with all possible dispatch.

Mr. NEGLEY thought it was high time that the House should direct its own business, instead of leaving it to the Committees on Ways and Means and Appropriations.

Mr. WARD, of Illinois, came to the defence of Mr. Poland and of the Committee on Arkansas Affairs.

Mr. COBURN represented that the debate on his bill would cover all the questions raised in the reports of the special committees on the southern States, and, besides, his bill contained something definite and tangible.

Finally, after a long debate, the question was put, on the motion of Mr. GARFELD, of Ohio, to go into Committee of the Whole on the sundry civil appropriation bill; and the motion was agreed to—yeas, 145; nays, 101. The Democrats all voted for the motion and 101 Republicans against it.

The discussion on the civil appropriation bill branched off into frauds, intimidations, and the use of "overflowed bacon" for political purposes in Alabama, and there was quite a noisy altercation over it.

After the committee rose there was an exchange of compliments between Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, and Mr. SYPHER, of Louisiana, arising out of the report of Mr. Eldridge's speech a few nights ago. Mr. SYPHER characterized what he complained of as cowardly and contemptible.

The House met to-night, when Mr. GARFIELD made an attempt to go into Committee of the Whole on the sundry civil appropriation bill. This was rejected, the Democrats all voting aye.

Mr. POLAND then called up the report on the Arkansas case, which the House decided not to do.

Mr. COBURN then made a strong effort to get up the "caucus force bill" reported by him last week.

There was a great deal of excited conversation and caucusing among the members pending the proposition, the ultra Radicals expressing a willingness rather to have an extra session of Congress than to permit the bills for the control of the southern States to be brushed aside.

The attempt of Mr. COBURN to get up his "force bill" was met by dilatory motions, which are still continued at midnight, with prospects of a very late, if not an all-night, session.

Louisiana—Vindication of Governor McEnery.

WASHINGTON, February 24.—In reply to a card published in the New Orleans papers by certain prominent citizens in relation to Conservatives in Washington stating that Governor McEnery had lost the confidence of the people of the State of Louisiana, the Conservative Committee here desire to state that they have at no time, either directly or indirectly, individually or collectively, in any manner expressed any such opinion, but have refrained from treating in relation to the questions of 1872, except in so far as compelled so to do in the Wheeler propositions, and now declare that had any such opinion been expressed in their hearing or within their knowledge they should not have hesitated to promptly deny and correct the same as unfoun