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.

DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XLVII. RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1875. NO. 55.

Graves & Williams 2

Richmond Dispatch.

FRIDAY.....MARCH 5, 1875.

☞ 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 reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be cloudy, with possibly rain.*

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY was clear or partly cloudy and cold during the forenoon; cloudy, raw, and threatening during the afternoon, and clear and cold at midnight.

Range of Thermometer at the Dispatch office March 4, 1875.

A. M.	31	3 P. M.	44
9 A. M.	33	6 P. M.	35
Noon	41	Midnight	32

LOCAL MATTERS.

CONFERENCE OF FINANCIERS.—The Finance Committee and a large number of the members of the General Assembly met in the hall of the House of Delegates last night to receive a proposition from Mr. J. J. MacKinnon, the agent of the American Bond-Funding and Banking Association (limited) of London. General E. R. Bagwell, of Accomac, occupied the chair (in the absence of Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, chairman of the Finance Committee.) Mr. MacKinnon, representing the London Association and large American holders of Virginia bonds, offered to recapitalize the debt of Virginia in bonds running thirty years, bearing four per cent. interest, and payable, principal and interest, in London. The proposition heretofore made he proposed to amend in this way, and also in other respects in which it has been found objectionable, particularly those giving the Association the *mandamus* remedy and the right to claim the intervention of the United States courts.

Mr. MacKinnon spoke of the kindly feelings entertained by the foreign bond-holders for Virginia, and offered as a guarantee of what he had agreed to do to put up $5,000,000 in consols before the new funding bill should go into effect. He asserted that the total interest we are now *paying* (taking into consideration the coupons received for taxes) is $1,625,723, whereas if his proposal is accepted we will have only to pay $1,371,542, a net gain of $254,181.

Mr. Armstrong declared that Virginia was only able to pay three per cent.

Messrs. Critcher, Bagwell, and Montague believed that Virginia was able to do better than Mr. Armstrong had suggested, and rather favored Mr. MacKinnon's recapitalization scheme now that the rate of interest has been lowered from five to four per cent., the time of the bonds extended, and all the objectionable features of the bill expurgated.

The committee rose to meet this morning, when a bill embodying Mr. MacKinnon's views will be presented to them.

THE CITY JAIL TO BE INSPECTED.—Judge Guigon, of the Hustings Court, directed the following order to be of record on Wednesday:

In accordance with the provision of section 5 of chapter 50 of the Code of Virginia, edition of 1873, the Court doth appoint Dr. James Beale, Peter W. Grubbs, and Frank Stearns, to inspect the jail of the city of Richmond (after having been first sworn by the Judge for the purpose), and report to the Court as to the jail of said city; the size thereof, the number of its apartments, and its state or condition; whether it is in all respects well secured and sufficient for the convenient accommodation of those who may be confined therein; and if not, in what it is deficient; and shall also diligently examine and truly report whether or no the jailor has during the past three months faithfully performed the duties required of him in furnishing every prisoner with wholesome and sufficient food, and with a bed and bedding, cleanly and sufficient, and having his apartments warmed when it is proper, and providing adequate nursing and attention upon the prisoners when sick; and if he has not, in what respect he has failed to perform the same.

The gentlemen appointed under the above order appeared before Judge Guigon yesterday and were duly sworn.

SERGEANT BRIGGS TO SHOW CAUSE WHY HE SHOULD NOT BE FINED.—In the Hustings Court yesterday Judge Guigon directed the clerk to enter the following order:

"The court doth order that Z. T. Briggs, deputy sergeant of the city of Richmond, and as such acting as jailor of the said city, be summoned to appear here on Tuesday the 9th day of March, 1875, to show cause why a fine should not be imposed upon him for failing to perform the duties required of him by the 4th section of chapter 50 of the Code of Virginia, edition of 1873."

THE CITY INSANE.—The joint Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings of the City Council met yesterday morning in the Council Chamber, and had a conference with Judge Guigon, of the Hustings Court, on the subject of the insane of the city, now confined in the city jail. It will be remembered that some time ago a resolution was adopted by the Council looking to the better care of this unfortunate class of people. The committee discussed three propositions—viz., of building an addition to the jail; of accommodating the lunatics at the city almshouse; or of contracting with the Church Institute by the year for their temporary care until more suitable quarters can be provided. It is probable that the latter plan will be adopted.

DEATH OF MR. EDMUND R. MEANLEY.—Mr Edmund R. Meanley, fish inspector of Richmond, died on Wednesday evening last. He had been in feeble health for several months, but was not confined to his room more than a week prior to his demise. He was for many years connected with the well-known house of Messrs. Dunlop, Moncure & Co., and later with W. G. Dandridge, Esq. Soon after the inauguration of Governor Walker he was appointed fish inspector for Richmond, and was reappointed by Governor Kemper, and continued in that office up to his death. Deceased was a native of New Kent county, and came to this city in 1846. He was well known, and had many warm personal friends. His funeral will take place from Dr. Read's church to-day.

ARRESTS YESTERDAY AND LAST NIGHT.—Captain T. Eckerson, of the United States army, charged with trespassing upon the premises of J. Cunningham, and Sarah Heath, charged with stealing one sheet, one blanket, and various other articles, the property of George W. Boyd, were registered at the First station-house. Captain Eckerson, whose difficulty with Mr. Cunningham grew out of free indulgence in drink on his part, was bailed by Justice Granger to appear before the Police Justice on the 8th instant. Sarah Heath is now in jail serving out two sentences for petit larceny—one for four months, the other for eight months.

A VETO BY THE GOVERNOR.—Governor Kemper yesterday sent to the Senate a veto of the "bill to amend and reenact sections 1, 2, and 3 of an act passed April 30, 1874, for the assessment, levy, and collection of taxes." The bill, among other things, provides that commissioners of the revenue shall be elected by magisterial districts, whereas the Constitution says they shall be elected by the counties. The veto will be read to-day.

NOTARY APPOINTED.—Barnett M. Page, of Big Island, Bedford county, was on yesterday appointed a notary public by Governor Kemper.

SOUTHERN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Since its last acknowledgment the Southern Historical Society has had a continued flow of contributions to its material. The following may be noted:

From General J. G. Field, Culpeper Court-house: Nearly complete files of the Richmond *Examiner* and the Richmond *Sentinel* for the years of the war.

From Major Robert Stiles: Manuscript of his recent address at Washington and Lee University. [This will be published in the March No. of the *Southern Magazine*.]

Original manuscript of the addresses delivered at the great Soldiers' Lee Memorial Meeting held in Richmond in November, 1870, by Ex-President Davis, General Early, General John B. Gordon, Colonel C. S. Venable, General John S. Preston, Colonel Charles Marshall, General H. A. Wise, Colonel William Preston Johnston, Colonel R. E. Withers, and General B. T. Johnson.

Manuscript letter of General A. J. Wistar, of the United States army, to Major Stiles, in reference to the Dahlgren raid.

A descriptive list of the burial-places of the remains of Confederate soldiers who fell in the battles of Antietam, South Mountain, Monocacy, and other points in the State of Maryland, published by direction of Governor Bowie. Proceedings of the first and second annual meetings of the Survivors' Association of South Carolina, and the oration of General John S. Preston delivered before the Association November 10, 1870. Oration of Rev. Morgan Callaway on the death of General Lee, delivered at Lagrange, La., November 1, 1870. The relative strength of the armies of Generals Lee and Grant. Reply of General Early to the letter of General Badeau in the London *Standard*.

From General C. M. Wilcox, Baltimore: His reply in the *Army and Navy Journal* to an article on the "Battle of Fair Oaks," by a staff officer of General Phil. Kearney; and his official report of the battle of Reams Station.

From Hon. A. J. Marshall, of Fauquier: A memorial addressed by him in August, 1864, to the Confederate authorities in behalf of Warrenton and lower Fauquier, together with the endorsements thereon of General Kemper and Secretary of War Seddon.

From Major Snodgrass: Map of routes from Petersburg, Chester station, and Manchester to Amelia Courthouse. Map of the vicinity of Richmond, issued from the Engineer Bureau, Richmond, June 1863, and an original estimate of supplies required for the use of Gordon's division for one day, made April 9, 1865. The number of officers given is 181; number of men, 2,339.

From Mr. Phillip T. Johnson, of Chesterfield: Map of the campaign of General Edward Johnston in West Virginia.

From Sheldon & Co., New York: General McClellan's report of the Army of the Potomac and the West Virginia campaign, with plans of battle fields, &c.

From General D. H. Maury: Gideon Welles's account of the release of Mason and Slidell.

From P. A. Herviant, Salem, Va.: Muster-roll of company A, Fifth Georgia regiment State troops.

The secretary has filed all of the papers of the Johnston-Marshall controversy.

The prospects of the Society were never so bright as at the present time, and the friends of our southern people are confidently appealed to in behalf of this effort to collect the means of vindicating their history.

ARREST OF A NOTED PRISONER WHO FLED FROM JUSTICE—THE CASE AGAINST HIM.—During the months of December and January, it will be remembered, a number of daring robberies were committed in this city. Among them were those perpetrated upon Messrs. Longley of the House of Delegates and Mr. C. A. Pulling of this city, the former on the 16th of January and the latter on the 9th of the same month. So numerous were the depredations by thieves that the police force was doubled in some instances, and the men made unusual efforts to arrest the offenders.

On the 13th of February a negro named Henry Wiley was carried before the Police Court on the charge of stealing or having in his possession a large number of cigars stolen from Wood & Co. He was sent on to the grand jury, and subsequently a writ of *habeas corpus* was sued out and the accused was bailed. When Wiley's case was called for trial he had left for parts unknown. His wife heard that he had gone over to Petersburg with a woman, and she immediately set out on foot and walked over to the Cockade city, took out a warrant, and had him arrested. The authorities in Petersburg telegraphed immediately to Richmond to know whether Wiley was wanted. Captain Disney then went over to Petersburg, and yesterday returned to Richmond with his prisoner. Upon leaving Petersburg Wiley packed up the clothing he had in his possession and brought it over with him.

Yesterday afternoon Sergeant Hall, of the Second district, overhauled the clothes, and thought he identified some of the property lost by Messrs. Longley and Pulling. Mr. Longley was sent for, and as soon as he came into the station-house identified a shirt which the negro had brought over as the one which he (Longley) had worn on the day preceding the robbery at his rooms. It was lying in a chair at the time with a set of studs in it. He picked up the shirt in the station-house, and remarked that his wife had sewed on the buttons, and that they were similar to those on the garment he then wore. A comparison settled that fact beyond all doubt.

Mr. Pulling was then sent for, and he at once recognized a pair of his pants, which were stolen from his room on the night of the 9th.

There are circumstances which also connect Wiley with another robbery, and Sergeant Hall was last night forging a link which will probably be the means of the grand jury finding four indictments against him instead of the three robberies with which he now seems to be clearly connected. It is said that Wiley has already served out one term in the penitentiary.

SPECIMEN OF RICHMOND IRON WORK.—Messrs Asa Snyder & Co., proprietors of the Architectural Iron Works of this city, are about to ship to Washington the third gallery of the library of the State Department. The contract for this work was awarded to them over about a dozen competitors, and has so far been executed with satisfaction to the supervising architect and with much credit to our Richmond mechanics. The library will be entirely fire-proof. The four galleries, including floors and ceilings, and of the ceiling room, will all be of iron. The ornamentation is tasteful and elegant. The railing for the galleries is especialy noticeable because of the difficult pattern that has been so successfully cast. This contract has enabled the firm to give employment throughout the winter to a large number of worthy workmen in Richmond and to about forty in Washington, who are there engaged in putting up the work as fast as it arrives from the foundry. Messrs. Snyder & Co. are also finishing the front for the Piedmont and Arlington Insurance Company's new building, corner of Ninth and Main streets, and have recently received a large order for a church edifice in Augusta, Ga.

UNMAILABLE LETTERS REMAINING IN THE RICHMOND POST-OFFICE MARCH 4, 1875.—James B. Norfleet, Suffolk, Va.; Mrs. A. Pendleton, Box 3275, New York; Miss Mary L. White, Ashland, Hanover county, Va.; Miss Ella Minor, 514 Marshall street, between Fifth and Sixth; Dr. John J. Jamieson, No. 12 Twenty-third street; Mrs. Elizabeth Christie, care of J. B. Norfleet, Suffolk, Va.

PERSONAL.—Rev. Dr. John A. Broadus, of the Southern Theological Seminary, was in the city yesterday.

THE RIVER.—The river was seven-and-a half feet above ordinary high-tide last evening and still rising.

Partnership Associations—The New Law on the Subject.

The new law "to authorize the formation of partnership associations, in which the capital subscribed shall alone be responsible for the debts of such association, except under certain circumstances," being of much importance to the business-men of the State we give herewith its full text, notwithstanding we yesterday gave a very fair and full synopsis of it:

1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia*, That when any three or more persons may desire to form a partnership association for the purpose of conducting any lawful business or occupation within this State or elsewhere, whose principal office or place of business shall be established and maintained within this State by subscribing and contributing capital thereto, which capital only shall be liable for the debts of such association, it shall be lawful for such persons to sign and acknowledge before some officer competent to take acknowledgments of deeds, a statement in writing, in which shall be set forth the proper names of such persons, and the amount of capital of such association subscribed by each; the total amount of capital, and when and how to be paid; the character of the business to be conducted, and the location of the same; the name of the association, with the word "limited" added thereto as part of the same; the contemplated duration of said association, which shall not in any case exceed twenty years; and the names of the officers of said association, selected in conformity with the provisions of this act, and any amendment of said statement shall be made only in like manner; which said statement and amendments shall be recorded in the deed-book of the county or corporation where said principal office is established; and in such statement each partner shall agree to waive the benefit of the homestead exemption as to any debt he may at any time owe said association. And said statement shall be published once a week for two weeks in some newspaper published in the county, city, or town in which the principal office of said association is established.

2. The members of any such partnership association shall not be liable under any judgment, decree, or order against such association, or for any debt or engagement of such association, further or otherwise than is hereinafter provided. That is to say, if any execution or other process in the nature of an execution, either at law or in equity, shall have been issued against the property or effects of the association, and if there cannot be found sufficient thereof whereon to enforce such execution or process, then such execution or process may be issued against any of the members to the extent of his or their portion of the subscription to the capital of such association not then paid up; provided, however, that no such execution or process shall issue against any member except upon an order of the court in which the action was pending; and the said court may compel the production of the books of such association, showing the names of its members and the amount of capital remaining unpaid upon the respective subscriptions of its members, and from them or other sources of information ascertain the truth in regard thereto, and may order execution to issue accordingly. And the said association shall be required to keep at all times a subscription book for that purpose, and the same shall be open to inspection by the creditors and members of such association at all reasonable times.

3. The word "limited" shall be the last word of the name of every association formed under the provisions of this act; and every such association shall keep painted or affixed its name on the outside of every office or place in which its business is carried on, in a conspicuous position, in letters easily legible; and shall have its full name, in legible characters, in all notices, advertisements, and other official publications of such association, and in all bills of exchange, promissory notes, checks, orders for money, bills of lading, invoices, receipts, letters and other writings used in the transaction of the business of such association: *Provided*, That the omission of the word "limited" in the use of the name of the partnership shall render each and every person participant in such omission, or knowingly acquiescing therein, liable for any indebtedness, damage, or liability arising therefrom.

4. Interests in every such association shall be personal estate, and may be transferred under such rules and regulations as the association may prescribe; but no transferee or representative of any decedent, or of any insolvent or bankrupt, shall be entitled thereafter to participate in the subsequent business of said association unless he be elected thereto by a vote of a majority of the members, in number and value of their interests; and any change of ownership, whether by sale, gift, death, bankruptcy, or otherwise, which shall not be followed by election to the association, shall entitle the owner only to his interest in the association at a price and upon terms to be mutually agreed; and in default of such agreement the price and terms shall be fixed by an appraiser or appraisers agreed on by the parties, or appointed in term or vacation by the judge of the circuit or corporation court of the county, city, or town in which the principal office of such association is located: *Provided*, That notice be given of the application for such appointment to the association or party interested at least five days before the same is heard.

5. There shall be at least one meeting of the members of the association in each year, at one of which there shall be elected not less than three nor more than five managers of said association, one of whom shall be the president, one the treasurer, and one the secretary, or one may be both treasurer and secretary, who shall hold their respective offices for one year, and until their successors are duly installed; and no debt shall be contracted or liability incurred for said association except by one or more of said managers, and no liability for an amount exceeding two hundred dollars, except against the person incurring it, shall bind said association, unless reduced to writing and signed by at least two managers.

6. The association may from time to time divide the profits of its business in such manner, and to such an amount, as a majority of its managers may determine, which dividends shall at any time diminish or impair the capital of said association; and any one consenting to a dividend which shall diminish or impair the capital, shall be liable to any person injured thereby for the amount of such diminution or impairment.

7. It shall not be lawful for such association to lend its credit, its name, or its capital to any member thereof; and any loan thereof to any other person or association shall be void, unless the same is made by the consent in writing of a majority in number and value of interest of its members.

8. Such association may be dissolved—

First. Whenever the period fixed for its duration expires.

Second. Whenever, by a vote of a majority in number and value of interest, it shall be so determined, and notice of such winding up shall be published in at least two newspapers, if so many be published in the county, city, or town where its principal office is located, at least six consecutive times, and immediately upon the commencement of said advertising, said association shall cease to carry on its business, except so far as may be required for the beneficial winding up thereof.

9. When any such partnership association shall be dissolved its effects shall be applied and distributed as follows:

First. To the payment of all debts for wages of labor.

Second. To the satisfaction of all its other liabilities and indebtedness *pro rata*.

Third. After payment thereof the same shall be distributed to and among the members, in proportion to their respective interests, in the following manner—namely: Three liquidation trustees shall be elected by the members of the association, who shall have full power and authority to wind up said concern and distribute the net assets thereof among the members; said trustees to state and settle their accounts from time to time as is now required by law of other trustees.

10. No amendment, modification, or repeal of this act shall affect anything duly done, right acquired, liability incurred, or penalty, forfeiture, or other punishment incurred, or to be incurred, in respect of any offence against the provisions of this act, before such amendment, modification, or repeal comes into operation.

11. This act shall be in force from its passage. [It went into effect by the approval of the Governor on March 2d.]

GRAND SUNDAY-SCHOOL MASS-MEETING.—One of the largest and most enthusiastic Sunday-school meetings ever held in this city was held at Trinity Methodist church last night, under the auspices of the "Sunday-School Union of all denominations"—Major Robert Stiles (president) in the chair, Mr. C. P. Rady secretary.

The meeting was opened with singing by the large congregation, led by the scholars of Trinity school, and prayer by Rev. H. T. Bacon, of Nicholson-Street church.

Major Stiles opened the exercises by a statement of the aim and objects of the Society, and the purpose of the present meeting. He congratulated the Society on the great interest exhibited in this cause, as shown by the large attendance. He was glad to see representatives from all schools and all denominations, and knew that all would be benefited by interchange of ideas and experience. The question, "What is the Best Method of Teaching the Scriptures in the Sunday School?" was then announced.

Mr. J. B. Winston, president of the Baptist Sunday-Scool Society, commenced the discussion. He announced himself as a teacher of an infant class in the Second Baptist Sunday school, and therefore would discuss the question as it relates to infant classes. Method is a very essential element in teaching, and it is not always fully appreciated. While it is true that the Scriptures is the rule and guide of all teaching yet we have the example of the Saviour, for illustration, parable, and allegory in impressing truth. Teaching is taking one's own thoughts and transplanting them in the minds and hearts of the pupil. Surely in doing this every teacher should have a method and think the very best. If we would be successful teachers, we must keep in mind the great object—the salvation of the children, and then use the very wisest means. A teacher should also try and learn the peculiar needs of each pupil. A teacher should learn the art of attracting and keeping the attention of his scholars, and this can only be done by preparation. A teacher should ask and answer questions; use variety in presenting a subject; see that the scholar understands the thing designed to be taught by the lesson; use illustrations more than logic, simple, but apt and powerful to impress. In the Second Baptist school the "International Series of Lessons" is used.

Mr. William H. Williams, superintendent of Venable-Street Baptist Mission school, said he thought the first and most important thing necessary is to feel the importance of the work in the Sunday school; feel that it is a personal matter. He didn't find the lecture system beneficial. He tried the International Series, and found it very good. As an adjunct to the lesson the scholar should be required to repeat a passage of Scripture bearing on the subject before the class; should not follow the lesson as laid down too long, but try to make a personal application. The teacher should supplement his work in the Sunday school by an example of piety and consistent living.

Colonel Thomas J. Evans said that he teaches a class in the Third Baptist Sunday school. He thought that as men who teach geography and history in our schools use illustrations and questions, and have system and method, so should the Sunday-School teacher be as wise in his generation, and use method and system in inculcating Scripture truth. Use well-made illustrations of a pictorial character. Teach by questions, illustrations, and pictures, but mainly teach the Scriptures by example. Children, particularly young children, should commit the Scriptures to memory. Use method, not perhaps all the same, but whatever you teach do it earnestly, honestly, faithfully. Teachers' prayer-meetings before the assembling of the school are really almost indispensable.

Mr. Thomas Potts, a teacher in the Monumental Episcopal Sunday school, said in his class they take up some important event or character in the Bible and follow it up. He was now engaged in following the history of Moses. He did not think the uniform system thorough, though, of course, system and method are indispensably necessary. Teachers should have freedom in thought and action, with liberty to improve every opportunity. Teachers who are not prompt cannot expect to reap great results.

Mr. James H. Peay, superintendent of Union Station Methodist Sunday school, said he thought a thorough preparation was the duty of the Sunday-School teacher. Union Station school uses the Nashville system of uniform lessons, published by the Methodist Church. It is a good system. Children should be taught to memorize the Scriptures. There must be a great deal of method in teaching.

Rev. R. H. Mullen, editor of the *Sunday-School Record*, claimed to be a union Sunday-School man. He had been attached to some school of all the various denominations in his life. The teacher must have a prayerful heart. He believed in the prayerful method. Earnest, practical teaching is really necessary.

Mr. J. B. Watkins thought it was indispensably necessary that a teacher should know the peculiar temperament of each scholar, so as to apply the truth understandingly.

The President gathered up the results of the discussion in an earnest appeal to all the teachers to be systematic, methodical, prompt, earnest, zealous, and prayerful in all their Sunday-School work.

The meeting then adjourned after singing, with the benediction by Rev. A. C. Bledsoe, pastor of Trinity church.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HUSTINGS COURT YESTERDAY.—Yesterday, in the Hustings Court of this city, Judge Guigon presiding, the following cases were disposed of:

Mary Dangerfield and Samuel Fund, charged with stealing a cow from Samuel Torrence, of Chesterfield county, were tried and acquitted.

Posey Drew, charged with keeping an ordinary without license, was tried and acquitted.

Posey Drew, charged with selling goods as a merchant without license, was tried, convicted, and fined $30 and costs. Failing to pay, he went to jail.

Poindexter Carter, charged with entering the room of his boarding-house-keeper (Mrs. Shelton) and removing one of his pictures in her custody, &c. Case given to the jury, who failed to agree, and the case was adjourned until to-day.

Sidney Hall (two cases from Manchester); *nolle prosequi* entered by direction of the Commonwealth's attorney, by the advice of the court.

POLICE COURT, YESTERDAY—*Police-Justice Joseph J. White presiding.*—Sarah Heath (colored), charged with stealing two black dresses and divers articles of clothing, of the value of $25, the property of Mrs. Catharine Whitaker, was sent to jail for eight months.

William Johnson, charged with robbery committed in the county, was turned over to the Henrico authorities.

W. H. Tinsley (colored) was charged with cutting F. Kyle with a razor. It was proved that the wound in question was given Kyle by Tinsley's fist, and that Tinsley was justifiable in so doing. He was accordingly discharged.

John Brett (colored boy), charged with having in his possesion one box of fish stolen from A. McAuley, and W. H. Gentry (colored), charged with stealing three loads of sand, of the value of $2, the property of Alois Rick, were discharged.

Susan Jones (colored) and Charles Bonyon (white), charged with vagrancy, were ordered to go to work or leave the city in twenty-four hours.

R. S. V. Hopkins, having been indicted by the grand jury for obtaining from Ellett, Wingo & Crump $77.35 on false pretences, and being entitled under a late act of Assembly to an examination before the Police Justice, was brought up. The presence of a citizen of Boston, Mass., being desired as a witness, the case was continued for ten days. Mr. Hopkins was remanded to jail.

MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS'S READINGS. — Mrs. Scott-Siddons, who has a wide reputation as a reader, will give a choice entertainment at Assembly Hall to-night. The programme contains selections from Shakespeare and Tennyson. Master Henry S. Walker, who is a renowned pianist, accompanies her to Richmond, and in the intervals between the readings will favor the audience with displays of his skill.

THE THEATRE—FRANK MAYO.—Mr. Frank Mayo's many friends in this city are looking forward very anxiously to his engagement at the Theatre next week.

The drama of Davy Crockett is elegantly constructed, is well written, and it invests the life of the hardy backwoodsman with a romance which is strong and beautiful. The assumption of the character of Davy Crockett by Mr. Mayo constitutes one of the few dramatic pictures of the stage, and once seen it lingers most pleasantly in the memory. In Mr. Mayo we have before us a true man, one of nature's noblemen, and the contrast between him and the sickly representative of high life is not overdrawn. The incidents leading to the full development of his love are tenderly and artistically wrought out. They are quite as romantic as Claude Melnotte's experiences, and are much more exciting. Mr. Mayo is a splendid actor, and he is strongly supported by Miss Rosa Rand, who will no doubt again fully sustain her reputation as an artiste in her rendition of Eleanor Vaughan.

MANCHESTER NEWS.

CITY COUNCIL.—This body will meet to-night at the Auditor's office.

HIGH WATER.—The James was still rising last night, and if it reaches a much higher point the manufactories along the water-course will have to suspend operations.

LOCKED UP.—Lum Johnson was arrested yesterday and locked up in the station-house for the night on the charge of indecent conduct in the street. He will have a hearing at the Mayor's Court this morning.

ROBBERY.—The kitchen of Mrs. Clopton, situated on Clopton Hill, was entered Wednesday night by thieves and a lot of cooking utensils were carried off.

LEVY BROTHERS say that if they cannot sell table damask at $1 per yard that is wider, heavier, and better in every respect than that sold at auction yesterday at $1.10 per yard, they will give it to you.

FLEMING'S (SANTONINE) WORM CONFECTIONS will effectually destroy worms. Sold everywhere.

LEVY BROTHERS don't bait their customers on calicoes at 3 and 5c. per yard, and on worthless pins at 25c. per pack; but they do sell blue water-proof cloth at $1.10 per yard that people pay $1.25 per yard for at auction.

VISITORS' GUIDE TO RICHMOND AND VICINITY. This little book, descriptive of our city and containing many interesting historical facts in relation to it and the surrounding country, with a map of the city, should be in the hands of all who visit our State. Even our own citizens—those born and reared here—will find much in it to interest them. For sale by J. T. ELLYSON, 1112 Main street. Price, 25 cents.

BETTER BARGAINS in black alpacas than ever. LEVY BROTHERS will not be undersold by any one. They mean what they say.

CAUTION.—Do not be induced to send your orders and measures for shirts to northern cities when you can be furnished by home merchants with a better shirt, a better fit, and at a less price. This means business, and H. T. MILLER will prove it to any one who will give him a showing.

ONE HUNDRED new styles of calicoes just received at LEVY BROTHERS', and sold at old prices.

RICHMOND, February 27, 1875.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—From this date the best quality of Pembroke Shirts will be sold at thirty-six dollars per dozen. E. B. SPENCE & SON.

SIX BEST PEMBROKE SHIRTS made to order for eighteen dollars by E. B. SPENCE & SON.

NEW YORK MILLS and WAMSUTTA MUSLIN are used in the best quality of Pembroke shirts. Six shirts for eighteen dollars. E. B. SPENCE & SON.

SIX BEST QUALITY PEMBROKE SHIRTS made to order for eighteen dollars by E. B. SPENCE & SON.

EIGHTEEN DOLLARS will buy six of the best shirts, made to order, and perfect fit guaranteed, by E. B. SPENCE & SON.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

COOK & LAUGHTON, 10 A. M., silver-plated ware, cutlery, ice-pitchers, &c.

THOMAS W. KEESEE, 12 M., mass licorice, gum-arabic, Holland gin, English ale, &c.

JAMES M. TAYLOR & SON, 4½ P. M., house and lot on the south side of Main street between Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets, known as the middle tenement of the Mansion House.

LOST, STRAYED, AND FOUND.

LOST, ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT, between Dr. Hoge's church and No. 12 west Cary street, a MINX FUR BOA. The finder will receive a reward if left at No. 12 west Cary or 719 Broad street. mh 5-2t*

LOST, ON YESTERDAY, MARCH 4TH, at or between the post-office and the City Hall, a TWENTY-DOLLAR NOTE. The finder will be liberally rewarded if left at No. 1017 Basin bank, between Tenth and Eleventh streets. mh 5-1t*

LOST.—Lost on Sunday night last at the Second Baptist church, or between the church and corner of Leigh and Tenth streets, a small BREASTPIN, with hair in the centre, set with jet, and initials on the back. A suitable reward will be paid for its return to No. 615 north Tenth street. mh 5-2t

LOST, a small BLACK-AND-TAN BITCH; answers to the name of Joe. Had on a brass chain collar. She was lost on main street between Twenty-fifth and Ninth streets. The finder will be rewarded by returning to CHARLES MANLY, 703 Broad street. mh 5-1t*

LOST, ON SATURDAY LAST, between Walker & Saunders's and T. B. Cersley's, Manchester, a GOLD CHAIN and SMALL LOCKET. A liberal reward will be paid if they are left at T. B. CERSLEY'S grocery. mh 3-4t*

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.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR CHEAP DRY GOODS.

HO FOR THE BARGAINS!

I will offer for the NEXT TWO WEEKS SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS AND BARGAINS, as I am determined not to be undersold by any one. You can rely on purchasing your DRY GOODS at the very lowest prices at WILLIAM THALHIMER'S, 601 Broad street.

Among the many bargains to be had are
LIGHT MEDIUM MOURNING PRINTS and PERCALES;
LINEN and COTTON DIAPERS;
PLAID and NAINSOOK MUSLINS;
STRIPED, COLORED, and BLACK SILKS very cheap;
BLACK ALPACAS at 25c. and up;
PURE MOHAIR at 60c. worth $1;
TABLE DAMASK at 50c., 75c., and $1 worth 75c., $1, and $1.25 per yard;
BLEACHED and BROWN SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, PLAIDS, &c., very low;
MARSEILLES and BRIDAL QUILTS at $1.25, $2, and $2.50, and at $5 worth $8;
SHAWLS, SKIRTS, BLANKETS, and CARPETS, very cheap to close them out;
TOWELS at 12½c. worth 20c., at 25 worth 40c. a-piece;
SPRING CASSIMERES for men and boys' wear, very low;
GENTLEMEN'S UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS at $1 for the sort worth $2;
Also, a very cheap line of CAMBRIC EDGINGS and INSERTINGS, CREPE VEILS, SASH RIBBONS, SILK SCARFS and MUFFLERS, PORTEMONNAIES, HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, CORSETS, SHIRT-BOSOMS, WHITE SHIRTS, &c., &c.
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES, a large assortment and cheap;
Just opened another large lot of the best PACIFIC LAWNS at 12½c. worth 20c a yard.
Now is your chance to get a cool dress at a small price.
For full particulars of the above, call at WILLIAM THALHIMER'S, 601 Broad street corner of Sixth.
mh 1

☞ 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.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PLANTERS NATIONAL BANK AT RICHMOND, IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS MARCH 1ST, 1875:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$626.795 51
United States bonds to secure circulation	300 000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	150,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	10.320 00
Due from approved reserve agents	87,357 32
Due from other National banks	17.585 71
Due from State banks and bankers	7 894 49
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	32,697 21
Current expenses and taxes paid	6.375 95
Premiums paid	21,000 00
Exchanges for clearing-house	35.643 2
Bills of other National banks	12,221 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	2,467 07
Specie (including gold treasury notes)	1,400 18
Legal-tender notes	80,000 00
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	13,500 00
Due from United States Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	16,867 00
Total	$1,421,834 64

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300.000 00
Surplus fund	75.000 00
Other undivided profits	21,592 89
National bank notes outstanding	270,000 00
Dividends unpaid	10 00
Individual deposits subject to check	412,839 40
United States deposits	303.199 35
Due to other National banks	31,752 07
Due to State banks and bankers	7.440 93
Total	$1,421 834 64

STATE OF VIRGINIA, CITY OF RICHMOND, ss.: I, W. R. Quarles, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. R. QUARLES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of March, 1875. WILLIAM SINTON, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: JOHN K. CHILDREY, ED. D. CHRISTIAN, S. M. ROSENBAUM, } Directors.
mh 5-3t

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF RICHMOND, AT RICHMOND, IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS MARCH 1, 1875:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$ 1,233.722 65
Overdrafts	810 36
United States bonds to secure circulation	622.250 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	100,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	32,197 23
Due from approved reserve agents	54.388 99
Due from other National banks	50.458 07
Due from State banks and bankers	10.792 29
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	22,991 29
Current expenses and taxes paid	5.095 06
Exchanges for clearing-house	28.324 81
Bills of other national banks	6.595 52
Fractional curr