THE DISPATCH.

COWARDIN & ELLYSON.

CASH—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

The DAILY DISPATCH is delivered to subscribers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week, payable to the carriers every week. Mailed at $3 per annum; $3 for six months, $1 for one month for a shorter period.
The SEMI-WEEKLY DISPATCH at $3 per annum, or $2 for six months.
The WEEKLY DISPATCH at $2 per annum.

Richmond Dispatch.

WEDNESDAY.....MARCH 17, 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 reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be colder and clear.*

THE WEATHER yesterday was clear and mild, with brisk southerly and westerly winds.

Range of Thermometer at the Dispatch office March 16, 1875.

9 A. M.	59	3 P. M.	66
12 M.	57	6 P. M.	54
3 P. M.	65	Midnight	46

LOCAL MATTERS.

RICHMOND AND THE WESTERN CONNECTIONS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD—IMPORTANT MEETING.—There was an important meeting of leading citizens last evening at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, to consider the ways and means of completing some one of the western connections of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, so as to bring Richmond in communication with the railroad systems of the West. John H. Montague, Esq., presided. Among those present were Messrs. Isaac Davenport, A. L. Elliott, R. E. Blankenship, Parker Campbell, W. H. Haxall, R. A. Archer of the Tredegar Works; F. R. Scott, president of the Richmond and Petersburg railroad; W. H. Palmer, George Lee, of Lee, Seddon & Co.; H. K. Cabell, Major H. D. Whitcomb, R. H. Maury, and Messrs. Joseph R. Anderson, W. S. Gilman, and J. H. Dooley, of the House of Delegates; and J. P. Branch.

General St. John, in response to an invitation from the chairman, gave a clear, lengthy, and interesting account of the various projected western connections of the Chesapeake and Ohio road, and urged the importance of Richmond giving immediate material aid to some one of them. Mr. Davenport read a letter from Mr. Huntington, which contained interesting information on the same subject; after which the meeting unanimously voted in favor of the passage of the bill now before the State Senate allowing the city to subscribe to some western connection of the Chesapeake and Ohio road—said subscription not to be embraced in that part of the debt of Richmond affected by the restrictions of the charter, which provides that the city debt shall not exceed 18 per cent. of the value of its real estate.

There was much said of an encouraging character to those interested in the trade of Richmond which it would not be prudent to publish at this time.

TAXATION.—The following section and a similar one as to personal property was incorporated in the general tax bill yesterday by a decided vote in the House of Delegates:

"On tracts of land and lots, and the improvements thereon, not exempt from taxation, there shall be a general tax of fifty cents on every hundred dollars of the assessed value thereof, which may be discharged by the payment of forty cents in lawful money of the United States on every hundred dollars of the assessed value thereof. In addition to the general tax provided for in this section there shall be a special tax of ten cents on every hundred dollars' value of said lands, lots, and improvements, for the support of the public free schools of the State, which shall be paid in lawful money of the United States. The collecting officers shall keep the special tax separate from the general tax, and remit the same to the Auditor in separate packages; and it shall be the duty of the Auditor to pay all special tax levied and collected for free-school purposes into the State Treasury to the credit of the public free schools."

THE GRANITE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Senate Committee on General Law yesterday reported back to the Senate, without amendment, the bill to incorporate the Granite Insurance Company of Richmond, of which Major A. H. Drewry, Messrs. Z. W. Pickrell, John C. Schaefer, George S. Palmer, Stephen Putney, and others, are the incorporators. The capital stock of the company is not to be less than $100,000 nor more than $1,000,000, divided into shares of $100 each. The company is authorized to have a president, two vice-presidents, secretary, twenty directors, and other officers and employés.

INTERESTING TO THE MILITARY.—Mr. Bagwell, of Accomac, is the patron of a bill which is now on the House calendar, and which has been reported from the Committee on Militia and Police, which provides that each volunteer company which is armed and uniformed may, besides its regular and active members, enroll thirty contributing members, except artillery companies, which may enroll sixty contributing members, on payment (in advance) by each person desiring to become such contributing member of not less than twenty dollars per annum; which money shall be paid into the company treasury, and applied to the purchase of uniforms for the rank and file of the active members of the company, or to such purpose as may be authorized by the by-laws of such company.

THE CENTRAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.—A bill is now pending in the State Senate appropriating the sum of $40,000 for the purchase of the Randolph Macon College buildings in the county of Mecklenburg, and fitting up the same for a lunatic asylum. It is proposed that it shall be known as the Southside Lunatic Asylum; that it shall be used temporarily during the lease on the present Central asylum for the accommodation of the white insane, and at the expiration of said lease to be occupied by colored lunatics. The State has an unexpired lease of four years on the property now used by the Central Lunatic Asylum, and Randolph Macon College buildings are offered to the State at half the amount proposed in the bill to be appropriated for the purchase and fitting up of said buildings. The bill also provides for the appointment of temporary directors, who shall receive proposals for such alterations.

WEST POINT AND HANOVER JUNCTION RAILWAY.—The Board of Public Works of Virginia were notified yesterday that at a meeting of the stockholders of the West Point and Hanover Junction Railway Company, held at West Point March 15th, in pursuance of the charter of said company, it had been duly organized by the election of the following officers: President, Dr. Charles L. Pearson, of Trenton, N. J.; secretary, D. S. Howard, Trenton, N. J.; treasurer, John Whitbeck, West Point, King William county; attorneys, Beverly B. Douglass and —— Hart, King William county, Va.

PARDONS REFUSED.—The Governor yesterday refused the application for pardon in the case of Herbert N. Nettleship, who was convicted in Rockbridge county of grand larceny and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the State penitentiary.

The Governor also refused to pardon Joseph Croft, who in accordance with the verdict of the jury in the Hustings Court was sentenced by Judge Goigon to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary for burglary.

THE PRESS CONVENTION.—The annual meeting of the Virginia Press Association will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock at Gesangverein Hall, on Broad street. A number of delegates had arrived in the city last evening.

PERSONAL.—Joseph L. Young, Esq., of the Norfolk *Landmark*, is in the city.

DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XLVII. RICHMOND, VA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1875. No. 65.

THE CASE OF SENATOR GRAHAM.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections—Mr. John E. Penn in the chair—resumed its session yesterday afternoon in the Senate chamber.

Mr. Bolling, counsel for Mr. Graham, addressed the committee, and urged the importance of having Mr. John P. Brady, Mr. Max Marshall, and Mr. Stowell to testify. He claimed that these gentlemen were material witnesses, and it would be doing the accused (Mr. Graham) great injustice not to hear their evidence.

Mr. Penn reminded the defence that the committee had given Mr. Graham ample opportunity to have all the witnesses possible in the case, and it was only during the last twenty-four hours that these additional witnesses had been named. It had been about six weeks since the subject had been referred to the committee, and he thought the time had arrived when the committee should close the evidence and report to the Senate.

Mr. McRae said that he did not intend to shirk any responsibility, and so far as he was concerned he was ready to vote on the question and decide the matter.

Mr. Bolling said that Stowell and Fernald, and other corrupt members of a ring which he had advised Graham to show up, will be only too glad to see Graham's conviction and expulsion from the Senate. He had advised Mr. Graham to make a clean breast of this thing and show up these Federal office-holders. It appeared to him, from the turn the case has taken, that Mr. Stowell is on trial before this committee, and that Mr. Graham was on trial before the Naval Committee at Washington, which committee had whitewashed Stowell in their report.

Mr. Smith, of Nelson, said that it seemed to him that the first question to be decided was whether Mr. Graham should be allowed to make any statement.

Mr. Penn said that Mr. Graham had already admitted the printed statement taken before the Naval Committee to be true as far as it went.

Mr. Graham objected to the paper being used against him unless his written statement should also be received to fill up the portions of the report which are missing.

Mr. Penn and Mr. Smith said that they would object to a new written statement being read and received unless taken as an addenda to the printed report.

Mr. Bolling wanted it to be admitted in lieu of the printed statement.

A vote being taken, the committee decided that if the written statement was received it must be taken in connection with the printed report.

The committee allowed the defence time to compare the two statements, and arose to meet again to-day, when the examination of witnesses will be continued.

SPLENDID PORTRAIT OF REV. ROBERT RYLAND, D. D., FORMER PRESIDENT OF RICHMOND COLLEGE.—Some time ago some friends of this distinguished divine in Richmond sent our young artist, Albert Guerry, Esq., to Lexington, Ky., to paint a portrait of him for the library of Richmond College.

The picture has arrived, and was yesterday put up in the bookstore of Starke & Ryland, where it was seen by a large number of visitors, and both the likeness and the execution most warmly commended. The portrait is life-size, and represents the college president standing at a table covered with diplomas, in the act of distributing them to the fortunate few who have attained the high standard of scholarship upon which he always insisted. The likeness is well-nigh perfect, and the execution of the picture a splendid triumph of genius. The veins in the hands, the heavy eyebrows, the firmly set lips, the expression of the eyes, the flesh-coloring of the mouth and face, and the perfect naturalness of the whole, as he stands with mingled gratification at the success of his "boys" and earnest wishes, bright hopes, and fervent prayers for their future plainly written on his striking features, combine to make it one of the finest portraits ever seen in Richmond.

It will be a rare treasure to the college, and its Alumni in every section of the country will rejoice that the new library is graced with this noble likeness of their old president, whom they all regard as one of the noblest specimens of a man who ever adorned even a Virginia college.

The portrait can be seen for a few days at Starke & Ryland's, 913 Main street, before its removal to the college.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—The celebration to-day promises to be one of unusual interest to the Irish heart, and one of the finest that has ever taken place in this city. The programme for the occasion is quite an elaborate one, and has heretofore been published. The several societies will meet at their respective places of rendezvous and proceed to the points designated by the chief-marshal, William English.

The procession will meet at 9½ o'clock precisely. A salute of thirty-two guns will be fired by the Howitzer battery, commemorative of the day and in honor of the thirty-two counties of Ireland, Captain Carter having given the use of his battery for the occasion. The salute will be fired on the Capitol Square by permission of the Governor.

The line of march will be as follows: Up Broad to Second street, down Second to Grace, down Grace to the Cathedral, where divine service will be held and a sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Father Kain, of Harper's Ferry, bishop-elect of Wheeling, Va.

After divine service the line will be reformed in front of the Cathedral, the right resting on Ninth street, in the same order as it was originally formed, with the addition that the carriage containing Mayor Kelley, Rev. Father Kain (orator of the day), and Rev. Fathers Janssen and Kelley, will be assigned the post of honor in the procession, and the march will be as follows: Up Ninth to Broad, down Broad to Twenty-fifth street, down Twenty-fifth (passing St. Patrick's church) to Main street, up Main to Fifth street, up Fifth to Franklin, up Franklin to First, up First to Marshall, down Marshall to Fourth, down Fourth to Grace, down Grace to the Capitol Square, passing the Executive Mansion, where the procession will be reviewed by his Excellency the Governor of Virginia; thence to Governor street up to Broad, where his Honor the Mayor will review the parade; after which the parade will dismiss.

Rev. Father J. J. Kain, the regular orator of the day, is a native of Martinsburg, W. Va., where his parents reside. He is not much over thirty years of age. He is a graduate of St. Charles College, near Ellicott City, Md., and studied theology and philosophy at St. Mary's, in Baltimore. He was ordained in Baltimore about ten years ago, and has always labored in the field from which he has been translated to the mitre.

A FRIENDLY VISIT.—Last night Jamestown Tribe, I. O. R. M., paid a friendly visit to Chickahominy Tribe, on Church Hill, and were cordially welcomed. After the usual reception ceremony the former Tribe presented the latter with a handsome "calumet," one of the prominent emblems of the Order, which was most gratefully received and appreciated. Some excellent speeches were made, and after this the members of Jamestown Tribe were entertained with refreshments of a substantial character, including the Indian's favorite diet, "dried venison" and "hominy." The whole affair was very interesting, and will tend to cement in closer bands the friendship that exists in the Order.

CONFEDERATE BATTLE FLAG.—The Confederate battle-flag which was used at General Dabney H. Maury's headquarters has been presented to the State Library.

CHARITABLE ENTERTAINMENT.—The pupils of the Cathedral Sunday-school are preparing for an entertainment to be given at Virginia Opera-House on Friday evening, April 2d, the object of which is to raise funds for the clothing of needy boys of the congregation.

POLICE COURT, TUESDAY.—*Police Justice Joseph J. White presiding.*—The following cases were disposed of:

Joseph James was found guilty of being disorderly and interfering with Policeman Rowe while in the discharge of his duty, and fined $10.

John Hickie and Thomas Griffin, charged with being drunk. Hickie was fined $1, and Griffin was discharged and ordered to leave the city.

SENT ON TO THE GRAND JURY.—In the Police Court yesterday morning the following parties were examined and sent on to the grand jury of the Hustings Court for indictment:

Sallie Johnson and Martha Twine, charged with feloniously stealing from the person of Charles Wippert $22.25 in United States currency. From the evidence as elicited it appears that Wippert was enticed into a house at the corner of Franklin and Mayo streets, occupied by Cheeny Brown and William Merritt, and drugged with whiskey. While in that state Sallie Johnson and Martha Twine took the money from the person of Wippert. A bench-warrant was issued for Cheeny Brown and William Merritt. They were arrested and brought into court.

Tucker Coleman, charged with stealing one lot of rope, valued at $75, from Michael Hays, and Levy Samuels, charged with receiving the rope, knowing the same to be stolen.

MORTUARY REPORT.—The following is the mortuary report for the week ending Saturday, March 13, 1875, compiled from sextons' returns received at the office of the Board of Health: *Cause of Death:* Apoplexy, 2; brain-disease, 1; bronchitis (acute), 1; cancer, 2; consumption, 5 (colored); convulsions, 3; dropsy, 1; fever (typho-malarial), 1; heart-disease, 3; imperfect development, 1; inanition, 1; infantile lockjaw, 2; laryngitis, 1; marasmus, 1; old age, 1; paralysis, 1; pleurisy, 1; pneumonia, 5; premature birth, 2; scrofula, 1; teething, 1; tuberculosis, 1; unknown, 2. Whole number of deaths in the city, 40. In addition, 4 stillborn were reported (1 white, 3 colored). *Sex:* Males, 19; females, 21. *Color:* White males, 7; white females, 10. Colored males, 12; colored females, 11. *Age:* One day to thirty, 5; one month to six, 4; six months to twelve, 1; one year to three, 5; three years to five, 1; five years to ten, 1; ten years to twenty, 1; twenty years to thirty, 3; thirty years to forty, 1; forty years to fifty, 1; fifty years to sixty, 5; sixty years to seventy, 9; seventy years to eighty, 1; ninety years to one hundred, 1; unknown, 1. *Condition:* Single, '23; married, 10; widowers, 3; widows, 3; unknown, 1. *Nativity:* United States, 36; Germany, 1; Ireland, 2; Prussia, 1. *Locality:* City at large, 1; Marshall Ward, 2; Jefferson Ward, 13; Madison Ward, 6; Monroe Ward, 4; Clay Ward, 3; Jackson Ward, 4; almshouse, 7. *By whom Certified:* Regular practitioners, 32; Coroner, 1; Board of Health, 7.

COMPARATIVE WEEKLY MORTALITY.

	Week ending							
	Mar. 15, 1873.		Mar. 14, 1874.		Mar. 6, 1875.		Mar. 13, 1875.	
	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.
Total deaths	17	20	19	19	15	22	17	23
Still-born	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	3

Whole number of deaths for the month of February, 105—whites, 35; colored, 70.

MASQUERADE BALL.—To-morrow evening the Jefferson Literary and Social Circle, an organization comprising in its membership a number of our best young Jewish citizens, will give a select masquerade and fancy ball at the Virginia Opera House.

The entertainment will no doubt be an amusing and enjoyable affair, as there will probably be a fine attendance of maskers, and the committee of arrangements have spared neither trouble nor expense to make the ball a perfect success.

THE THEATRE.—It appears that nothing short of English opera, Mrs. Oates's troupe, or some other such attractive combination can draw a large audience at the Theatre; and yet the management has no doubt used his best efforts to make a number of attractive engagements for the season which is now drawing to a close.

Last night Miss Lucille Western played to a tolerably fair audience, appeared for the second time in East Lynne, and sustained her part very well. She is an actress possessing a good deal of merit, very deliberate in her rendition of the character of Lady Isabel, and withal quite natural and prepossessing, although her voice is not the best we have heard. The rest of the company, no doubt, done the best they could, and deserve credit for their zeal in endeavoring to render the play enjoyable.

To-night Miss Western will appear in the Child-Stealer, on Thursday night in Leah the Forsaken, and on Friday night (her benefit) she will play Nancy Sykes, in Dickens's Oliver Twist—a character in which she is said to excel.

(For the Dispatch.)

Doctors and Preachers, Again.

The article of Dr. Parker in the *Dispatch* of yesterday contains much to which we do not object; but also some statements that merit a notice. The Doctor says that he was "*opposed* to the resolution looking to the charging of ministers of the gospel for medical services" adopted by the Academy of Medicine. We are not surprised that he was; especially as it was proposed to alter a "constitution or rule" which had no existence, and which, if it existed, was disregarded, if we are rightly informed, by the mover of the resolution.

The Doctor desires to correct our mistakes, and we ought to be thankful for their correction. "The Academy did not intend to visit the sins of these gentlemen (Jeter & Dickinson) upon the heads of ministers generally. Their 'certificate' was the *occasion* not the cause of the resolution." We can only say that we were led into the mistake by the published report of the proceedings of the Academy. "*In consequence of a testimonial given* * * * by the editors of the *Religious Herald, an effort to secure the change of the rule was made.*" (Italics ours).

In regard to the *custom* of doctors not to charge preachers for medical services, we do not perceive that we made any mistake. It has prevailed extensively, not universally; but what motives have influenced doctors to adopt it, neither Dr. Parker nor we can certainly say. Doubtless, some are governed by a benevolent, some by a politic, some by an ambitious motive, and some by a sense of reciprocal obligation in following the custom. "Should a minister become engaged in any secular employment," says the Doctor, "he forfeits this *claim* upon the Faculty." Certainly not; there is no law, no obligation, requiring this service of doctors; and consequently no claim to forfeit. It must be added, however, that many ministers, thrown out of the pastorate by various causes, of necessity devote themselves partly to secular pursuits, but chiefly to the ministry of the Word, to whom it would be quite as charitable, though not so politic and advantageous, to render gratuitous medical services as to the pastors of large and wealthy churches.

We expressed the *supposition* that the custom under consideration originated in the reciprocal services of ministers and doctors. "This is not true," says the Doctor, "because the minister's services are a part of his pastoral work, which is paid for by pewrents and other contributions." This explanation may be good in some cases, but it is not in all. Many physicians are not church-members, and pay no pew-rents, and they are not less ready than others to render gratuitous services to ministers. We have, however, no special interest in deciding what considerations have influenced doctors to exempt ministers from medical fees. Many of them do it. That is all that it concerns us to know.

We fully sympathize with the doctor in the wish that the best feeling shall prevail between ministers and doctors. We have cast no reflection upon the faculty. Many of them are among our best friends, and we honor them for their intelligence and liberality. It may be disgraceful for doctors to ask "a certificate of character and skill," but it is surely not disgraceful for those who have knowledge of their skill and generosity to bear testimony to them in such manner as may seem proper. Nor is it necessary that one should have *experimental* evidence of the efficacy of a "cough mixture" before he should recommend it. He may be as rationally convinced of its efficacy by observation or testimony as by experience. He may be fully persuaded of a man's competency to teach "*German*" without knowing a word of the language.

Jeter & Dickinson "certified that this stranger in Richmond 'can cure cancer and consumption.'" They certified no such thing. Dr. Wollard advertised in our paper. It is quite common for editors to call attention to the advertisements in their columns, and we approve the custom. We stated nothing in the notice which is not true. We said: "Judging from what we hear of him, he has been very successful in the treatment of cancers and scrofula." The testimonials on which we relied were patent to our readers. We called attention to them the more cheerfully because the Faculty admitted their inability to cure cancers. Not believing in the infallibility of their judgment, we deemed it right to invite notice to a remedy which many witnesses, believed to be honest, proclaimed to be efficacious. A drowning man will catch at a straw. Let the poor sufferers have a chance of relief.

"The minister should be the last," says the Doctor, "to array himself against the medical profession." Certainly. We were not first in this controversy. We are merely respondents. Ministers, as other men, should be cautious in forming their opinions and in giving advice; but we maintain our right and the right of all men to form opinions, and to express them on all subjects affecting the interests of humanity. We shall not be deterred from exercising the right by the dread of "quackery," or the danger of paying doctors' bills.

The resolution of the Academy of Medicine has placed the ministers of the city in a perplexing situation. To some of the doctors it is evidently a burden and a grief to render gratuitous services to ministers; there are others, and many, we are quite sure, who not only render such service, but render it with pleasure. It would, no doubt, be agreeable to many ministers to know to whom it is and to whom it is not a pleasure to render the service. For ourselves, we wish it distinctly understood that we desire gratuitous services from no physician at the sacrifice of our own judgments in regard to the commendation of medicines or doctors, whether sanctioned by the Academy of Medicine or not. JETER & DICKINSON.

March 16th, 1875.

A Card to the Public.

The undersigned desires to address himself to the community in which he lives in words and sentiments expressive of his sincere penitence for the purpose of obtaining some pity and sympathy for himself, and especially for a mother whose withered heart is already distressed almost beyond endurance by the folly of her only son, and whose frail tenure of life would be sundered should she be separated from this erring son. I know the public will excuse a young man when he appeals to *parents* in the earnest language of penitence and acknowledges what his past misconduct has brought upon himself and family. In the development of the "social evil" that stains my past history, all I can express for the past is my sorrow at my weakness, and promise for the future a pathway of reformation. I have determined to cut loose from all such associates. As to my conduct in acknowledging that I bought *the ticket* in question, the only motive which prompted me to do so was in vindication of myself and mother. The false position I placed myself in before the community—namely, the defender of *civil rights*—I sincerely deplore. By the advice of some of my true friends I did intend leaving the city to build up my character again upon a basis of virtue and dignity of self-respect, but those aware of the feebleness of my mother's health for a long period past, and the yearning of a mother's love for me, an erring but only child, are convinced that were I to go "the mourners would go about the streets" bewailing her death in less than a week. Hence I feel it my *duty* to her to stay *here* and prove to you the sincerity of my penitence, both for her sake and my own. I know it will be a bitter school for education—such as I justly deserve—but yet shall I appeal in vain? I ask from *parents*, in view of their having sons—some of whom may be overtaken with like or worse misfortune—let such answer. Can you not forgive a young man who offers no defence, but confesses his fault and begs you not to shun him as a moral leper, but encourage him to reform? I ask from *young men* not to point the finger of scorn at me. I desire not to escape censure by reproaching others, yet it was once said, 'Let him that is without sin among you cast the first stone." It is in your power to *mitigate*, if not dispel, the evil of social ostracism. I ask from the *business gentlemen* amongst whom I have been thrown, and from whom I have always received the interchange of great respect and politeness, yet to extend a helping hand to lift a youth up again, and encourage him to pursue that path of rectitude he has resolved upon. Can any man in the community who is moved by justice, humanity, and Christian sympathy, ask more of me than my acknowledgments, and refuse me the boon I so humbly crave for my own sake, and so persistently urge to prevent the premature and miserable death of my afflicted mother.

Yours respectfully, H. CECIL BALL.

P. S.—The reason why I adopt this public appeal is because the matter itself has become public. H. C. B.

(For the Dispatch.)

The Police-Court Marriage.

Please publish the following statement in reply to "Old Fogy":

1. The clergyman referred to was sent for by Baker himself.

2. He was requested to perform the ceremony not merely to stop the prosecution, but that Baker might do justice to the young woman whom he had wronged.

3. It was understood that the ceremony would be in the Justice's private office.

The publicity of the transaction, advertising the disgrace of both man and woman, ought to be enough to explain Baker's distress. The Court declared that the public ceremony was unavoidable.

MANCHESTER NEWS.

HUSTINGS COURT.—This court was engaged yesterday in the trial of cases on the civil docket; after which it adjourned until Thursday.

ROBBERY.—A few nights ago the hen-roost of Mr. Theodore Moore, who resides on the corner of Tenth and Stockton streets, was robbed of a number of fowls.

REAL ESTATE SALES.—Mr. Augustine Royall, real estate agent and auctioneer, has sold a house and lot on corner of Fifteenth and Hull streets to Mr. John A. Cersley for $880. Also, a forty-five-foot lot on Hull between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, to Mr. Henry Fitzgerald, at $10 per foot.

This enterprising young gentleman has recently fitted up his office, making it internally the handsomest in the city.

BOWS FOR ST. PATRICK'S DAY can be had at LEVY BROTHERS'. Price, 20c.

If you fail to go to LEVY BROTHERS' for your Hamburgh Edgings and Insertings you will miss the best bargains of the season.

BLACK ALPACAS and MOHAIRS can now be had at LEVY BROTHERS' in all qualities at extremely low prices.

You can purchase Initial Paper and Envelopes at 15c., 20c., and 25c. a box at LEVY BROTHERS'.

FORTY PIECES added to our stock of percales at 18c. per yard. These goods are worth 25c.
LEVY BROTHERS.

ANOTHER LOT of those double-faced (or reversible) Marseilles quilts from $4.50 to $6. Also, Turkish quilts at $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, and $2, at LEVY BROTHERS'.

PINEAPPLES! PINEAPPLES!—PIZZINI has just received a fine lot of this fruit.

SILKS FOR SPRING WEAR can be had in great variety at LEVY BROTHERS'. Their prices are lower than the lowest.

IT WILL PAY YOU to purchase your sheetings, shirtings, and pillow-case cottons at LEVY BROTHERS'.

The ELMWOOD COLLAR is made so that the corners cannot turn up. It holds its shape under all circumstances.

No child will refuse FLEMING'S Worm Confections, but rather crave it, as it is free from any of those nauseous liquids usually sold for worm medicines. Sold everywhere.

PEMBROKE SHIRTS made to order, and perfect fit guaranteed or no sale, by E. B. SPENCE & SON. Best quality, $36 per dozen. Call and leave your measure.

FANCY SHIRTS.—New spring styles of fancy shirts just received by E. B. SPENCE & SON, Merchant Tailors, 1300 Main street.

GO TO PIZZINI'S and get a nice PINEAPPLE.

MONEY.—I wish to buy $12,000 worth of Isaacs, Taylor & Williams's one, two, and three years' paper. W. L. FLEMING, 1320 Main street, Richmond, Va.

AUCTION SALES, THIS DAY.

COOK & LAUGHTON, 10, 3, and 7 P. M., foreign and domestic dry goods, &c., at No. 1009 Main street.

EDWARD COHEN, 12 M., Virginia Central Railroad and Orange and Alexandria Railroad bonds.

LYNE & BROTHER, 4 P. M., two brick tenements on Leigh and Adams streets.

LEE, SEDDON & CO., 11 A. M., 2,500 bags Rio coffee, 4,000 sacks Liverpool fine salt, &c.

WHAT I KNOW ABOUT VEGETINE.

SOUTH BOSTON, May 9, 1870.

H. R. Stevens, Esq.:

Dear Sir,—I have had considerable experience with the VEGETINE. For dyspepsia, general debility, and impure blood, the VEGETINE is superior to anything which I have ever used. I commenced taking VEGETINE about the middle of last winter, and, after using a few bottles, it entirely cured me of dyspepsia, and my blood never was in so good condition as at the present time. It will afford me pleasure to give any further particulars relative to what I know about this good medicine to any one who will call or address me at my residence, 386 Athens street. Very respectfully,
MONROE PARKER,
386 Athens street.

DYSPEPSIA.

SYMPTOMS.—Want of appetite, rising of food, and wind from the stomach, acidity of the stomach, heartburn, dryness and whiteness of the tongue in the morning, sense of distension in the stomach and bowels, sometimes rumbling and pain; costiveness, which is occasionally interrupted by diarrhœa; paleness of the urine. The mouth is clammy, or has a sour or bitter taste. Other frequent symptoms are waterbrash, palpitation of the heart, headache, and disorders of the senses, as seeing double, etc. There is general debility, languor and aversion to motion; dejection of the spirits, disturbed sleep, and frightful dreams.

GAINED FIFTEEN POUNDS OF FLESH.

SOUTH BERWICK, ME., January 17, 1872.

H. R. Stevens, Esq.:

Dear Sir,—I have had dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars' worth of medicine without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced taking the VEGETINE, since which time my health has steadily improved. My food digests well, and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. There are several others in this place taking the VEGETINE, and all have obtained relief. Yours, truly,
THOMAS E. MOORE,
Overseer of card-room,
Portsmouth Company's Mills.

ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

If VEGETINE will relieve pain, cleanse, purify, and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood—in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the GREAT BLOOD-PURIFIER. The great source of disease originates in the blood, and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

GOOD EVIDENCE.

CINCINNATI, November 26, 1872.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir,—The two bottles of VEGETINE furnished me by your agent my wife has used with great benefit. For a long time she has been troubled with dizziness and costiveness. These troubles are now entirely removed by the use of VEGETINE.

She was also troubled with dyspepsia and general debility, and has been greatly benefited.
THOMAS GILMORE, 229½ Walnut street.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir,—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine VEGETINE, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise, for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease Catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I could never breathe any more, and VEGETINE has cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as VEGETINE, and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and weak sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the VEGETINE, for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was. MRS. L. GORE,
corner Magazine and Walnut streets, Cambridge, Mass.

APPRECIATION.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS., March 19, 1869.

H. R. Stevens:

This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" (VEGETINE) in my family for several years, and think that, for scrofula or Cankerous Humors or Rheumatic affections, it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and spring medicine it is the best thing I ever used, and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.
Yours, respectfully,
MRS. A. A. DINSMORE,
19 Russell street.

VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

[mh 17-W&Sat2t]

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

SPECIALS!

Just received from NEW YORK AUCTION one cask of DECORATED CHINA TEA SETS, which I will sell for TEN DOLLARS per set of 44 pieces. They are a great bargain, as they COST OVER TEN DOLLARS IN GOLD to import them. Also, a full stock of CHINA, GLASSWARE, HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, and FANCY ARTICLES, at prices to suit the times.

E. B. TAYLOR,
No. 1011 Main street.
mh 11

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.

MULES, HORSES, &c.

MULES! MULES!

Just arrived and for sale thirty-six extra fine young MULES fifteen to fifteen and a half hands high; heavy-bodied, short legs, and large bone—just the mules for hard work. Apply at my stable on Franklin between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets.
mh 8-eod10t E. BOSSIEUX.

JUST ARRIVED AT OUR STABLES from the Valley of Virginia,

FORTY FIRST-CLASS HORSES AND MULES,

for sale.
fe 20 TURNER & CO.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Richmond and Atlanta Air-Line—The Change of Gauge to be Completed To-Day—The First Train to Pass Over the Entire Line To-Night.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

GREENSBORO', N. C., March 16.—The work of widening the gauge of the North Carolina railroad is nearly completed, and, from the best information obtainable, the first train will pass over the entire line to-morrow night.

The new law passed by the North Carolina Legislature yesterday in reference to the change of gauge is believed in legal circles to be unconstitutional, and therefore will not affect the North Carolina railroad, but may possibly operate against a change of gauge on the Salem branch.

The Rivers Again on the Rise, &c.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

NORFOLK, VA., March 16.—The floods in the Roanoke, Meherrin, Nottoway, and Blackwater rivers are again on the rise to-day, and threaten a repetition of damage to the fisheries and lumber-getters.

A heavy hail-storm passed over Southampton last night.

St. Patrick's Day will be celebrated to-morrow with the usual *éclat*.

The sloop-of-war Constellation commenced fitting out to-day for the annual cruise of the midshipmen.

Homicide.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

HARRISONBURG, VA., March 16.—David G. Lawson, a highly respected citizen of this county, was killed by a gun-shot, near the road side, yesterday, while on his way home. There is no clue to his assassin as yet. The coroner held an inquest to-day.

United States Senate—Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, March 16.

In the Senate to-day the consideration of the Pinchback resolution was resumed, and Mr. Alcorn, of Mississippi, spoke in favor of seating the claimant.

The day was occupied in the discussion, and the session continues to-night. A vote will be reached by midnight. Pinchback's defeat is conceded.

Later.—The Senate by a vote of 33 yeas to 30 nays, postponed the further consideration of the resolution for the admission of Pinchback till the second Monday of next December.

The Louisiana Arbitration.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The report of the Committee of Arbitration has been prepared, and the award will be at once forwarded to the Governor, and a special session of the House of Representatives of Louisiana will be convened at as early a day as possible for the purpose of taking action in the matter.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—It has transpired that the result of the arbitration will give the Conservatives the lower House, but will retain a small Republican majority on joint ballot, which, should Pinchback be rejected, will make a lively contest over the senatorship.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—George A. Nolan has been confirmed chief examiner in the Patent-Office.

Hope H. Slatter to-day plead guilty to manslaughter, which was accepted by the court and counsel for Slatter. Judgment will be rendered Monday the 29th. Slatter's wife was in court.

Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—From the Northwest and Upper Lakes to Missouri and Tennessee, rising barometer, northwesterly winds, occasional snow or rain, clearing, clear, and colder weather.

For the Gulf and South Atlantic States, rising barometer, northwesterly winds, colder, clear, and partly cloudy weather.

For the Lower Lakes and Middle States, low but rising barometer, southwest to northwest winds, occasional snow or rain, and colder, clearing weather.

For New England States, southeast to southwest winds, stationary or falling barometer, cloudy weather and snow, clearing to-morrow.

Rivers will rise at Leavenworth, Keokuk, St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, and Freeport.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

Rome.

CREATION OF CARDINALS AND ARCHBISHOPRICS—ALLOCUTION BY THE POPE.

ROME, March 16.—The consistory was held at the Vatican to-day. Archbishop Manning, of Westminster; Ledochowski, of Posen and Guisen; McCloskey, of New York; Deschamps, of Malines, and Monsignori Giannelli and Bartolini were created cardinals. Philadelphia, Boston, and Milwaukie were raised to the rank of Metropolitan Sees. Bishops were appointed for the dioceses of Wheeling, Portland, Hartford, and Kingston.

An allocution was delivered by the Pope, as follows:

Recognizing in part our care in these sad times to increase your noble order of distinguished men to assist in the protection of the universal Church, and having determined to discharge this duty, we wished to perform it according to the solemn ancient rites, as the dignity of the Church demands, but the times are opposed to our intention. The oppression which we suffer is such that we have not even the freedom of bewailing the afflictions of the Church. No wonder that those differing from the Church by hereditary errors hate the Church, and strive to attain this end. Unfortunately, in Italy, where the supreme cathedra of truth was placed by Divine dispensation, the children of the faith have become enemies of the Church, and plot for its destruction, grieving our heart. Hence have come the deplorable injuries to the liberties, the possessions, and the ministers of the Church, which we witness, powerless to resist. Hence have come the greatest evils to the souls of men and to human society—the corruption of youth, which will propagate the existing evils to future generations.

The educational institutions have been withdrawn from the watchfulness of the Church, and in youth, which should be the seed-time of virtues, vices are rooted in schools subject to the civil power. There is education without faith, without religion, according to a baleful worldly wisdom. The education of the priesthood even is tampered by arbitrary rules, so that it is difficult to regulate the course of their studies. The army conscription laws take effect in the ranks of the clergy. Inferior