Richmond Dispatch.

THURSDAY.....APRIL 15, 1875.

The Debt Question.

A vigorous war was made last winter upon the credit and honor of the Commonwealth by a minority of the Conservative party, combined with negro and Radical representatives, in the House of Delegates. Beaten by the loyalty and patriotism of the Senate, the combination, nevertheless, inflicted upon the State and upon the people serious injury.

There is nothing clearer to our minds, and all observant gentlemen acquainted with business and with the financial history of the States must be as well satisfied as we are in the conviction that private credit must share the fate of the public. The enterprises and the prospects of a people dwelling in a dishonored and bankrupt State cannot be active and bright, and gradually must decline all the gains in all the occupations of a people who live under the blight of public dishonor. The citizen cannot escape the evil consequences of the bad reputation of his State.

From the announcements made during the closing weeks of the Legislature it was plain that a strong effort was intended to be made to carry the State elections next fall in favor of "repudiation." There is no other name for it. When men propose to discredit the coupons which the State is bound to receive—whether it is proposed to discredit them ten or twenty per cent.—that is repudiation. True, it is but a part of the value of the coupon; but if the State may repudiate a part, it may, upon the same principle, repudiate all. This question the repudiators proclaimed their intention to carry before the people. We deprecate the raising of this painful issue, but it may be presented the present year with less peril than at another time, because we have no national elections to make. The Conservative party must suffer, however, more or less, by fighting this battle; the more especially as the repudiators are relying upon reinforcements from the Radical enemy.

Nevertheless, an issue pressed in such a manner cannot be avoided, and we concur with the brave Wytheville *Enterprise* that the true policy is to fight it out. We have such faith in the integrity of the people of Virginia that we do not think anything will be lost by meeting the issue whenever it is raised. To the honor and glory of the State there is a large part of it where no issue of the sort will be thought of. The cry of repudiation, we are sorry to be compelled to say, comes from localities that did more to pile up the public debt than almost any others. It is a stigma upon their people that they are presumed by the agitators to be ready to asperse the honor of their predecessors and to ruin the credit of their State at one and the same time.

We are loth to believe that any large constituent body amongst the people will be ready to do this thing. Some recent information encourages this hope concerning communities whose representatives have so acted as to engender suspicion.

We learn that in Roanoke, recently, an orator somewhat new to fame came forward on court-day and proposed and sustained in a speech of nearly two hours measures of a sweeping character tending to the utter destruction of the public credit of the State. The constituency listened passively, giving no indication that they approved the views of the speaker.

When he concluded the people called vociferously for WILLIAM WATTS, Esq., and he was forced to the stand. Whereupon he proceeded in one of the ablest speeches he ever made to tear and rend in pieces and to scatter to the winds every opinion and argument that had been uttered by the repudiator. The people applauded Mr. WATTS to the very echo, and were evidently in heart and soul with him.

In the last elections the question was raised in two sections of the State where the decision was decidedly against repudiation. The gallant State Senator GRIMSLEY, from Culpeper, Madison, and Orange, had to fight the issue, and he was returned triumphantly. That intelligent and estimable gentleman Mr. LAWSON, of Isle of Wight, had a like trial and triumph. As we said, it is only in counties where, from peculiar circumstances, men are led to believe that they can ride into office by going against paying the debt that the question is raised; and even in such cases it has been the habit rather to evade public discussion and seek popularity through "corner" conversations than public discourses.

The majority obtained by caucussing and combination last winter in the House of Delegates has probably emboldened the party, and we anticipate that the issue will be pressed with unusual publicity and pertinacity. It must be met—it cannot be evaded. It is right that if the people of Virginia are going to do this thing it should be known—be frankly proclaimed to the whole country.

If Virginians are ready to destroy their public credit, all should know it. Especially should the great multitude of good people who propose to come to Virginia know that there is to be prostration of credit, and business, and enterprise in the State; that the lands are to be unsalable, and the minerals undeveloped; the State is not to have peace in poverty and dishonor; but that dishonor is but the beginning of agitation, and trouble, and shame, and mortification that will run on through years. It would be a great public outrage to invite the stranger within our boundaries to share a miserable lot instead of finding that happiness and prosperity which we ourselves had induced him to hope for.

Virginians should be frank, and let the world know what they are going to do. The agitators will force them to speak.

The Ironton Convention.

The Board of Trade of Cincinnati has appointed a delegation to the Convention at Ironton, which will be held on the 29th instant. The announcement of this fact in the Cincinnati *Times* of the 12th instant is made under the head of the "Chesapeake and Cincinnati Railroad"; and the *Times* remarks that "it is sincerely to be hoped "that this consultation [at Ironton] of the "friends of this much-needed road will result "in the adoption of measures for its speedy "construction."

"A Zeal not According to Knowledge."

Mr. Dispatch.—In your issue of day before yesterday, in a squib under the above title, you charge the *Religious Herald* with publishing "a long and ludicrous article on the New York compulsory school-law," and then kindly apologize for it on the ground of its ignorance—"of course it did not seem to the *Herald* to be ridiculous." The article alluded to was not on "the New York compulsory school-law," but on the public-school system, and the compulsory school-law was only incidentally discussed in it. The subject is a grave and important one, and treated, as the *Herald* in its simplicity supposed, in a temperate and able manner. As it deeply concerned the interests of society, the *Herald*, without endorsing the views of the writer, was willing that the matter might undergo a calm, candid, and thorough discussion in its columns. Not being endowed with the perspicacity of the *Dispatch*, the *Herald* of course did not perceive that the article was "ludicrous." Whether it is "ludicrous" may be a doubtful question. The *Herald* has high respect for the judgment of the *Dispatch*, but, not convinced of its infallibility, it does really doubt the ludicrousness of the article. The *Dispatch* may possibly belong to that class of critics who have such an aptitude for the "ludicrous" that they see it where it does not exist. The *Herald* will only add that on the public-school system much may be said, and plausibly said, on different sides; but arguments on any side must be refuted, if refuted at all, not by pronouncing them "ludicrous" or describing them by other disparaging epithets, but by fair and logical replies.

RELIGIOUS HERALD.

The following is the "indictment" to which we referred. Let the reader remember, whilst reading it, that the law thus denounced allows every man to send his children to any school, of any sort, public or private:

"In the great State of New York the law for enforced education, compelling attendance at school of all children between the ages of eight and fourteen, went into operation on the first of January. Let us see how a law-abiding, God-fearing citizen, with children to be educated, is placed in relation to it:

"He may think, as the writer of this article thinks, and has so acted, that boys under ten years of age should be taught only what they may learn at home as a pastime and pleasure, and that their interests are best consulted by light labor and abundant sports for exercise in the open air, that their frames may be developed and strengthened, and their muscles made hard, elastic, and firm. But the law laughs at such notions of hygiene, and compels the boys to the *crowded rooms of the school.*

"He may know that the constitution of his child, from inherited or induced disease, is too weakly to stand the long and close confinement of *the public school*, for the rules are and must be uniform; yet the child, despite the father's objection, or in the teeth of his positive prohibition, *must go.*

"He may know that his child has been outraged and insulted by unmerited or unjust discipline; yet the boy must be *forced to go back*, without redress and without reparation, and his manly sense of honor crushed, and his proud spirit forced into tame submission.

"He may know that views of politics and government are taught which offend his convictions; and yet he *must send his sons and allow them to be inoculated with doctrines fatal, in his opinion, to the liberties of his country.*

"*He may know that the teacher is incompetent and unfit; that the pupils attending are ill-mannered, vulgar, corrupt; and that his children will be starved in intellect, ruined in manners, and debauched in morals; yet the poor boy and shrinking girl must go.*

"He may know that in *the only school accessible to him*, in all the protean forms which fiendish ingenuity can suggest, doctrines are insidiously inculcated which deny the existence and spurn the authority of God, and treat Christ as a myth or imposter. *Yet he must send his fresh, pure son* into an atmosphere all fetid with blasphemy and irreligion, that he may learn to insult his Creator and trample under foot the blood of the Atonement."

[Our italics.]

If the *Herald* published the above, knowing the law to be as it is, then we are "convinced of its fallibility." Its idea as to what is "temperate" differs from ours.

"*Exeunt* WADE!" quoth he. But won't GREGORY "go for" that fellow?

New Books.

Fungi: Their Nature and Uses. By M. C. COOKE, M. A., LL. D. Edited by the Rev. M. J. BERKELEY, M. A., F. L. S. New York: D. APPLETON & Co.

This is a work included in the "International Scientific Series," now in course of publication by the APPLETONS. The subject is one of peculiar interest, and may be profitable to many persons who know not a great deal about it now. Take mushrooms, for instance. They are an excellent article of food, and little is known of them by the general public. This work is written with a view to general understanding, and there are few men who will not find interest in it.

For sale by J. T. ELLYSON.

Nature and Life: Facts and Doctrines Relating to the Constitution of Matter, the New Dynamics, and the Philosophy of Nature. By FERDINAND PAPILLON. Translated from the second French edition by A. R. MCDONOUGH. New York: D. APPLETON & Co.

For sale by J. T. ELLYSON.

Outline of the Evolution Philosophy. By Dr. M. E. CAZELLES. Translated from the French by the Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM. With an Appendix by E. L. YOUMANS, M. D. New York: D. APPLETON & Co.

A small volume added to APPLETONS' "Popular Science Library."

For sale by J. T. ELLYSON.

Astronomy. By J. NORMAN LOCHYER, F. R. S., Correspondent of the Institute of France, Author of Elementary Lessons in Astronomy, &c. New York: D. APPLETON & Co.

One of APPLETONS' "Science Primers."

For sale by J. T. ELLYSON.

We have received from Mr. C. F. JOHNSON the librettoes of the operas of Der Freischutz and Stradella. The libretto becomes a great assistant in these days of opera-going.

[For the Dispatch.]

The New Railroad-Law.

In order to understand the meaning of the amendatory act approved March 31, 1875, it is necessary to read first the old law and discover therefrom the omission to be supplied, the grievance to be redressed, and the policy that needed change.

The 23d section of chapter 61 of Code of 1873, pages 537–8, contained four distinct sentences, each of which established as law a substantive proposition as follows:

SECTION 23. 1.—"No railroad or canal company in this State shall for transportation over the same distance and in the same character of trains charge, take, or receive a higher rate for freight consigned to or from any point within this State than is charged, taken, or received for like freight consigned to or from any point beyond the limits of this State.

2. "No such company shall charge a greater sum for the transportation of freight over a part of its line than is charged for the transportation of freight over the whole length of its line";

3. "and all freight and all passengers of the same class transported over the entire length of any railroad or canal within this State shall pay the same rate of charge."

4. "When, however, any railroad or canal company in this State has entered into or shall enter into any schedule arrangement with the internal improvement companies of other States as to the transportation of passengers and freight under a system of through tickets and through bills of lading the provisions of this section shall not apply as to charges for such passengers and freight: *Provided*, That it shall not be lawful for any railroad or canal company within this State to enter into or form any schedule under which a greater sum is charged for transportation from any point beyond the State to any point within the State than is charged for like transportation from such point and through this State to any point beyond the same."

To facilitate the construction and illustrate the practical operation of this section it should be considered with reference to its effect—

1st. Upon INTERNAL BUSINESS—meaning thereby business whose point of departure and point of destination both lie within this State.

2d Upon EXTERNAL BUSINESS—meaning thereby business which, originating beyond, terminates within the State; or, conversely, which, originating within, terminates beyond the State.

3d. Upon THROUGH BUSINESS—meaning thereby business which originates beyond, passes through, and terminates beyond the State.

This analysis seems to be exhaustive.

While the section above quoted remained law, INTERNAL BUSINESS was protected by the 3d sentence, which declares that "all freight and all passengers of the same class transported over the entire length of any railroad or canal within this State *shall pay the same rate of charge*," and by the 1st sentence, which forbids "a *higher rate* for freight consigned to or from any *point* within this State than is charged, taken, or received for like freight consigned to or from any *point* beyond the limits of this State."

Under this law it was competent for local consignors to demand uniform rates of charge for transportation of freights within the State over the same distances and in the same character of trains; so that every *point* of shipment or of consignment should enjoy the advantages of its distances from the place of production and from market in competition with any other point.

This policy seems to have been changed, or rather abandoned. Possibly the friends of the railroads in the General Assembly considered this interference with the internal business of the State a grievance to be abated. For the only part of the new law which touches internal business is the first sentence, which is as follows:

SECTION 23. No railroad, canal, steamboat, steamship, or transportation company, or other common carrier chartered by or doing business in this State, shall charge, take, or receive a GREATER SUM for the transportation of any person, or passenger, or matter of freight over a portion of its line or route, whether such shall in whole or only in part be within the limits of this State, than is charged by such company or other common carrier for the like transportation of the like class of persons, or passengers, or matter of freight over the entire length of its line or route.

It is obvious that under this new law the internal commerce of the State is at the mercy of the railroads, restrained alone by the maximum of fares and tolls prescribed by law. The same sum may be charged from Danville to Lynchburg that is charged from Danville to Alexandria, and the same sum may be charged from Bristol to Lynchburg that is charged from Bristol to Norfolk.

METROPOLIS.

[From the Lynchburg News.]

Appomattox—"Was it Worth the Price?"

The surrender of General Lee at Appomattox ten years ago last Friday has elicited various comments from the northern press. At a banquet in Baltimore by the "Association of Union Soldiers and Sailors of Maryland" the first toast was: "The day we celebrate—it brings the remembrance of a surrender, but let us never surrender the remembrance." That is not the spirit in which the great nations of antiquity and modern times regarded triumphs in civil wars. The truly heroic races drop the veil of oblivion over family quarrels. But magnanimity is not to be expected of Radicals. The surrender of Lee's little band to a force fourteen or fifteen times as great is such a wonderful proof of northern prowess that it is never to be forgotten. Of the newspaper comments on the anniversary of the surrender we have been most struck with those of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) *Eagle* (Democratic). We had never before heard of the exclamation of Mr. Lincoln as described by the *Eagle*.

"At the North," says the *Eagle*, speaking of the time of the surrender, "the exultation and the pride knew no bounds; and at the North there was on that historic night perhaps one sad and fearful man—the President of the United States—who, in the very hour of triumph, fearfully and solemnly asked, "*Was it worth the price?*" That question a patriotism less doubtful than his own might have feared to ask at such a crowning moment; and, lie how he may, *that question is one that every freeman in the United States over forty years of age will hesitate to answer to himself to day.*

There were speeches that night from the historic window that coronets the portico of the White House. There were speeches from the steps of the Department of the Interior—one of them by Andrew Johnson. The capital of the nation blazed with illuminations, and the majestic outlines of its capitol shone against the dark sky traced in lines of living light, while its soaring dome looked like a burning planet resting on pillars of fire. Strangers met each other on the broad avenues that bear the names of the great original States of the old Confederation that preceded the Union, and they shook hands and congratulated each other, even as old friends meeting after absence. No face was gloomy, the Union was saved; and money, though but paper money, was plenty over the land. As in Washington, so in every other city of the wide North, and West, and East, all was joy; all the swelling sense of triumph amid plenty. But the President, now President of the whole United States at last, was weighed down by forebodings for the future. The unseen hand of death that hovered over him would seem to have emitted some light invisible to all others, but which enabled him to see, darkly to be sure, but still to see that the woes of war would not end with it unless the spirit of its antagonisms and hates could be laid with it.

He so stated that night to his secretaries, so stated to a crowd of reporters and editors who with the rest gathered to congratulate him. Forney returned to his editorial-rooms to tell his writers to write words of triumph for the North, but of love, good-will, and fraternity to the South. Greeley, Bennett, Raymond, and the rest, did the same, and for four days rejoicings over the victory were twined with hopes of a Union which, if restored by force, would be preserved by justice and by a patriotic love that yearned to bury the angers of the past in the graves of the heroes that had fallen from Manassas to the Wilderness."

The *Eagle* then goes on to describe how all those hopes were shattered, and "how the blood of the President seemed to wash away as in a torrent the cement of the renewed amity that was to be proffered. A blight came upon the apple-tree of Appomattox. The blossom withered, and the promised fruit, when it came, turned to ashes on the lips. Sorrow sat beneath the pines of the South, as from the capitol, so glorious that one night, issued later words of continued threatening, and iron laws and inexorable requirements that drove the icy bolt into every southern heart. Where the foot of the soldier was withdrawn, it was withdrawn only to give room to that of the reckless adventurer and satrap of a vengeful Administration. More keen than the foraging trooper, he ravaged to the very root of productiveness, disorganized the labor, set the man against the master, that he might swindle both; and sitting down in the seats of the Lees, the Washingtons, and the Calhouns, revelled in the ruin. The angers that were to be buried in the graves of the fallen heroes were revived, and it looked indeed as if the Union saved by force could by force alone maintain itself. But the old story of Agrippa proved true in the American as in the Roman republic, and the whole body came to suffer from the sufferings of a part. Our public men, who used demoralization at the South, became themselves demoralized at the North. Corruption took up her abode in the White House—in the capitol. The undue use of power led to the inordinate love of power, and the soldier who conquered a section now planned to conquer a nation. And now, ten years since Lee dropped from his exhausted hand the sword of unsuccessful rebellion—ten years since the mighty volunteer hosts of the North faced in pride of victory before Lincoln's successor, the arterial avenue of the capital—soldiers are yet quartered in the metropolis of the South, and the Lieutenant-General of the armies of the United States clamors to outlaw a State while his troopers clear its legislative halls at the point of the bayonet. This is how the party that triumphed at Appomattox has kept its promises to this nation."

In addition to all this, the United States flag has almost vanished from the seas of Europe and Asia; the value of its paper money is at the mercy of a lot of stockholders and subsidized railways; manufactories at the North are closed; ruinous strikes prevail, and immense numbers of the working people are out of employment. The moral, material, and political prosperity of the nation has all declined. If the sword had not been drawn upon the South neither Virginia nor any other State which followed her example would have gone out, and those who did go out would not have staid out five years. No! The Union was *not* worth the price that was paid for it, and might have been saved in 1861 without the payment of a dollar of treasure or a drop of blood.

A Tennessee Picture that will Answer for Virginia.

[From a Chattanooga letter in the Cincinnati Commercial.]

THE DOG-LAW.

The best act put on the books by the Legislature is the dog-law. Dogs are taxed one dollar each, and the feminine branch of the dog family five dollars. Such a law has been long needed, but no previous Legislature has had the spunk to put it on the books. The poverty of the State to-day is due in no small degree to the multitude of worthless curs, which consume as much as the hogs and cost as much as the schools, and produce nothing.

In the rural districts there are nearly as many dogs as people, showing of itself a state of civilization not the highest. Not long ago a plaintive appeal was sent to Nashville from one hundred and forty-three colored people of Rutherford county saying that last year's dry weather cut off the crop, and that they were in a starving condition. Some one went through one of the poverty-stricken districts of that county, and his business being to enumerate the population he enumerated the dogs also, and found more dogs than people. What was fed the dogs would have fattened enough hogs to have furnished the population with a reasonable amount of meat. But instead of raising enough meat for home consumption they scrape up what few remaining dollars remain in the country from last year's cotton crop and send it North for bacon.

Curse the worthless dogs! Wherever you find them in greatest numbers you find the people correspondingly poor and the country wretched. I wish the tax was twenty-five dollars on each dog, and the proceeds given to encouraging the raising of sheep. Here is a great central State, adapted by nature to the production of wool, and wool, too, of such superior quality that it has taken the premium more than once at the World's Fair, yet on account of the myriads of worthless curs which prey upon the sheep there is not one quarter enough wool produced for home consumption, and the country is drained of money to send to more civilized and prosperous communities to purchase wool and woollen clothing. And the people complain of being poor. Yes, they are poor, and how can they expect to be otherwise in a State where the dogs cost six times more than the schools, and where there is nothing to sell and everything to buy.

In twenty-seven counties of this State—average counties—the dogs last year killed 11,469 sheep. In the one county of Giles they got away with 1,750.

A northern farmer who settled in Coffee county was telling me a few days ago of the fine location he had for sheep-raising as compared with the North. It cost only one-quarter as much to winter sheep here as in the North. The cold weather never killed his lambs, no matter what month of the year they were born. But there was one drawback that spoiled all that was promising and fine. The worthless dogs killed his sheep and destroyed all the profits of wool-growing. He was powerless to remedy the matter. The country was fairly alive with dogs, every family having from two to a dozen, the poorer and more wretched and ignorant and worthless the family the more dogs they kept.

The other day I was reading a card from Asa Faulkner, one of the most useful citizens of Tennessee. His life has been spent in a warfare against ignorance, idleness, and dogs (they all go together), and in building up the manufacturing interests of the State. He has a family worthy of the man. They take hold with their hands, and a county full of such would in a few years become worth a whole congressional district of the average population. He said that two of his sons had established a woollen factory in Warren county. They utilized the water-power, with which nature has so abundantly provided every section of the State, and gave work to fifteen hands—no small item where a very large per cent. of the population are without regular employment. This little woollen mill saved the country $25,000 annually; that is, kept that amount of money at home, which would have been otherwise sent out of the country for woollen clothing. But the mill had to stop, and why? Because the worthless dogs—and there seems to be about a million in Warren county—killed the sheep, and thus cut off the supply of wool.

All honor to the Tennessee Legislature for passing the dog-law. It is an important step in the direction of progress and civilization. Looking over into dog-cursed Georgia we find the wool interests prostrate from the same causes which operate here; but the Legislature have not got up to the point of passing a dog-law. They will work up to it after awhile, mean time buying their wool and woollen goods in other sections, and complaining daily that there is "no money in the country." No, there is no money in the country, but plenty of dogs.

In twenty-one counties of Georgia, as shown by the late census, the negroes own and feed 4,211 dogs, and but 265 sheep, or about fifteen dogs to one sheep. Healthy condition of things! Vigorous community! Great inducements to emigration!

H. V. R.

"Isn't it a little singular," inquired Mr. Morton, "that Starkweather was defeated, while Hawley was defeated?" Very. It is what the poets term passing strange. General Hawley received 796 more votes this year than in 1873; he received 1,212 more votes than were given in his district to Mr. Green, the candidate for Governor who fired a salute over the Louisiana message; he received 519 more votes than the Republican and Prohibitory candidates for Governor and the scattering votes all combined. His successful Democratic competitor ran 719 votes behind Ingersoll. One who was not a statesman might infer from these figures that General Hawley did not lose anything by his defensive attitude, if that term describes his position correctly; or by his refusal to defend the acts of the Administration, if that is the truer statement. Mr. Morton thinks Hawley's defeat in a strongly Democratic district significant of Republican dissatisfaction with his cause. Let us look at Mr. Starkweather's vote: Mr. Green, who fired the salute just mentioned, received 8,991 votes in the Third congressional district; Mr. Starkweather received 8,901—less by ninety than the Governor vote. Mr. Foster, the opposing candidate for Congress, received 8,051 votes against 7,961 given to Ingersoll in the district—more by ninety. The coincidence of the numbers is remarkable.—*Boston Advertiser (Republican).*

We suppose it will be conceded that Bishop Bowman, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is a good Republican witness as to matters falling under his own observation down South. We suppose, also, that his own party friends will consider his opinions and advice worth heeding. Well, at the preachers' meeting at the Methodist Book-rooms yesterday he gave his experiences, and although they related largely to church matters, yet they necessarily touched incidentally upon the condition of the whites and blacks. He found that whilst the two races were disposed to maintain friendly relations, even the blacks themselves preferred to have separate places of worship. He had come to the conclusion, moreover, that those who advocated mixing whites and blacks in the same church made a mistake. "In his judgment, the races worked best independent of each other. He was not in favor of mixed congregations at the South."

Now, if in matters of religious worship the separation of the two races is advisable, why should it be supposed to be essential to the well-being of the blacks to be foisted upon the whites in other places? Yet the civil-rights bill attempts to do this, and everybody begins to see what a sham it is.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

Virginia City insists that its school-teachers shall be good looking.

DEATHS.

Died, of apoplexy, at twenty minutes past 5 o'clock, on the evening of the 14th instant, JOHN P. TYLER, in the forty-second year of his age.

His funeral will take place from his residence, corner Marshall and Henry streets, at 4 o'clock THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his brother, Captain James M. Tyler, are respectfully invited to attend.

Fredericksburg papers please copy.

Died, in this city, April 13th, at quarter to 12 o'clock P. M., GEORGE T. WILSON, in the forty-seventh year of his age, leaving a loving wife and child to mourn their loss.

His funeral will take place from Venable-Street chapel on THURSDAY the 15th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend without further notice.

Erie (Pa.) papers please copy.

MEETINGS.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS of JEFFERSON LODGE, No. 4, I. O. O. F., are hereby ordered to assemble at their lodge-room THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, 15th instant, at 2:30 o'clock, to pay the last sad tribute of respect to our deceased brother JOHN P. TYLER. By order of the Noble Grand. JOHN B. VAUGHAN, Secretary.
ap 15-1t*

MYRTLE LODGE, No. 25, K. P. Brothers.—You are hereby notified to attend a called convention of your Lodge, at Concordia Hall, at 2½ o'clock THIS AFTERNOON to pay the last sad tribute of respect to our deceased brother JOHN P. TYLER.
By order of M. J. POWERS, C. C.
JOHN W. GLENN, Keeper of Records and Seal.
ap 15-1t*

ROOMS OF KONSERVATIVE KAMPAIGN KLUB, April 15th.
THE ACTIVE MEMBERS ARE REQUESTED to meet at their headquarters TO-DAY (Thursday) at 10 A. M. to make arrangements to attend the funeral of our deceased brother JOHN P. TYLER. PEYTON WISE, Chief.
LOUIS F. BOSSIEUX, Secretary. ap 15-1t

SYRACUSE LODGE, No. 5, K. OF P.—KNIGHTS,—Attend a regular convention of the Lodge THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 8 o'clock to receive the report of the committee on the excursion to Washington. All members who intend going on this trip are earnestly requested to be present, or send in their names, as the number of tickets will be *limited*, and it is necessary to know how many are going to complete the arrangements. Members of sister Lodges in good standing are fraternally invited to unite in this excursion.
By order of W. E. WOODY, C. C.
GEORGE F. BOWDEN, Keeper of Records and Seal.
ap 15-1t*

A STATED CONVOCATION of LAFAYETTE ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, No. 43, will be held at the Masonic Hall, on Broad street between Ninth and Tenth, THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 7 o'clock. Members of sister chapters and visiting companions in good standing are cordially invited to attend. By order of the M. E. H. P.
ap 15-1t* CHARLES LUNDIN, Secretary.

U. A. O. D.—The members of LIBERAL GROVE, No. 2, are requested to attend a regular meeting THIS EVENING, the 15th instant, at 8 P. M. A full attendance is desired, as business of importance will be brought before the Grove. By order of the N. A.
ap 15-1t* MICHAEL HANNA, Secretary.

THE MEMBERS OF ST. PETER'S CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE AND BENEFICIAL SOCIETY are hereby notified to attend a called meeting at Cathedral Hall THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is desired. By order of President COX.
ap 15-1t* F. R. BURKE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PIEDMONT AND ARLINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the office of the company in the city of Richmond WEDNESDAY, April 21, 1875, at 5 o'clock P. M. D. J. HARTSOOK, Secretary.
ap 7-15,20&21

MILITARY NOTICES.

ATTENTION, COMPANY G, FIRST REGIMENT VOLUNTEERS.—Assemble at Old-Market Hall THURSDAY, April 15, 1875, for drill and business. Every member is requested to be present.
By order of Captain J. H. PARATER.
F. J. PARATER, Orderly Sergeant.
ap 15-1t*

TO THE SURVIVORS OF THE "OLD FIRST" VIRGINIA INFANTRY.—Please send me your names, company, and present address. My object is to compile, with your assistance, a history of the old organization and its dead, and to organize, so that when occasion requires we may attend in a body the remains of our comrades to their last resting-place. Address "PETE," of Company D, Richmond post-office. ap-13-3t

AMUSEMENTS.

RICHMOND THEATRE.

Flotow's Grand Opera
STRADELLA,
by the
GESANGVEREIN VIRGINIA,
THURSDAY, April 15th.
NEW COSTUMES—NEW SCENERY—FULL CHORUS.

ADMISSION: To dress-circle and parquet, $1; reserved seats, 50 or 25 cents extra, according to location, as defined on diagram. To family circle, 50c.; to gallery, 25c.
Doors open at 7 o'clock P. M. Overture at 8.
The piano used on the occasion is one of Knabe & Co.'s, kindly tendered by Mr. H. C. WYATT, the agent, at whose Musical Emporium reserved seats can be secured.
To-morrow night, DER FREISCHUTZ. ap 15-1t

CONCERT.
THE NEW ORLEANS JUBILEE-SINGERS will give a concert at the Chuch-House, corner of Franklin and Twenty-eighth streets, THURSDAY EVENING, April 15, 1875.
Parts sung will be in old plantation style.
Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents.
ap 15 1t*

VIRGINIA OPERA-HOUSE.
TWO NIGHTS ONLY,
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, APRIL 16 AND 17,
THE WORLD'S SENSATION,
the original and only
MADAME RENTZ'S FEMALE MINSTRELS,
comprising a bevy of beauty composed of
THIRTY BEAUTIFUL YOUNG LADIES
and a corps of specialty artists, pronounced by press and public to be *par excellence*. Also,
M'LLE MARIE DE LACOUR'S PARISIAN DANCERS.
A chaste and beautiful performance, containing nothing to offend the most fastidious.
Seats can be secured at Wyatt's music-store. Reserved seats, $1; general admission, 75c.; gallery, 50c.
GRAND MATINEE SARURDAY AT 2 P. M.
M. B. LEAVITT, General Superintendent.
HARRY PHILLIPS, Business Agent. ap 14-3t*

A SPELLING-MATCH
will take place at
ASSEMBLY HALL
on FRIDAY NIGHT, April 16th, commencing at 8 o'clock. The match will be made up of scholars from the colleges, public and private schools of this city and Manchester, and by a number of printers. Distinguished citizens will preside.
A suitable prize will be awarded, and will be announced hereafter.
Admission, 50c.; children, 25c. ap 14-3t

DIVIDENDS.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 1st day of May, 1875, at the office of the company. E. B. MEADE, Secretary.
ap 15-tMy1

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

CORNS, &c.—In returning thanks to the distinguished medical gentlemen, as Dr. McCaw, the late C. B. Gibson, Dr. Charles S. Mills, Professor Moorman, of Baltimore, who for the last twenty years have taken pleasure to advise and send their patients to Dr. SCHULTZ in all cases of corns, bunions, diseased nails, &c., and also to the ladies and clergy, he can but say he is always happy to relieve humanity. His office is very handy—729 Main street. ap 15 1t*

J. AMBLER SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Room No. 5 Shafer's building, Tenth and Bank streets, Richmond, Va.
mh 19-1m*

NOTICE.—The ninth grand celebration of the I. O. of G. S., organized in the city of Richmond will take place in this city on FRIDAY, April 16, 1875, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M., from Samaritan Hall, corner of Duval and Sixth streets, where all the lodges will meet and form the line of march.
The line of march will be as follows: From the hall out Duval to Brook avenue, thence to Broad, down Broad to Nineteenth street, thence to Main, up Main to Adams, thence to Franklin, down Franklin to Fifth out Fifth to the hall, where the ladies will be addressed by the Grand Orator of the Day, D. F. BATTS, and J. A. TAYLOR, Assistant Orator; and then adjourn to meet at 8½ o'clock P. M. to attend a Grand United Levee given by the Sisters for the benefit of the Order.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS OF THE DAY: J. C. Whigeiton (chairman), J. Anderson, Thomas Mathis.
GRAND OFFICERS OF THE DAY.—Charles Mills, W. G. C.; A. J. Giles, W. G. S.; Jeff. Thomas, W. G. T.; J. C. Whigeiton, Grand Marshal.
ASSISTANT MARSHALS.—Beverley Glasco and Daniel Johnson.
The line of march will be conducted by J. C. Whigeiton, grand marshal of the day.
All lodges will meet promptly at 1 o'clock P. M.
If the day is not fair the celebration will take place the next fair day. By order of the
ap 15-1t* GRAND CHIEF OF THE DAY.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING NEATLY DONE AT THIS OFFICE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LEVY BROTHERS HAVING received large additions to their general stock of
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS
can now exhibit to their numerous patrons the best-selected stock of goods ever brought to this city.
LINEN SHEETING at 75c. a yard—good value $1;
LINEN SHEETING at $1 a yard—never sold under $1.35;
PILLOW-CASE LINEN at 60, 75, 85c. and $1 a yard;
GOLDEN FLAX STAND-CLOTHS at 60c.—cheap at $1;
HONEY-COMB QUILTS at $1—worth that by the case;
Extra heavy HONEY-COMB QUILTS at $1.50;
MARSEILLES QUILTS at $2.50, $3.75, $4.50, and up;
Extra large DOUBLE MARSEILLES QUILTS at $6.50;
ENGLISH CHEVIOT for SHIRTING at 16½c., regular price 25c.
We have received some of the latest importations from Lyons, France, among which will be found the beautiful new shades in fine
GROS-GRAIN FAILLE SILK at $1.50 a yard, usual price $2;
Also, extra heavy LUSTROUS FAILLE, new shades, at $2 a yard—never sold under $2.75.
In addition to those BLACK-AND-WHITE-STRIPE SILKS at 90c. a yard, we have something equally as novel in GRAY-AND-BLACK-STRIPE SILKS at 90c. a yard that are sold in New York at $1 wholesale;
BLACK GROS-GRAIN SILK at $1.35 a yard such as is usually sold at $1.50;
JAPANESE FOLDED FANS at 3 and 5c.—the greatest bargain ever shown anywhere;
A full line of LINEN, STRAW, and SILK FANS.
In the MOURNING-GOODS DEPARTMENT we call attention to those
BLACK IRON GRENADINES at 12½, 16⅔, 20, 25c. and upwards;
BLACK SATIN-STRIPE GRENADINES at 25, 35, 40, and 50c.;
BLACK ALPACAS, BRILLIANTINES, MOHAIRS, and LUSTRES;
BLACK AUSTRALIAN CREPE at 25c. a yard—a great bargain;
BLACK TAMISE, PANAMA CLOTH, COLONNA CLOTH, ENGLISH and FRENCH BOMBAZINE, and every other style of BLACK GOODS at very low prices.
In the WHITE GOODS department we call special attention to the LACE-STRIPE VICTORIA LAWN at 25c. a yard;
FIGURED BRILLIANTES at 16⅔c. a yard;
FRENCH NAINSOOK, MASALIA, SWISS, and MULL MUSLIN, CHECK-MUSLIN—in fact, the largest and best stock of WHITE GOODS to be found anywhere;
Look at the PLAID NAINSOOK (large plaids) at 25c. a yard;
TUCKED CAMBRIC for SKIRTING at 25c. a yard;
All OVER-TUCKED MUSLIN at 75c. a yard—never sold under $1;
DRAB, BLUE, GREEN, and BROWN VEIL-BEREGES at 25c. a yard—a great bargain;
A novelty in DOTTED DRAB VEIL GRENADINE;
HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, all linen, at $1 50 a dozen;
PARASOLS of every style, including plain, boiled, supple, and twilled SILK, with every variety of handle, and sold lower than ever before;
ALEXANDER KID GLOVES—white, black, colors, opera and spring shades—only $1 a pair—every pair guaranteed;
Herz SEAMLESS KID GLOVES in all the above colors;
Every style of WHITE TRIMMING sold below value;
WORSTED TAPE-FRINGE, in all the new shades;
Handsome FANCY-CHECKED MATTING just received direct from Hong Kong;
Good WHITE- and RED-CHECK MATTING at 25c. a yard;
A new assortment of CORNICES, CURTAIN-PINS, LACE LAMBREQUINS, LACE CURTAINS, &c;
All of the favorite brands of BLEACHED COTTON retailed at the price paid by the case in New York.
We have just opened some extra bargains in the above goods, which will be shown to those who can take advantage of the specialty.
Bear in mind that if you would get your DRY GOODS at the lowest prices call on
LEVY BROTHERS, Leaders of low prices.
Terms, cash. One price, and that the lowest.
ap 13

HUDGINS, GORDON & CO.
Invite special attention to their stock of
PARASOLS and SUN-UMBRELLAS.
They offer great bargains in
DRESS GOODS,
Lawns, Piques, Lace-Striped Cambrics, &c. Striped and plain
SUMMER SILKS
from 75c. upwards. A full assortment of
LAWNS, LINEN-LAWNS,
CAMBRICS, and PERCALES.
They offer a superior assortment of
HAMBURG EDGES and INSERTINGS.
Remember our TERMS ARE CASH, but our prices will be made to correspond.
ap 12 HUDGINS, GORDON & CO.

APRIL 8, 1875.
MORE NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS, FOR POLONAISES AND SUITS, OF LATEST STYLES AND RAREST FABRICS.
T. R. PRICE & CO.
open to-day from last sources
Elegant LACE HAMBURG POLONAISES;
FRENCH PONGEE GRENADINES—every shade—a wonderful novelty for polonaises and overskirts;
CAMELS'-HAIR PLAIDS for polonaises;
PLAID MELANGES for SUITS;
POPLIN DE BEGE—new shades—25 to 75c.;
BORD. ORGANDIES and JACONETS;
CAMELS'-HAIR POPLIN SUITING;
LINEN LAWNS, COLORED LAWNS, CORSETS;
BUSTLES in new styles, &c.
In CASSIM