Richmond Dispatch.

MONDAY.....APRIL 3, 1876.

The City Elections.

This is really the most important matter that now engages public attention in this city. No apology is wanted for the frequent reference to it in these columns.

The organization of the Conservative party was an act for the preservation of public order and peace and the promotion of the general prosperity. We were threatened with the most fearful consequences of the great adulteration of the constituent body by the injection into it of a large body of utterly incompetent voters. It became a matter of vital necessity to band together the intelligent and capable people for the defence of the State against the incompetent mass that were banded together from the moment of their enfranchisement. Of course this incompetent mass could not be expected to act upon any line of policy but that which was destructive, and they increased the danger to be apprehended by listening to the advice of, and putting themselves under, leaders whose whole purpose was to get possession of the Government to fill their own pockets from public treasure wherever it came under their control. This has been their policy everywhere, and it has been carried out wherever they had the power, to the ruin and distress of the responsible tax-paying people wherever that was.

The Conservative party of Virginia, by its harmony and its heroic defence of the State, saved it from the horrors of the motley party that hovered as beasts of prey around it. But it did for Richmond as much. Here we have a fair city—richly endowed by nature—fortunate in her geographical position and advantages with reference to commerce—admired by every passenger—idolized by her inhabitants, and cheered by promises as bright as any that illumine the future of any city in the United States. Suppose she had fallen under Radical rule—under the control of the combined power of dishonesty and incompetency, what a fate indeed would have been her's, with all her loveliness and rich endowments? Her credit would have been sadly impaired, her energies crippled, her hopes covered with a black pall, her people disconsolate and fearful. Compare the glories of her triumphant rescue with the terrors of the captivity which threatened her. Who would be "the traitor knave" to aid in her enthralment, with its wretchedness and obstruction?

Now, it is necessary that we should maintain still the union and harmony that saved us in order to protect the city from the unimaginable evils of misgovernment. Every good citizen should do all he can to keep up the strength of this invaluable Conservative organization. He should offer up his peculiar views and his personal preferences upon the altar of the common cause when they are in conflict with those of the majority, and he should march with pride and pleasure in the ranks of the victorious legions who have saved their country and whose efforts are still indispensable to her protection.

Now, every party finds it necessary to make nominations. That Republican party, of pure reputation and honorable memory, to which JEFFERSON and MADISON belonged had its nominees. So had the noble Federal party of the ADAMS type. So, later, with the Whig party and the Democratic party, and so now that misnamed Republican party—the really and radically destructive party of the present—has invariably its nominees. How can we do without nominees upon whom to concentrate our votes? How can we expect to struggle against the most evil and ruinous organization ever known in the land—a conspiracy between darkness and vice—without combining and keeping well compacted with locked shields, concentrating our votes and making each one tell in the contest?

The question as to the plan of making our nominations should be settled by the majority. We cannot rightfully assume that in a party like ours, so sanctified by its glorious motives, any plan determined upon by the ruling voice can be intended for public injury. It is the duty of every Conservative, whatever may be his opinions, to yield to the will of the majority and stand by the party. It would be a gross desertion of the common cause to go off in a passion and resist where resistance is disloyalty to the highest impulses which can actuate men to political duty.

When the party was first organized it followed the usual plan of parties in making its nominations in convention. That plan soon became the object of great complaint. Men proclaimed that the conventions were packed; that the places of meeting for the election of delegates were too limited to admit all who desired to be present; that the more energetic and least decorous crowded them to the exclusion of the better class of citizens; and that thus the making of nominations fell into the hands of the men who were not so capable of naming public officers and representatives as were those who were excluded from the meetings.

The complaints became so loud that the party deemed it prudent to change the plan, and took the nominating power from conventions and gave it to the people themselves at a "primary election." Thus every man was afforded the opportunity to express his own wish. It was in truth an election by the white citizens of their own officers and representatives. We for one—although we had nothing to do with the proceedings that ended in the adoption of this plan—felt that it would please everybody. Our surprise was great when we discovered that the dissatisfied were almost as numerous as ever. The plan was denounced and a party was raised to resist the nominees of a primary election in future.

And now an Executive City Committee which was elected fairly—nobody has denied this—is about to mature a plan for nominations the present year, and they find that they encounter difficulties that they had not anticipated. They incline to the primary election as the best plan—the holding, indeed, of the real election by the whites. But men are active in opposing this plan on one pretext and another, and menace the committee with rebellion. We trust and believe that they are few in numbers. Let us ask them, as citizens, to be frank and fair—to let us know their plan and their objection to that which appears to be popular with the committee. Cannot they stand a fair examination of all plans, and yield gracefully, and sensibly, and patriotically to the will of the majority? If not, we can neither consider them Conservatives nor friends of our republican system of government, in which the great principle is the rule of the majority.

Some persons are urging the Executive Committee to make the nominations. Can any man suppose that such an exercise of authority by the committee would fail to raise the voice of complaint all over the city? Was the committee nominated for any such purpose? We cannot believe that any gentleman would desire the committee to be guilty of such an act of usurpation with any motive but that of breaking up the Conservative party.

We beg the committee to go ahead and discharge what we know to be an unpleasant duty with firmness and sincerity, with the view of promoting, according to their judgment, the welfare of the Conservative party. For ourselves, we shall support the ticket when nominated; but we take occasion to suggest to the committee that they should do what they can to facilitate the fair expression of the will of the Conservative party. For instance, the plan reported to them does not give enough election precincts. One place in each ward won't do.

We repeat, let the committee fix its plan and let the nominations be made. We shall support them, and so should every Conservative. There is too much at stake in this city to be imperilled by personal prejudices and dogmatical objections of individuals. Every citizen will better show his claims to the regard and confidence of his neighbor by joining the majority to protect the city than by resisting the will of the great body from pride of opinion or the resentment of disappointment, and thus madly placing in peril not only the public interests, but also his own. Let us all stand together like men and patriots.

The developments at Washington continue to widen and swell until they threaten something like a dam-disaster. It becomes a question whether, for economy's sake, it would not be better to punish the innocent than the guilty—the latter being so few compared with the former.

Indeed, there are so many forms of land-piracy now, and so many pirates practising them, that it brings to mind the possible utility of the plan for improving the public morals suggested by a Georgia judge. It was that there should be a man hung every year in each county and town, and that he should be elected to be hung for being the meanest man in the county or town by the citizens having the right to vote. It will be seen that mean men would at once proceed to lead such lives as would save them from election, and that there would be a wonderful improvement in public morals. The difficulty in Washington would be that the number is so great that the hanging of one would make a slight impression upon the vast society of rascals. Still, it would do some good even there. There would be no certainty in the matter as to who would be elected, and that might induce some to be a little more circumspect than ordinarily.

THE STATE CONVENTION.—We recently read an article in the Richmond *Dispatch* advising counties when they selected delegates to the State Convention to also appoint delegates to the convention to be held in each congressional district for the selection of a congressional elector. Are we to understand that each congressional district will appoint its elector? We were under the impression that these electors would be selected at the State Convention to be held in Richmond on the 31st of May, although the call of the Executive Committee does not say so; and yet this convention no doubt means to select the electors at large. We should like to be informed in regard to these matters, and hope the *Whig* will rise and explain. It is not advisable to have the people running to too many conventions, and if the congressional districts are to select their electors we can see no good reason why the delegates to the State and the congressional conventions should not be appointed at one and the same time.—*Clarke Courier.*

The *Courier* is mistaken. We said nothing about electors. What we did say was that the people of the several congressional districts ought to appoint delegates to district conventions to select delegates to the Cincinnati Convention—that is, unless they are willing for our State Convention to name all these delegates.

THE ERIE CANAL.—The Chamber of Commerce of New York has passed resolutions endorsing the Governor's views about the enlargement of the Erie canal, and urging the Legislature to have it accomplished at once before the opening of the canal for transportation. They desire the depth to be seven and a half feet.

CAMERON, the Conservative candidate for mayor of Petersburg, is the most suitable man that could have been selected. Bold, chivalrous, and able, he is worthy to preside over the "Cockade City." We trust that he will be elected.

The Norfolk *Day-Book* is a gem. It has uttered one of the wisest sentiments of the day in saying that "Failures as experiments are ill judged, ill advised, and injudicious."

Will they let us vote in Petersburg, CAMERON? If so, we will come over and give you "a lift."

That "heavy wind- and rain-storm" happened where? Our correspondent's letter goes into the waste-basket.

The Alexandria *Sentinel* is dead.

OUR STATE CONVENTION.—As has already been announced in our columns, the Conservative State Committee have called a Convention, to be held in Richmond on the 31st of May, for organizing the party preparatory to the approaching presidential canvass, and in advance of the National Convention. We hope the body will confine its labors to the appointment of delegates at large and the necessary electors, leaving it to the several districts to choose their own delegates. This we regard as much the most proper and satisfactory plan. We do not believe that there is any feeling in Virginia in favor of any especial candidate. Our people are willing to support any good man who may be nominated at St. Louis. But it is well to be in the line of safe precedents, and we wish to avoid any appearance of centralization of power in the hands of a State Convention. Let the districts act, each for itself, in this important matter.

The call provides that "the Convention shall consist of two delegates from each magisterial district, and one delegate from each voting precinct in every city." This is a grave mistake. The basis of representation should be the Conservative voting strength. This rule was uniformly adopted by the two parties of the State before the war, we believe, and it was found to work well. The men who are to elect a candidate should say who that candidate must be. We will mention a few instances to show the inequality of the present system.

Winchester cast 442 votes for Governor Kemper. She has four wards and voting precincts, and will give four votes in the Convention. Lynchburg gave Kemper 1,400 votes. She has three wards and voting precincts, and will have but three votes. Warwick county gave Kemper 131 votes, and will send six delegates, having three magisterial districts—the same number with Wythe, that gave him 1,357. Sussex, with her 638 votes, has six districts—as many as Augusta, with her 2,757. Rappahannock, with 840 Kemper votes, has five districts. So has Albemarle, with 2,633 Conservatives. Scott, with 1,270 for Kemper, ties off Bedford, with 2,727.

We might continue this comparison indefinitely, but it is useless. We have said enough to prove the incorrectness of the principle. We will regard the assertion that counties and cities which did not give Kemper more than one third of his vote will, under this rule, control the action of a State Convention.

We think the coming meeting will be an excellent opportunity for correcting and settling this question finally. We will then have no State officers to nominate, and there can arise no feeling of rivalry nor injustice. Let it be determined for once and forever that the men who muster in their strength on the day of election shall be equally powerful on the day of nomination.—*Lynchburg News.*

[From the New York Public.]

How to Resume Specie-Payments.

The essential quality in the substance or promise that is used as money is, that it shall be uniform in its estimation or value. This quality the legal-tender note or greenback has not and cannot have. It has fluctuated in each year of the last six years as follows:

1870	81⅝@90⅝c.
1871	86⅝@92⅝c.
1872	88⅝@92⅝c.
1873	84⅝@94⅝c.
1874	87⅝@92⅝c.
1875	85⅝@90c.

It is impossible to make an irredeemable and inconvertible promise uniform or stable in its value by any function that can be given to it by statute; neither by making it legal tender, nor by making it receivable for taxes, nor by any other device within the compass of human wit.

Value will not be given except for value received unless by gamblers, and when all men are forced to *guess* what the value will be of the note they give or the note they take, all trade, of necessity, comes down to the hand-to-mouth method as now. After the public mind has become thoroughly imbued with the danger of dealing with such uncertain tools all enterprise at long date ceases, because no foresight or sagacity can give any assurance of success, and a forced liquidation inevitably takes place, such as is now upon us.

The most stable kind of paper money, and therefore the only kind fit for ultimate and common use in this or any country, is paper money convertible into coin on demand.

We now use the most unfit and unstable kind of money while knowing well the kind that would be most fit, and we have the necessary results—want in the midst of abundance, widespread bankruptcy, miserable waste and extravagance, and, finally, public dishonesty and fraud in high places. When the nation lies can we expect its servants not to cheat? When the nation picks the poor man's pocket will its servants fail to steal the soldiers' money?

At the beginning of our history as a nation Pelatiah Webster denounced the paper money of the Revolution. He said of it:

"If it saved the State it has also polluted the equity of our laws. It turned them into engines of corruption and wrong, corrupted the justice of our public administration, destroyed the fortunes of thousands who had most confidence in it, enervated the trade, husbandry, and manufactures of our country, and went far to destroy the morality of our people."

More pregnant words could not now be spoken, nor a truer picture drawn; we end the century in the first decade of which these words were witness to the facts of that day, with our present laws enforcing a lie—our Supreme Court degraded, our administration corrupted, the fortunes of the rich fading away, the welfare of the poor imperilled; our trade, husbandry, and manufactures enervated or paralyzed; our tradesmen compounding in bankruptcy for the gambling risks that have been forced upon them by vicious statutes, and with the representatives of each of our two great parties in Congress wearying the country with strife and contention, uncertain and vacillating in their purpose.

The question now arises, is there not a middle ground between the best and the worst kinds of money that may be adopted to bridge over the passage from the latter to the former?

The most stable form of property next to gold—the one which changes least in its value or relation to gold, and the one which in these late years has changed only in the direction of becoming more valuable—is the government bond bearing interest in gold. It is now believed that a 30-year 4½ per cent. bond will sell at par in gold, and that a 50-year 4 per cent. bond would sell at 93 to 95 in gold, especially with interest quarterly. It is obvious that the latter bond, after its value in gold had once become established, would fluctuate less than the bond known as the greenback or legal-tender note.

The one bears interest and yields income, and therefrom it obtains its certain and steady value.

The other is endowed by statute with the function of paying debt and taxes, and therefrom obtains use and uncertain value.

The value which ensues from the income of the one is more stable than the value which ensues from the use of the other.

Uniformity—stability—being the most essential element in that which constitutes money, can we not impart the stability of the interest-bearing bond to the note which serves as money? Possibly we may.

1. Let the legal-tender note be convertible at the will of the holder into the fifty-year bond, with interest at four per cent., payable quarterly.

2. Let the bond be reconvertible into a simple Treasury note, receivable for all taxes and dues of the Government, except duties upon imports and interest on the public debt, *but not legal tender.*

3. Let this Treasury note be reconvertible into the bond at the pleasure of the holder.

The fifty-year four per cent. gold bond, with interest quarterly, would thus become the standard of the value of both kinds of notes, which would then cease to fluctuate except as the bond itself fluctuated, and, as has been said, the fluctuation in the value of the bond itself would be very slight, and in general its tendency would be constant toward par in specie. This plan has been suggested in Washington. If it were adopted we should have for the time being three kinds of notes: The legal-tender note convertible into the fifty-year bond; the bank-note convertible into the legal-tender note; the Treasury note convertible and reconvertible into the fifty-year bond. But they would all be gauged by the steady value of the bond; they would all be alike in being receivable for all taxes and dues except duties and interest upon the public debt. The difference would be that the first would be legal tender, the second would be useful only as an instrument of exchange, the last would be valuable because it could be converted into an instrument paying income. For all the common uses of notes one would serve as well as the other.

It is therefore clear that at some period, for instance at the present time, large amounts of legal-tender notes would be funded because they are piled up in excess of any need of such instruments of exchange, and cannot be profitably lent or used.

To the extent of such funding the vicious element of our currency would disappear, but no contraction would be felt, because the banks would still hold an ample reserve, and would not be compelled to contract their loans. The moment a greater demand for legal-tender notes ensued for conversion and trenched on those needed for use, the rate of interest would advance beyond four per cent., and the funding process would close. If more notes were then needed as instruments of exchange the reconversion of bonds would begin, and the plain Treasury notes would pass from hand to hand, serving the same purposes in all respects as the present note, except in the rare case of an actual legal tender becoming necessary.

The legal-tender currency could not contract below the sum needed for bank reserves, because such withdrawal would cause an advance in the rate of interest beyond the four per cent. obtainable upon the bond. On the other hand, would not this plan hasten the surrender of bank-note currency? Would it not be apparent to every bank that it would be profitable to surrender their notes and withdraw, and sell their bonds at the present high premium? Would they not then invest the proceeds of the bonds they sold in the four per cent. convertible bonds? Having thus ceased to be banks of issue, might they not be empowered to receive special deposits and grant discounts upon the basis of the Treasury note, furnishing themselves from time to time with such notes as they might need to use as the tools of their trade by the reconversion of a part of their bonds to the extent of the notes needed, keeping the remainder in reserve? Would not this furnish a currency that would adjust itself to the wants of trade, and yet be entirely free from the evils of a forced loan, and free from the fluctuation of an irredeemable currency? As the trade of the country steadily adjusted itself to a Treasury-note basis, gauged by the standard of a fifty-year four per cent. bond, would not the legal-tender notes fall more and more out of use, and would they not be steadily and surely funded? Lastly, as the country became more and more sure that it would be relieved from the curse of a currency not only irredeemable but inconvertible, and established itself upon the basis of a currency redeemable in a fifty-year four per cent. bond, would not the day surely arrive, and that ere long, when that fifty-year bond, having risen to par in gold, would have brought all the notes of every kind and all deposits to the same par, and consequently all prices of merchandise.

When all prices and all debts and credits are at par in gold, the transition to the specie basis would come as a matter of course. All that would be needed would be to repeal the law authorizing banks to take special deposits of currency, and to forbid banking except on a specie basis.

It would only be necessary to make it a condition of the continued existence of banks that they should only bank on a specie basis, and should only issue notes secured by the deposit of bonds according to the present rules. They need not return to the issue of notes unless they so elected—the Treasury note might continue in use if freely chosen; its circulation could not be forced, but banks would be required to keep their reserve in gold whether they issued notes or not, because gold would then be the only *lawful* money in existence. The object of the issue of the Treasury note would be to bridge over the gap between a stable and a fluctuating currency, and to cause the appreciation of all the currency to par in specie to take effect by the voluntary act of the community, without force, without the arbitrary accumulation of gold, and subject only to the laws of trade.

E. ATKINSON.

BOSTON, March 24, 1876.

"The significant fact is that whatever a few private individuals may say, no candidate for public office can be found who dares to oppose the public schools. If there be even one, who is he?"—*Dispatch.*

There is no one in this entire section of country who would so outrage the sentiment of the people as to make a canvass against the public schools. We do not believe there is any one disposed to such a course. There may be a disposition to lessen the State tax, and that possibly would be wise, but no disposition to cripple the system or injure the policy. "Civis," from a standpoint of half a century ago, may write his learned papers upon the education of the negro, and thus seek to strike a blow at the public-school system; but he may as well whistle a lullaby to the sweeping winds. Others from the Valley may grunt because the negroes of the East are served by the taxes upon the white portions of the State, but that avails not. The people—the masses—the toiling ones of our citizens—have taken hold of the public schools, and croakers and fossils must succumb. The *Dispatch* is right in its utterance. If any one gainsays it, put out your candidate and let us see it tested.—*Christiansburg Messenger.*

THE OHIO DELEGATION.—After all the noise and confusion about the Ohio delegation in the National Republican Convention, our readers may be interested in the actual results.

In the first place, of course, the delegation is united for Hayes. Everybody understands that. Hayes is to have a handsome compliment. In his capacity of favorite son, he is entitled to that.

The main question is: How will the delegation stand then? And the answer given, after a good deal of close figuring, is as follows: Morton, 8; Blaine, 12; Bristow, 24.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

A caucus of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives was held Friday night to select managers to conduct the Belknap impeachment trial. Messrs. Lord, McMahon, Knott, Lynde, and Jenkins were chosen on the part of the Democrats, and Messrs. Wheeler and Hoar for the Republican side. The District Attorney is preparing evidence in the case before the court, and it is thought an indictment will shortly be found by the grand jury.

MARRIAGES.

Married, by the Rev. Dr. Garlick, at Leigh-Street church, on the 21st of March, 1876, W. J. LEONARD to Miss ELIZABETH DESTLER; both of this city. No cards.

Mobile (Ala.) papers please copy. *

DEATHS.

Died, at "Retreat," the residence of his grandfather, P. B. Jones, Sr., March 31st, JAMES KEER CASKIE, son of A. S. and Norvell C. Jones; aged two days.

Died, at his residence, in this city, on Saturday evening, April 1, 1876, THOMAS U. DUDLEY, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the Monumental church MONDAY AFTERNOON, April 3d, at 4 o'clock.

MEETINGS.

THE MEMBERS OF RICHMOND RANDOLPH LODGE, No. 19, are hereby summoned to attend a called meeting of their lodge at Washington Hall, on Broad street between Ninth and Tenth, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON at 2½ o'clock, to pay the last and tribute of respect to our deceased brother, Right Worshipful THOMAS U. DUDLEY.

Members of sister lodges are cordially requested to unite with us.

By order of W. M.

ap 3-1t* W. J. RIDDICK, Secretary.

THE MEMBERS OF ST. ALBAN'S ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, No. 38, are requested to attend a stated convocation of their Chapter, at St. Alban's Hall, THIS (Monday) EVENING, 3d instant, at 7 o'clock. All Royal Arch Masons in good standing are invited to attend.

By order of the M. E. H. P.

ap 3-1t* S. S. JACOBS, Secretary.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The stated communication of HENRICO UNION LODGE, No. 130, will take place THIS EVENING at 7 o'clock, at Masons' Hall, on Twenty-fifth street. All Master Masons in good standing are fraternally invited.

By order W. M.

WILLIAM WILSON, Secretary.

APRIL 3d, A. L. 5876. ap 3 1t*

PYTHIAN HALL,
OFFICE BOARD OF TRUSTEES,
RICHMOND, VA., April 3, 1876.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING of this Board TUESDAY, April 4th, in the library room of Pythian Hall, at 8 P. M. Business of importance. By order.

J. B. HILL, Secretary.

ap 3 2t

RICHMOND, VA., April 3, 1876.

NOTICE.—The regular semi-monthly meeting of the MUTUAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION will be held THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock at the office of Milliner & Straus, No. 6 Eleventh street. Shares will be offered for redemption.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM LOVENSTEIN, Secretary.

ap 3-1t

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA.—The Faculty of this institution will meet on SATURDAY, April 15th, at 8 o'clock, to elect a DEMONSTRATOR OF ANATOMY. Candidates for this position will send in their applications before that time to JAMES B. MCCAW, M. D., Dean.

ap 3-eodtd

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the BIRMINGHAM COAL AND IRON COMPANY will be held at 5 o'clock P. M., APRIL 13, 1876, at the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, Va., for the purpose of organization.

D. S. COOK,
H. C. CABELL,
THOMAS BOND,
A. L. WILLIAMS,
H. C. PARSONS,
of the incorporators.

mh 30-td

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF RICHMOND, VA., will be held at the office of the company on the 10TH DAY OF APRIL NEXT at 6 o'clock P. M.

E. B. MEADE, Secretary.

mh 27-td

MILITARY NOTICES.

ATTENTION, HOWITZERS!—Attend meeting at armory THIS (Monday) EVENING at 8 o'clock, in full-dress uniform, fatigue caps, and with side-arms.

By order H. C. CARTER, Captain.

G. P. HAWES, Orderly Sergeant.

ap 3-1t

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of HIGH-CONSTABLE of the city of Richmond, and respectfully solicit your votes at the primary election soon to be held.

ap 3 2t* THOMAS L. WHITING.

RICHMOND, March 29, 1876.

WE HAVE THIS DAY APPOINTED GEORGE M. HALEY our AGENT to conduct a BAR and RETAIL LIQUOR BUSINESS at Granite Station, Chesterfield county, Va., to buy and sell for CASH ONLY.

ap 3-3t ELLISON & HARVEY.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ APPERSON'S SALE OF BOOKS will be continued at 8 o'clock P. M. TO-DAY, beginning with the MEDICAL, and afterwards the MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS; among which are many valuable illustrated SCIENTIFIC and CLASSICAL WORKS, in fine binding, including the late Thomas H. DeWitt's library. Come promptly, and let's close out. ap 3-1t

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BARGAINS,
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We will open on Monday 10 bales fine BROWN COTTON at 4c. a yard—real value 8½c.

1,000 boxes NOTE-PAPER worth 40c. a box to be sold at 15c. a box.

Five cases WHITE PIQUE, assorted patterns, at 16⅔c. a yard—regularly retailed at 35c.

300 dozen CALICO SHIRTS at 30c. apiece—less than the value of the Calico in them.

300 pieces new-style SPRING DRESS GOODS—making our stock the best assorted and most select in the city.

WHITE QUILTS at $1,
WHITE QUILTS at $1.25,
WHITE QUILTS at $1.50,
WHITE QUILTS at $2.

WHITE MARSEILLES QUILTS at $3, reduced from $5—former value;
WHITE MARSEILLES QUILTS at $4.50, such as are sold usually at $7.50.

Great bargains in BLACK ALPACA,
Great bargains in BLACK ALPACA,
Great bargains in BLACK ALPACA.

Auction bargains in SWISS MUSLIN,
Auction bargains in SWISS MUSLIN,
Auction bargains in SWISS MUSLIN.

DRY GOODS never were so low as they are now offered at LEVY BROTHERS'

WAMSUTTA COTTON, 12½c. a yard. ap 1

☞ CALICOES at 5c., 6¼c., and 8½c.—More of those good and pretty PRINTS at 5c.; also, a large lot of CALICOES and SHIRTINGS at 6¼c. Very best PRINTS at 8½c. T. R. PRICE & CO. mh 25

☞ CENTENNIAL SILKS.
GRAND STOCK BLACK SILKS.
THOS. R. PRICE & CO. have just received a fresh supply of those superb CENTENNIAL BLACK SILKS. Magnificent in lustre, unequalled in purity, and so durable that they will answer as heirlooms in a family.
T. R. PRICE & CO. are sole agents for the sale of these celebrated SILKS in the State of Virginia. mh 25

FAIR AND FEAST.

THE FAIR AND FESTIVAL AT THE FIRST AFRICAN BAPTIST CHURCH will continue another week. The sisters have everything arranged nicely. They have the picture of the church for sale, as they intend to take the old church down the last of the spring and commence the new one. A number of the members and friends would like to have a picture of the old church that has been standing for ninety-four years, battling against the head winds and the storms, to show to their children. Price for them only one dollar apiece. Come, friends, and help us: it will only cost you ten cents to look in. Oh, the nice-looking ladies! It is worth ten cents to look at a good-looking lady!

The members of the church have not patronized the Festival as they should have done the present week, but it is hoped they will do better next week. All of the Societies are invited, both male and female. We have only had a visit from one, and that was the Vanguard of Freedom, who came down on Wednesday to see us and had a good time. Come out, friends, next week, and help to raise means to build a house of worship for God. Our white friends are waiting to help us when they see that we are trying to help ourselves. We must have a new church.

ap 1 2t MRS. SOPHIA MINOR, President.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND SECTION 1 OF CHAPTER 36 OF THE CITY ORDINANCES, CONCERNING THE SALE OF COAL AND COKE.

[Approved March 31, 1876.]

Be it ordained by the Council of the city of Richmond. That section 1 of chapter 36 of the city ordinances be amended and reordained so as to read as follows—viz.:

§ 1. All coal and coke, except gas-coke, which shall be sold by dealers in this city, to be delivered by their carts or otherwise, shall be sold by weight of 2,000 pounds to a ton. Any violation of this ordinance shall be punished by a forfeiture of the coal to the city and by a fine of not less than ten dollars and not exceeding twenty-five dollars. All ordinances and parts of ordinances conflicting with the foregoing are hereby repealed. ap 3-5t

DISSOLUTIONS & PARTNERSHIPS.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of E. S. LUMPKIN & CO., PHOTOGRAPHERS, has this day dissolved by mutual agreement. J. J. WRIGHT, E. S. LUMPKIN.

APRIL 1, 1876. ap 3-3t

MR. W. E. TRAHERN has associated himself with J. J. WRIGHT, under the name and style of WRIGHT & CO., to conduct the PHOTOGRAPHIC BUSINESS in all its various branches.

Our Mr. TRAHERN is well known as an artist of considerable reputation in Pastelle, Oil, India-ink, Crayon, and Photographs. We guarantee superior work to that previously done in our gallery, also with greater promptness in filling orders than is usual in first class galleries. Would be pleased to have the public to visit the gallery and examine our specimens.

WRIGHT & CO., 1011 Main street, opposite post-office.

RICHMOND, April 1, 1876. ap 3-3t

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

This day the undersigned have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of conducting the SADDLE, HARNESS, AND COLLAR MANUFACTURING BUSINESS in all its branches at No. 2 Twelfth street, Richmond, Va., under the style of HUDNALL & PROSSER, where will always be found a large and varied stock of everything in our line, wholesale and retail.

Thankful for past patronage, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

M. F. HUDNALL,
D. B. PROSSER.

REPAIRING neatly and cheaply done.

ap 3-eod3t*

PHILLIPS & JENNINGS.—We have just received our SPRING STOCK.

Fine MATTINGS of all grades; CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, SHADES, RUGS, MATS, &c.

PAPER-HANGING of all grades.

Work done in town or country.

All orders promptly attended to.

ap 1-2m PHILLIPS & JENNINGS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ MORE, AND BETTER NEWS!

50 pieces LACE-STRIPED VICTORIA LAWNS at 16c., reduced from 40c.;
120 pieces LINEN LAWNS at 18c. worth 30c., at 30c. worth 45c. fully;
200 BRIDAL QUILTS at only 80c. at

ap 1 SYCLE BROTHERS'.

☞ A FULL LINE OF BLACK AND COLORED SILKS from 75c. up to the very finest grades;
BLACK-AND-WHITE STRIPED SILKS at 87½c. worth $1.25;
250 pieces BLACK ALPACAS and MOHAIR LUSTRES from 25c. up to $1.50 per yard.
We have the largest stock of BLACK ALPACAS and MOURNING GOODS in this city, and we offer now greater bargains than ever in these goods.
The handsomest assortment of DRESS GOODS in the market, comprising all the new shades of the season;
DRESS GOODS from 12½c. up to $1 per yard;
CAMBRICS, PRINTS, PERCALES;
SHIRTINGS, BROWN and BLEACHED COTTONS and SHEETINGS;
IRISH LINENS, COTTON and LINEN DIAPER;
TOWELS, NAPKINS, DOILIES;
TABLE DAMASKS, FRUIT-CLOTHS;
LINEN SHEETINGS, &c., at remarkably low prices.
All our DOMESTIC GOODS are retailed at manufacturers' case prices.
500 DRESS-SHIRTS at only $1, made of Wamsutta cotton and the best Irish linen. Try this SHIRT, and you will never buy another make.
500 dozen KID GLOVES in one, two, and three buttons, from 75c. up to the best;
CAMBRIC EDGINGS and INSERTINGS in new and choice designs at one-half of importers' price;
COTTON TRIMMINGS in endless variety;
500 pieces TRIMMINGS at 25c. apiece of twelve yards, worth 62½c.;
210 dozen LINEN DAMASK TOWELS at $3 worth $4.75 per dozen;
500 dozen NAPKINS at 75c., $1, and $1.25, worth double the money;
150 WHITE BED-QUILTS at the lowest figures;
HEMSTITCHED and PLAIN LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS;
SHIRT BOSOMS;
LINEN COLLARS and CUFFS at astonishingly low prices;
HOSIERY, HOSIERY, HOSIERY.—Special inducements offered in this line, having bought our whole stock at auction at one third of its value.
CORSETS from 40c. up to the very finest goods;
NEW-STYLE BUSTLES, at

SYCLE BROTHERS'.

WHITE-AND-RED-CHECKED MATTINGS.

ap 1

☞ PARASOLS, PARASOLS, PARASOLS.—An elegant line just received. Call and examine our goods.
HAMBURGH EDGINGS a specialty at

ap 1 SYCLE BROTHERS'.

☞ CASSIMERES for MEN and BOYS' wear at astonishingly low prices;
COATINGS and VESTINGS very cheap;
PIQUES, VICTORIA LAWNS;
CHECKED and STRIPED NAINSOOKS;
TARLETANS, LACE;
STRIPED SKIRTINGS, in white and ecru, lower than the lowest, at

SYCLE BROTHERS',
No. 429 Broad street,
between Fourth and Fifth streets.

ap 1

☞ GREATER INDUCEMENTS THAN EVER AT COHEN BROTHERS'.

Black Silks at 50c.; Bellon's Taffeta only 90c., sold generally at $1.40, at $1 formerly sold at $1.50; Black Gros-Grain, all silk, $1.10; Gros de Paris at $1.50—just reduced from $1 80; Gros-Grain Cachemire de France, $1.75—warranted fully worth $2.75; Cachemire des Indes, $2.05—formerly sold at $3; Cachemire Princesse Royale, satin-finish, of the best Lyons manufacturers, at $2.50—never sold for less than $4.

The above goods were purchased from an insolvent importer, and are sold at less than original European cost.

Also, a large stock of Colored Silks in plain and fancy. Their stock of Alpaca is the best and cheapest ever offered in the city. They were principally all purchased at auction, and with special regard to not taking dust nor changing in shade. Their Alpaca at 40c. is fully admitted to be worth 50c. Their Silk Lustre at 50c. is the same previously sold at 80c.; also, Alpacas at 20 and 23c. reduced in price.

Among their large and varied styles of Dress Goods can be found very pretty Plaids at 12½ and 16⅔c.; Prochenes, and all the novelties of the season. Their White Goods, French and domestic, purchased below any reasonable value, are principally all sold at near half price. In consequence of the receipt of 1,500 yards more of White Linen Lawn, purchased by their New York buyer at auction, they are enabled to reduce it to 16⅔c., last season's price having been 40c. Their Lace Stripe at 20c. was formerly sold at 37c.; also, Victoria Lawns, Check Muslin, French Nainsooks, India Twills, Swiss Muslins, and many other White Goods, at prices never known before. The Corded Pique at 12½c. is the best in the city; French at 35c.—selling generally at 50c. ap 1

☞ JUST RECEIVED AT COHEN BROTHERS', a large stock of Parasols with the late automatic improvements. Their stock of Kid Gloves of over 300 dozen, in which they closed out a retiring importer, including White, Opera Shades, Colored, and Black, two and some three buttons, and which they sell at 75c., are the most reliable goods ever offered—heretofore at $1.50; also, two-, three-, and four-button Thread Gloves at less than usual price. ap 1

☞ COHEN BROTHERS ARE JUST in receipt of a large stock of Prints at 5 and 6½c.—the same quality formerly sold at 8 to 10c.; also, Cottons from 5c. up; all the most popular brands at the lowest prices. Sheetings from 25c. up; remnants of pure Linen at 25c.; also, 1,200 yards Linen (not in remnants) at 50c. worth 85c. to $1.25. Their stock of Hamburgh Embroidery is the largest and cheapest ever offered in the city; being purchased at a great sacrifice, they are offering them at the most astonishing prices. Children's Braided Pique Bibs at 20c.; 1,500 yards Cotton Edge at 15c. for 12 yards; 1,100 yards Hamburgh Edge at from 25 to 50c for 12 yards; 550 French Wove Corsets at 37c., at 50c. selling everywhere at 65c.; besides many other grades, they would call special attention to their $1.50 corset worth $2.75. A very large stock of White and Colored Matting, purchased at a late auction, much below market value. These goods are perfectly fresh, and the best ever offered. ap 1

☞ NEW SUPPLY SPRING GOODS.
T. R PRICE & CO.
have opened new DRESS GOODS in
REVERSIBLE POPLINS,
CAMEL'S-HAIR POPLINS,
PLAID and STRIPED POPLINS,
SILK LUSTRES, &c., &c.
KID GLOVES, HOSIERY, FANS.
BLACK GRENADINES, 35c. to $1.50;
SILK GRENADINES, $2 to $3;
MOURNING GOODS in great variety,
TAMISE, BOMBAZINES,
HENRIETTAS, CRAPE CLOTHS, &c.
All BLEACHED and BROWN GOODS, SHEETINGS, &c., sold at about manufacturer's cost.
PARASOLS—A great show. mh 25

☞ FOR OFFENSIVE BREATH from DECAYED TEETH or ULCERATED GUMS, USE
MEADE & BAKER'S
CARBOLIC MOUTH-WASH.
Price, 50c. a bottle.
To whiten and preserve the teeth, use MEADE & BAKER'S
SAPONINE DENTIFRICE.
Price, 50c. a box.
Ask your druggist for these. Our best dentists certify to their efficacy. mh 25

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—TO THE LADIES OF RICHMOND AND VICINITY.

I would respectfully announce my removal from my old-established place to the
NEW AND ELEGANT STORE
No. 415 BROAD STREET, BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH STREETS,
two doors above my former stand. Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed on me during the last ten years, I hope by a courteous and careful management of business to merit a continuance of the same. It shall always be my aim in the future, as it has been in the past, to keep the most
ELEGANT AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF GOODS
in my line in the city, and at prices that will compare favorably with any other house