

The National Fraud.

The decision of the Electoral Commission, by which RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio, is declared to be elected President, and WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York, is declared to be elected Vice-President, and which decision is binding upon Congress, is the consummation of the most gigantic fraud that was ever perpetrated upon the forms of law in a civilized land.

The frauds were near falling, but the cunning Republican Administration saw the danger in time to take steps to realize the declaration of President GRANT on the very night of the day of the presidential election—that Hayes was elected. It was seen that three States—Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina—were essential to elect HAYES, and so ZACHARIAH CHANDLER, Secretary of the Interior and Cabinet officer of the GRANT Administration, addressed leading Republicans of each State to the effect that HAYES had a sufficient vote to elect him provided the State in which each person addressed lived voted for him: detaching the persons addressed with the idea that only each State so spoken of was needed, when it required all three to elect HAYES.

The language employed in these messages plainly indicated that no measure necessary to carry the vote of each State for HAYES must be neglected. Every one addressed was urged to make sure of the State: there was to be no timidity and no conscientiousness in the matter. Fraud and villainy were the weapons, and force was to sustain them. The very relation assumed by the Federal Administration towards the measures thus initiated to capture the three States pledged the Administration to sustain them with the military power of the nation. Thus unprincipled agents, who knew not shame, were emboldened in their frauds, which grew to such stupendous magnitude that the very air that floated through the land was tainted with corruption.

And the responsibility for these villainies, set on foot in Cabinet consultation and engineered directly by the master corruptionist, CHANDLER, was assumed by the President of the United States, who, knowing that the meditated crimes were likely to provoke the dangerous indignation of an outraged public mind, dispatched to the three States military officers and troops to defend the villainous instruments of the monstrous party plot and give them immunity and their acts such increased magnitude as to ensure success. The boldness as well as the impunity which characterized the proceeding are illustrated in the fact that many thousand votes were thrown out or changed by the Louisiana Returning Board—itsself an illegal body.

The conduct of President GRANT with regard to these proceedings in the southern States was infamously dishonest and hypocritical. Many good people were misled by his affectation of a virtuous horror of corruption, the very thing he was inciting, and bolting with his spies, judicial agencies, party tools, and soldiers. When he called upon good men to go and witness the count of votes already manipulated by the returning boards people were kind enough to consider him sincere, as if there was anything gained to the cause of honesty in witnessing the mere count of votes that had passed through the scoundrel hands of the Returning Board! His love of "fairness" was manifested in sending to witness the count a number of well-known partisan Republicans and no Democrat.

We beg pardon for rehearsing these points so fresh in the public memory, but we think every man who has a public position may rightly feel that it is his duty to fix as far as he can the stigma of the foul events of the times upon the shoulders of those responsible for them. And we consider the character of General GRANT, however enigmatical his conduct may have been, as revealed in his acts relating to the presidential election, anything but commendable—one especially offensive to all civilized and gentle people, for the mean artifice employed by him in proceeding to perpetrate a great national outrage—an outrage against public liberty and popular right—under the flimsy disguise of affected virtue. Had he lived the life of an angel the closing scenes of his presidential career would cover his fame with the gloom of dishonor.

But one step from this point to the Electoral Commission, whose history has eventuated in the approval of all the villainies of the returning boards that were incited and defended by the Federal Administration and the Executive power confided to it, together with the intervention of judicial partisans under its influence.

The three States being captured, and the fraudulent returning boards having permitted their electoral returns to the president of the Senate, the questions next presented was as to the count of the vote by Congress. There was no doubt entertained by thinking men that the force which had secured the three southern States fraudulently would follow up its triumphs into the very halls of Congress. The certain disagreement of the two houses would be made the occasion for a gross usurpation by the president of the Senate, who (backed by the Republicans), denying the right of the House of Representatives to elect a President upon a disagreement between the houses as to how the people had voted, would open the seals of the electoral votes, and counting those votes, would proclaim the result, and the Government would have inaugurated the person so proclaimed as President.

The meditated usurpation alarmed the country, and even the Republican party hesitated about a step so unauthorized, so monstrous. Their ablest senator, to avoid such a dangerous precedent, was first to move in an effort to devise a way of escaping it, and the Electoral Commission was the result of his exertions, sustained heartily by leading members of his own and the Democratic party. It met the ready approval of all sections, imparting to the nation great satisfaction at the idea of escaping a usurpation alarming to contemplate, and threatening civil liberty with a disastrous blow.

This Commission was, as all know, planned with a view to fairness and impartiality. The five Democrats and five Republicans of Congress, although under the bias of party feeling, would be unable to achieve any decided partisan advantage, and the five judges of the Supreme Court, who were confidently and fondly hoped would hold the balance and well preserve the judicial character and dignity of their decisions of questions growing out of the disputes in the electoral count by Congress.

The hope of the whole country has been blasted. It is seen that the spirit of party snatching is not shut out from even the highest judicial tribunal in the land. In every important question submitted to the electoral body the decision has been purely partisan. Judges MILLER and STONE, of the Supreme Court, seemed to be unanimously regarded as moderate partisans, and no vote different from MORRIS's has been expected of them by anybody. But Judge BRADLEY, for some reason or other, was looked upon as man who might give a judgment upon the law unbiassed by party passion. The hope has been all the time disappointed. He promptly ranged himself with those bitterest of partisans, MORRIS and GARFIELD, and travelled through the record by his side.

The Commission in every case determined to exclude all testimony relating to the corruptions and villainous acts of the returning boards, notwithstanding that they listened to the recital of those acts by the ablest counsel and knew their bearing upon the election of President. Florida was first disposed of in this partisan manner; but hope retreated to Louisiana. That State presented several points of such peculiar force that the best lawyers asserted the Commission could not ignore them. This paper said that in the case of Louisiana there were law-points, and those were the things with which to catch the judges.

But no party spirit ruled the tribunal. The same old vote—eight to seven—was maintained throughout. The villainies of the Returning Board were covered up and the office of judge of the Supreme Court degraded. A wrong without precedent has been done to republican liberty, and a President has been declared to be elected in opposition to a majority of a quarter of a million of all voters, and of more than a million of white voters. It is a sad day for the republic, a sad day for public and for judicial virtue.

Four Years More. It seems a long time to those who have endured so long to submit for four years more to Radical rule. They may be weary of aggravated suffering, yet we have reason to hope that since the process of "counting in" Hayes by Congress will be civil and legal, and while he must know that he has not been lawfully elected, he may show wisdom enough to endeavor to conciliate public feeling by a civil administration. But should he fall into the hands and under the guidance of the ultra "bloody-shirt" people the four years to come will be bad indeed.

Too long has the war party ruled. The people, by their votes, declared it at an end; but usurpation, fraud, and force frustrated their will. Still there is a probability that the moral force of their judgment will restrain the public administration within the bounds of reason, and cause the putting away of force and the agencies of tyrannical rule.

If not there must come great trials upon the country. The people of the United States will not submit to be ruled through southern barbarians and rogues. Nor will there be a continuation of the self-control and forbearance displayed so wonderfully in the South. If the Federal Government should still pursue the GRANT policy, and force upon southern people the horrid government which have visited upon them such trouble and such ruin, there will ensue scenes of a lamentable nature. The people of the Union, while the Government constantly claimed to be maintaining order, have been steadily educated for resistance, instead of passively and humbly.

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And yet, although the Electoral Commission is to be abused, and richly deserves censure, the establishment of that Commission affords us in the extremity which has fallen upon the land real consolation. Fraud indeed has triumphed, but it has done so under the forms of law and civil authority, and these may open the way to an early vindication of popular will and popular freedom. Yes, all this, and furthermore, may bring about the just cure of all the wrong and a reform of all the corruption that now bow down the reputation and pride of the nation.

The Electoral Commission has fearfully failed to maintain the high expectations fixed upon it. It has fallen low indeed, but we claim that nevertheless it has secured an invaluable advantage to republican liberty in its legal constitution. There are some earnest expressions of regret amongst the people that the Supreme Court should have been, to quote from many, "dragged into the party arena." This, we submit, is a grave error. The appeal to the reverend judges of that body to join the tripartite Commission and save the country from a threatened danger by their judicial and patriotic intervention was wise and entirely appropriate. So far from dragging them to a lower level it clearly tended to their exaltation. The compliance was noble and spontaneous. The failure of the judges to rise to the grandeur of the argument is their grievous fault. The nation took them to be gold, and they have turned out only clay—to be gods, and they are mere men. The fact has filled the national mind with regret, and the judges returned to the bench with that ermine which was white when they left it all soiled and polluted.

And now it is left to us to submit gracefully to the decisions of a body to which we appealed to save us from usurpation and outrage. Whatever temporary ebullition of passion may now be manifested we venture to predict that all will end in a proper and decorous acquiescence in the result. We venture further with a delightful placidity to anticipate that the southern members of Congress will be conspicuous for their high sense of honor and propriety in the excitements of the hour.

The country is making history. It has by a fortunate move avoided the worst possible disaster to popular government, and may, through law and civil authority, recover the ground lost during the years of persecution and vindictiveness since the war. Under the disguise of public devotion outrages upon popular rights have been committed that imperil the public liberties, and all for the ambition and greed of vile and ruthless partisans. Villainies and corruptions have not let loose infuriated passions simply because the people of America are too self-possessed and (shall we say wisely?) forbearing for this. But by shirking usurpation we postpone the dangerous period and give the people time for reflection and action, and may thus enable them to reassert their authority and save the republic from the hands of despotism. Calmness, firmness, and order should now prevail. Public devotion and a manly and independent exercise of the right of the citizen will, we trust, yet lift up the country and free it from the dominion of vulgarity, dishonesty, and usurpation.

The Disorganized State Governments. The basis of prey who have been held back by the refusal of General GRANT to decide the cases of the State governments of Louisiana and South Carolina are very impatient, and have been urging the President to unlock the treasuries of the two States to their invasion. GRANT moves not as yet, and it is supposed he will leave the vexed questions to his successor.

And what will he do about it, this President HAYES? We incline to the opinion that he will endeavor to allay the public excitement by some measure that will give relief to the responsible and capable people of both the disordered States. Certainly it will not tend to make his administration peaceful if he attempts to take upon his shoulders the rogues and barbarians of the southern States. Yet JOHN SHERMAN nominated him and may be supposed to be his friend and guide; and JOHN SHERMAN will hardly give advice that MORRIS will disapprove. If their counsel prevails President HAYES will have a chance to gratify his philanthropic feeling for the "poor negro," and the carpet-bagger as well. It is to be hoped that his policy, if he values rightly the means for the pacification of the nation and restoring contentment and prosperity to the South!

The people will have an early display of what sort of wisdom he has on this subject. It is supposed that the Tory statesmen of England are decidedly opposed to attempts to coerce the Turks, as that may arouse Mohammedanism against England. There are 40,000,000 of Mohammedans in British India, and were they to rise at the unfurling of the banner of the prophet it would cause some inconvenience.

CHANDLER GOING FOR THE SENATE.—Washington, February 18.—Friends of Secretary Chandler say that there is a plan on foot by which it is expected that he can be returned again to the Senate. It is to have Senator Christianity appointed to the Supreme Court bench, and Mr. Chandler sent in his place to the Senate. The Michigan Legislature is said to have been canvassed, and a majority of the Republican members are said to favor the idea.

Who is WELDON?—Inquiry in Philadelphia develops the fact that N. H. Weldon, the young man who made an attack upon Governor Hayes's life in New Orleans, is the son of Rev. C. F. Weldon, a highly respected Lutheran clergyman of West Philadelphia.

The Louisiana people want to know if they will be secured in Florida people want to secure nutriment for Hayes.—Louisville Journal.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA. SATURDAY, February 17, 1877. SENATE. The Senate met at 12 M.—Mr. QUERENBERG, president pro tem, in the chair. Rev. George E. Booker, of Union-Station Methodist church.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEES. From the Joint Committee on Constitutional Amendments: An amendment to the Constitution. From the Joint Committee on Executive Expenses: Expenses for the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1876. The Committee for Courts of Justice asked to be and were discharged from the further consideration of Senate bill for the relief of Samuel Anderson and others.

PRESENTED AND REFERRED. By Mr. PENN: Bill to amend the Code of 1873 in relation to printing the records of the Court of Appeals. ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE. Mr. PENN presented a joint resolution providing for the adjournment of the General Assembly on the 4th of March. The rules were suspended and the resolution taken up and passed by the following vote: taken up and passed by the following vote: Daniel, Dickenson, Dumelf, Elliott, Galt, Grever, Halston, Johnson, Lee, Marshall, Nunn, Ward, Wood, and Wortman—23.

THE STATE'S INTEREST IN THE CHEESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD. Mr. SMITH presented a joint resolution instructing the Attorney-General to request the State Court to suspend action in the matter of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, now pending in that court, until the subject can be investigated by the General Assembly so as to protect the interest of the State, and asked for a suspension of the rules to take it up. The rules were suspended and the resolution agreed to.

PASSED. On motion of Mr. SPITLER, House bill in relation to the Winchester and Strasburg Railroad Company and for its relief was taken up and passed. Senate bill for the incorporation of the Bedford Alum and Iodine Springs Company. House bill for the payment of fifty dollars to B. M. Angle for the capture of a penitentiary convict.

THE SPECIAL ORDER. On motion of Mr. PENN the special order (the reapportionment) was taken up and made the special order of the day for Monday at 1 o'clock. ADVANCED ON THE CALENDAR. A large number of bills were taken up and advanced on the calendar. CITY OFFICIALS AS CONTRACTORS. Senate bill prohibiting any city official from becoming a contractor or furnisher of material to the city in which he may reside was taken up, on motion of Mr. CLARK, and subsequently tabled.

BILLS REPORTED. From the Committee on Roads: A bill to authorize George W. Fitchett to erect a pier-head on James river, near College creek. From the Committee on Asylums (with the recommendation that it do not pass): A bill to amend the act in relation to removing lunatic asylums. From the Committee for Courts: A bill to incorporate the Virginia and Tennessee Real Estate Association.

PRESENTED AND REFERRED. By Mr. FLORENCE (to the Committee for Courts): A bill for the payment of justices of the peace for the examination of lunatics. By Mr. GEORGE T. CLARKE (to the Committee for Courts): A bill to amend the Code in relation to limitation of suits; a bill to amend the law in relation to jurisdiction of county courts; a bill to amend the Code in relation to injunctions. By Mr. WHITAKER (to the Committee on Labor and the Poor): A bill to impose a fine on persons enticing laborers from the service of their employers, &c., in violation of their contracts.

By Democratic members of Congress for their support of the electoral bill, and congratulating them upon the result of it. By Mr. POWELL (to the Committee for Courts): A resolution as to what legislation is necessary to protect the State in the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railroad. By Mr. STRAYER (to the Committee on Agriculture): Petition of the State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry for a State chemist, to detect frauds in the manufacture of fertilizers. By Mr. JOHNSTON (to the Committee on Revision of the Criminal Laws): A resolution of inquiry as to the expediency of allowing compensation to justices of the peace for services in criminal cases.

By the same (to the same committee): Resolution to pass by an act of expediency of changing the property of prisoners as against alliances thereof, with such legal fees and charges of court officers incident to their trial as shall be adjudged against them. JUDGE NICOL'S CASE. The special committee appointed to consider the charges made by Mr. Davies of Prince William, submitted a report stating that the evidence was unsatisfactory, but disclosed the fact that the conduct of Judge Nicol, which, though not actually invading the domain of judicial sanctity, manifested a gross and flagrant disregard of the honor and respectability of the office, and were entirely compatible with that nice sense of propriety which should ever characterize the judicial office.

A resolution dismissing the charges, &c., was presented with the report. A motion to pass by an act was rejected, and the report was then adopted. PASSED. House bill for the protection of sheep in the county of Rockingham. To amend the Code in relation to parties to suits testifying in certain cases. To authorize the trustees of the Manchester Baptist church to borrow money. In relation to an act to incorporate the Farmers and Merchants Loan and Trust Company of Norfolk.

To amend the act to provide for working the roads in Scott, Wise, and Buchanan counties. To regulate the docketing of causes in the Circuit Court of the county of Loudoun. In relation to the sale of certain church property in Norfolk city. To incorporate the New Rawley Springs Company.

To authorize the Town Council of Big Lick to purchase a lot of land in that city. To give a lien upon goods to merchants' or shippers' clerks and messengers. LEAVE OF ABSENCE. Mr. ARMSTRONG CARTER and WHITAKER four days each, and to Mr. AYLOR indefinite leave on account of ill health. ACTS THAT HAVE BECOME LAWS. Mr. LOVENSTRIN (from the Committee on Enrolled Bills), reported that the following bills had become laws since the last report: An act to amend and reenact an act passed December 13, 1863, entitled an act to incorporate the Virginia State Agricultural Society. An act to provide for working and keeping the public roads in order in Clarke county. An act to incorporate the Norfolk and Portsmouth Cotton Exchange. An act to incorporate the Mutual Home Association of Lynchburg.

THE DOG-LAW. House bill to encourage wool-growing, &c., being the special order, was taken up, and postponed until Tuesday.

Senate joint resolution in relation to the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, communicated by special messenger to-day, was taken up and concurred in and sent to the Governor. TO ENFORCE THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS. House bill to enforce the constitutional amendments restricting the right of suffrage citizens who shall have paid to the State before the day of election the capitation tax required by law for the preceding year, and to amend and reenact chapter 7 of the Code, being the special order, was taken up, read, and amended. Pending a further consideration of the bill the House adjourned.

RAILWAY TO CLIFTON FORGE.—The Petersburg Post, alluding to the discussion of the canal and the railway to Clifton Forge, says: In the argument the water-line men have decidedly the advantage, for if the canal can be extended to Clifton Forge, where it will tap the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, it will give continuous water communication to Richmond with only one transfer of freights, with cheap transportation; whereas, if the connection be by twenty-eight miles of rail there will be two transfers, with a higher rate of charges. Such an arrangement as this would never detach much freight from the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, and would accomplish the advantage contemplated by the great water-line, or claimed by the friends of the railroad.

THE FLORIDA VILLAINY.—EX-Governor Stearns testified Friday before the special committee investigating the employment of troops in the South that there were demonstrations of violence in Florida during the election excitement, but he could not say organized bands did it, though it looked like concerted action. The extra troops were sent to Florida by the Secretary of War. Witness did not make any formal requisition for troops, but sent a dispatch to Secretary Cameron at New York mentioning the advisability of having troops in Florida. There was no time, the witness further stated, when he could not quell any disturbance with his own militia, and he gave no intimation to the authorities to the contrary. This does not seem to gradually confirm the revolutionary political cabal headed by Z. Chandler. The evidence of this Republican Governor is enough of itself to show that all of the Florida case, as worked up by the Republicans, was but a wicked and most disgraceful put-up job, in which the Secretary-of-War Cameron were the head devil.

H. B. CLAFIN DENIES KNOWING ANYTHING ABOUT H. WELDON.—New York, February 17.—H. B. Clafin and another member of the firm of Clafin & Co., told a reporter that neither of them could recommend W. H. Weldon to Pepper, of Mobile, nor had they known anything of him at any time.

MARRIAGES. Married, January 31st, by Rev. J. R. Garlick, D. D., at the residence of the bride's sister (Mrs. John D. Parikh), Mr. JOHN W. GOODE and Miss FANNIE E. KELLEY, both of this city. No. 1014 and Baltimore papers please copy. Married, at Bruton church, Williamsburg, Va., on Monday, February 15th, by Rev. W. C. Meredith, assisted by Rev. Lyman B. Wharton, Miss MARY HARRISON, daughter of Colonel Edward Harrison, to GORDON WEBB, of New Kent county. No cards.

DEATHS. Died, on Saturday the 17th February, at 6 o'clock P. M., of diphtheria, EDWARD REINHARDT JACOB, son of Edward and Maria Schumacher, aged 15 years, 8 months, and 10 days. The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock THIS (Monday) evening from the John's church, Fifth street. Relatives and friends are requested to attend.

MEETINGS. MASONIC NOTICE.—The stated communication of HARMON ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, No. 56, will take place THIS EVENING (Monday) at 7 o'clock, at the hall, on Chestnut street, at 1 o'clock. Royal Arch Masons in good standing are fraternally invited. By order of the W. M., WILLIAM WILSON, Secretary. FEBRUARY 19, A. L. 5677, A. L. 1877.

MERCHANTS AND MECHANICS BUILDING FUND AND LOAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND, February 19, 1877. THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of this Association will be held on THIS (Monday) evening, at 7 o'clock, at the City Hall. E. D. MOORE, Secretary.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE WEST-END BUILDING ASSOCIATION will be held on MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 19, at 8 o'clock, at F. E. THOLLS, 114 east Broad street. All members and parties desiring to take shares are requested to be present. By order of the President, F. E. THOLLS, Secretary.

MECHANICS BUILDING COMPANY, No. 3.—There will be a meeting of the above company at 7 o'clock on MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 19, at the office of the company, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the first payment of dues. All members, as well as those who wish to take shares, will please attend. By order of the President, JOHN A. KRATZ, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE RICHMOND RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at their office, on Leigh street, on MONDAY, 19th February, at 12 o'clock. C. W. LUDROP, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS. ASSEMBLY HALL. LADIES' MATINEE. Mr. HENRY C. WYATT, business manager for the renowned pianist and composer DR. GUSTAVE SATTLER, has the honor to announce a matinee on WEDNESDAY, February 21, 1877, at 2 P. M.

The Doctor on this occasion will perform a number of his original compositions, including selections from Mozart, Beethoven, Weber, Chopin, Thalberg, Liszt, Mendelssohn, and the national airs, thus giving a historical and educational class of music. Dr. SATTLER will have the kind assistance of Mr. J. REINHARDT, the popular soprano; Dr. P. F. TIEBS, the celebrated Violoncellist; Professor J. REINHARDT, the well-known pianist. Tickets, 75c. No extra charge for reserved seats. Sale commences Tuesday morning at Wyatt's music-store. Feb. 19-21.

RICHMOND THEATRE. FEBRUARY 21ST. MANAGER.....MR. JOHN T. FORD, of Baltimore and Washington. Engagement of the distinguished young American dramatic artist, Miss MARY ANDERSON, who will have the support of the popular actor, Mr. GEORGE C. BONIFACE, and a CAREFULLY SELECTED DRAMATIC COMPANY. On WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 21st, Lord Lytton's beautiful five-act play OF THE LADY OF LYONS; or, LOVE AND PRIDE. THURSDAY, February 22d. Shakespeare's love tragedy OF ROMEO AND JULIET. FRIDAY, SEASIDE'S MACHETH. Secured seats, 5c. Admission, 75c and 50c. Places reserved at Johnston's, 915 Main street. Feb. 17-24.

CATAWAHA'S NOTATIONS. At the request of many members of the General Assembly Mr. JAMES P. COWARDIN will deliver a series of lectures on the subject of "THE HISTORY OF VIRGINIA" on TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 20, 1877. Place to be announced hereafter. Feb. 19-21.

SEINE-THREAD, &c. FISHERMEN'S DEPOT. SEINE-THREAD of all Nos. and qualities; SEINE-LINES—all sizes; PATENT and SOFT SEINE-TWINE—all Nos.; YAWKING, SEINE-CORNS, and CORKWOOD OIL-CLOTHING, &c., cheaper than ever. Mr. GEORGE C. BONIFACE, Importer of Seine-Thread, in 25 1705 and 1707 Franklin street.

LARGE STOCK OF LADIES' MISSES' CHILDREN'S, &c. SHOES cheap. 509 and 511 Broad street.

STILL ANOTHER CHANCE TO SECURE GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c. New goods received daily from New York auctions, which are selling exceedingly low at WILLIAM THALMIMER'S, 601 BROAD STREET.

1,000 pair Ladies TWO-BUTTON KIDS, in light and dark shades, at 50c; formerly sold at 75c. and \$1. 500 pair Gentlemen's DARK and LIGHT SHADES KID GLOVES at \$1 worth \$1.50 and \$2. Call early, as this is the greatest bargain of the season. WILLIAM THALMIMER'S, 601 Broad street.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!—A good time to buy, as they can be had cheap. A large stock to select from at LEVY BROTHERS'. All kinds of KID GLOVES. fe 14

FURS! FURS! FURS!—A good assortment. Prices low to close out the stock on hand at LEVY BROTHERS'. SILK HANDEKERCHIEFS in great variety. fe 14

BLANKETS! BLANKETS! BLANKETS!—Never were so cheap as they are now. To get the full benefit of low prices call at LEVY BROTHERS'. Look at the LACE RIBBS. fe 14

UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS!—A new stock direct from the manufacturers at LEVY BROTHERS'. CASHMERE! CASHMERE!—BLACK and COLORED CASHMERE in all qualities. BLACK CASHMERE at 75c. 90. \$1. \$1.25, and \$1.50. fe 14

OPERA and WHITE KID GLOVES. fe 14 SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!—BLACK, COLORED, FANCY, STRIPED, and PLAID SILKS, in great variety. Also, COLORED and BLACK SILK VELVETS, at reduced prices, at LEVY BROTHERS'. SILK HANDEKERCHIEFS, in great variety. fe 14

REMNANTS OF DRESS GOODS in lengths of from two to fourteen yards, all to be closed out cheap, at LEVY BROTHERS'. All kinds of MUSLINS, very cheap. fe 14

REMNANTS OF CARPETS in pieces from two to twenty yards; CARPETS of all kinds in any length to suit purchasers; RUGS, MATS, OIL-CLOTHS, WINDOW-SHADES, WINDOW-CURTAINS, at LEVY BROTHERS'. KID GLOVES of all kinds. fe 14

HANDKERCHIEFS—HANDKERCHIEFS, slightly soiled and subject to manufacturer's imperfections, to be sold very cheap. LEVY BROTHERS. HAMBURGH EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS—forty-eight new patterns; EVERLASTING CROCHET EMBROIDERY BOBIN; SMYRNA, YAK, VALENCIENNES, GUIPURE and LUCES LACES and EDGINGS; NEW STYLE LACE RIBBS in great variety; LACE and SILK SCARFS; RIBBONS in all widths, colors, and qualities, at LEVY BROTHERS'. fe 14

GOODS FOR BOYS' AND MEN'S WEAR at all prices; FLANNELS in all qualities and colors, both plain and twilled, at LEVY BROTHERS'. COLLARS and CUFFS in great variety; COLLARS and CUFFS at 12 1/2c. a set worth 50c.; For the latest styles in COLLARS, CUFFS, and RUFFLES, call at LEVY BROTHERS'. fe 14

FRUIT-OF-THE-LOOM, P. RIDE-OF-THE-WEST, NEW YORK MILLS, WAM-SUTTA, SOCIAL, ANDROSCOGGIN, SPARKLETON, UTICA, WALTHAM, LACONIA, and other popular makes of SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS, at LEVY BROTHERS'. OPERA and WHITE KID GLOVES. fe 14

PURE COD-LIVER OIL. OUR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATION. We have the testimony of physicians who prescribe it, and of patients who have taken it, that it is more acceptable to the stomach and more easily assimilated than any other oil. We guarantee it to be entirely pure and fresh, free from rancidity, and fully possessing all of the wonderful remedial properties claimed for the best cod-liver oil. MADE & BAKED. Importing and Dispensing Pharmacists, 919 Main Street, Richmond, Va. fe 14

IRON, STEEL, &c. 150 tons of the BEST REFINED IRON, embracing a full assortment of flats, rounds, square, oval, half oval, half rounds, horse shoe bands, half rounds, &c., &c. and SWEDISH and ENGLISH-HEMMERED IRON, NAYLOR'S CAST-STEEL—square, flat, and octagonal; ENGLISH and AMERICAN BLISTERED STEEL; MACHINERY SPRING, and TIRE STEEL; RUSSIAN, AMERICAN, and GALVANIZED SHEET IRON; PIG IRON; SHEET ZINC and SPLICER; FLOUR-PLATES and NAILS, &c. For sale by E. & S. WORTHAM & CO. in 23-25 Main St. fe 14

DISSOLUTIONS & PARTNERSHIPS. DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of Z. W. PICKRELL & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All parties indebted to the concern will make payment to Z. W. PICKRELL, those having claims will present them to him for settlement. Z. W. PICKRELL, JR. BENJAMIN H. ERPP, JR. FEBRUARY 10, 1877.

The undersigned will continue the lumber business in all its branches at the old stand, south of St. Basin, Ninth street, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage bestowed on the old firm. Mr. B. H. ERPP will remain in my employment. Z. W. PICKRELL, JR. FEBRUARY 10, 1877.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c. NEW GOODS! PARISIAN PORCELAIN DINNER-TEA, AND TOILET-WARE, equal in appearance to the best French china, at a 1/2 the cost. Also, a full line of DECORATED, GOLD-BAND, and WHITE CHINA DINNER- and TEA-WARE at popular prices. No. 1011 Main street. fe 14

CHINA and PLATED-WARE. Vases, new styles—also occasional COLORED SETS of the late Vienna and Continental designs; CHINA DINNER- and TEA-SETS, French and English design; importations of CHINA SETS, PLATED-WARE—Pickle-Stands, Tea-Sets, Card-Receivers—all new patterns; PARCEL-WARE, French and Japanese. Call and see styles and prices before purchasing. Goods to be sold cheap. Successor to James W. Gibson, 1307 Main street. fe 14

GARDEN-SEEDS! GARDEN-SEEDS! Just received from D. LANDRETTI & SON, a supply of GARDEN-SEEDS, to which we call attention of farmers and gardeners. LANDRETTI'S EXTRA-EARLY PEAS; LANDRETTI'S WHITE-MARROWY PEAS; LANDRETTI'S BLACK-EYE PEAS; LANDRETTI'S "LITTLE GEM" PEAS; LANDBRETTI'S "LITTLE GEM" PEAS, at the low price of 10c. per bushel. MILLER & PIERCE, Apportioners, 327 S-Main St. fe 14

FARMERS AND GARDENERS. FERTILIZERS—YEARDSLEY'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE—a very superior fertilizer, suitable for sale by JOHN B. GREENSHAW, 788 Main street. fe 14-20

RED PUNCTION! RED PUNCTION! RED PUNCTION! 50c.; BLANKETS (white), \$2.50 worth \$4. \$4.25 worth \$6.50; PAIR COLLARS at 5c. and 10c.; Box lot of TOWEL LINENS, 100 pieces, \$1.00; CAS at half price see our list. Many new goods as PRINTS, EDGINGS, &c. J. G. WHITTY & CO., Main street between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, fe 19

STYLISH BROTHERS are still selling ANDROSCOGGIN and FRUIT-OF-THE-LOOM at 10 and 11c., and all the other brands at old prices. We have just opened a new line of SPRING DRESS GOODS. CAMBRIC EDGING and INSERTINGS. 2,000 yards REMNANTS of IRISH LINEN at 50c. per yard worth 75c. and \$1. You can find a complete line in every department, such as TOWELS, NAPKINS, TABLE- and FRUIT-CLOTHS, CASHMERE for men's and boy's wear, &c. We are determined to close out a great many goods on account of moving to our new store, No. 319 Broad street, between Third and Fourth streets, the 1st of May. Call and examine our bargains before purchasing elsewhere. fe 15-1m

AT COST! AT COST! Having determined to discontinue the dry-goods business, I shall from this day offer my entire stock of SEASONABLE AND WELL-ASSORTED GOODS AT COST FOR CASH. And in order more readily to dispose of the entire stock, there are many GOODS which will be sold WITHOUT REGARD TO COST OR VALUE. We are determined to close out our new store, No. 319 Broad street, between Third and Fourth streets, the 1st of May. CHARLES HUTZLER, 611 Broad street. fe 15-1m

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! BROWNE & ROWE are now opening a new stock of DRY GOODS. FOR THE EARLY SPRING TRADE BLEACHED and BROWN COTTONS; A splendid line of HOSIERY; TABLE-LINENS and OTHER WHITE GOODS; COLORED PIQUES, NOTTINGHAM LACES, NEW SPRING PRINTS—beautiful; A line of SPRING DRESS GOODS, and a full stock of PARASOLS; PARASOLS; As this is a NEW HOUSE, these goods are all fresh and FRESH—nothing left from last season. Call and select before they are picked over. BROWNE & ROWE, fe 16-100 No. 323 Broad street.

CLOTHING. SPRING OVERCOATS. LARGE STOCK OF NEW STYLES. JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE LOW. E. B. SPENCE & SON, fe 16-1m

WHITE DRESS SHIRTS. TRY THE PEMBROKE SHIRT. BEST-FITTING SHIRT IN THE CITY. FOR SALE BY E. B. SPENCE & SON, fe 16-1m

E. B. SPENCE & SON ARE SELLING THE PEMBROKE SHIRT. PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED OR NO SALE. [fe 16-1m]

CLOTHS, CASHMERE, and VESTING. Just opened, and will be made to order in the BEST STYLES. Call at the OLD CORNER STORE. E. B. SPENCE & SON, fe 16-1m

CLOTHING AND SHIRTS. MADE TO ORDER IN THE BEST STYLE. Perfect fit guaranteed or no sale. E. B. SPENCE & SON, Merchant Tailors, 1300 Main street. fe 16-1m

JOHN LATOUCHE. MERCHANT TAILOR. No. 4 TENTH STREET. Just received, a choice assortment of FRENCH GOODS—CHINCHILLAS, SUITING, &c. Still making numbers of those good, substantial Cashmere Suits—well made and well trimmed—no 183. fe 16-1m