DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. LI. RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1877. NO. 83.

THE DISPATCH.
BY COWARDIN & ELLYSON.
CASH—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

The DAILY DISPATCH is delivered to subscribers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week, payable to the carrier weekly. Mailed at $6 per annum; $3 for six months; 75c. per month for a shorter period.
The SEMI-WEEKLY DISPATCH at $3 per annum, or $1.50 for six months.
The WEEKLY DISPATCH at $2 per annum.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
NEW SPRING GOODS! NEW SPRING GOODS!
at BROWNE & ROWE'S, at BROWNE & ROWE'S.
ap 4-eod

CALL AT No. 323 BROAD STREET IF you wish pretty LACE COLLARS and BIBS, RUFFLINGS, and other NECK-WEAR.
BROWNE & ROWE.
ap 4-eod

MR. WILLIAM KIRBY IS WITH BROWNE & ROWE, and is prepared to exhibit to his friends a new and fresh stock of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS, &c. Call and see him. ap 4-eod

PARASOLS—PRETTY AND CHEAP; CURTAIN LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, CORSETS, &c., &c., at lowest cash prices, at
BROWNE & ROWE'S.
ap 4-eod

BUSTLES, SKIRTS, BEAUTIFUL GILT and JET JEWELRY, and other FANCY GOODS, at BROWNE & ROWE'S.
ap 4-eod

L. STERN & CO.,
523 BROAD STREET,
take great pleasure to inform their customers and the public in general that they have just received a very large stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
which they offer at very low prices. Most of these goods having been bought at the very latest New York auctions, where goods were sold regardless of value, enables them to sell most of their goods at a reduction of from 20 to 25 per cent. of their regular value.
We call special attention to our large stock of
DRESS GOODS, CAMBRICS,
PERCALES, PRINTS,
EMBROIDERIES at less than one-half of importers' prices;
KID GLOVES—some great bargains;
A large assortment of SILK PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS;
WHITE PIQUE at such low figures as to astonish every buyer;
CASSIMERES for men and boys' wear—from the lowest up to the very best imported Cassimeres;
A large lot of HOSIERY for ladies, misses, and children;
CORSETS a specialty.
We invite every buyer of DRY GOODS to call and examine our stock and prices before buying elsewhere, guaranteeing you can save from 20 to 25 per cent by doing so.
L. STERN & CO., 523 Broad street,
ap 2 between Fifth and Sixth.

ATTENTION, ALL YE DRY GOODS BUYERS.—Our buyer is North attending the large sales of DRY GOODS, and is sending home large lots of goods bought at the lowest cash figures. A new lot of those beautiful BLACK ALPACAS, from 25c. to 75c.; a nice article at 35c. Also, another lot of DRESS GOODS in small patterns. Will be sold at one third of their real value, at
J. G. WHITLOCK'S,
mh 31 1709 Main street.

SYCLE BROTHERS
HAVE JUST OPENED A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
Beautiful STRIPED SILKS at 80c., never sold less than $1 per yard;
BLACK SILKS from $1 to $3 per yard—a large assortment;
COLORED DRESS GOODS—such as PONGEE SILKS and all the numerous styles of CASSIMERES for gentlemen's and boys' wear, from 35c. to $2.50 per yard;
1,000 yards more of those LINEN REMNANTS, at 50c. worth from 75c. to $1 per yard;
A complete assortment of WHITE GOODS—Cambrics, Swiss Muslins, Checks, Nainsook, and Victoria Lawns;
A large assortment of CAMBRIC EDGES;
CORSETS from 50c. to $3;
50 pieces of WASH-POPLINS at 8c. per yard.
A great many of these goods have been purchased within the last ten days in New York at panic prices, and will be sold accordingly.
It will pay you to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.
We offer special inducements on account of removing to our new store, No. 319 Broad street, between Third and Fourth.
SYCLE BROTHERS,
429 Broad street,
mh 27-1m between Fourth and Fifth streets.

CARDOZO, FOURQUREAN & CO.
ARE RECEIVING
by every steamer the latest styles and novelties in
SPRING GOODS,
which they guarantee cannot be bought cheaper at retail in the United States. In
SILKS
they defy competition in this market, their stock being handsomer and larger than ever before, embracing all of the new shades. In
BLACK GOODS
they are keeping a larger and finer stock than they have ever done, and call especial attention to this line of their business. A very large assortment of
SUN-SHADES AND PARASOLS,
latest styles and shades. A full line of
LADIES' UNDERWEAR.
NOVELTIES IN NECK-TIES, &c.
LACE FISCHUS,
very handsome. A large stock of
CASSIMERES.
[mh 24]

SPECIAL ATTRACTION.
SPRING OPENING.
We take pleasure in announcing to our customers and the public generally that we have now in store the
LARGEST AND HANDSOMEST STOCK
that we have ever displayed. With the determination not to be undersold, we have marked our whole stock at figures so reasonable as to recommend them to everybody. Please notice the following:
BLACK SILKS from 85c. to $3.50 per yard;
FANCY SILKS at 90c., $1, $1.25 per yard;
COLORED WORSTED GOODS of every description;
BLACK ALPACAS from 25c. to $1.25 per yard;
MOURNING GOODS made a specialty;
DOLMANS at all prices—
DOLMANS at $4,
DOLMANS at $5,
DOLMANS at $6;
DOLMAN CLOTHS in new shades, very cheap;
CHILDREN'S FANCY HOSE of all colors and designs;
BOYS' CASSIMERES, 25, 35, 40, 50, 60, 75c., and $1 per yard;
GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHS and CASSIMERES in great variety;
FURNITURE CRETONNES at 37 and 50c.;
LADIES' SCARFS, HALF-HANDKERCHIEFS, FICHUS, JABOTS, BIBS, COLLARETTES, and FRILLINGS in profusion;
Beautiful LACES, EDGINGS, INSERTINGS, &c.
Please call and examine our goods before you purchase.
COURTNEY & POWELL,
mh 26 815 Broad street.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CORSETS.—Another lot of those handsome French Embroidered Corsets, warranted whalebone, at $1, worth fully $1.50, just received at
JULIUS MEYER'S,
mh 19-eod No. 603 Broad street.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN VICTORIA LAWNS.—50 pieces very fine and sheer at 15c. worth 25c.; 75 pieces extra fine and sheer at 16⅔c. worth 30c. Just received from auction at
[mh 19-eod] JULIUS MEYERS.

ASTONISHING BARGAINS IN SPRING CASSIMERES.—A large and new lot for men's and boys' wear, bought very low at auction, just opened at
mh 19-eod JULIUS MEYER'S.

BARGAINS IN HAMBURGH EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS.—An entirely new assortment at lower prices than ever, just opened at
mh 19-eod JULIUS MEYER'S.

NEW AND HANDSOME SPRING DRESS GOODS—NEW AND HANDSOME SPRING PRINTS—5,000 yards best Solid Black Prints at 6¼c., just received at
mh 19-eod JULIUS MEYER'S.

MADAME DEMOREST'S RELIABLE PATTERNS for the spring and summer just received at JULIUS MEYER'S. Send for catalogues—free. mh 19-eod

AT COST! AT COST!
Having determined to discontinue the dry-good business, I shall from this day offer my entire stock of
SEASONABLE AND WELL-ASSORTED GOODS
AT COST FOR CASH.
And in order more speedily to dispose of the entire stock, there are many GOODS which will be sold
WITHOUT REGARD TO COST OR VALUE,
as the store will be vacated as soon as another tenant can be had.
CHARLES HUTZLER,
fe 23-2m 611 Broad street.

Richmond Dispatch.

FRIDAY.....APRIL 6, 1877.

☞THE CIRCULATION OF THE DISPATCH IS LARGER THAN THE COMBINED CIRCULATION OF ALL THE OTHER DAILY NEWSPAPERS OF THE CITY

WEATHER REPORT.

INDICATIONS FOR TO-DAY.—For the South Atlantic States, warmer southeast to southwest winds, partly cloudy weather, and rising barometer on the coast.

For the Gulf States, easterly to southerly winds, stationary or slowly falling barometer, slight changes in temperature, and partly cloudy weather, with rains in the interior of the southwest during Friday.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear or fair weather, southeast winds, falling followed by rising barometer, and in the eastern portion rising temperatures.

For the Middle States, partly cloudy, slightly warmer weather, with south to west winds, and rising barometer on the coast.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY was cloudy during the day, and cool with clearing weather in the afternoon.

THERMOMETER YESTERDAY: 6 A. M., 44; 9 A. M., 52; noon, 57; 3 P. M., 59; 6 P. M., 56; midnight, 49.

NEWES OF OULD VIRGINEA.

Ye Administration of Govournor Yeardley.

SETTLEMENTS, HOUSES, CHURCHES, INHABITANTS, &c., IN 1616—ASSEMBLY OF 1619—PUNISHMENT OF DRUNKENNESS—VAINGLORIOUS ATTIRE—RELIGIOUS BELIEF OF THE ABORIGINES—COLLEGE AT HENRICOPOLIS—INDIAN FRIENDSHIP—FIRST ENGLISH MALE CHILD BORN IN THE COLONY—BACON'S REBELLION—INSTITUTION OF NEGRO SLAVERY.

Editors of the Dispatch: Through the animating beneficence of my friend Mr. Neill, whose restless zeal, even amidst arduous labors, would employ every moment and every opportunity towards the elucidation of the history of our country and the elevation of its literature, and the inspiring of a proper interest in, and a due regard for, its renowned past, so amply exemplified, I am enabled to offer to the numerous readers of the *Dispatch* the accompanying highly valuable and graphic picture of ancient Virginia, her early settlers (our ancestors) and their belongings. The article is of deep interest to the historical student. How much more gratifying and instructive must it be to the general reader, who has not at his command the same definite sources of information?

It is earnestly to be hoped, as implied by Mr. Neill, that your valued columns may be favored with a continuation of this series, which he has been pleased to designate as No. 1.

I am very truly yours,
RO. A. BROCK.

Richmond, Va., April 4, 1877.

Virginia Colonial Governors.

By Rev. Edward D. Neill.
No. 1.
SIR GEORGE YEARDLEY, KNIGHT.

Next to the enrolment of the household of Governor Wyatt in the census of 1624 is ex-Governor Yeardley, whom the Speaker of the First Legislature called "a soldier truly bred in the University of War in the low countries." He and his wife Temperance were old settlers. Both left England with the Gates and Somers expedition. She arrived in the Falcon in August, 1609. Yeardley having been with Gates and Somers in the ship that was wrecked at Bermudas, remained there all the winter, and in May, 1610, arrived in the Deliverance, a vessel of seventy tons, built at that island. He was not of the same distinguished parentage as his successor. His brother Ralph kept an apothecary store at the sign of the Artichoke, Wood street, London, but the records show that Yeardley was a brave soldier and faithful officer. Lord Delaware, in 1610, made him commander of the stockade, near the site of the present Fortress Monroe, and in the fall he went on an exploration toward the sources of the James river. When Sir Thomas Dale, in 1616, returned to England the government was entrusted to Yeardley, under whom the ancient planters, in a document sent to England, state that "the Colony lived in peace and the best plenty it ever had." At this period he resided most of the time at Bermuda Hundred, where Alexander Whitaker preached. About Christmas, A. D. 1616, he led an expedition against the Chickahominy Indians, who had been troublesome, and conquered a peace. In 1617 he surrendered the government to Argall, who was not faithful to his trust; and the London company, in a letter to Lord Delaware, written the latter part of the summer of 1618, charge him with neglect and transgressing his commission and instructions, and ordered him to be sent home. After the letter of recall was shipped, intelligence reached London early in October that Lord Delaware, the Governor-General, had died on the voyage to Virginia, and Yeardley, who was with his wife in London, was again appointed Deputy Governor. Sir Philip Mainwaring, on the 18th of November, 1618, writes to the Earl Arundel: "This morning the King knighted the new Governor of Virginia, who, upon a long discourse with the King, doth prove very understanding. Amongst many other things he told the King that the people of that country do believe in the resurrection of the body, and that when the body dies the soul goes into certain fair, pleasant fields, there to solace itself until the end of the world, and then the soul is to return to the body again and live both together happily and perpetually. Hereupon the King inferred that the gospel must have been heretofore known in that country, although it be lost, and this fragment only remains."

Not being connected with the gentry or nobility, there was a disposition upon the part of some in London to sneer at his appointment, and on the 28th of November a friend wrote to Sir Dudley Carleton: "Here be two or three ships ready for Virginia, and one Captain Yeardley, a mean fellow, by way of provision, goes as Governor, and to grace him the more the King knighted him this week at New Market, which hath set him up so high that he flaunts it up and down in the street with extraordinary bravery, with fourteen or fifteen liveries after him." He sailed from London on the 19th of January, and after a tedious voyage arrived on the 19th of April in Virginia. He found about 400 persons in the Colony. Jamestown, the capital, was fortified with two demi-culverins, "fitted," the ancient planters said, "to shoot down our houses rather than to offend an enemy, and mounted on rotten carriages." The only houses there were those built by Sir Thomas Gates, the Governor's house having an addition placed thereto by Argall, and a church of wood, built by the inhabitants, twenty feet in breadth and fifty in length. The only other settlements were Henrico, Charles City, and Bermuda Hundred, Shirley, Arrahattock, Martin's Brandon, and Kloughton. Henrico consisted of two or three old houses and a small church in ruins, with a few poor buildings on the island. At Coxadale and Arrahattock, one house; at Charles City, six houses, much decayed. He found three ministers authorized to instruct the people and "two who never received their orders." Rev. Alexander Whitaker, who had preached at Bermuda Hundred, on the south side of the river, five miles from Henrico, in 1617, was drowned. When Yeardley succeeded Argall the minister at Henrico appears to have been William Wickham, who had never received Episcopal ordination; Richard Buck, who came with Sir Thomas Gates, preached at Jamestown; William Mease, or Mays, who came about the same time, preached at Kequoughtan, or Elizabeth City, remained ten years, and then returned to England. In 1617 a minister named George Keith, thirty-three years old, arrived and resided at Elizabeth City, and was probably without orders. In 1624 his wife, Susan, died, leaving a son John, eleven years of age. Not long after, with Captain Ward, arrived the Rev. Mr. Bargrave, who lived at Ward's plantation on the south side of the river, near Martin's Brandon. Bargrave was the nephew of the Dean of Canterbury, and died in 1621, leaving his library to the projected college at Henrico. The first term of Yeardley's governorship was memorable, because of the convening of the first legislature in North America, composed of the Governor, Council, and two Burgesses from each plantation, freely elected by the inhabitants thereof. It convened on July 30, 1619, in the small twenty-by-fifty-feet timber church at Jamestown. The members first met in the chancel, and prayer was offered by the minister of the parish, Rev. Richard Buck. Then they returned to the body of the church, where they took the oath of supremacy as prescribed by King James.

John Pory, Secretary of the Colony, was elected Speaker, John Twine clerk of the House, and Thomas Pierse sergeant-at-arms. The Speaker sat in front of the Governor, and next, the clerk; while the sergeant-at-arms stood at the bar. This Assembly enacted that any person found drunk for the first time should be privately reproved by the minister; the second time publicly; the third time "to lye in boltes" twelve hours and pay a fine; and if he still persisted, to be subjected to severe punishment by the Governor and Council.

As the poor laboring men advanced toward prosperity they became infatuated with a love of dress—a tendency which is still manifested among vulgar, rich people. Pory, the Speaker of the First Legislature, like some of his successors, was scholarly, brilliant, witty, and drunken. In a letter to Sir Dudley Carleton, about the time of the meeting of the Colonial Assembly of 1619, he writes: "Your lordship may know that we are not the veriest beggars in the world. Our cow-keeper here in James City on Sunday goes accoutred in fresh, flaming silk; and a wife of one that in England had professed the black art, not of a scholar, but a collier of Croydon, wears the rough beaver hat, with a pearl hat-band and silken suit."

If half of Pory's statement was true, it was well for the early Legislature to pass a law against excessive apparel, and to enact "that every man be cessed in the churches for all public contributions, if he be unmarried, according to his own apparel; if he be married, according to his own, wife's, or either of their apparel." Governor Yeardley having importuned to be released from his governorship at the expiration of his commission, in November, 1621, Francis Wyatt was appointed his successor. He continued a faithful member of the Council until Wyatt was called home to settle the estate of his father, and was then reappointed Governor, and until his death, in 1627, continued in that position. He left three children—Elizabeth, aged eight years; Argall, aged six years; and Francis, three years of age. The editor of the Aspinwall Papers, published in Volume Ninth of the series of the Massachusetts Historical Society Collections, does great injustice to Yeardley in representing him as an intriguer against his predecessor, and supplanting him in the governorship. The fact that at this very time he named a child Argall disproves the statement that he was unfriendly. Fathers do not name their sons after the men they hate. Francis Yeardley, after he attained to manhood, became a resident and councillor of the province of Maryland, but afterwards joined his brother at Lynhaven Bay, Virginia. Both sided with Parliament in the disputes with the King of England. Among the State papers collected by Thurloe, Cromwell's secretary, there is a letter of Francis Yeardley describing the explorations with his brother Argall in North Carolina. It was written on May 8, 1654, at Lynhaven, and addressed to John Ferrar, former Deputy Governor of the old Virginia company, then residing at Little Gidding, Huntingdonshire. One of the chiefs of the Roanokes in North Carolina visited Yeardley's house, and when he saw the children read and write desired that his son might be educated. After this Argall and Francis Yeardley built a house for the chief and paid him a sum of money, and received a large tract of land from the Roanokes, which they "in solemn manner took possession of in the name and on behalf of the Commonwealth of England." After this the Roanoke chief brought the chief of the Tuscarora tribe, with forty others, to Yeardley's house. The Tuscarora chief presented his wife, and asked that his son might be baptized, which was done by the minister before the congregation, and was left with Yeardley to be trained. He concludes his letter by asking John Ferrar to notify the English authorities what has been accomplished "by two Virginians born," and sends his regards to the worthily-to-be-honored Virginia Ferrar, his intelligent daughter, who had written a treatise on silk-culture in Virginia. Samuel Bownas, a Quaker preacher, says in his journal that while travelling in 1728 from the western branch of the Nansemond river to Chuckatuck, on the south side of James river, he met on the road one ancient Friend, who told him that the first son born of English parents lived until he was eighty years of age. He adds: "This first born son of the province was a remarkable man. It is said that he was disaffected to the then government, and had uttered some treasonable expressions against it, and for that cause was tried and found guilty, being condemned to die for that crime; but when it was made to appear that he was the first male child born in the province of the English nation, it was resolved that he should be pardoned."

When the census of 1624 was taken the oldest male children in Virginia were Benoni, son of Rev. Richard Buck, an idiot; Thomas, son of William Bailey, aged four years; and Argall Yeardley, also four years old. Perhaps Argall Yeardley was the remarkable man referred to by Bownas, and in 1676 connected with Drummond and others of the Eastern Shore in the Bacon rebellion.

Governor Yeardley left a large estate. Besides lands on the James river, before 1625, thirty-seven hundred acres had been granted to him at Hunger's Neck, in Northhampton county, on the eastern shore of Chesapeake bay. In February, 1623, he owned eleven of the twenty-two negroes, "negors," as they were called in Virginia. In 1625 twenty Africans were living in the Colony, and of these he owned eight.

In her Maine home, Annie Louise Cary, the singer, is regarded with little less than adoration. It is said that on one occasion, when the fact that she was about to visit her friends in the old Pine-Tree State had become generally known, a well-to-do citizen scrubbed up the family carriage and was in waiting at the little depôt when Miss Cary alighted from the train. She had a pleasant word for every one, but to the offer of a seat in the spick-and-span phaeton she returned a pleasant, "Oh, I won't trouble you; it's only a little way, and I'll just run home across the pasture, as I used to." And she did, with all the seeming joyousness of a school-girl home on a vacation.

The inventory of the real and personal property of the Erie railway, compiled after two years' labor, fills twenty large volumes, and cost over a hundred thousand dollars. The binding alone cost twelve dollars a volume.

[From the Pall-Mall Gazette.]

Modern Astrology.

It is a circumstance of curious import, and one which may possibly attract the attention of a future Gibbon or Hume, that in the very year in which we are celebrating the four-hundredth anniversary of the introduction of the printing-press into this country, courts of justice should be busy with trials of various persons for extorting money from her Majesty's lieges by "palmistry" and other subtle devices. So slow is the progress of our race, after four centuries of existence—in England, at any rate—nearly two centuries of perfect freedom of the press has been unable to liberate the human mind from one of its most degrading superstitions. The belief in witchcraft has hardly disappeared from some remote country villages, while in great and enlightened cities it has been replaced with thousands and thousands of men and women by the astonishing creed known as "spiritualism." There seems to be small hope that human credulity is likely to die a natural death before the light of knowledge and reason.

The wise few among men very early came to a decisive opinion on the subject of supernatural appearances, dreams, omens, presages, &c., &c. It is twenty centuries since Cato wittily rebuked the man who was frightened because a mouse had gnawed away part of his shoe. "Cheer up, my friend," he said, "the circumstance need cause you no alarm, for it was a natural occurrence. Now, if your shoe had eaten the mouse I should have considered it an event of gloomy augury." Equally wise, but couched in loftier language, was his answer when bidden to consult the Oracle: "Let us leave oracles to women, to cowards, and to fools. The brave man, independent of the gods, knows how to live and die himself."

"Men mark when they hit," observes Bacon, "and never mark when they miss" and to this circumstance he attributes the belief in dreams and popular predictions.

ROUGH AND READY MODES

of testing claims to supernatural powers. "Dost thou know where thou wilt pass Christmas?" asked Henry VII. of an astrologer. He could not tell. Whereupon the King's grace, which did still love a merry jest, made answer: "Then am I wiser than thou, for I know that thou wilt spend Christmas in prison." John Gallezzo, Duke of Milan, is said to have made even merrier at the expense of a gentleman who foretold him that he would die early. "And how long do you expect to live?" he inquired of the prophet. "My Lord, my star promises me a long life." "Never trust in your star, man; you are to be hanged this moment." And the Duke took care that his own prediction should be fulfilled. A certain Arab general, whom the French chronicler calls Heggiage, was more courteous in the expression of his displeasure. The General was sick, when an astrologer, by way of comforting him, assured his Excellency that the illness from which he was suffering would terminate fatally. "Since you have said it," replied the General, "it must be so, and I have so great a confidence in your skill that I should be glad to have the benefit of your advice in the next world. You will therefore be so kind as to go there first and wait my orders." The astrologer was immediately decapitated. Indeed, if one may express an opinion in homely English, the wonder is that astrologers should so often have been such fools. Few seem to have had the presence of mind of Trasullus, who once saved his neck with a commendable readiness of wit. Tiberius, so the Roman historian informs us, when living in exile at Rhodos, whither he had been banished by the Emperor Augustus, loved to while away the time by consulting diviners. The interview usually took place on a lofty eminence overlooking the sea; and if the diviner, by some foolish answer, convicted himself of ignorance or trickery, some slaves were in attendance to pitch him head-foremost over the cliff into the waves below. It chanced on a certain day that Trasullus had been invited to one of these charming séances. "Tell me," said Tiberius with a curious look, "How long do you think you have to live?" Trasullus, who was no fool, appeared to be absorbed in mysterious calculations, then suddenly, with an expression of alarm that was not altogether feigned, he exclaimed "that he was menaced at that very hour by a great danger." Satisfied with the answer, Tiberius embraced him, and from henceforth Trasullus became of the number of his friends.

A ludicrous instance of the result of trusting in predictions was afforded by a citizen of Lyons, who had had his horoscope drawn, and been assured that he should live exactly twenty years more and no longer. Dividing his fortune into twenty parts (the somewhat clumsy midæval substitute for the purchase of a terminable annuity) he lived comfortably, working little, eating and drinking much—the citizen's ideas were not lofty—till the twenty years were gone and all his money spent. But death came not, and he had to beg his bread, saying, "Have pity on a poor man who is living longer than he expected." It is related of the famous Cardan (1501-76) that he had too much self-respect to live on under similar conditions. He had prophesied that he should not live beyond the completion of his seventy-fifth year, and accordingly on entering his seventy-sixth he refused to touch food. To do justice to our own age it must be confessed that had he lived in the nineteenth century instead of the sixteenth he would probably at the age of seventy-five been requested to choose between eating his dinner at home and having it forced down his throat in a lunatic asylum. But generally speaking it may be doubted whether we deal as wisely with charlatanry as the men of ruder age.

MISS NEILSON UNDER BLUE-GLASS TREATMENT.—Miss Neilson is daily improving in health. She has moved from the Market-Street side of the Palace Hotel to tropical parlors at the southwest corner, and fortified herself behind a stratum of blue glass placed within her bay-window, and reaching from the floor to the ceiling. Here she basks the livelong day in cerulean sunshine. Her wardrobe is contained in eighteen trunks, the smallest of the regulation Saratoga dimensions, and the largest the size of a small grain bin. The most plethoric enwraps the lovely dresses of Juliet, including the embroidered shawl in which she reposes in the cold tomb of the Capulets, and the pure white conventional robes worn by the nun Isabella. The moving of them from the Market-street rooms to the Stevenson-street sanitarium yesterday afternoon was a labor of love on the part of three stalwart porters. The rooms being on different floors, the large elevator was called into requisition, and travel between the courts and sky-parlors was impeded for something less than an hour. The transfer was at last, however, safely effected, and the charming actress safely settled in her new quarters. The curative process proceeds unimpeded.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Mr. Gladstone made incisive remarks on "preaching" at the City Temple, London, among the Congregationalists, on March 22d. He quoted a remark which Dr. Döllinger had made to him over thirty years before: "Depend upon it, if the Church of England is to make way and be a thoroughly national Church, it must give up the practice of preaching from written sermons." His comment was that it is only out of the full heart, and likewise out of the well-furnished mind, that good extemporaneous preaching can proceed.

Bismarck is 62 years old; so is Lord Granville. Prince Gortchakoff is 79, Lord Beaconsfield is 72, and Mr. Gladstone 68. President MacMahon is nearly 69. The Pope will soon be 85; the Archbishop of Canterbury is 66; Dr. Pusey 77, and Dean Stanley 61. Garibaldi is nearly 70, Lord Russell 75, and Jules Simon 63.

LOCAL MATTERS.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE CITY GAS-WORKS FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS.—The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures on account of City Gas-Works for the fiscal years 1875 and 1876:

MONTHS.	Received for Coke, &c.	Received for Gas.	Received for Delinquent Bills.	Received for Meter Connections.	TOTAL.
February	$ 892 47	$ 16,074 08	$ 31 66	$ 129 45	$ 17,127 66
March	923 68	14,335 52	80 28	65 25	15,404 71
April	1,107 20	13,160 73	177 04	85 49	14,530 46
May	1,038 84	11,364 57	116 25	145 15	12,664 81
June	838 89	9,164 27	41 61	47 16	10,092 93
July	364 10	7,223 69	121 56	134 86	7,844 21
August	235 61	6,787 35	122 17	67 16	7,212 29
September	649 40	6,067 70	169 05	98 25	7,184 40
October	624 04	7,222 32	48 61	128 56	8,023 53
November	1,097 48	12,037 89	120 63	120 63	13,376 63
December	1,220 48	17,237 89	96 17	85 65	18,640 19
1877.					
January	861 31	18,626 71	36 17	85 65	19,609 84
1876	$9,266 20	$149,257 69	$918 43	$1,149 76	$160,582 07
1875	8,442 41	172,369 17	890 57	1,324 08	182,947 83

Gas was furnished in 1875 at $3 per 1,000 feet; in 1876 at $2.50 per 1,000 feet.

The disbursements in 1876 were $130,142.66. In 1875 the disbursements were $147,837.72. Decrease in expenditures, $17,695.06.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, THURSDAY—*Judge Hughes presiding.*—In the matter of Paine, Cabell & Co. Order entered directing the assignee to sell the real estate surrendered by R. A. Paine.

In the case of J. P. Carpenter. The bankrupt was ordered to show cause on the 13th of April, 1877, why the property allowed him as a homestead exemption should not be sold to satisfy the claim of W. J. Branch.

In the matter of H. W. Quarles. W. T. Bibb was ordered to show cause on the 10th instant why he should not be required to deliver to the bankrupt certain property now in his possession.

In the case of Thomas R. Leigh. Assignee's report of sale of 294 acres of land in Gloucester county filed.

In the matter of C. H. Pyle. Order entered approving account of assignee and discharging him from further liability.

The chancery cause of Crump, assignee of Hutcheon Brothers, *vs.* Alexander Chapman, was fully argued and submitted.

Judge Hughes will call the docket in the United States Courts to-day (Friday.)

SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS, THURSDAY.—City of Petersburg *vs.* Applegarth's administrator. From the Circuit Court of the city of Petersburg. Affirmed, Judge Moncure delivering the opinion of the court.

Grigsby, &c., *vs.* Simpson, assignee, &c. From the Circuit Court of Fairfax county. Affirmed. Judge Christian delivering the opinion of the court.

Carter, trustee, *vs.* McArtor. From the Circuit Court of Fauquier county. Affirmed, Judge Staples delivering the opinion of the court.

Cole's committee *vs.* Cole's administrator. From the Circuit Court of Charlotte. Reversed, Judge Burks delivering the opinion of the court.

Stamper's administrator *vs.* Garnett, &c. Set down to be heard as a privileged case at the next term.

Garrett's administratrix *vs.* Bradford. Partly argued by General Field for the appellant and submitted.

CHANCERY COURT OF RICHMOND.—The following cases were disposed of: Harris *vs.* Taliaferro, &c.; Jones's executors *vs.* Jones, &c.; Mosely *vs.* Mosely, &c.; Southall *vs.* Allen's executrix, &c.; Jacob *vs.* Eddins; Gray's executors *vs.* Gray, &c.; Shanks & & Barrett *vs.* Stanley, trustee, &c.; Cardozo, Fourquerean & Co. *vs.* Lee, &c.; Brown's executors *vs.* Burton, &c.

HUSTINGS COURT.—The following business was transacted in this court yesterday:

Washington Edwards, who was convicted of making a felonious assault upon Robert J. Jones, was yesterday sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for five years.

George Anthony, charged with assaulting Nellie Giblin, was convicted of unlawful assault, fined one cent, and committed to jail for ten days.

Moses Miller, charged with breaking into the store of Robert J. Jones, was tried and acquitted.

John Harmon, charged with assaulting Isaac Danna, was tried and convicted of unlawful cutting and wounding, and sent to the penitentiary for one year.

Thomas Tyler, charged with assaulting Fannie Harris, was convicted of unlawful assault, and sent to jail for thirty days and fined one cent.

POLICE COURT, YESTERDAY.—William H. Spurlock (colored), assault and battery, was fined $2.

Charles Welsh, assault and battery, was fined $5.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. L. T. Chandler, while at work yesterday evening shingling a house near the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad shops, fell and received some injuries. The city ambulance was called, and it took him home, at 2121 Pleasant street, Union Hill.

UNMAILABLE LETTERS REMAINING IN RICHMOND POST-OFFICE APRIL 5, 1877.—T. J. Anderson, Richmond, Va.; H. A. Atkinson, Jr., Richmond, Va.; J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. E. Gary, Richmond, Va.; F. Liebermuth, Richmond, Va.; Miss Amelia Millhiser, Richmond, Va.; T. B. Pryor, Richmond, Va.; Professor E. B. Smith, Richmond, Va.; Payton Tabbs, Richmond, Va.; George W. Wilson, Fall River, Mass.; William Taylor, no address.

ST. JAMES CHURCH VESTRY.—In consequence of the small attendance on Easter-Monday no election of vestrymen for the current year took place, and the present members continue in office.

THE NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.—Mr. J. W. Harveycutter, superintendent of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, has petitioned the City Council to allow the company to construct a telegraph line from the corporation line on Brook avenue to and across the Free bridge. The petition has been referred to the Committee on Streets.

THE AMATEUR BAND CONCERT TO-NIGHT To-night the Amateur Band concert will be given at Assembly Hall, and the house will doubtless be crowded to its utmost capacity. Do not fail to hear it, for you will miss a musical treat. The programme is very fine, and we have never seen one for an amateur performance so admirably chosen. It is delightfully short, and free from those features so observable on most programmes, which are thrown in to fill up. It will be a most pleasant evening to all who are so fortunate as to be present.

THE WORK OF A YOUNG ARTIST.—James Alexander Blankenship, of Manchester, has on exhibition at John H. Tyler & Co.'s, in this city, a plaster bust of Thomas Branch, Esq. Considering that the sculptor is but eighteen years of age, and he has had few opportunities for instruction in this great art, his work is decidedly good.

PERSONAL.—Judge Cochran is steadily improving, and in ten days it is probable that he will be in condition to be removed to his home in Staunton.

Messrs. W. B. Taliaferro, Clay, Simpson, and other members of the Legislature, expect to leave this morning by the Wyanoke on a trip to New York.

THE SECOND WHEAT-DRASDIL CONCERT.—The second of the grand "Evenings of Song" at the Theatre last night resulted in another decided triumph for the ladies and gentlemen taking part in the entertainment. The audience was not more brilliant nor more select than that of Wednesday night, but in magnitude it far surpassed it. The favorable impression created by the incomparable singing of Miss Anna Drasdil had gone abroad, and had the desired effect. The singers, without exception, acquitted themselves splendidly, rendering their various pieces with more spirit and feeling, while the audience was decidedly more sympathetic.

The programme, as on the first night, embraced numerous choice and favorite selections, opening with the quartette from Martha, "This is Your Future Dwelling," which was splendidly given by the Monumental choir. The baritone solo, "The Stirrup Cup," by Mr. Grant in the first part, and the beautiful alto and tenor duo, "The Sailor's Sighs," in the second part, by Miss Maggie Redford and Mr. John D. Redford, were well sung and elicited much applause, necessitating responses to the *encores.* "The Bridal Chorus," by the Monumental choir, assisted by Miss Sarah Wood, which was the opening piece of the second part, was sung with wonderful correctness, Miss Swain sustaining the leading part most creditably.

Miss Wood sang two lovely gems: an arih from the "Magic Flute," and "The Sky Lark," in which the high cultivation of her splendid soprano voice was displayed to the best advantage.

The main attraction, as on the previous night, however, was the delightful singing of Miss Drasdil, who again electrified her hearers by the thrilling manner in which she sang her two solos, "*In Questa Tomba,*" by Beethoven, and "*Di Tanti Palpiti,*" from "Tancredi." The applause with which both pieces were received was of the most enthusiastic character, and she was compelled, although at first declining a recall, to respond in each case by singing, in the first instance, a song in German, "Sleep Well, Thou Sweet Angel," and in the second, "Il Segretto" (The Secret), from "Lucrezia Borgia."

Miss Drasdil is a grand singer, and compares most favorably with any of the well-known artists who have heretofore visited Richmond, and those of our people who have enjoyed her exquisite vocalization will not soon forget her, and will be prepared to give her a cordial welcome should she ever revisit our city.

THE MOZART.—A very pleasant *musicale* was given by the Mozart Association last evening, and although a large number of those who usually frequent the Mozart were attracted to the Theatre by the Wheat concert, there was, strange to say, a fine audience present.

The programme was choice and admirably rendered throughout. The orchestra was not so large as usual, but gave a finished rendition of "Zampa" overture. "Les Fauvets" polka, which is a great favorite, was enthusiastically applauded, and the waltzes "On the Beautiful Rhine," with pyrotechnic accompaniment, were productive of admiration, surprise, and wonder in turn.

Mrs. Dr. Robinson sang the pretty little ballad, "Let Me Dream Again," by Sullivan, with much feeling; and Mr. John E. Mitchell pleased the audience with his baritone solo, "Stirrup Cup," by Arditi.

Mr. John Kessnich executed in handsome style a very difficult violin solo, by Leonard, while the trio, by Mendelssohn, performed by Messrs. Kessnich, Reinhardt, and Thilow on violin, piano, and cello, was the finest effort of the evening. It was the faithful portrayal of the work of a great composer.

DR. TAYLOR'S NEXT ENTERTAINMENT.—Dr. Taylor's entertainment, which takes place next week, will be given for the benefit of Grace-Street Baptist church.

THE RIGNOLD ENGAGEMENT.—The armors for the Rignold engagement, and Mr. Rignold's horse, which he uses in Henry V., arrived yesterday.

THROUGH TRAIN.—The northward-bound train that left here last night went through on its usual time, the slide having been removed.

QUALIFIED.—Mr. James L. Apperson qualified yesterday in the Hustings Court as a notary public for the city of Richmond.

Election of Postmaster.

Editors of Dispatch: I propose that the Republican and Conservative City Committees each appoint a sub-committee of three members; that these six prepare a plan for holding an election (something after the primary election order) for postmaster, and I believe that the successful man will receive the appointment. If it is absolutely necessary to restrict our choice to a Republican, let it be made known. I think this is a practical way out of our difficulty, and I believe it will be approved by the people generally. If the present division of opinion, originating in the number of candidates for the place, is to continue, there will be no change. I