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.

DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. LI. RICHMOND, VA., MONDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1877. NO. [illegible]

Richmond Dispatch.

MONDAY.....MAY 7, 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 SUNDAY.—For the Middle Atlantic States, northeast to southeast winds, increasing cloudiness, light rains, slightly lower temperature, and slight change in pressure.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, slowly-rising barometer, southeast to southwest winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, and a slight rise in temperature.

For the West Gulf States, stationary or slowly-falling barometer, southeast to southwest winds, partly cloudy and cloudy weather, rain areas, and slightly-rising temperature.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, nearly stationary or rising followed by falling barometer, northeast to southeast winds, partly cloudy and cloudy weather, with rain areas, and stationary or rising temperature.

The Mississippi river will slowly rise at and below Vicksburg.

THE WEATHER ON SATURDAY was cloudy or rainy and cool. Last year at this time we had a similar spell of cool weather, as the following statement will attest:

Days.		Degrees.
1	Clear—ice	34
2	Cloudy	43
3	Cloudy	46
4	Clear—frost	42
5	Clear	52

These observations were taken at 6 A. M., and at the same hour on Saturday the mercury, as will be seen, stood at 50. We reproduce these figures only to show that last year we had quite as cool weather, notwithstanding the common expressions, "Did you ever see such cool weather for May?" "No, indeed; it is unprecedented."

THERMOMETER SATURDAY: 6 A. M., 50; 9 A. M., 59; noon, 60; 3 P. M., 59; 6 P. M., 53; midnight, 49.

LOCAL MATTERS.

WARD MEETINGS.—Conservative meetings will be held in all of the wards of the city to-morrow (Tuesday) night for the purpose of electing members of the City Conservative Committee, to serve for one year from the time of election. In view of the importance of the approaching campaign, and of the fact that great interests are in the hands of this committee, Conservatives having the good of the city and party at heart will doubtless see that the meetings are well attended, and that proper men receive the support of the voters.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE ENTERTAINMENT AND RECEPTION OF OUR WESTERN VISITORS.—A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce was held Saturday afternoon—President E. O. Nölting in the chair. P. G. Coghlan secretary. Present—Messrs. Blankenship, Potts, Purcell, Childrey, Logan, Watkins, Ellett, Capers, Grubbs, Snyder, Seddon.

Messrs. Milliner and Hawes were reported absent on account of sickness.

Mr. Potts announced that a committee from the Corn and Flour Exchange—Messrs. L. L. Bass, Philip Haxall, and W. H. Tyler—were present, and on his motion they were invited to seats on the Board.

The Chair stated that the meeting had been called to consider a communication from General Williams C. Wickham in relation to a proposed visit from a number of western merchants and other business-men.

Mr. Nölting then read the communication, and stated what he believed to be the object of the visit.

Mr. Tyler, chairman of the committee from the Corn Exchange, stated that the committee he represented had been appointed to cooperate with the Chamber in any action that the body might take. He also stated that the Corn Exchange had appointed a committee to go to the White Sulphur to meet the gentlemen.

Mr. Capers asked how long the visitors would remain.

The Chair stated that he had no positive information, but believed it was the intention of the visitors to go down the river to Norfolk on Tuesday on the New York steamer, Captain Allen, of the Old Dominion Line, having extended them such an invitation. He believed they would also visit North and South Carolina.

Mr. Watkins suggested that a committee should be appointed to prepare a plan for the entertainment of the visitors.

On motion of Mr. Potts it was ordered that the invitation of General Wickham be accepted, and that a committee be appointed from the Board to proceed to the White Sulphur to welcome the western gentlemen to the Old Dominion.

Mr. Blankenship moved that a committee of three from the Chamber be appointed to confer with a like committee from the Corn and Tobacco Exchanges to adopt some plan for the entertainment of the gentlemen from the West. Agreed to.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Claiborne Watkins, John B. Purcell, and Thomas Potts.

On motion of Mr. Potts, General T. M. Logan was appointed to welcome the visitors, and in his absence, on motion of Mr. Capers, Mr. Potts was requested to act as spokesman.

Mr. Potts presented a letter from Messrs. Smith, Potter & Co., complaining of excessive and discriminating freight-rates between Raleigh and Richmond, &c., which was referred to the first vice-president (Mr. Blankenship) for investigation.

Mr. Potts read to the Board letters from the Western Union Telegraph Company and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company proposing to furnish the merchants in Richmond with daily quotations of gold stock, provisions, &c., in New York. Referred.

Adjourned.

MEETING OF THE CORN EXCHANGE.—At a meeting of the Corn and Flour Exchange held on Saturday Mr. Thomas W. McCance was appointed chairman of the delegation to proceed to the White Sulphur to meet the western visitors.

THE JAMES RIVER AND KANAWHA CANAL. Major John W. Johnston, of Botetourt county, who was at the recent meeting of the stockholders of the James River and Kanawha Company elected president in place of Colonel Carrington, resigned, reached the city on Saturday. Major Johnston has been urged by his many friends in this city and elsewhere upon the line of the canal to accept the position tendered him, and now has the matter under serious consideration. On his way to Richmond he passed through Lynchburg, where he was importuned not to decline the office. He was assured by friends of the water-line there that they would take a large amount of the stock of the Clifton Forge and Buchanan railroad, and that they would lend their aid and influence towards the early completion of this important connection. If similar interest is manifested elsewhere, and it becomes apparent that a sufficient amount of the stock of the railway is taken in this city, Major Johnston will be inclined to accept the presidency of the canal and railway. It is hoped that he will consent to lend his aid to this important work by consenting to become its chief executive officer, and those interested in the improvement feel assured, with his vim and determination, the line to Clifton Forge will be built in due time.

THE END REACHED.

Conclusion of the Trial of Colonel C. T. Crittenden.

SPEECHES MADE FOR THE DEFENCE BY JOHN S. WISE AND JUDGE CRUMP—CLOSING ARGUMENT FOR THE PROSECUTION AND THE CASE GIVEN TO THE JURY—A VERDICT BROUGHT IN AFTER TEN MINUTES' DELIBERATION—A SCENE IN THE COURT-ROOM.

The trial of Colonel C. T. Crittenden, of Culpeper, doorkeeper of the House of Delegates, indicted for raising the certificate of pay of Mr. J. L. Arthur, of Bedford, from "3 days" to "13 days," and from "$18" to "$78," was brought to a conclusion in the Hustings Court early Saturday night. The whole day was spent in argument. Mr. J. S. Wise and Judge W. W. Crump spoke at considerable length for the accused, and were followed by Captain George D. Wise, Commonwealth's Attorney, for the prosecution. Neither side asked that the jury be instructed, and the twelve impartial gentlemen retired for consultation, and within ten minutes were able to agree upon their verdict.

The Court was opened shortly after 11 o'clock.

Mr. John S. Wise, of counsel for defence, addressed the Court and jury in consideration of the question, "Does the evidence convict the prisoner?" He thought not. Mr. J. B. Bigger in his testimony said, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the certificate left his hands for three days and eighteen dollars. But he would not swear that it was so. He fails to prove that he issued the certificate for three days. Not being in the habit of issuing certificates, it was not improbable that he would make a mistake. That mistakes were made repeatedly in issuing certificates had been demonstrated. In the case of Mr. James H. Dooley, on the day of the arrest of Crittenden, it happened that that gentleman, who had sent for a certificate for 29 days, got one for 39, and without observing the error signed it and sent it down to Binford. Binford having that day for the very first time compared his books with W. J. Bigger's, detected the error.

THIN EVIDENCE.

So Mr. Wise contended that the proof that the certificate came from J. B. Bigger in a shape other than the present was lacking. Arthur's evidence and weakness of memory were subjected to sharp criticism. Instead of the appearance of Crittenden's name on the certificate being conclusive against the prisoner, it was one of the greatest arguments in favor of his innocence, the speaker asserted. According to the testimony, if Crittenden had wished to practice a fraud he could have made Harrison (for instance) take the certificate through the routine and bring him back the money, leaving his (Harrison's) name everywhere on the track—everywhere between Crittenden and the charge of forgery. Instead of that Crittenden's name appeared on the certificate and on the Treasurer's books. Had Crittenden intended to commit such a crime he would have been the most infernal fool alive to have so marked his course. The deed was done by some petty thief, he contended—not by a man who handled half a million, as Crittenden had. The intimation was given by the speaker that it was the act of some page or some "small mouse" in the Capitol. In this connection he showed how that certificate could have been "raised" to a much larger amount without any more risk, and he argued that if Crittenden had gone into the business at all he would have gone in more largely than this.

BALLOT-BOX STUFFING.

Mr. Wise explained how in several ways the fraud might have been committed upon Crittenden and the State by a page or some one around Crittenden.

In urging because it was certain that somebody in the Capitol committed this crime it was not in accordance with law and justice to hold Crittenden responsible, Mr. Wise alluded to the Jefferson-Ward ballot-box case in the senatorial election of 1875. There it was certain that the box had been stuffed with bogus ballots; that certainly one, and very likely two (if not all) of the judges were guilty, yet because the offence could not be fixed upon the guilty one, or two, all were acquitted.

There were in this Crittenden case, Mr. Wise declared, more fidgety witnesses than in any he ever saw. It reminded him of the fellow with the dancing turkeys. He had the turkeys standing on a griddle, and the hotter he made the griddle the faster the turkeys lifted their legs, and so appeared to dance. So these witnesses were on a griddle, and the hotter the fire was made beneath their feet the more fidgety they grew.

COLEMAN.

Referring to the Coleman matter (without calling name), Mr. Wise declared that he could not permit Crittenden to be compared with that man—that "snivelling sycophant." Crittenden was as to that man as Hyperion to a Satyr.

The scene in the committee-room where Crittenden confessed his inability to explain, yet assumed all legal responsibility for the lost money, and manfully exhonerated young Cabell, Carter Harrison, and Sullivan, Mr. Wise thought, was the most glorious, perhaps, in the eventful life of Crittenden. In that supreme crisis he proved himself every inch a man.

Mr. Wise spoke most kindly of Colonel Munford, and explained how he believed the Colonel was mistaken. Mr. Wise said it was a mistake to call that interview with the committee "a confession"—to do so was "to convert the magnanimity of Crittenden into the pusillanimity of a criminal."

In closing Mr. Wise eloquently invoked the jury to consider the evidence carefully, and whatever doubts there were upon their minds raised by the eloquence of the Commonwealth's Attorney to solve in favor of the prisoner.

Mr. Wise's speech lasted about two hours, and was delivered impressively and abounded in felicitous language and illustrations.

JUDGE W. W. CRUMP.

Judge Crump, the leading counsel of accused, made their closing argument. He devoted his attention chiefly to an analysis of the evidence. No other man on earth, he argued, but John Bell Bigger can know whether that paper is forged or not. There can be no substitute for his testimony. Bigger states, "I cannot and will not say that this paper isn't precisely as it left my hands." And in answer to another question Bigger replied, "How can I say whether any one has altered this paper when I don't know that it has been altered?"

JOHN BELL BIGGER'S EVIDENCE.

What consternation would seize upon the community were they to ascertain that the jury condemned the accused as guilty where the only witness (J. B. Bigger) to the writing refused to accuse him, or even to say that the writing is forged. The only reason Mr. J. B. Bigger had to suppose that he had issued the certificate for three days was that on the book kept by W. J. Bigger it appeared that only three days were due Arthur, and Judge Crump showed that from this very book a certificate was issued to Mr. Dooley for ten too many days, and that there were previous occurrences of the same kind.

Judge Crump said that he was no intimate friend of Crittenden's, but since he became his counsel had learned to respect and honor him. There had been in Crittenden from the beginning no shade of variableness. The mystery had been as profound to him as to those above him. It was inexplicable, and Crittenden, like blind Ajax, was struggling under his heavy burden crying "Give me to see."

Reverting to J. B. Bigger's testimony as to the delivery of the certificate, Judge Crump quoted Bigger as saying "I can't say to whom I gave it."

TURNING POINTS.

Judge Crump held that the whole case turns upon how this paper alleged to be forged came into Crittenden's possession. Bigger says that the certificate was issued in the hall of the House. Arthur says it was issued in the clerk's office. Neither of these swear that it was given to Crittenden. It was never perhaps in Crittenden's hands except nominally. No man has testified that he took the receipt for $18 from Arthur. Any one of several other persons might have done it.

Among the great number of points made and closely and clearly argued by Judge Crump were that if Crittenden had wanted to rob he would have robbed Aaron Comadore, who could not read or write, and for whom accused always signed; that if guilty he never would have permitted his receipt-book to become evidence against him; that there was nothing like a confession in the committee-room, and Colonel Munford heard but a fragment of the conversation; that the arrest was not caused by the committee or any one having knowledge of the facts; that Arthur never knew whether he had received $18 or $78 until he opened Crittenden's book and examined his account, and that altogether Arthur's memory is confused and faulty.

THE LAW.

Next Judge Crump discussed the law involved, holding that the evidence as to character must be weighed with other evidence; that in many cases character was allowed to outweigh testimony which otherwise seemed conclusive, and that this is one of the very instances where the character proved by accused should exercise influence upon the minds of the jury in determining the probability of guilt.

Judge Crump's argument lasted through two hours, yet was very compact, and was confined closely to consideration of the matter in hand. His peroration was both brilliant and solid.

ARGUMENT FOR PROSECUTION.

The court took a recess from 3 to 5 P. M.

Captain George D. Wise, in concluding for the Commonwealth, said that the counsel for the defence had had the advantage of him in a division of labor. He had had all the work and responsibility of the prosecution from the beginning. Actuated by no enmity towards the accused, and incapable of saying to the jury anything he did not thoroughly believe, he would close his labors by bringing back to the minds of the jury some of the points of the evidence so lightly treated by the other side. The Commonwealth's Attorney declared that he was not fighting for victory; not seeking to rob Crittenden of liberty simply that he might win a triumph before the jury. "If he has done no wrong, if his hand has not forged that paper, if his hand has not been stained with that money, and you say so in the sight of God and man, it will be as well my triumph as his," said he.

THE INDICTMENT.

The Commonwealth's Attorney first proceeded to answer General Field and Mr. Barbour as to the several counts in the indictment, explaining why he had to rely upon more than one, because it was uncertain whether the paper given by John Bell Bigger to Arthur was to be called a certificate or an account. He admitted that it was his duty first to prove that a forgery had been committed. The defence had argued because John Bell Bigger refused to say that he had not made out that certificate 3 and $18 there was no forgery; and yet counsel throughout the argument had admitted that it was a forgery, notably so in saying that Crittenden within forty-eight hours after acquittal would replace the $120.

3 AND $18 AND $13 AND $78.

Further, the Commonwealth's Attorney held that J. B. Bigger's evidence was not the only evidence as to the character of the certificate as issued from his hand; that Bigger would not say positively that the paper was forged, nor that it was not forged; that Arthur was standing over Bigger when the latter wrote the paper, and Arthur says he is pretty positive (but not absolutely sure) that it was for three days; that had this been all the testimony he would have abandoned the prosecution, but that the figures "18" in Crittenden's receipt-book (no matter by whom made) were conclusive proof that the certificate was issued for three days and $18; that on the supposition that there was no forgery the entry in Crittenden's book would have corresponded with the figures on the certificate (13 and $78); that the entry made by J. Bell Bigger in the attendance-book corresponded with the entry in Crittenden's book (3 and $18)—still further upholding the theory of forgery; that the larceny was the incentive to forgery, for without the latter the $120 could not have been gotten from the Treasury; all of which proof, he asserted, is stronger than Bigger's or Arthur's memories.

CRITTENDEN'S SIGNATURES.

The Commonwealth's Attorney argued that the appearance of the signature "Crittenden" on the paper [indicating, according to the rule of the Auditor's office, that a warrant for that certificate had been delivered to Crittenden] was proof positive that he got the warrant from Binford; that there was no reason to believe that anybody came in between Binford and Crittenden; that had there been, the name of that person, and Crittenden too, would have been on the certificate; that certainly nobody came between Crittenden and the Treasurer's office, and if there had it would have been of no avail; for how could that person ever gotten the signature to $18 in Crittenden's book; that there is no evidence that any page ever took a receipt in Crittenden's book; that where pages went for money they delivered it directly either to Crittenden or the member; that Mr. Sullivan and Carter Harrison swear that the $18 entry in Crittenden's book was not made by them, and that that entry is indisputably Crittenden's.

THE COMMITTEE-ROOM—MYSTERIES.

The Commonwealth's Attorney spoke deprecatingly of Mr. Barbour's ridicule of that noble old Virginian Colonel Munford, and was inclined to give Colonel Munford very full credit for accurate narration of what occurred in the committee.

And as to Crittenden's apparent magnanimity there it might have been forced by stress of circumstances. As to the improbability of Crittenden doing this crime the Commonwealth's Attorney said that the ways of men are mysterious indeed. Wonders are constantly occurring. It was not more unlikely that Crittenden should be guilty than that a "minister, clothed in the robes of Heaven, should with the left hand be holding aloft the Bible and with the right robbing the very altar of the Church."

FINIS.

Every point made by the defence was ably and critically reviewed by the Commonwealth's Attorney; every doubtful piece of testimony weighed and explained by him on the theory of the prosecution; every argument and appeal of counsel answered, and in conclusion the jury assured that whatever might be their verdict he (Captain Wise, Commonwealth's Attorney) would be entirely satisfied.

Captain Wise, the Commonwealth's Attorney, spoke for two hours, and everybody declared he made a splendid speech. He was congratulated by General Field and dozens of others.

A DISCLAIMER.

General Field, of counsel for defence, replying to some allusion that fell from the lips of the Commonwealth's Attorney, disclaimed to the fullest and in the most complete manner any attempt to implicate Messrs. Arthur, Sullivan, Harrison, Poindexter, Cabell, Binford, Bigger, or anybody else.

THE CASE GIVEN TO THE JURY.

At about 7 o'clock the case was given to the jury (William B. Courtney, Edward S. Rose, Edmund T. Redd, William S. Gunn, J. M. Buchannan, James S. Sutphin, Christian Unkel, Archibald Thomas, Jr., James A. Gill, Charles O. Campbell, Robert J. Bullington, and Riter G. Care,) without instructions from the Court. They retired for consultation, and after an absence of about ten minutes were ushered into the court-room; the roll called, the prisoner told to stand up, which he did calmly and confidently, and the verdict of "Not guilty" was pronounced by Mr. Courtney; and to the inquiry of the clerk, "So say you all?" there was nodded assent given. The utterance of the verdict was the occasion of considerable applause.

A SCENE.

Judge Guigon, following his invariable practice in such cases, had five or six of the applauders brought before him—as many as could be recognized in the crowd—and fined $5 each.

The Commonwealth's Attorney, addressing the Judge, said that there was no probability of conviction in the other cases; that he had done all he could, according to his honest convictions, and that he would, with the consent of the Court, enter a *nolle prosequi* in each of the three other cases. To this proposition Judge Guigon at once assented, and Colonel Crittenden was honorably discharged.

His friends crowded around him and showered upon him their warmest congratulations. The Commonwealth's Attorney, Judge Guigon, and various officers of the court, also expressed to him most kindly sentiments.

PERSONAL.

Colonel Crittenden and most of "the Culpeper minute-men," who rallied to his side in the moment of his great danger and distress, left for home on the 8:45 train of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad Saturday night. Colonel Crittenden just before leaving expressed deep gratitude towards City-Sergeant Tyler and all his deputies for their courteous treatment of him when a prisoner, and when it seemed that he was hedged in by a solid wall of documentary and circumstantial evidence.

THE THEORY.

Saturday night after the verdict had been rendered a reporter of this paper asked:

"Colonel Crittenden, what is your theory about these forgeries?"

He responded: "Well, sir, I have my theory, but I do not think it proper to speak about it. It may not be sustained by facts. In the future what now appears so mysterious may be made as clear as the noonday sun."

"At any rate, you have every reason to be satisfied with the verdict?"

"Yes," replied the Colonel, "I have to lament that the accusation was ever made, but my vindication has been as thorough and complete as I could have wished. The jury were all strangers to me and were unbiased in my favor. I have none but the kindest feelings towards all who were in any way connected with the trial, and I've to thank the good people of Richmond who have so steadfastly extended me their sympathy."

Further, he said: "I've never doubted that I would be acquitted. I've always felt sure of it!"

FELL FROM A SECOND-STORY WINDOW.—Walter J. Wise, aged two years, son of Mr. O. F. Wise, residing at 412 east Marshall street, fell out of the second-story window Saturday evening and was very badly hurt.

SHIPMENTS FROM THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO WHARVES.—Mr. L. Bremond, general shipping agent of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, has shipped during the month of April 22,540 tons of freight—the largest business that has ever been done during any one month—as follows: 11,201 tons of coal; 277 tons of cotton; 1,388 tons of corn (53,735 bushels); 1,636 tons of lumber, logs, and staves; 947 tons of railroad iron; 5,008 tons of petroleum; 2,083 tons of merchandise. This freight was shipped in forty-four schooners, seven barks, and two brigs.

REDUCTION IN THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH RATES.—As will be seen by an announcement elsewhere, the Western Union Telegraph Company have reduced their commercial rates to twenty-five cents from Richmond to all principal points north of Richmond and Louisville, Ky., and east of Omaha, Nebraska. This old and well-established company has long enjoyed a large patronage not only in this city, but all over the country; and now a circuit has just been established between this city and New York on which quadruplex apparatus is employed, and by which four messages are simultaneously transmitted over the same wire. Other improvements have also been made at the company's office in Richmond, which enable them to accommodate with ease their large business.

LAND-SALES.—Mr. George M. Drewry, land-broker, has sold within the past two weeks the following: For Mr. John G. Spotts, "Centre Farm," in Charles City county, 430 acres, $3,750; for Messrs. Stuart & Palmer, "Lower Buckland," on James river, in same county, 500 acres, $7,000; for Major A. H. Drewry, "Westbury," on James river, in same county, 654 acres, $14,000; for Major Robert Douthat, to Mr. Robert Alvis, of Richmond, "Weyanoke," on James river, in same county, 1,680 acres, $34,000. Exchanged for land, improved city of Richmond real estate priced at $19,000.

It will be seen by the above that the old Colonial estate "Weyanoke" has changed ownership, having been purchased by Mr. Robert Alvis, of this city. This estate was acquired by the ancestors of Major Robert Douthat, the late owner, by Crown grant under Charles the Second, and is renowned for being one of the best landed properties in the State.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.—The following is a list of the conveyances of real estate for the week ending May 5: Lots fronting—31 feet on Green street corner Spring for $230; 33 feet on Marshall street near Henry for $2,225; 18 feet on Main street for $1,000; 80 feet on Eleventh street corner Marshall, — feet on Byrd street corner Fourth; 30 feet on State street corner Williamsburg avenue for $495; 30 feet on Jessamine street for $1,000; 31 feet on Clay between Adams and Brook avenue; 32 feet on Twenty-fifth street corner P for $975; 75 feet on Marshall between Third and Fourth; 20 feet on Franklin near Pine for $1,600; 30 feet on Franklin street near Pine for $2,175; 37 feet on Twenty-ninth street near Franklin, 43 feet on Thirtieth street between Franklin and Main for $3,750; 55 feet on Williamsburg avenue near Seventh for $800; 82½ feet on Eighth street between Franklin and Grace for $1,072; 32 feet on Louisiana street corner Fourth for $1,000; 25 feet on Seventeenth street between Marshall and Clay for $2,501; interest in William English's estate for $1,300; 30 feet on Canal street between First and Second for $637; ½ foot on Seventh street for $250; 5½ feet on Duval street for $100; 16 feet on Fifteenth street between Main and Cary, 56 feet on Campbell's alley for $3,300; 25 feet on L street for $131; 26 feet on First between Cary and Canal, 50 feet on Sixth street between Leigh and Jackson for $5; 10 feet on Floyd street near Cherry for $1,000; 22 feet on Laurel street near Floyd for $6,500.

THE UNION-STATION FAIR.—The fair commenced during the past week on Twenty-fifth street for the benefit of Union-Station church will be continued every afternoon and evening this week. The large tabernacle, erected for the special purpose, has been crowded every night, and it is estimated that fully five hundred visited the room on Friday evening. It is hoped that the interest and attendance will be continued during this week. On Tuesday and Wednesday nights Dr. Taylor will give two of his charming entertainments at Union-Station church for the same worthy object for which the fair is being held.

VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VALUABLE DONATIONS—ARCHÆOLOGICAL MEMORIALS—HIEROGLYPHIC TABLETS OF THE ABORIGINES—A NEW CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF TEXAS—JAMES SMITH, ITS FIRST GOVERNOR, "THE FATHER OF THE TEXAS REVOLUTION"—MOSES AUSTIN—ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Virginia Historical Society was held on Friday evening. Present: Judge B. R. Wellford (in the chair), Messrs. Barksdale (recording secretary), Brock (corresponding secretary), Henry, Cabell, and Barney.

The following donations were reported of bound volumes and pamphlets: From Dr. W. H. Egle, Harrisburg, Pa., the author, History of Pennsylvania—a careful work embodying valuable matter from its predecessors, local and general, with critical additions to the present time; from the New England Historic-Genealogic Society, *The Register*—April; from the Southern Historical Society, *Papers*—April; from Dr. J. M. Toner, Washington, D. C., the author, twelve various addresses, &c.; from Rev. E. A. Dalrymple, D. D., Old Kent, Md., by Colonel George A. Hanson, M. A.; from the American News Company, N. Y., *The American Bookseller* for April; from the editor, H. H. Morgan, Esq., St. Louis, Mo., *The Western* for April; from Hon. Edward Young, Ph. D., Chief of Bureau of Statistics, Washington, D. C., the author, Labor in Europe and America—a highly valuable work, involving extended critical and painstaking research; from the Western Reserve and Northern Ohio Historical Society, C. C. Baldwin, secretary, Cleveland, Tracts 1 to 36—1870-'77; of newspapers—from A. A. Little, Esq., regular issues of the *Fredericksburg News*; from J. R. Walter, Esq., Wilmington, Del., copy of *Every Evening* for April 13, 1877; from D. B. Brown, Esq., editor, &c., the Hillsville *Virginian* for April 5 and 12, 1877; and from Thomas Warner, Esq., Cohocton, N. Y., a copper medal commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of his parents, February 12, 1826. Among the correspondence of the secretary, read by him, were interesting letters from the Rev. E. A. Dalrymple, D. D., Baltimore, Md., who writes regarding the memorials of our aboriginal predecessors as follows: "When I was in King William county last week a friend presented me with some wampum beads and shells found in an Indian grave on the Mattaponi. A land-slide had exposed the skeleton of some old sachem, which was symmetrically arranged. At each side were long rows of these beads and shells, apparently once joined together, and forming no doubt true belts of wampum. When touched the skin (?) strings which kept them together crumbled away, and the order of the beads of course was entirely broken up."

But most curious of all, the account goes on to add that several plates of copper, as if parts of a cuirass, or some piece of armor, were also found in the grave! The most important of these plates, it is said, had various figures upon it, such as a man on horseback, birds, &c., and *that* part was deposited with the Historical Society in Richmond! [Nothing of this character now appears among the collections of the Society; but whilst it was in a state of abeyance during our late unhappy civil war its treasures were subjected to vicissitudes from removals, &c., which were attended with damage and extensive loss.] The other plates were carried away by the neighbors. If such relics are in existence they might prove of valuable import in archæological investigations. Dr. Dalrymple or the Virginia Historical Society would be gratified in being credibly informed regarding them.

Colonel John G. James, Superintendent of the Texas Military Institute, Austin, Texas, is now preparing a biography of Henry Smith, *first* Governor of Texas [1835-'6], who was the son of Rev. James Smith, who married Magdalene Woods in Wythe county, Va., and emigrated from thence to Kentucky in 1779. Magdalene Woods had in childhood been taken, with a companion, by the Indians, and held in captivity by them for two years. Further information is desired regarding the ancestors of Governor Smith. Those able to furnish it may communicate either with Colonel James or with the corresponding secretary of the Virginia Historical Society. (Perchance the Rev. Dr. Brown, of the *Central Presbyterian*, can and will aid Colonel James.) Colonel James states, regarding the birth-place of Governor Smith, "that by a singular coincidence it was the same county which gave birth to Stephen F. Austin, 'The Father of Texas.' My investigations so far go to prove that *Smith, if any one, is entitled to the appellation of 'The Father of the Texan Revolution,'* and yet with singular historic injustice Smith's name is almost unknown, even in his adopted State, to the present generation. His career was most eventful, and one which will form a most interesting chapter, when fully written, in the history of this great State." Moses, the father of Stephen Austin, is believed to have been a native of Hanover county, Va. He was a resident of Richmond about 1785-'90; held the position of major of volunteer troop, and was the contractor to cover the roof of our State Capitol with lead.

Mr. Brock stated that the Rev. E. N. Neill, of Minneapolis, Minn., had placed in his hands highly-interesting and valuable sketches of our early Colonial Governors, the first of which—Sir George Yeardley—had already been published in the columns of the *Dispatch*. Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5—Sir Francis Wyatt, Francis West, Dr. John Pott, and Sir John Harvey—will appear as soon as the press of local matter in the paper may lessen.

The following members were elected: Honorary—Hon. Tennis G. Bergen, Brooklyn, N. Y. Corresponding—Dr. William H. Egle, Harrisburg, Pa.; Rev. Stephen D. Peet, Ashtabula, Ohio; Dr. J. M. Toner, Washington, D. C.

Adjourned.

RICHMOND MACHINERY AT WORK OUT WEST.—The mammoth drums recently constructed by Messrs. J. M. Hall & Co. for Faulkner's West Virginia Coal Mines were put to work last week by Mr. Fred. Faulkner, the owner of the mines. Mr. Faulkner, who is an old collier of long experience, says that he never had machinery made anywhere, either in England or in this country, to give better satisfaction. His mines now furnish coal for the City Gas-Works.

UNMAILABLE LETTERS REMAINING IN RICHMOND POST-OFFICE MAY 5, 1877.—Rev. W. H. Brooks, Richmond, Va.; John B. Davis, Richmond, Va.; Editors *Enquirer*, Richmond, Va.; B. C. Gray, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Minnie L. Hopkins, Richmond, Va.; Hannewinckle & Co., Richmond, Va.; Albert Harris, Staunton, Va.; E. A. Nölting, Richmond, Va.; Sarah Nelson, Brandy Station, Va.; Professor Puryear, Richmond, Va.; D. B. Watkins, Huguenot, Va.; James R. Werth, Richmond, Va.

MR. THOMAS J. ROWLAND.—The postmaster here has received a letter from D. G. Dunnock, of Chillicothe, Ohio, making inquires for Thomas J. Rowland, who, he says, used to live ten or twelve miles northeast of this city.

PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING.—There will be a public temperance meeting, under the auspices of all the temperance societies of the city of Richmond, at St. Mark's Episcopal church, corner Clay and First streets, to-morrow (Tuesday) evening at 8 o'clock.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE GRAYS.—The Richmond Grays will celebrate their thirty-third anniversary on the 12th of June by a street-parade, target-practice, and dinner, at the Pump-House.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, SATURDAY—*Judge Hughes presiding.*—Trustees Dollar Savings Bank *vs.* A. W. Garber. The motion for a new trial was overruled and judgment entered for $1,276.17, with interests and costs.

Skiddy and others, trustees, &c., *vs.* The Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad Company. The receivers were ordered to pay the claim of the Lewiston Coal Company, amounting to $496.12.

J. W. Gilbough *vs.* The Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad Company. By consent a jury was waived, and the case argued and submitted to the Court. Judgment reserved.

The regular term of this court at Norfolk will be commenced Monday the 7th instant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SATURDAY—*Judge Hughes presiding.*—In the matter of B. Catogni. General report of assignee filed.

In the case of Valentine Zimmer. Order entered directing the goods claimed by J. M. Duesberry to be sold for the benefit of the estate.

In the matter of R. Burgess. The bankrupt was allowed property to the value of $1,550 as an exemption.

In the case of M. Lichtenstein. The compromise between the bankrupt and J. B. Ellison & Sons, judgment-creditors, was approved and the bankrupt ordered to pay said judgment-creditors $385 in full satisfaction of his note for $500.

In the matter of H. W. Quarles. The rule against W. T. Bibb and P. M. Hiter was discharged at the cost of the bankrupt, and the clerk was authorized to issue an execution for said costs.

In the case of W. H. Gwathmey. The Virginia Fire and Marine Insurance Company was enjoined from selling the property of the bankrupt under a certain deed of trust until the further order of the Court.

In the matter of Robert Marks. Order entered to pay marshal's fees.

Court adjourned to the 17th of May, 1877.

The regular term of this court at Norfolk commences Monday the 7th instant.

POLICE COURT, SATURDAY.—The following cases were disposed of:

Martha Thompson, charged with stealing one lot of coal from the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, was sent to jail for twelve hours in default of surety for good behavior.

William Holmes and George Harris were fined one dollar each for disorderly conduct in the streets.

OFFICERS ELECTED.—At a regular meeting of Undine Temple of Honor and Temperance, No. 2, held at Harmony Hall on Friday evening last, the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months: C. E. Fitzwilson, W. C. T.; E. J. Weymouth, W. V. T.; J. F. W. Gibson, W. U.; J. B. Coopper, W. D. U.; C. W. Volkman, W. R.; W. T. Lindsey, W. A. R.; L. T. Christian, W. F. R.; Thomas Rudd, W. T.; W. H. Fore, W. G.; W. H. Walters, W. S.; Rev. A. Jones, W. C.

MANCHESTER NEWS.

The dull, damp, gloomy weather of Saturday had its effect upon everything in our city except the markets, which were well patronized and as well supplied, prices ruling reasonably. There was some exciting gossip about the rantankerous proceedings of the City Fathers on Friday evening, but nothing was said calculated to disturb the security of the public guardians, and for the future they may "rantank" as much as they please. It will principally tend in dull times to afford the people something to talk about.

THE practical proof of success is success. This proof is presented by "Andrews's Bazar." In management, matter, print, and price it has concentrated the elements of success, and richly merits the high rank it has attained as the ladies' favorite journal of fashion. W. R. Andrews, Cincinnati, publisher.

PICTURES.—Don't neglect to have your photographs taken. Take the old folks and children to REES'S Gallery. He takes them cheap and good. Four cards, with all the late improvements, for $1, or $2.50 per dozen; large size, $1 and upwards.
MAIN STREET NEAR EIGHTH
(Young Men's Christian Association Hall).

$1 EMBROIDERED CORSETS at L. STERN & CO.'S.

4-4 PERCALES at 8c. at L. STERN & CO.'S.

30c. ALPACA at 21c. at L. STERN & CO.'S.

25 and 30c. DRESS GOODS at 16⅔c. at L. STERN & CO.'S.

20c. VICTORIA LAWNS at 12½c. at L. STERN & CO.'S.

$1 BLACK SILK at 75c. at L. STERN & CO.'S.

$1 LINENS only 50c. at L. STERN & CO.'S.

The cheapest DRY GOODS in the city at L. STERN & CO.'S.

PARASOLS—very cheap—at L. STERN & CO.'S.

50c. GRENADINES at 37½c. at L. STERN & CO.'S.

40c. GRENADINES at 25c. at L. STERN & CO.'S.

BEAUTIFUL LAWNS at L. STERN & CO.'S.

MOHAIR LUSTRE at 25c. at L. STERN & CO.'S.

PURE MOHAIRS at 31c. at L. STERN & CO.'S.

20c. TOWELS at 12c. at L. STERN & CO.'S.

FRUIT-NAPKINS, 75c. a dozen, at L. STERN & CO.'S.

15c. PIQUES at 9c. at L. STERN & CO.'S.

BEST PRINTS at 6c. at L. STERN & CO.'S.

Bargains in LACE CURTAINS at L. STERN & CO.'S.

BEST KIDS at 50c. at L. STERN & CO.'S.

FRENCH-WOVE CORSETS at 42c. at L. STERN & CO.'S.

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HOW OUR PATTERNS MAY BE OBTAINED.—Consumers and dealers frequently desire to purchase our patterns. To such we say: You can buy them by purchasing our clothing. After we originate a style, everybody is welcome to it. Our claims are satisfied as being the originators.
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