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. LIII. RICHMOND, VA., THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1878. NO. 3.

THE DISPATCH.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
CASH—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

One square, one insertion	$0 75
One square, two insertions	1 50
One square, three insertions	1 75
One square, six insertions	3 50
One square, twelve insertions	5 50
One square, one month	10 00
One square, two months	18 00
One square, three months	25 00

MEETINGS.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY will be held TO-DAY at 12 o'clock at the Leigh-Street Baptist church. Every member is requested to attend. ja 3-1t

ALL ROYAL ARCH MASONS are cordially invited to attend a stated convocation of RICHMOND ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, No. 3, at the Masonic Hall, on Franklin street, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, January 3d, A. D. 1878, A. L. M. 2408, at 6 o'clock. By order of the M. E. H. P.
GEORGE F. KEESEE, Secretary.
ja 3-1t

I. O. O. F.—The members of ROANE LODGE, No. 130, I. O. O. F., will assemble at 7½ o'clock promptly on THIS (Thursday) NIGHT, January 3, 1878. The officers-elect will be installed. The lodge will be visited by C. P. Benson, Grand Master of Charlottesville, and Hugh Latham, Past Grand Master of Alexandria.
By order. F. A. BOWRY, N. G.
T. WILEY DAVIS, Secretary. ja 3-1t

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS SAVINGS BANK, RICHMOND, January 1, 1878.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank will be held at their office on TUESDAY EVENING, January 15, 1878, at 5 o'clock. WILLIAM A. JENKINS, Cashier.
ja 2-td

GRANITE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Office, 1103 Main street), RICHMOND, VA., December 29, 1877.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY will be held at the company's office on WEDNESDAY, 9th of January, at 12 M.
T. G. PEYTON, Secretary.
de 31-td

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS of the OLD DOMINION INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at 12 M. TUESDAY, 8th of January, in the office of the company. J. D. MCINTIRE, Secretary.
de 31-td

OFFICE UNION BANK OF RICHMOND, RICHMOND, December 27, 1877.
THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNION BANK OF RICHMOND will be held on THURSDAY, 10th January, 1878, in the rooms over the First National Bank, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of a Board of Directors. Stockholders are requested to be present in person or by proxy.
JAMES MILLER, Cashier.
de 28-td

MILITARY NOTICES.

GRAYS, ATTENTION!—Assemble at regimental armory for company drill on FRIDAY NIGHT NEXT at 7½ o'clock. Come prepared to pay *dues*. On FRIDAY NIGHT of WEEK, annual meeting for election of non-commissioned officers and other company business.
By order of Captain L. J. BOSSIEUX.
JAMES E. TYLER, Orderly.
ja 3-2t

AMUSEMENTS.

RICHMOND THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU
AS
KIT, KIT, KIT,
supported by
C. W. TAYLEURE'S COMPANY.
GRAND SAM MATINEE SATURDAY at 2 o'clock. ja 3-1t

RICHMOND MOZART ASSOCIATION.
The regular weekly soiree will take place at Mozart Hall THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 8½ o'clock. Admission only by membership- or invitation-cards, which must be presented at the door. Members can obtain invitation-cards on application at WYATT'S music-store, No. 920 Main street.
ja 3-1t

GRAND INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL CONCERT OF SACRED MUSIC.—The new and elegant organ of Centenary (Methodist Episcopal) church will be opened by Professor HENRY B. DANFORTH, of St. Stephen's church, New York, on FRIDAY EVENING, January 4, 1878, at 8½ o'clock. VOCAL MUSIC will consist of Quartettes and Solos by MISS SWAIN, MRS. J. H. KNOWLES, and MESSRS. W. H. GRANT and J. D. REDFORD.
PRICE OF ADMISSION: Adults, 50c.; children under twelve years, 25c.
Tickets for sale at Courtney & Powell's, W. P. W. Taylor's, Broad street; George W. Gary's, Governor street; Willis's drugstore, corner Fourth and Franklin. ja 3-2t

RICHMOND THEATRE.
JANAUSCHEK,
supported by
MR. JAMES H. TAYLOR
and her own
STAR COMPANY.
THREE NIGHTS ONLY.
MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 7TH,
for the first time in Richmond, the new and powerful play (written expressly for Janauschek),
CATHERINE OF RUSSIA.
Catherine II., Empress of Russia....JANAUSCHEK.
TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 8TH,
for the first time in Richmond, the great tragedy from the German Iliad, "The Song of the Nebelungen," entitled
BRUNHILD.
JANAUSCHEK AS BRUNHILD.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 9TH,
CHESNEY WOLD.
Lady Dedlock, Hortense, her maid } ....JANAUSCHEK.
Box-sheet opens FRIDAY at 9 A. M. at JOHNSTON'S and box-office of Theatre. Secured seats, $1.
ja 2-5t

POULTRY EXHIBITION.

POULTRY EXHIBITION.
THE FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE VIRGINIA POULTRY ASSOCIATION will take place at LEVY'S HALL, No. 1017 Main street, JANUARY 9TH, 10TH, AND 11TH, 1878. Persons who intend to exhibit fowls, pigeons, birds, &c., will apply to or address the Secretary, No. 1118 Main street, for premium-list, &c.
The entrance-fee for each coop or specimen for competition or exhibition shall be $1, excepting for pigeons, rabbits, or birds, which shall be 50c. Entries close January 7th at 12 M.
H. THEO. ELLYSON, Secretary.
Admission, 25c.; children under twelve years, 15c. ja 1-6t*

LECTURE.

POPULAR LECTURE
AT
ASSOCIATION HALL (Y. M. C. A.),
BY
JUDGE F. R. FARRAR (JOHNNY REB),
ON
FRIDAY NIGHT,
January 4th, 1878, at 8 o'clock.
SUBJECT:
"THE COUNTY-COURT LAWYER."
Admission, 25 cents.
Members admitted on lecture-tickets.
ja 3-2t

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER.

COLD (LITHIA) WATER AGAINST HOT WATER IN RHEUMATIC GOUT.
CASE OF DR. E. C. BARRETT, A PROMINENT PHYSICIAN OF JERUSALEM, SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY, VA.
EXTRACT FROM LETTER OF DR. BARRETT OF NOVEMBER 17, 1877.
"Last summer I had a very severe attack of Rheumatic Gout, from which I suffered all the concomitants of so grave a malady. I was bed-ridden, became extremely emaciated with active, inflammatory fever, swollen and highly-painful and sensitive joints; all of which made me a helpless and confirmed invalid. During a painful and protracted illness I resorted to every rational treatment conceivable without material benefit, when the LITHIA WATER No. 2 was suggested to me, and I commenced the use of it. I had used it but a few days before its peculiar salutary effects began to be developed. Its first impression was made upon the kidneys. After this the secretions generally became aroused. My skin, which had been constantly as dry as parchment, assumed a soft and moistened condition, and my appetite, of which there had been a total failure, revived to a healthy craving for food. I have continued to take the WATER (three goblets a day), and have now no traces whatever of my original complaint, and I am as firm and elastic as any man of my age."
Dr. Barrett attributes the "wonderful curative properties of the BUFFALO LITHIA WATER" to their great power *as a solvent of uric acid*; "that the blood becoming neutralized of that generally pervading poison, all of the emunctories of the system are set to work in the elimination of extraneous substances."
These WATERS, in cases of ONE DOZEN HALF-GALLON BOTTLES, can be had at the SPRINGS at $5 per case, in advance; in Richmond, at PURCELL, LADD & CO.'S, at $5.50 per case.
THOMAS F. GOODE, Proprietor.
de 31-M&Th&sow2m

BILL-HEADS, $7 to $10 per ream, at the DISPATCH PRINTING-HOUSE

Richmond Dispatch.

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

THURSDAY.....JANUARY 3, 1878.

WEATHER REPORT.

INDICATIONS FOR TO-DAY.—For the South Atlantic States, westerly winds, warmer partly cloudy weather, falling followed by rising barometer.

For the Gulf States, falling followed by rising barometer, southwest to northwest winds, cloudy weather, and light snow, followed by clear weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, northerly backing to west and south winds, warmer and partly cloudy weather, and falling barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States, falling barometer, warmer southwest winds, cloud and snow, followed by colder northerly winds, rising barometer, and partly cloudy weather.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Indianola, Galveston, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook, Norfolk, Cape Henry, Kitty Hawk, and Cape Hatteras.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY was partly cloudy. At night it was quite cold.

THERMOMETER YESTERDAY: 6 A. M., 30; 9 A. M., 34; noon, 50; 3 P. M., 50; 6 P. M., 46; midnight, 31.

The Tax on Tobacco---Let Agitation Cease.

PETERSBURG, December 31, 1877.

To the Editors of the Dispatch:

In the issue of your paper for to-day your correspondent "B." solicts an expression of the views of the tobacco manufacturers of Richmond in regard to the movement now being made in Congress looking to a reduction of the tax on manufactured tobacco. We are of opinion that all manufacturers of that article should deprecate the agitation and endeavor to prevent it; and we believe that in so saying we reflect the views and hopes of the tobacco trade at this point.

The article of tobacco is one of many subjects from which the Government of the United States derives revenue for necessary public purposes, and whatever action is taken with respect to the tax upon it will have to be carefully considered with reference to the whole scheme of public income. Every interest has active representatives before the Committee on Ways and Means of the House, who never give over their efforts to throw the burden away from themselves until the last moment. Consequently, if the readjustment of the tobacco tax were undertaken, from the necessities of the case, whatever preliminary and specific votes might be given, the whole question would practically lie open and undetermined until the general revenue bill was reported and came up in the House for its action. This is usually one of the last bills considered by Congress towards the close of its sessions. Now, if the reduction could be fixed at once, there might be some benefit in the organized effort to secure it, but the indefinite agitation of the question, while entire uncertainty prevailed with respect to its issue, would mean nothing more nor less than the shutting up of every factory in Virginia, as was the case when the tax was reduced from 32 to 20 cents per pound.

The Government, falling short of revenue in 1874, had occasion, as is known, to rescind that action, and readjusted the tax, this time at 24 cents per pound. The machinery for the collection of the tax is so perfect as to make tobacco a favorite subject of taxation with the Government. This act was passed in March, 1875. Its effect was again to paralyze trade by a sudden and heavy change.

Certainly and *uniformity* are the conditions deemed essential by manufacturers to the successful prosecution of their business. There is in it at best a small margin of profit, which is so greatly endangered by experiments and variations of legislation that the prudent man prefers to incur no risk, and, while the discussion is going forward, is content to shut up his doors and await the return of calm and steady weather before he ventures out on the industrial sea. It is needless to demonstrate that such a suspension of manufacture is of corresponding injury and loss to the leaf-dealer and to the planter; all of them being tied up and compelled to wait till Congress quits tinkering with the tax, and thus enables all parties to know exactly where they are and what they have to expect.

We conclude that manufacturers of tobacco ought, with all others interested in the production and handling of the article, to unite in requesting our representatives in Congress *to let the subject alone* until the Government is ready to remove the tax altogether. Nothing but stagnation can result from the yearly interference with the rate. Agitation one year begets agitation in never-ending succession; and if the tax were located at twelve cents this session, next year there would be a chance to change it to eight cents or raise it to sixteen.

As the merchants of Paris told the Minister Colbert, all we want is "*Laissez faire.*"

Hoping you will pardon the length of this letter on account of the gravity of the subject and the mischief to be anticipated from its unfortunate agitation,

We are, very respectfully,
C. A. JACKSON & CO.

Peabody Fund.

Editors of Dispatch: The proceedings of the trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund at their last annual meeting have been published in a neat pamphlet. The Board is composed of distinguished citizens, whose names command confidence throughout the Union. Such men as Winthrop, Fish, Aiken, Evarts, Stuart, Waite, Jackson, Taylor, Russell, Riggs, and President Hayes are the sufficient guaranty of the wise and honest administration of the fund. The general agent—Dr. Sears, of Staunton—availed himself of the close of a decennial period to review the work of the trustees and to "compare the present state of popular education in the southern states with what it was when the Board entered upon the duties of their trust." The report is written in the best style of the author, who is well-known as one of our ripest scholars and most practical educators. It contains facts and arguments of pregnant import, and is an instructive historical *resumé* of what has been done by the South since the war towards the adoption and support of public schools. At the close of the war, in the embarrassed pecuniary condition of the people, with irritated pride and smouldering passions, the problem of reconstructing our social and political relations and adapting ourselves and institutions to changed circumstances was one of exceeding difficulty, requiring the sacrifice of cherished opinions, sagacity as to the future, willingness to be taught by any teachers, patriotism to endure burdens, and a patient waiting for results. Outside and inside our borders hasty and harsh judgments have often been formed from not considering that the remodelling of society and government, in forgetfulness or ignoring of the irrevocable past, involved many changes and a policy not always in accordance with our traditions or previous history.

It soon became apparent that to keep pace with other and more favored portions of the Union a system of public schools, under State patronage and superintendence, was a necessity. To reclaim lost fortunes, to repair losses, to develope resources, to attain to our proper rank among sister States, was an impossibility with "an ignorant and debased population." Intelligent labor and intelligent suffrage were conditions precedent to our thorough rehabilitation and to our rising to a position of equality or command. The difficulties inevitable to our new condition were aggravated by race prejudice, not improper, and by the financial depression, amounting almost to universal bankruptcy. The report gives an honorable record of what our States have done or sought to do. Virginia, in 1870, with self-sacrificing heroism and a patriotic foresight, adopted a uniform system of public schools, which, despite much opposition and most serious drawbacks otherwise, has gradually commended itself to popular favor and is showing most valuable fruits. In view of what Virginia and the other southern States have so wisely done, Dr. Sears was justified in congratulating the trustees on the salutary changes in the sentiments and action of our people.

To these healthful changes in opinion and action the Peabody fund has contributed most beneficially. In the distribution of the fund the "main object of strengthening the whole State system of education" has been kept constantly in view. Means have been cautiously and judiciously furnished for paying the expense of teachers' institutes, assisting normal schools, supporting model schools, journals of education, and other educational agencies. Thus the trustees have fostered an improved educational sentiment and "coöperated in every feasible way with the States and their public functionaries." In the last ten years nearly $1,000,000 from the Peabody fund have been expended in the late slaveholding States, exclusive of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri.

The benefaction of Mr. Peabody was a merciful providence to the crushed South. Fortunately, it was applied to the improvement of mind, for if our republican institutions are to endure, it must be by public intelligence, for the furnishing of which a State system of schools is the only adequate and practicable means.

All interested in the execution of Mr. Peabody's munificent trust feel that in the selection of the general agent there was a wisdom of choice that could hardly have been surpassed. A thousand delicate and perplexing questions had to be solved, and that such harmony and avoidance of friction have been attained is largely due to the firmness, the tact, the patience, the experience, the wisdom, the ability of Dr. Sears. L.

A Letter Interesting to Farmers.

SPANISH CHUFA.

SMITHFIELD, N. C., December 28, 1877.

Editors Dispatch: I will endeavor to give your readers the history, description, the mode or manner of cultivating, prolificness, and the uses of the Spanish chufa, as cultivated by Mr. H. A. Adams, of this town. Tradition says the Spanish chufa was introduced into Spain during the slave trade in Africa, where it was used as an article of diet by the natives. From Spain it was introduced into Georgia; from Georgia it was introduced into this portion of North Carolina. The chufa is a tuber. They are about three quarters of an inch long; of an irregular, oblong shape. The tubers contain many eyes (like an Irish potato), from which spring the sprouts or blades. They are extremely prolific, and one tuber will produce hundreds of sprouts and thousands of tubers (they grow in the ground like Irish potatoes), when ploughed in rows two and a half feet wide, from twelve to eighteen inches in a row—say about the 1st of April—with light, shallow cultivation, on sandy land, ordinary fertility (but will grow on most any soil). By the 1st of August they will meet in the rows and form a complete net-work of roots, and on these roots will grow thousands of tubers. From three to five gallons will plant an acre. The missing hill can easily be replanted by the sprouts drawn from the hills that come up. One acre planted in chufa (suiting the season and soil suit) will produce chufas enough to fatten say from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds of pork. Hogs will eat them in preference to either peas or potatoes. They will not rot in the ground, but will keep sound for a long while. It is best to feed the hogs on corn for a week or two before killing. It is alleged here by responsible farmers that one acre will produce 100 bushels. Mr. Seth Woodall planted a few rows between his corn; he made a fine crop. It is best to soak the tubers in water for five or ten days before planting. They will not keep well packed in boxes. The enormous yield, the great demand, the great advantages over corn, peas, and potatoes in fattening hogs, and the great difficulty in saving the tubers, make the price of the chufa rather high, it would seem. They are saved by pulling up the blades (which can be grazed or cut as a hay when green) and threshing them off, and sieving the sand out. In the green state they should not be put in large heaps. Hogs can be turned on the chufas in September, or as soon as the blades begin to decline.

[P. S.—Since the above was written the Department of Agriculture at Washington has purchased all the tubers it could get at six dollars per bushel. A package of the tubers can be seen at this office.]

The New Governor and the Show.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, January 1, 1878.

Editors Dispatch: I must confess that I feel mortified and humiliated at the ridiculous show and pageantry which has been made over the inauguration of our new Governor. I voted for Colonel Holliday, and had supposed that he was a man of too much good sense to countenance and approve the ridiculous show which has been gotten up over his induction into office.

Nothing, it seems to me, could be more inappropriate and inopportune on the part of a State balancing between solvency and insolvency, repudiation and anti-repudiation.

I may be an old fogy. Perhaps I am; but I trust in God that we shall never have another such scene exhibited in our Commonwealth. The long line of illustrious men who have entered the office of Governor of Virginia have gone in without this parade and show, and I sincerely hope that the present example will never be followed.

Yours, &c., THOMAS WOOD.

The Political Lottery.

SOME SOUTHERN MEN WHO DREW MODERATELY VALUABLE PRIZES.

[From an Interview with Governor McCreery, of Kentucky.]

"By the way," the Governor continued, "I hope you won't think it vain in me if I give you a little reminiscence. It was toward the close of the war—along in the spring of 1865—that I turned up in Richmond, Va. I had been captured and a prisoner over there in your State, at Johnson's Island, near Sandusky. After being exchanged I went back to Richmond to get my orders and go into the service again. Prices were pretty high in Richmond in those days, and they were charging $75 a day at the hotels. Being the modest colonel of a Kentucky regiment, I couldn't stand that very long, and so I set out to hunt a boarding-house. The first one I was sent to was a Mrs. Robinson's, and I soon arranged to take board with her. The morning that I commenced I went down to breakfast. She, of course, introduced me to her other boarders—three gentlemen—who were seated at the table. Those three gentlemen were Colonel Porter, now Governor of Tennessee; General Holliday, now Governor-elect of Virginia, and Beverly Tucker, the leading representative of Virginia now in Congress. We were none of us in particularly good spirits, but we all soon became fast friends. We little expected, though, that in less than fifteen years three of us would be Governors of States, and the fourth a member of Congress."

[Bev. Tucker is not now, and never was in Congress. Ran. Tucker is the man, if the story is true. But surely Governor McCreery knows Ran. Tucker's name.]

A Richmond Man Teaches New Jersey a Lesson in Banking.

[From the New York Herald, 30th.]

JERSEY CITY'S BROKEN BANK—HOW THE NEW SYSTEM OF BANKING WAS NIPPED IN THE BUD BY AN HONEST PRESIDENT.

Mr. Sandford, the newly-appointed receiver of the Jersey-City Savings Bank, says that he will not be able to ascertain the amount of actual assets for some days to come. Some of them, and the larger portion, are in the hands of Messrs. Freese, at Trenton; a portion is in the Grocers Bank, New York, in the name of *Edward B. Newbern*, the secretary; a small amount is on hand; a considerable sum is out on private loan, and the residue is set down to the account of furniture and gas-fixtures in the office. It is considered very fortunate that the total amount of deposits was so small.

The bank was organized under a special act of the Legislature of New Jersey, passed April 9, 1875, entitled "An act to incorporate the Jersey-City Savings Bank of Jersey City." The following were the managers: Jacob R. Freese, Isaac M. Freese, Theodore W. Freese, William B. Livingston, *Edward B. Newbern*, Richard B. Cook, Samuel D. Tompkins, Henry Wild, Richard Grant, and Stephen B. Ransom. About the first week in last July operations were commenced by Isaac M. Freese, Theodore W. Freese, and Jacob R. Freese, the latter being vice-president and treasurer of the State Savings Bank of Trenton. They first cast a line baited with a seven per cent. on all deposits under $500, and this was so alluring that they had quite a haul for a few weeks. They hooked only small fish, however, but the prospects were encouraging. A meeting of the managers was called, and Stephen B. Ransom, of Jersey City, was elected president; Jacob R. Freese, of Trenton, temporary treasurer; *and Edward B. Newbern, no fixed residence, secretary.* Mr. Ransom set to work earnestly, and discovered first of all that the bank had been in operation for a long time previous to his election. He called on the secretary to convene a meeting of the managers, but the call was not complied with. The concern accordingly remained under the control of Isaac M. Freese, Theodore W. Freese, and *Edward B. Newbern*, without the knowledge or approval of the directors, until September 21. Then came a minute examination of the books by Mr. Ransom. The amount due depositors was about $7,000, and the assets only $6,000. In the Grocers Bank of New York was a deposit of $1,730, *payable to the order of Newbern, the secretary*, who had been accustomed to deposit and draw on his own check. Mr. Ransom thereupon notified the Grocers Bank of New York to pay no more money unless the checks were countersigned by him as president. This resulted in bickerings and dissensions on the part of the managers, who had the concern previously in their control, and on Mr. Ransom threatening a rupture, which would expose what seemed to him little less than a fraud, the managers held a meeting on the 4th of October and a statement was submitted showing the assests to be $6,450 and the amount due depositors $7,215, leaving a deficiency of $725. [Newbern explained this by stating that the deficit went to the credit of rent and incidentals.]

Messrs. Wild and Tompkins therefore resigned, and before the meeting adjourned Jacob R. Freese also resigned. Mr. Ransom moved that the vacancies be filled by men of good standing in Jersey City; but on motion of Isaac M. Freese the question was laid on the table, and was never afterward taken up. Mr. Ransom then tendered his resignation, but it was rejected, and Isaac M. Freese was elected treasurer. The next meeting was held on the 1st of November, at which Isaac and Theodore Freese, Livingston, and Newbern, were present, and, taking advantage of Mr. Ransom's absence, the latter's resignation was accepted, and he did not learn of it for four weeks afterward. He then went to the bank and made a thorough examination of the accounts up to the 26th of November. The amount due to depositors was $7,240.21. The assets were as follows: Cash in savings bank, $1,491.58; on deposit in Grocers Bank, New York, $1,219.59; amount in the hands of Jacob R. Freese, late treasurer, $3,000. *Newbern stated that he had $225 in securities for personal loans, and that the fixtures and furniture in the office were worth $2,355.* Mr. Ransom asked to see the bond of Isaac M. Freese as treasurer, It was in the sum of $10,000, signed by Jacob R. Freese, with Isaac M. Freese as security. The latter's affairs were inquired into, and it was found he was a bankrupt, his liabilities to the New Jersey Stock-Yard and Abattoir Company alone being $8,000. Mr. Ransom made an affidavit setting forth that the bank was operated by Isaac M. Freese and Edward B. Newbern without the consent of the president or the Board of Managers; that the minute-book and personal ledger have been mutilated by the cutting out of the leaves, and that he believed that the entries were rewritten. This affidavit was submitted to the Governor and Secretary of State, who acted promptly and had the bank placed in the hands of a receiver. No arrests had been made up to a late hour last night.

For the Farmer's Sake.

WHAT MR. TUCKER WANTS THE INCOME-TAX FOR.

In Washington on Monday the sub-committee of the Ways and Means Committee in charge of the subject of internal taxation held a short meeting. Messrs. Burchard and Tucker, who compose it, have for some weeks been trying to fix upon a proper rate of income tax to levy, in order that it may offset the proposed reductions of the tax on tobacco. This method has not yet been agreed upon, but the committee will report to the full committee in a few days in favor of a reduction of the distilled spirit tax from ninety to sixty cents per gallon, and the tobacco tax from twenty-four to sixteen cents, one third reduction each, and report in favor of an income tax to make up the losses upon tobacco and spirits. Mr. Tucker argued that he wants the tax on tobacco reduced in the interests of the farmer who produces the leaf, and he is satisfied that an income tax ought to be levied in order to make up the revenue so lost. He believes that with a lower tax the farmer would realize more for his leaf, by reason of an increased consumption of the manufactured article.

MASSACHUSETTS SAVINGS BANK ENJOINED. *Boston*, January 2.—The Woburn Five-Cent Savings Bank has been enjoined from doing further business.

Senator Hill, of Georgia, in a letter to an Iowa editor scouts the suggestion that the southern Democracy, in the event of their obtaining power in the General Government, would grant pensions to Confederate soldiers on account of injuries received during the war. He says such a claim would be absurd in itself, and is clearly included in the prohibitions of section four of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution. Senator Hill is equally emphatic in denying that there is any sentiment in favor of paying for the losses of slave property or Confederate debts of any sort.

George, the Count Johannes, appeared in Hamlet at the Bowery Theatre, New York, on Monday evening, the place being crowded with an audience which had gathered in expectation of seeing much fun, but the performance was far removed from grotesqueness, being a quiet, conventional, and common-place characterization. Yet he was laughed at almost continuously, until the people seemed to become convinced that he was not very funny after all. Then the derision was turned upon others on the stage, and especially upon Miss Avonia Fairbanks, who played Ophelia, the young lady being greeted with calls peculiar to a Bowery audience.

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE OLD DOMINION INSURANCE COMPANY on yesterday sold to the London and Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company their building, No. 1113 Main street, for $31,000 cash, and also reinsured all its outstanding risks in this wealthy and popular English corporation. The whole transaction will doubtless be highly satisfactory to the stockholders of the Old Dominion, while the policy-holders will be equally pleased to know that as high as they have always regarded the standing of the Old Dominion their property is now covered by a company unsurpassed by any in this or any other country.

A NEW-YEAR'S CALL TO THE PASTOR OF THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. Henry McDonald, D. D., pastor of the Second Baptist church, had the members of his church and congregation to pay him and his lady a call New-Year's night. Visitors commenced coming about quarter-past 7 o'clock, and continued to come in large numbers until nearly 10 o'clock. Some lady-members of the church received the visitors, taking their cards and packages and also presenting the persons to Mr. and Mrs. McDonald and family and other guests who were present.

Each visitor left some memento for the pastor or his lady. Many useful articles, including barrels of flour, boxes of soap, packages of sugar, tea, coffee, meat, jars of pickle, fruit-cakes, jars of jellies, China cups and saucers and plates, a set of beautiful silver-plated table-knives, a handsome fruit-stand, and some envelopes of money, were left. At the same time a box, containing a beautifully-bound copy of the "Study Bible," was left. This was the gift of those who united with the church during the recent meetings, together with some of the other members. A most pleasant evening was spent by all present.

PERSONAL.—J. S. Wells, Esq., of Binghamton, N. Y., was in the city yesterday. He took a view of the most notable places and scenes of the locality, and expressed himself as very much gratified by the exploration.

Among the visitors to the Tobacco Exchange yesterday were F. Reid, A. H. Breckinridge, Staunton; George F. Ganther, Louisville, Ky.; A. C. Robertson, J. F. Penix, T. A. Harrelson, E. R. Pleasants, and S. F. Pace, Danville.

R. E. Blakey, Esq., of the Lenoir (N. C.) *Topic*, formerly of Richmond, has been spending the week with relatives in the city.

THIEVES FOILED.—Claiborne Banks and James Gray (colored) were arrested yesterday evening by Sergeant Seal and Policeman Tucker on the charge of attempting to carry off a lot of lumber from the yard of R. A. Alvis, Cary street between Sixth and Seventh. They were caught by Mr. Alvis in the very act, having previously gone through the office and found nothing worthy of their attention.

RUNAWAY.—Yesterday afternoon a horse hitched to Captain Coke's buggy, after being driven out of the club stables on Council-Chamber Hill, ran away up College street and into Marshall, and from thence down the new street leading to the valley and across the bridge over Shockoe creek. Near the Chesapeake and Ohio engine-houses the buggy ran into a pile of barrels and was considerably wrecked. The horse was not injured.

FIRE IN THE COUNTY.—John W. Alley, living eight miles from Richmond, on the Deep-Run turnpike, in Henrico, on Tuesday night had his barn burned. Loss, $700 or $800; partly insured in the Agricultural Insurance Company, George D. Pleasants agent. The fire was supposed to be the work of an incendiary. It took place at a late hour of the night.

THE STATE RAILROADS.—The report of the Railroad Commissioner is now ready, and will be presented to the General Assembly to-day probably. The railroads were not required to report to the Commissioner until the 15th of November, and all of them were not prompt.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.—A train on the Richmond and Danville railroad ran into a cross-tie placed on the track by some unknown person about two miles this side of Reidsville yesterday evening. No damage was done beyond wedging the pilot of the engine.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL CASE. The report of the State's counsel made to the Governor in the case of General B. T. Johnson and the Messrs. Poe, growing out of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal case, has been printed.

KIT, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELLER.—There was no standing in the Theatre last night, and people had to be turned away with the only consolation of a chance to hear from the outside the vociferous applause which shook the house at intervals during the entire performance.

The play of Kit, as a melo-drama, is remarkable in its intense interest; but the broad humor, when it verges on vulgarity, is redeemed by the life-like characterizations and the truth to nature which is the result of real artistic study. None but the very finest actor could play the title *rôle* of the play to the entire satisfaction and wonder of the men who are familiar with Kit and his adventures, his dissipations, his honesty, and his big heart in real life. There were such men in the audience last night, and their delight was even greater than that of the rest of the audience.

Miss Graybrook again won laurels as "Alice," Kit's daughter.

Frank Mordaunt, as the "Judge," was utterly and entirely overwhelming and irresistible, even in his by-play at the back. The "Major" was done to the life, and the noble pair of *reädjusters* was greeted with laughter and applause at every appearance.

The play was well and carefully set in all its details, and every character was well taken.

"Kit" will be repeated to-night.

We must not forget to give a word of praise to the orchestra, which this season is excellent, and constitutes a most attractive feature of an evening at the Theatre.

THE MOZART THIS EVENING.—The programme for this evening will be attractive both in vocal and instrumental selections. The orchestra will play for the first time the overture "Tricoche and Cacolet," by Suppe; the waltzes, also for the first time, "Romantic Life," by Keler Bela; and the beautiful overture "Masaniello," by Auber. Mr. Kessnich will play a solo for violin, "Fantasie," from Lombardi, arranged by Singalee, with quartette accompaniment, and Messrs. Thilow and Reinhardt a duo for piano, by Fesca. Mrs. James E. Tyler will sing two songs for soprano—one from "Semeramide," and the other from "Robert Le Diable."

THE CONCERT AT CENTENARY CHURCH.—To-morrow night the splendid new organ for Centenary church will be opened and tested. Professor Danforth, of St. Stephen's church, New York, a noted organist, will take part in the programme. In addition to his performances the members of the Monumental quartette will render some of their vocal gems. Mr. M. Stuart Turner, who has just been elected organist of the church, will accompany the vocalists on this occasion.

POPULAR LECTURE AT ASSOCIATION HALL. Judge F. R. Farrar (Johnny Reb) will deliver one of his popular lectures, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Friday night next. Subject, "The County-Court Lawyer." It is almost unnecessary to say that all who attend will enjoy a great treat. The moderate price of admission will doubtless induce a large attendance.

POLICE COURT—*Justice White presiding.* The case of John Brown (colored), charged with robbing the store of Shelton & Minor, was continued until to-morrow to enable the Commonwealth to produce additional testimony. Brown was committed to jail in default of $500 security for his appearance.

Stephen Price (colored), who was charged jointly with Brown, was allowed to testify after being cautioned by the Justice. He stated that the robbery was committed between 10 and 11 o'clock last Monday night.

The defence introduced several witnesses to prove an *alibi*, and accounted for Brown's whereabouts until 11 o'clock.

George Valentine (white) and William Adams *alias* Stevens were sent on to the Hustings Court to answer a charge of burglary.

John O'Conner was fined $5 and costs for assaulting and beating Thomas Williams.

Ned Richardson (colored) was sent on to the Hustings Court to answer charges of breaking and entering the stores of A. Harris and William Ira Smith and committing larcenies.

LARGE PAYMENT.—The City Collector yesterday paid into the city treasury on account of taxes collected the handsome sum of $78,534.79.

BANKRUPTCY.—Mr. Joseph M. Baker, of Louisa, was on yesterday adjudged a bankrupt by Register Atkins.

The Danville Grays---Resolutions of Thanks.

At an informal meeting of the Danville Grays at their quarters at Ford's Hotel, Richmond, Tuesday night, January 1, 1878, Captain Wooding was requested to take the chair, and Sergeant Robert Farley was appointed secretary. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

This day has been made memorable to us by our participation in the inauguration of the Governor of Virginia—the public ceremonies of which have evinced the people's appreciation of that exalted station. We wish to show our cordial appreciation of the kind courtesies received by us from our fellow-soldiers and fellow-citizens of our capital city; to that end,

Resolved, That we tender thanks to the famous First regiment, deservedly the pride of the State and ornament of this city, for the old Virginia welcome they have accorded us. Their hospitalities are doubly pleasant in the hearty *manner* they have been extended by those gallant officers, Colonel Bradley T. Johnson and Lieutenant-Colonel John B. Purcell, whilst the attentions of our fellow-soldiers in general, but especially Lieutenant Phillips and his command, Company A, have made us feel that though coming from the border of the Commonwealth our countersign—VIRGINIA—is a passport to the cordial welcome of Virginians to Virginians.

We are proud of the honor of our association in battalion with the Richmond Light Infantry Blues—honored as to age in their proud history and famous as to the vigor of youth in their chivalrous soldiership.

We have pleasing remembrances of the kindly attentions of our former fellow-citizens, Messrs. James B. Pace, James D. Patton, and S. W. Fleishman, now residents of Richmond.

To the authorities of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, and the proprietor and clerks of Ford's Hotel, our thanks are due for their courtesies and attentions.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the newspapers of Richmond and Danville. H. WOODING, Chairman.
Robert Farley, Secretary.

A Card of Thanks.

Editors Dispatch: Please do the ladies of the Retreat for the Sick the favor to publish the following card:

We, the lady managers of the Retreat for the Sick, most gratefully acknowledge the kind assistance of *all* who aided us in our recent entertainment, the Mistletoe Bough, and the supper for the same object. We would especially thank Messrs. Bowers, Habliston, J. W. Gibson, Andrew Pizzini, M. Mountcastle, and J. F. Gibson of the Express, for the use of the wagons, and Mr. Hawes for valuble aid.

The music, which proved such a delightful addition to the entertainment, was partly given at reduced rates, and by Mr. Reinhardt and several amateurs entirely free; to them, therefore, and our sweet little alto, Mrs. Knowles, for singing the old ballad, we tender our warmest thanks and fullest appreciation of their generosity.

Mr. Tom Minor's efforts not only at rehearsals, but all other times, were unwearying, and his patience *a la* Job. May success crown all his undertakings.

MANCHESTER AND VICINITY.

Installation of Officers—Appointments.—In addition to witnessing the beautiful work of their order, the Odd-Fellows of Manchester enjoyed Tuesday night a real feast of reason and flow of soul.

At Odd-Fellows' Hall Henderson Lodge, No. 105, installed the following officers for the ensuing term: Rev. George C. Vanderslice, N. G.; Thomas W. Gentry, V. G.; C. S. Wells, secretary; and I. Coleman Wells treasurer.

Past-Grand Wells acted as Grand Master.

The Noble Grand announced the following appointments: J. W. Moody, R. S.; L. P. Jones, L. S.; L. I. Harris, W.; George M. Walker, C.; P. E. Davis, R. S. S.; R. T. Moore, L. S. S.; R. D. Pond, I. G.; and