DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. LIII. RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1878. NO. 28.

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.

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 00
One square, twelve insertions	5 00
One square, one month	10 00
One square, two months	15 00
One square, three months	20 00

DRY GOODS.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY!

GOODS TO BE SACRIFICED!

STRIPED SILKS (slightly damaged), 65c. worth $1;

WORSTED DRESS GOODS 16c. formerly 40 and 50c.;

SWISS MUSLINS (slightly damaged) 12½c. worth 37½c.;

FURNITURE CRETONNES 37½c. worth 50c.;

ALL-LINEN TOWELS 12½c. and 16½c. worth twice as much;

MERINO and WOOL UNDERWEAR at cost.

The balance of our stock will be sold for thirty days regardless of former prices.

COURTNEY & POWELL,
fe 1 Broad street between Fourth and Fifth.

JULIUS MEYER,
603 BROAD STREET,
HAS JUST OPENED

New styles SHIRTING-PRINTS and PERCALES;
New styles EARLY-SPRING PRINTS;
Large line HAMBURG EDGING and INSERTING at very low prices;
New style in CROCHET and EMBROIDERY EDGES, cheap;
Some great bargains in LINEN DAMASK TOWELS;
TABLE-DAMASKS, very cheap;
NAPKINS and DOILIES at exceedingly low prices;
Extraordinary bargains in CREPES and CREPE VEILS;
CROCHET and HONEYCOMB QUILTS very low;
MARSEILLES QUILTS at lower prices than ever before;
Remnants of IRISH LINEN at half their value;
CORDED PIQUES at 8½c. and upwards;
GENTLEMEN'S TWO-BUTTON OPERA KIDS at 50c.;
LADIES' TWO-BUTTON KIDS at 50c. and upward;
New styles in NECK-RUFFLINGS, and lots of other goods, cheap, at
JULIUS MEYER'S, 603 Broad street.

SINGER'S MACHINE NEEDLES, 25c. per dozen; all other MACHINE-NEEDLES, 30c. Sent by mail free. ja 30-eod

THE CHEAPEST DRY GOODS IN THE city can be found at BROWNE & ROWE'S. Everything reduced to suit the times. ja 21-eod

NEW AND PRETTY PRINTS AND all kinds of DRESS GOODS at lowest CASH PRICES at BROWNE & ROWE'S.

A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF BLEACHED and BROWN COTTONS, SHIRTING PRINTS, &c., very low, at BROWNE & ROWE'S.

BROWNE & ROWE ARE SELLING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES for the next thirty days. Call early. ja 21-eod

THE CHEAP DRY-GOODS STORE OF BROWNE & ROWE is the place for bargains. Call and see them. ja 21-eod

DON'T FORGET THAT BROWNE & ROWE are offering great inducements for the next thirty days. Call and see.
ja 21-eod 323 BROAD STREET.

CARDOZO, FOURQUREAN & CO.

HAVE THROWN UPON THEIR

BARGAIN COUNTER

A LARGE LOT OF VERY DESIRABLE

STRIPED AND CHECKED BLACK

AND WHITE AND

FANCY SILKS

TO BE SOLD AT A SACRIFICE.

New styles of FANCY WHITE PIQUE;
Great bargains in HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES, of which we have a great variety at very low prices;
Also, a few COLORED HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES—new and desirable;
A full stock of LADIES' UNDERWEAR in greater variety and at lower prices than the same goods have been sold before. ja 29

CLOTHING.

GRAND REDUCTION IN PRICES
IN CLOTHING.

Owing to the lateness of the season and TOO MUCH STOCK ON HAND, I will offer my PRESENT STOCK at

GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES
FOR CASH.

These goods consist of
MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS' WEAR,
and are equal in
PRICES AND QUALITY
to any in the city. Those in want will find a bargain at
WM. IRA SMITH'S,
ja 30-eod3t 1109 Main street.

JOHN LATOUCHE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 4 TENTH STREET.
NEW GOODS—domestic and foreign—just received.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Workmanship unsurpassed. no 26

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

BIBLES FROM 40c. TO $40.

We offer a large assortment of small and medium-size BIBLES at 40c. to $15, bound in Cloth, Sheep, Morocco, Wood, Pearl, Ivory, and Velvet, with and without clasps; also, the Teachers' and the Revised Edition. FAMILY and PULPIT BIBLES from $3 to $40.
PRAYER-BOOKS and HYMNALS from 25c. to $20—many different sizes and styles of binding.
RANDOLPH & ENGLISH,
ja 31-d&w 1302 and 1304 Main street.

BOOK AND JOB WORK NEATLY EXECUTED 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.

FRIDAY.....FEBRUARY 1, 1878.

WEATHER REPORT.

INDICATIONS FOR TO-DAY.—For the Middle Atlantic States and Lower Lake region, cloudy weather, with rain or snow, northeast backing to colder northwest winds, stationary or falling followed by rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, colder, partly cloudy weather, areas of light rain, northwesterly winds, and rising barometer.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY was raw and rainy.

THERMOMETER YESTERDAY: 6 A. M., 44; 9 A. M., 47; noon, 51; 3 P. M., 48; 6 P. M., 42; midnight, 38.

A LITTLE WHILE IN NEW YORK.

JOURNEY TO NEW YORK—PENNSYLVANIANS—ARRIVAL AT NEW YORK—THE NEW YORK HOTEL AND THE LATE HIRAM CRANSTON—VENERABLE AND ESTIMABLE GUESTS—FOREST AND STREAM—WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT—THE AQUARIUM—THE FISHES AND THE HIPPOPOTAMUS AND SEALS—A LADY GODIVA—THE BULLS AND BEARS.

[Editorial Correspondence of the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK HOTEL, January 29, 1878.

It is a long time since I was in New York before. In my journey hither this time I came, to me, a new route. From Baltimore I travelled by the Northern Central to Harrisburg, and thence by the Pennsylvania Central road to Philadelphia, and thence by the usual route to New York. The way was most agreeable, not only for the variety of travelling a route new to me, but for the positive comfort of the accommodations. From Washington to Harrisburg five hours—there an interval of about an hour; and starting thence at 4:15, we reached Philadelphia at 7:20 and New York at 10:20; making the journey from Washington city to New York exactly twelve hours, the two hundred miles from Harrisburg to New York being made in *six hours*—an average of thirty-three and a third miles an hour, including stoppages—as fast as I desire to go. But then the cars were so luxurious and the conductors so obliging. For myself, though not crazy over railroad travelling, I felt delighted.

For the first time in my life I got a smart view of the Susquehanna in travelling fifteen miles along a portion of it which I suppose we may consider a very interesting part of it. It is a very picturesque river. The topography of the country indicates that great changes have been wrought in the surface, which was plainly in ages past mountainous in its character. By a long process of erosion by the mighty erosive agencies the territory adjacent to the lower Susquehanna and between it and Philadelphia has been rendered undulating, with here and there a hill of such pretensions as suggests the idea that it is the remains of a once far more exalted elevation. The Susquehanna shows in the part of it I saw the conflict it has had in time past with rocky elevations. The remains of these heights still fret its course and cleave it into divisions. You often think in threading its shore that now it is receiving a tributary that part of the stream, which is near you seeming to be an independent river that is hurrying on to join the Susquehanna. But you are soon undeceived by reaching the head of the island which has cut the stream in two. The island itself bears the appearance of the main land, and you admire the peculiarities of country which occasion your surprise. From this bit of description you see that the Susquehanna is not a river that is favorable to navigation. Its descent from the latitude of its abundant sources contiguous to the lakes is so considerable that it has many rapids. Where intersected by rocky strata it wears its bed slowly and is turbulent in its passage to the level below. This occasions scenes of placidly-flowing water of wide surface, which has a mirror-like and beautifully serene appearance that infuses the mind with pleasure as the eye takes in the beautiful panorama of water and shore-land with its rich and fruitful surface.

Harrisburg is a moderate town—a village in pretensions; and, but that it has a history and is now the State capital and the place of residence of Simon Cameron, would have no consequence to speak of.

From Harrisburg we skirted the river for many miles and then turned eastward to Philadelphia, passing through an undulating land whose thrift and beauty are famous. I need say no more of a country so blessed and so abounding in everything to make man comfortable and satisfied; and yet, sad to say, it sustains a population not remarkable for the traits that should spring from a condition which should be prolific not only of grateful emotions, but of those genial and liberal sentiments which should be engendered in the hearts of men so blessed of Heaven. There is a great deal of selfishness betwixt Harrisburg and Philadelphia—not to speak of that which holds fast to its Cameronian defence in Harrisburg.

On reaching New York I chose for my temporary sojourn the hotel bearing the name of the city—"The New York Hotel." This house was made famous by the late Hiram Cranston, a man of a noble nature and a generous heart. Excuse me for a brief reference to this house. I speak not of it in the sense of an ordinary puff; far from it. I speak as a southern man loving charity and admiring generosity wherever and in whomsoever found. Hiram Cranston, though not born in the South, conceived a warm sympathy for the unfortunate southern people, and opened his door to them with a heart as open as day to their distresses. He had food, a tear, and oil and wine, for those of them who came in his way and who were hungry or distressed or weak and wounded. His name spread abroad as a truly good Samaritan, who had not only smypathy for the suffering, but a noble appreciation of true heroism. It was no shallow sentiment that animated his heart, but it was a sentiment sustained by practical earnestness; and, first and last, hundreds of thousands of dollars would be required to refund to his estate the liberal expenditures incurred by him in giving succor and comfort to the hundreds of poor Confederates who were thrown in his path.

Hiram Cranston is dead, but his memory liveth. His nephew, J. Henry Cranston, is his successor in the hotel so dear to the recollections of many southern citizens. He is a worthy successor, and it must be a felicitous reflection to southern people that they may still give some slight token of the veneration they cherish for their lamented friend in bestowing their favor upon the estimable nephew, a dear, surviving relative of the deceased.

I can very truly say for the New York Hotel of the present day that it is eminent for the gentlemanly decorum that is maintained in its administration and for the faultless comfort and neatness of its apartments. The table is unsurpassed for its acceptable fare, and even for the refined luxury of its dishes. It is a place, indeed, where gentlemen and ladies are content, and where prevails true dignity of civilization, free from the flaunting airs and absurd pretensions of unmeritorious self-assertion.

I speak warmly, and as sincerely as warmly. I say that the New York Hotel is a place of eminent worth, and that Mr. Cranston not only deserves the respect of the most critical public, but that he is entitled to the sincere friendship and favor of the southern community.

Beneath the roof of this hotel there now resides the venerable Mrs. Webster, widow of Daniel Webster. This respected lady retains her mental faculties remarkably well, and is in the enjoyment of good health. I mention further that Dr. Darby and family are also guests here. His estimable lady is the daughter of General Preston, so much revered in the South. Colonel Scott, the son-in-law of General Scott, and his good lady, are also sojourning here.

The attempt to do New York in a day or two is a futile effort. So I have not made it. I have gratified myself to a most limited degree. In the first place, I went to see my friends of *Forest and Stream*, the brilliant sporting paper of the day, and was most kindly treated. I have an infirmity that inclines me towards those gentlemen—the Foresters. I made the acquaintance of Mr. Hallock, the principal amongst them, who is the son of the Mr. Hallock of the firm of Hale & Hallock, of venerable memory, who were editors of the *Journal of Commerce*, of this city. I was glad to learn that *Forest and Stream* was growing in public favor, and has a promise of the finest prosperity.

Through the kindness of Mr. Hallock I had an introduction to the venerable William Cullen Bryant, the best poet, as I think, America has produced. He is over eighty years of age, and is still hale and apparently unimpaired in his intellectual energies. He has had his high time of philanthropic enthusiasm, but has found a stage of serenity from which the retrospective points out views that may be toned down and corrected to make them more consistent with practical wisdom. He is a man of unimpeachable integrity, whose love of humanity is broad and sincere. I was gratified to shake such a man by the hand and spend a few moments in conversation with him.

From this theme permit me to take a leap to the subject of the New York Aquarium, where I was much interested in the remarkable fishes which disported themselves in their glass cases so clear to observation. I saw many varieties, including the rare water-lizzards, so to style them, called "hell-benders." They are only terrible for ugliness, and really harmless littie wretches.

I saw the young hippopotamus go through a drill, illustrating his very docile character; and the seals, also, ascending an incline with the help of their flippers, and doing several things at bidding. They are so gentle and comely. Their faces are humanely intelligent. It is no wonder that the belief in mermaids and mermen should grow out of the peculiar appearance and amiable dispositions of the seals. You cannot help from feeling that it is, so to speak, almost a cruel dispensation that dooms this gentle animal to live down in the deep amongst the rude and voracious preying fishes, such as sharks, &c. But they do say these seals devour a great many fish.

Amongst the things seen at the Aquarium was a lady who performed feats under the water. Clad in a suit of mail, this female descended beneath the water and there eat, and wrote, and held her breath one time for nearly two minutes. This modern Lady Godiva then emerged, apparently none the worse off, wiping her face with her hands, and bowing to the public with moistened self-complacency. I turned to the seals with gratification. They were more winsome—shame to my gallantry to say so.

Isn't this a bird's-eye view of New York? But neither the public nor I, I am sure, desire to continue it.

I should not forget to say that a knot of brokers near me are damning the silver bill for disturbing the price of gold. I detected a vein of satisfaction in their cussing. The "bulls" and the "bears" are as happy as boys plying in new-falling snow whenever a money sensation arises. It is such delicious sport to them. I leave them in their delight, assured that they will be in time brought up with "a round turn."

TRAVELLER.

Editors Dispatch: The following extract from the sermon preached at the memorial services of Henry Wilson, the renowned composer and organist, in Hartford, on January 13th, will be read with interest by the many admirers of his magnificent church-music in Richmond. And when I assure them that this greatest of all our composers of church-music and most excellent and lovable of men has for years past taken a most lively and sincere interest in the reputation Richmond has enjoyed of late years for her rapid growth in that department of art he so much adored, they and you will, I trust, gladly join me in adding our own testimony to the many now being paid this public benefactor. A FRIEND.

His voice will always resound in my heart. Wonderful indeed were the uplifts, and the soothings, and the divine illuminations which he has ministered unto many of us. In our moments of weakness, in our times of heart-sinking, on occasions when the love of God to us in Christ Jesus has not been clear to our confused and cloudy minds, in our weariness with this present world, in our manifold dead-heartedness and doom, and in our mighty bereavements, what has not Henry Wilson done for us? No language can tell it. A great leader and composer of church-music stands and serves in a most divine and most touching office. I wish those faithful men could *know* how they bless us, and what love we bear them. The cold-hearted and the critical may say what they please about them, but we, the myriads and millions to whom they have opened heavenly riches, and whom they have oft-times carried clean and clear above this miserable world, will encircle them with our acclamations while they live, and strew their graves with benedictions when they are dead. No form of human expression approximates the form musical. The spoken words of the preacher are to me a mere dullness in comparison with it. The victories of the canvas or of the sculptor are feeble by the side of it. In copiousness and versatility, in limberness, in refinement, in its easy playings off into the infinite, and in its triumphant utterance of the unutterable things of the human heart, yea in *many* things, music is the language of all languages, and when the Holy Scriptures would most set forth the experiences of the better world, they formulate them in terms musical, and represent the life there as an utterly songful thing; the redeemed are organized in immense choirs, and they carry harps, and there are tuneful shoutings like the voice of "many waters and as the voice of a great thunder," and all ages and all generations take their several parts in that immense choired movement. And as often as I think of this, our dear friend, it best suits me to think of him as now exalted into that celestial movement; that finely-trained and most sensitive musical perception of his being now and at last satisfied, *perfectly satisfied*, and all his exquisite development while here being turned in now to enhance his gladness and augment his service of his God there.

A family near South Deerfield, consisting of husband, wife, and seven children, is living on three dollars per week. The father and eldest son chop six cords of wood per week at fifty cents per cord, and this allows just a little less than five cents a day for the support of each person. The people look remarkably well, and have not had a doctor for a year. Their food is cornmeal wet up with water and made into johnny-cake.—*Boston Post.* Pretty high living, though. Chops every day. Stakes, too, probably.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Rev. Professor Toy, of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, recently removed to Louisville, speaks of it as a matter substantially settled, says *The Independent*, that Deuteronomy was not one of the books of Moses, and is a late compilation.—*Southern Churchman.*

The snores of Mrs. Alfonso are so charming that they are to be set to music.—*Buffalo Express.*

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE MISSION SERVICES AT ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YESTERDAY.—Notwithstanding the bad weather, at 12 o'clock yesterday St. Paul's church was again filled with a large congregation to listen to the wonderful preaching of the Rev. Mr. Rainsford. He must have a very strong hold on the people of Richmond to fill the church on such a day. But no one who was there can regret having breasted the weather, for seldom has a discourse been delivered with such simplicity, and yet with such power. The Bible-reading was from the 1st chapter of Paul to Romans, 16th, 17th, and 18th verses, showing how we should never be "ashamed of the Gospel of Christ."

It was truly solemn, and every heart was touched when he read the 28th verse of the same chapter, asking the people in such terrible earnestness if they *liked* to retain God in their thoughts. It is impossible to give an idea of the admirable address. The congregation listened throughout with breathless attention.

Mr. Rainsford's sucess is not due entirely to his power as an orator, but we think his earnestness carries everything before it. One can't help thinking that his whole object in life is to show people how free the gospel is, and to try to make it plain to all.

At night, though the weather was still very threatening, the church was crowded. Mr. Rainsford read the parable of the King's Supper. His aim was to prove how utterly useless is our self-righteousness; how the King can see at once who comes to the supper in a wedding garment. He read also the parable of the Barren Fig-Tree, and made a strong argument of our need of a positive righteousness from it. But the climax was when he read of the two men going up in the temple to pray. Many a heart must have felt guilty when he called over the list of sins that the Pharisee could thank God he was not guilty of, and asked his hearers if they were better than the Pharisee. He read of Cornelius, showing how devout a man he was; but neither the self-righteousness of the Pharisee nor the devoutness of Cornelius was the righteousness which God requires, and which he will give to those who ask it, as he did to Cornelius.

Services to-day at 12 noon and at 8 at night. The services will be suspended on Saturday, but begin again on Sunday morning the 3d of February, at 11 o'clock.

PERSONAL.—J. N. Heflebower, of Baltimore, is in the city on a visit to his friends. He is stopping at the Park Hotel.

Captain R. E. Frayser on yesterday entered upon his duties as Superintendent of Public Printing. Major Walker retires with the good wishes of all the officials and others with whom he has come in contact.

Through the efforts of General Echols and other gentlemen the First National Bank and the Union Bank were on yesterday restored to their old position as State depositories. General Echols said in the House that through the interposition of gentlemen a considerable sum would now be loaned the State. The State owes the two institutions over which Mr. John B. Davis presides $80,000, and Mr. Davis was perfectly willing to make it further advances.

The replenishment of the Treasury (to the extent of about $50,000) will rejoice quite a number of members, who for some time have been selling their pay-certificates at a discount.

Major Jed. Hotchkiss delivered an instructive lecture to an intelligent audience in the hall of the House last night on the "Geological Formations of the State."

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS PROPOSED.—The Joint Committee on Constitutional Amendments have agreed to report in favor of abolishing the office of county superintendent of public free schools, and to devolve his duties upon the school board, composed of the school trustees. They have also agreed to report in favor of striking out so much of the second section of article 3 as provides that all elections shall be by ballot; and they have agreed to report an amendment providing that the school-tax collected in every county, city, and town shall be applied in and for the use of the county in which it is collected.

COMMISSION TO REORGANIZE THE STATE GOVERNMENT.—At the solicitation of the three commissioners (Governor H. W. Thomas, Isaac Davenport, Jr., Esq., and Mr. James Neeson,) appointed to examine into the machinery of the several offices of the executive department of the State government, Mr. John Ott, of this city, has consented to act in conjunction with them as an accountant expert. Mr. Ott states that the duties of his regular business are so engrossing as to make this new work one that, under other circumstances, he would not for an instant think of undertaking. He has been made their secretary.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS. Woody *vs.* Commonwealth. From the Corporation Court of Fredericksburg. Reversed. Judge Moncure delivered the opinion.

Read and others *vs.* Union Bank of Winchester. Affirmed. Judge Christian delivered the opinion.

Hawley, &c., *vs.* Flint's trustee, &c. From the Circuit Court of Culpeper. Affirmed. Judge Anderson delivered the opinion.

Grandstaff, late sheriff, &c., *vs.* Ridgley, Hampton & Co. From the Circuit Court of Shenandoah county. Reversed. Judge Staples delivered the opinion.

OFFICERS ELECTED.—At a regular meeting of Trinity Lodge, No. 91, I. O. G. T., held in Levy's Hall last night, the following officers were elected: W. C. T., J. L. Weatherford; W. R. S., L. C. Weatherford; W. L. S., Mittie Point Davis; W. V. T., Maggie Shaffer; W. S., Frederick William Gipperich; W. A. S., J. E. Schwalmeyer; W. F. S., J. E. Riddick; W. T., M. E. Gill; W. C., J. A. Gill; W. M., J. T. Wood; W. D. M., Rosa Wood; W. I. G., S. L. Weatherford; W. O. G., George T. Clarke.

These officers will be installed next Thursday night by James E. Riddick, lodge deputy.

HELP THE POOR.—The dramatic entertainments to be given at Virginia Opera-House on the evenings of the 5th and 6th of this month will afford a fine opportunity for real enjoyment and of doing good at the same time—of combining pleasure with charity. The Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Society, under whose auspices it is given, are untiring in their work of doing good for and alleviating the sufferings of the poor. It is hoped that by means of these entertainments funds will be raised to replenish their treasury so as to prosecute their mission with greater effectiveness.

THE POULTRY EXHIBITION.—The first annual exhibition of the Virginia Poultry Association will be held in this city on February 20th, 21st, and 22d. A large number of entries have already been made, and a large number of letters have been received making inquiries in regard to the exhibition. The society is anxious that all those who desire to enter their fowls will do so at once, so that ample arrangements may be made for their proper accommodation. The Virginia fanciers will doubtless send their finest fowls to the show, and many of the northern States will be well represented.

PROBABLE SUFFOCATION.—Coroner Taylor was yesterday called upon to view the dead body of William Taylor's (colored) child, found dead in bed at 709 west Marshall street. There was no apparent cause of death, but it is believed the child was suffocated during the night. No inquest.

The *Detroit Free Press* for the week ending February 2d, and other readable matter, is to hand from Ellyson & Yancey.

THE MOFFETT LIQUOR LAW.

THE MOLL AND HOGAN CASES DECIDED BY THE SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS YESTERDAY—JUDGE GUIGON SUSTAINED AND THE COURT THINK HE HAS NOT EXCEEDED HIS JURISDICTION.

In the Supreme Court of Appeals yesterday the very important cases of Hogan *vs.* Guigon and Moll *vs.* the same were decided.

These were applications to the Court of Appeals by the petitioners Hogan and Moll for writs of prohibition against the Hon. A. B. Guigon, judge of the Hustings Court of the city of Richmond.

The petitioners were bar-room liquor-dealers in the city of Richmond, licensed as such by the Hustings Court of the city, under what is known as the Moffett-register law. Upon reports made to the Hustings Court by the commissioner of the revenue, according to the provisions of the act, the Judge was of opinion, from inspection of the reports, that the petitioners had not kept by the register a true account of the sales made by them, and he made rules against them to show cause why their licenses should not be revoked. He was proceeding to judgment when his action was suspended by rules awarded against him by the Court of Appeals, on the petitions of Hogan and Moll for writs of prohibition.

The cases were ably argued before the Court of Appeals last week by John B. Young, Esq., for the petitioners, and Attorney-General Field for the respondent. The opinion of the Court was delivered yesterday by Judge Burks. The following is the substance: The question is whether the proceeding of Judge Guigon is in excess of jurisdiction. This is the extent of our inquiry. We dismiss at the threshold all consideration of the sufficiency or insufficiency of the alleged cause of revocation. If he has jurisdiction of the proceeding, however erroneous or mistaken his judgment, the remedy by prohibition does not lie. The writ of prohibition can never be made to do the office of a writ of error. It is a preventive, not a corrective, remedy. It is intended to confine inferior courts within the just limits of their jurisdiction, not to correct errors in proceedings of which they have cognizance. Ellyson *ex parte* 20 Gratt. 10. * * * *

In the cases before us we are not called upon to decide whether the proceeding of the respondent on the evidence before him would be a proper exercise of the power with which he is invested, but whether he has any such power at all. If has the power, we might be of opinion that the proposed exercise of it by him would be error; but we could not correct the error by writ of prohibition.

If he has the power, it is not conferred by the act under which the licenses were granted. It must be looked for in some other act.

The 106th section of chapter 206 of the Acts of 1874-'75 reads thus: "Upon the motion of the attorney for the Commonwealth for the county, city, or town, or of any other person, after ten days' notice to any person or firm licensed to sell liquors or any other thing, the granting of whose licenses was based upon the certificate of a court, the court which granted the certificate may revoke the license." * * * *

If this section is still in force it cannot be doubted that the Hustings Court of the city of Richmond has the jurisdiction claimed for it. The terms of the section are for this purpose.

It has been the settled policy of the State from the year 1831 to this day to require all persons licensed to retail liquors to get a certificate from the court granting the license as to character, and also as to convenience of place of sale, and to invest the courts with the power of revoking the license. Statutes of this description are numerous, and it is believed that there has been no time since 1831 that the county or corporation courts, or both, have not had this power. In some of the earlier statutes the power to revoke was limited by the terms "upon good cause shown." In other acts the power was to be exercised "if the court saw fit." Finally, all words of limitation were dropped, and the power was committed to the discretion of the court in the terms of the section before set out. [The opinion cites most of the statutes.]

These courts still have this power under the section referred to, unless it has been repealed. It certainly has not been expressly repealed. If repealed at all, it has been by implication. Has it been so repealed?

It is difficult to conceive of any good reason why the settled policy of the State on this subject should have been changed at all; and it is most remarkable, if such a radical change has been made, that the evidence of it rests on no surer foundation than that of presumption.

Repeal by implication is not favored by the courts, for ordinarily where a repeal is intended by the Legislature it is declared in express words. Hence the rule laid down by Chief-Justice Marshall, and a like rule by Judge Story, that a repeal of a statute by implication ought not to be presumed unless from the repugnance of the provisions the inference be necessary and unavoidable. To justify the presumption of intention to repeal one statute by another the two statutes must be irreconcilable. [Numerous authorities are cited in support of these propositions.]

There is no incompatibility between the section referred to and the act of March 30, 1877, establishing the Moffett register as an agency in the collection of revenue. Full effect may be given to each without diminishing the force of either. They may well stand together, and if they can they must so stand. It is not to be supposed that so important a provision of the law as the section mentioned, in force in some form or other for more than forty years, would be repealed in any other way than by terms the most direct.

The opinion then proceeds to consider the several provisions of the new act with the view of showing that they are perfectly consistent with the power conferred upon the county and corporation courts under the former act to revoke liquor-licenses granted by them.

The opinion concludes that the Judge of the Hustings Court of the city of Richmond is invested by law with the jurisdiction claimed by him in his answers to the rules made against him; that he has not exceeded his jurisdiction in the proceedings complained of in the petitions; and that the rules awarded the petitioners be discharged at their costs.

The authorities cited in the opinion are omitted in this summary.

SOCRATES BROOKS TRIED AND ACQUITTED.—In the Hustings Court of Manchester yesterday the case against Socrates Brooks was called. The Court quashed two counts of the indictment and tried him on two. About 10 o'clock last night the jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty." The Commonwealth was represented by E. C. Cabell, and the defence by Messrs. George D. Wise and Samuel M. Page.

THE THEATRE—MINSTRELSY.—Harry Robinson's minstrels made their appearance at the Theatre last night, and were welcomed by a large crowd. The entertainment was in many respects a very good one. The singing and clog-dancing were notable features. The end-men were armed with many new jokes. To-night there will be a change of programme, and those who delight in negro minstrelsy, and who wish to drive dull care away for an evening at least, will find it well to attend.

THIS EVENING will be the last and only engagement of Philip Phillips in Richmond. All desirous of hearing him, therefore, will be at Centenary church.

January Statistics.

METEOROLOGICAL.

The following table shows the state of the thermometer (Fahrenheit) during the month of January at sunrise, as also the highest and lowest points reached each day. It also gives the direction of the wind each day at sunrise. The course of the wind is not stated as absolutely correct, but is a near approximation to the true direction:

CONDITION.	Minimum.	Sunrise.	Wind.	Maximum.
Jan. 1—Clear	24	24	W. of N	41
2—Clear	24	24	N. W.	46
3—Clear; snow at night	20	20	N.	50
4—Raining heavily	20	39	E.	44
5—Clear	27	27	W. of N	34
6—Clear	16	16	N.	32
7—Clear	12	12	N. W.	25
8—Clear	10	10	N. E.	35
9—Cloudy; rain and sleet	26	28	N. W.	38
10—Cloudy; slight rain	30	34	E.	46
11—Partly cl'dy	34	35	W.	49
12—Clear	29	29	N.	50
13—Partly cl'dy	30	30	S. E.	54
14—Cloudy	39	39	W.	52
15—Clear	32	32	S.	50
16—Clear; heavy frost	27	27	S.	44
17—Clear	25	25	S.	50
18—Clear; heavy frost	28	28	W.	52
19—Clear; heavy frost	25	29	S. W.	55
20—Cloudy	41	43	E.	55
21—Cloudy; heavy fog	44	45	E.	54
22—Cloudy	39	41	S.	58
23—Clear	38	38	N. W.	43
24—Clear	17	17	N. W.	41
25—Cloudy	30	34	S. W.	53
26—Clear	38	38	S. W.	57
27—Cloudy	37	37	N. W.	56
28—Partly cl'dy	41	41	W.	54
29—Clear	23	23	N.	34
30—Cloudy; snow at 9 P. M., followed by rain	20	20	N.	45
31—Heavy storm of wind and rain	33	40	N. E.	50

FIRE ALARMS.

During the month ending yesterday there were only two alarms of fire.

FLOUR INSPECTIONS.

The following is a statement of the flour inspected in Richmond during the month ending 31st January, 1878: 929 barrels fancy, 1,670 barrels extra superfine, 38 barrels superfine, 110 barrels fine, 47 barrels middlings, and 22 barrels condemned.

OTHER STATISTICS.

During the past month 189 deeds were received for record in the Chancery Court clerk's office.

From the clerk's office of the Hustings Court fifty marriage-licenses were issued—30 to white persons and 20 to colored couples.

THE MOZART.—Owing in part to the inclement weather, but principally perhaps on account of the services at St. Paul's church, the audience last night was one of the smallest since the opening of the new hall.

Mrs. J. H. Knowles sang two solos with great pathos and sweetness. Her deep, rich alto was well suited to the "Mother's Portrait," by Andre, and with the tasteful cello obligato of Professor Thilow, left a most pleasing impression on the audience. Her rendition of Hullah's "Storm" was also very creditable; but the piece itself is not calculated to do her justice.

Mr. Kessnich rendered Vieuxtemps's "Reverie" in his usual style, and the trio of Reisiger, on violin, cello, and piano, was well given by Professors Kessnich, Thilow, and Reinhardt.

With the exception of "Lustspiel" overture, which was creditably performed, the orchestra did not play well. In the introduction of the "Jolly Brothers" waltzes the flutes seemed at variance, and there was generally a want of accord throughout. In the execution of the pot pourri there were some sad mishaps. The flute anticipated the measure in one movement soon to have their embarrasment eclipsed by the hautboy, which recklessly dashed in ahead of time upon the beautiful unison passage for violins.

The *Baton* was spicy, but lost one of its items, and there was a marked falling off in its circulation.

THE THURSBY CONCERT will doubtless be one of the finest musical treats we have had here for many a day. Miss Emma Thursby stands among the front rank of soprano singers in this country, and the northern press speak in unqualified praise of her wonderful vocal powers. It is not often the opportunity is offered our citizens of enjoying a concert composed of such eminent artists. Mr. Carleton, the famous baritone, is well known to the Richmond public. He has a rich and magnificent voice. Miss Matilda Toedt is not unknown in Richmond. It will be remembered that she appeared here in concert soon after the war, and completely won the hearts of her hearers. It was then something unusual to see a female perform on the violin. The grace with which she handled that instrument was most artistic, and it is fair to suppose that years of study since last we saw her has made her an artiste of the first order. The pianist and composer, Mr. Alfred Pease, is highly spoken of, and Mr. George Colby is an admirable director and accompanist. He has visited Richmond from time to time for a number of years back, and was director for Miss Phillips when she appeared here in parlor opera three years ago.

The sale of reserved seats began yesterday morning, and there was quite a rush for them at Wyatt's. There are a number of good seats remaining, and all who wish to enjoy a real feast of music would do well to secure them at once.

AMUSEMENTS TO COME.—The concert for the benefit of Mr. W. H. Grant, to take place at Mozart Hall to-morrow night, promises to be well attended, and from the talent engaged is pretty certain to be a pleasant affair. Mr. Grant has been most generous in giving his services as a singer to charitable entertainments, and he deserves well of our people, and on this occasion it will be no doubt gratifying to them to be able to show in a substantial way their appreciation of him.

The ladies having in charge the presentation of "The Sleeping Beauty" at the Theatre next week are making good progress in their arrangements, and will be able to offer an entertainment of extraordinary attractions. The proceeds they will devote to the relief of deserving poor of the city.

General Johnston Accepts.

RICHMOND, January 31, 1878.

Messrs. Joseph R. Anderson, William Wirt Henry, Samuel H. Pulliam, James Lyons, and others:

Gentlemen,—I have just returned to Richmond, after an absence of several days, and found the letter of the 29th, published in the *Dispatch* of yesterday, in which you "ask me to consent to become a candidate to represent this district in Congress."

I cannot hesitate to comply with such a request, expressed in such terms, by so many of the leading men of Richmond. With the encouragement of your endorsement, I will gladly be a candidate (if nominated by the Conservative Convention) to represent this district in Congress.

But whether nominated or not, I shall to the end of my life regard this proof of your confidence and favorable opinion as far the highest honor ever bestowed upon me.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. E. JOHNSTON.

The Gallery Reserved for Business-Men.

In behalf of *some* of the ladies who were in the right gallery of St. Paul's church yesterday, I would say a word in extenuation of their unintentional rudeness. It was stated that the gallery would be kept open until five minutes to 12, and the writer was informed by one of the ushers in the body of the church that after that time any vacant seats could be occupied by ladies. A RICHMOND LADY.

January 30, 1878.

A GOOD TIME to buy blankets. LEVY BROTHERS are selling them at the lowest prices ever known. If low prices will effect a sale it will not be long before the whole stock is disposed of.

BARGAINS can now be had in carpets, as LEVY BROTHERS have made some big reductions in prices.

SICK AND NERVOUS HEADACHE—DR. C. W. BENSON'S CELERY AND CHAMOMILE PILLS are prepared expressly to cure Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Dyspeptic Headache, Neuralgia, Nervousness and Sleeplessness, and will cure any case. Price, 50c. Postage free. Sold by all druggists. Office, 106 north Eutaw street, Baltimore, Md.

LINEN GOODS of all kinds can be had at LEVY BROTHERS'. They show a large stock of Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Doilies, Troy-Cloths, and Towelling; all of which they offer at very low prices.

THE "GLENWOOD" WHISKEY took the first premium at the State Fair.
The "B Select" Whiskey is recommended by Dr. J. B. McCaw.
Duff Gordon Sherry—our own importation.
Cigars, of every grade, of our own manufacture.
Liberal discount to the trade.
W. D. BLAIR & CO.,
903 Main street.

You cannot do better than purchase your Dry Goods at LEVY BROTHERS'. They always keep a large stock on hand, and sell their goods at the lowest prices.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

RICHARDSON & CO., 4 P. M., trustee's sale of two building lots on Twenty-fourth street near S street, Union