Richmond Dispatch.

THURSDAY.....FEBRUARY 28, 1878.

A Veto—Virginia Forever!

Yesterday was a great day for Virginia. Governor HOLLIDAY's veto of the BARBOUR bill was sent into the Legislature, and fell like a bomb amongst the wayward reddjusters. It was not anticipated by them. So complete had been their relapse into the delusive idea that public obligations were not so imperative as that they should incommode private ease and comfort—that public honor was not a thing that could not be indefinitely suspended, while indisposition to pay taxes should be indulged for a like indefinite time, and that any sort of device which could put off pay-day and repel the public creditor would prevail over all moral and legal considerations—that it was presumed that no idea of a veto of the BARBOUR bill could possibly be entertained. Such a thing from the Governor was not dreamed of, and when it was launched into the Legislature it was indeed like a bomb, and produced both surprise and irritation.

The Governor objects to the bill that it is no settlement of the debt question, the agitation of which has cost the State more than the amount of the debt. He further objects to the bill because it proposes a violation of the Constitution, according to the decision of the Court of Appeals, and inevitably forces the question already decided again upon that court. He most earnestly and impressively deprecates the idea of pressing upon the court the questions growing out of legislation upon the public obligations. He takes the correct view—that such questions cannot be elevated by the judiciary above the political arena; but the courts themselves are in danger of being degraded, dragged down to the low level of that arena. He deplores the exigency that may array the courts against the Legislature—one department of the government against another. He well asks, Why tempt again the inevitable?

With regard to the assumption of the preamble that any appropriation of the revenue to the payment of the public debt which would deprive the common schools of the means necessary to carry them on was a violation of the Constitution, he reminds the Legislature that the obligation to the public creditor is older than the Constitution, and therefore has a claim that is entitled to precedence over one that was originated in the Constitution. The argument and the suggestions of Governor HOLLIDAY on this point will be deeply interesting to the people, and set those who have endeavored to find out how to avoid the public obligations instead of paying them, to much and anxious thoughtful consideration.

The preamble very properly occupies a further place in Governor HOLLIDAY's criticism. The 1st proposition as to the obligation of the Legislature to provide the ways and means to support the government he admits as one not to be denied. As to the 2d, concerning schools, the Governor takes issue with the Legislature, as stated above. The feature of the preamble which disavows any purpose to deprive the public creditor of his rights the Governor properly regards as utterly worthless, since it is made after their rights are taken away.

The message is a clincher, and the Legislature is possessed of no implement that can possibly unclinch and draw the nails which are driven by it into their crude and unconstitutional measure for avoiding the solemn obligations of the State.

We hail the message as a grand manifestation of the majesty of Virginia. It recalls the representatives of the people to the solemnity and the imperative character of the public obligations, and to the impossibility of evading them without the concurrence of the public creditor. The moral of this paper is that Virginia is a great State, whose obligation to perform a promise is equal to her right to make it; that Virginia as a State cannot sink beneath her dignity by forfeiting her honor in refusing to fulfil her obligations. If she should do so she is not worthy to be called a State. The world would cease to look upon her as worthy so to be called, and her people must lose that respect with which as loyal citizens they have always regarded her. Worse still, those people could not resist the demoralizing consequences of an act of public faithlessness; and corrupted and humiliated by it would themselves prove faithless, and thus private integrity and honor would perish and become unknown within the boundaries of a State once honored as one amongst the noblest.

This is what the most timely and manly message of Governor HOLLIDAY does, and let us thank a kind Providence that has raised up such a man to stay the downward progress of our glorious mother in her hour of greatest danger.

The time is serious and critical. It is a time to arouse the patriotism of us all—not one to vent regrets or conjure up passions that can only lead to further confusion and public injury. It is now every man's duty to devote himself to the public welfare. Virginia demands his help. If we but sink personal ambition and party tactics, and combine honestly to rescue the State from peril, we shall succeed triumphantly; and it will turn out that the day that put a check upon the unwise schemes that made public defalcation and disgrace inevitable was indeed a happy one for the grand Commonwealth which we are sure all of us hope as long as we live to be proud to call MOTHER.

Charleston and Richmond.

The people of Richmond are much gratified at the exceedingly happy and graceful civilities manifested by the chivalrous citizens of Charleston towards our volunteers. The festivities of the occasion were as delightful as they were elegant. Our citizen-soldiers who were present are lavish in their eulogy of the generous Charlestonians, and declare that they never were entertained so agreeably, and that their trip to Charleston will have a place in their memory as long as life lasts.

THE CANAL.—Lynchburg has had a meeting and resolved to give $5,000 to finish the canal to Buchanan. Major JOHNSTON said the contract made for that purpose had fallen through.

The philosopher who compiles "Things Wise and Otherwise" for the Norfolk *Landmark* has determined to mark the original paragraphs with an asterisk. The selections will go, as heretofore, uncredited. Wise man, and man of his own head.

Can our Washington correspondent untangle that sentence in his yesterday's letter in which he speaks of the gold dollar and silver dollar as English coins?

The March-April No. of the *North American Review* contains the following articles: "The Army of the United States, with Letters from Generals Hancock and Sherman," by General James A. Garfield; "English and American Universities Compared," by Charles W. Eliot, LL. D., President of Harvard University; "Stonewall Jackson and the Valley Campaign," by General Richard Taylor; "The Death Struggle of the Republican Party," by Hon. George W. Julian; "The Position of the Jews in America," by Rabbi Gustave Gottheil; "The Alliance of the South and the West," by Senator John T. Morgan; "Contemporary Literature," and a symposium on "The Doctrine of Eternal Punishment," by Rev. Noah Porter, D. D., LL. D., President of Yale College; Rev. O. B. Frothingham, Very Rev. Thomas S. Preston, V. G., Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D., Rev. William R. Williams, D. D., and Rev. Thomas J. Sawyer, D. D. The symposium essays are remarkably able.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA.

Eighty-fifth Day.

WEDNESDAY, February 27, 1878.

SENATE.

Senator QUESENBERRY, president *pro tem.*, in the chair. No prayer.

On motion of Mr. HINTON it was ordered that the rule requiring the reference of House private and local bills to committees for the remainder of the session be suspended.

BILLS PASSED.

House bill to remove the disabilities of James C. Scott and Edward G. Spilman, of Fauquier county, under the duelling clause of the Constitution.

House bill to incorporate the Chincoteague Temperance Association.

House bill authorizing the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal parsonage, Smithfield, Isle of Wight county, to borrow money.

House bill to amend and reënact the 3d and 5th sections of an act to provide a method of settling the accounts of the banks of Rockingham and Berkeley as to outstanding circulation, approved March 21, 1877.

House bill declaring the county of Spotsylvania a district for all the purposes of county organization.

House bill to authorize the trustees of the Oregon Methodist Episcopal church, of Richmond, to borrow money and execute deeds of trust, &c.

House bill to amend the act for the protection of sheep in the county of Powhatan.

House bill to incorporate the Mary Washington Association of America.

House bill for the protection of sheep in the county of Rockbridge.

House bill to regulate the prices for working the roads in the county of Floyd.

House bill to incorporate Vineyard Grange, in King and Queen county.

House bill for the protection of crops in Rockbridge county.

House bill to amend the 5th section of an act to incorporate the Virginia Manganese Company, passed July, 1867.

House bill relating to fences and protection of crops in Madison district, county of Orange.

House bill to authorize the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church at Providence, Fairfax county, to sell property and borrow money.

House bill exempting the tributaries of the Potomac river in the county of Westmoreland.

House bill for the protection of crops in the county of Augusta.

Senate bill with House substitute to provide for the lease of the penitentiary.

Senate bill to provide for an inspection of the official bonds of county and city treasurers [presented by Mr. PAUL to-day].

A PROPOSITION TO REDUCE TAXATION.

Mr. PAUL presented the following:

Whereas it is the purpose of the General Assembly at its present session to pursue a policy of legislation based on the idea of retrenchment and reform, and in furtherance thereof to reduce the salaries of all public officers as low as is consistent with an efficient administration of the State government, to the end that by so doing the people may be relieved of burthensome taxation; now, therefore, in order that the tax-payers of the Commonwealth may have the benefit of such reduction, be it

Resolved, That the Committee of Finance be instructed to prepare and report to the Senate a tax bill in which the present assessment on real and personal property—to wit., fifty cents on every one hundred dollars' value thereof—shall be reduced to a rate corresponding in amount with the reductions of the salaries of public officers, as provided in House bill No. 91, now pending before the Senate.

Mr. PAUL spoke in advocacy of the resolution.

Mr. HURT of Halifax moved to indefinitely postpone the resolution.

Mr. FULKERSON advocated the resolution.

Mr. KOINER spoke in opposition to the resolution.

The question being taken, the resolution was indefinitely postponed by the following vote:

AYES.—Messrs. Betts, Bland, Brooke, Dickenson, Elliott, Gayle, Goode, Grimsley, Hairston, Henry H. Hurt, John L. Hurt, Koiner, Marshall, Moulton, Nunn, Phlegar, Quesenberry, Spitler, Tanner, Tyler, Walston, Ward, and Wortham—23.

NOES.—Messrs. Bliss, Chiles, Fulkerson, Massey, Norton, Paul, Powell, Stemp, and Wood—9.

REVISION OF THE CRIMINAL LAWS.

The Senate next proceeded to the consideration of the special order—viz., the report of the Committee on Criminal Laws.

Pending the consideration of which the Senate recessed.

Night Session.

Senator QUESENBERRY resumed the chair at 8 P. M., and the Senate again took up the bill to amend the criminal laws.

At 9 o'clock Mr. HINTON moved to lay the bill on the table. It was evident to his mind that the Senate could not pass the bill in time for the House to pass it and the Governor sign it before the Legislature adjourns, unless the session is extended. He thought the resolution to extend the session should be considered.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to—ayes, 18; noes, 9.

The resolution extending the session was then taken up and read.

Mr. FULKERSON said that as the Governor had vetoed the tax-bill he would vote against an extension of the session. He was satisfied the government would have to stop within the present year, and he thought we might as well make the issue at once. The crash has to come sooner or later, and he was of opinion that it would be best to go home and let it come.

Mr. KOINER regretted what the Senator from Washington had said. He thought that there might be another way to settle the debt question. It was not surprising that the first plan failed. We are just now beginning to understand each other, and to appreciate the difficulties that surround us. He appealed to senators not to leave here and go home in ill-temper without another effort to settle this question of so much importance to the State, involving the honor and hopes of the people. He then went on to give his idea of how the debt can be settled. He had not lost all hope. He thought the time had just now come when there might be a compromise. We could make a fair proposition to our creditors, and if they fail to accept then the burden will rest on them. He believed they would accept and that we could have a settlement of the question. He hoped it would be the pleasure of the General Assembly to extend the session and make another trial.

Mr. MASSEY said he came here prepared to stay just as long as the interests of the Commonwealth required it. He thought it was a very grave question whether the interests of the State would be enhanced by the extension. He was not willing to stay unless there was a chance for a settlement. He thought the olive-branch had been held out in the bill which had passed the General Assembly and been vetoed.

Mr. BLAND said he believed his prediction was about to come true—that we were not to have an extension of the session. He thought it would be a great mistake to adjourn just because the Governor has seen fit to stop what he believes to be improper legislation. He wished that every member of the General Assembly would to-morrow tender their resignations and go home, for at last the people must dispose of this vexed question. He was willing to go and go back to the people; and his successor would come and reëcho the sentiments that he had uttered in this hall.

At 9:40 Mr. DANIEL moved to adjourn; which was agreed to.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The SPEAKER called the House to order at 11 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. J. R. Winchester.

PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. GOODE: A bill to amend section 1 of an act approved March 25, 1873, declaring certain streams in Charlotte county to be highways, approved March 20, 1875.

By Mr. GOODE: Petition of Charlotte Grange in favor of agricultural department and against the repeal of the tax on dogs.

By Mr. STEVENS: A bill to amend and reenact section 23, Code of 1873, as amended by acts of February, 1876, and February, 1878, in reference to allowing commissions to penitentiary storekeeper.

By Mr. MCCAULL: Petitions of the members of the bars of Wytheville, Grayson, Tazewell, Pulaski, and Carroll counties, recommending the reëlection of Judge J. H. Fulton.

PAY OF DR. RUFFNER AND HIS CLERKS.

The Committee on Retrenchment and Reform (Mr. EDMUNDS chairman) presented a bill to amend and reënact section 9 of chapter 78 of the Code of 1873, and clause 10 of section 7 of said chapter, in relation to the salary of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and clerks, as a substitute for House bill No. 270.

At present the pay of the clerks in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction is graded by pay of certain clerks in the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts. The latter's salaries have been greatly reduced by the general salary-reduction bill. The object of the present bill is to keep the pay of the officers named where it now is—viz.: Superintendent of Public Instruction, $2,000; first clerk, not to exceed $1,600; second, not to exceed $1,300. Dr. Ruffner is now paid out of the State Treasury; his clerks out of the school fund. All are now to be paid out of the school or literary fund.

EXTENSION OF SESSION.

Mr. WALKER of Northumberland offered a resolution providing that the present session of the General Assembly be extended for a period not exceeding fifteen days. By a vote of 57 to 56 "fifteen" was struck out and "ten" inserted. The resolution was then adopted—ayes, 88; noes, 25. [Members will not get any extra pay for the extension.]

THE ABSTRACTION OF BONDS.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSTON of Giles the following resolution (adopted by the joint special investigating committee) was placed on the calendar:

Resolved by the General Assembly, That the Attorney-General, if in his opinion there can be a recovery, be and he is hereby instructed to take such steps as may be necessary to recover from any official chargeable therewith and his sureties, or other person, the amount of money for which they may be liable by reason of the fraudulent funding reported by the joint committee appointed to investigate the abstraction and refunding of certain bonds of this State.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, &C.

The House passed Senate bill in relation to artificial limbs, &c., with amendments. The bill appropriates $15,000 for those who have never received from this State, or any other State, artificial limbs or commutation therefor.

PAY OF TREASURERS.

House bill 253, to reduce the pay of the treasurers in the aggregate $30,000, was advocated by Mr. MCMULLAN. Further consideration was postponed until to-morrow (Thursday). [The bill is not intended to reduce the pay of treasurers of small counties, but is aimed at the big salaries.]

THE CONVICTS.

The bill proposing to allow the Buchanan and Clifton-Forge Railway Company to have the use of the convicts after the repairs of the canal are complete was under discussion when Governor Holiday sent in

HIS VETO MESSAGE

[published elsewhere].

The SPEAKER gave the message to the clerk to read, and when the clerk had gotten through with but a few pages of it Mr. LACY moved to pass by and print.

Mr. FRAZIER had previously suggested the same course, but was not recognized by the CHAIR.

Mr. STARKE insisted on having the message read.

So did Mr. HARVIE, who, while stating that he differed with the Governor, yet thought courtesy demanded that the House should hear the message read.

Speaker ALLEN ruled that no member could be required to vote upon disposing of the message in any way without first hearing it read, if he so desired. The clerk proceeded with the reading.

The message having been read through, the motion of Mr. LACY was put and carried.

THE CONVICTS.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill concerning convicts. It was amended in a form acceptable to its friends and ordered to engrossment—ayes, 81; noes, 16.

Adjourned.

New Laws.

The Governor approved the following acts February 22, 1878:

An act to amend and reënact section 23, chapter 13, Code of 1873, as amended by an act approved February 12, 1776, in reference to allowing commissions to the General Agent and Storekeeper of the Penitentiary. [Reduces compensation.]

To provide for the control and investment of the glebe fund in the county of Northampton.

To authorize George G. Tyler to erect a boom in the Mattaponi river.

To amend and reënact section 7 of an act entitled an act for the protection of game, approved March 29, 1877, with reference to the time of killing and capturing deer.

To allow the treasurer of the corporation of Winchester further time to make his return of his delinquent lists for 1876.

Regulating the reports of insurance companies.

To purchase a burial-place for convicts in the penitentiary outside of the corporate limits of Richmond.

To authorize a reëssessment of the lands throughout the Commonwealth that have been injured by the late freshet.

To authorize the Freewill Baptist Home Association to convey certain real estate in Richmond city.

To provide for the use of convict-labor on the New-River railroad.

To incorporate the State Grand Lodge of Knights of Damon, No. 1, of Virginia.

To authorize the trustees of Davis School district, of the county of Shenandoah, to sell a certain lot of land and to reïnvest the proceeds thereof in the erection of a schoolhouse.

To amend and reënact an act entitled an act to authorize the Board of Supervisors of the county of Henrico to hire convicts for the purpose of improving the public roads in the county of Henrico and to make provision for meeting the expenses thereof, approved March 21, 1877.

To amend sections 1 and 2 of chapter 146 of the Code of 1873, in regard to the limitation of entry or an action for land.

For the relief of John H. Silvers, late township collector of Auburn township, in Montgomery county, and his sureties.

To amend and reënact an act approved April 2, 1877, entitled an act to amend and reënact section 4 of chapter 182 of the Code of 1873, as amended by an act approved February 17, 1874, in reference to judgment-liens.

To amend and reënact section 2 of an act entitled an act to provide for the working of roads in the counties of Shenandoah and Page, approved February 6, 1878.

For the protection of wild water-fowl in Accomac county.

The following were approved February 25, 1878:

An act to regulate the working of the public roads in the counties of Prince William, Montgomery, Chesterfield, and Lancaster.

To empower the Governor of Virginia to enter into negotiation with the Governor of Maryland in relation to marking and designating the boundary line between the States of Virginia and Maryland.

The following were approved February 27, 1878:

To empower the city of Petersburg to organize a board of railroad commissioners and to acquire the control or ownership of the Petersburg railroad.

To amend section 19 of chapter 118 of an act to provide a charter for the city of Manchester, approved March 20, 1874.

Tobacco—Reduce Quantity and Improve Quality.

Editors of the Dispatch: Gentlemen,—The season is rapidly approaching when our tobacco-planters will commence the preparation of the ground intended for the reception of this crop, and we wish to avail ourselves of the columns of your widely-circulated journal to make one or two suggestions. The markets of the world are largely overstocked with medium and common grades, while good and fine are comparatively scarce. The crops of Virginia and the West now being marketed are very large in quantity, but in quality have disappointed both planter and buyer; and it is in the interests of both of these classes that we urge upon the planters both of Virginia and the West, but more especially of Virginia, to reflect before they add to the present inferior crop. How can this be done? We answer: First, by *curtailing* the quanity you usually plant; second, by *discarding* to a great extent, if not entirely, bought fertilizers. If the manure made upon the plantation is only sufficient for two, three, or four acres, then plant only two, three, or four acres, and planters may rest perfectly satisfied that the time and labor bestowed upon these few acres will be amply rewarded. Under the "new dispensation" the less you pay out the more you will take in. Virginia tobacco in other days was almost indispensable, but now its reputation is somewhat of a "myth." Our planters had just as well open their eyes to the established fact that for the most of the grades the West is not only a formidable but a successful competitor, and that in this State thousands of hogsheads are sold, manufactured, and stemmed (made into strips for foreign shipment) in preference to our own production; and that, too, notwithstanding our inspection laws have attempted to attach a stigma to the western plant. The West, with its comparatively virgin soil, can and will produce the *quantity*; let Virginia try to produce the *quality*. As an evidence of the status of western tobacco in Great Britain we will state that about a year ago we propounded to our friends in England this question: "How many Virginia strips can you sell for us this season?" Mark the reply: "That depends upon the quantity of western you send us; *ten* western hogsheads for *one* Virginia is the proportion." Recent letters will give some idea of the feeling now prevalent in tobacco circles in Great Britain, and we may add throughout Europe.

Extract from a letter received from a manufacturer dated January 29, 1878: "We observe that several reports estimate that the make of strips this year will be about 30,000 hogsheads, and though we imagine this can only be a vague report, still if it amounts to anything like that the market here must inevitably be swamped completely."

Extract from a letter dated in England February 9, 1878: "The prospects of our English markets are not encouraging, but we cannot help hoping that your planters will help us by *very considerably* reducing their growth of tobacco this year. Another full crop and we are swamped altogether."

And now we ask our Virginia planters to weigh the matter well, and determine whether a small crop of good tobacco is not likely to pay them better than a large crop of inferior tobacco. We think an answer will be found in the daily sales at our warehouses and Tobacco Exchange. The planter making twenty hogsheads, let him make ten; and he who makes ten, let him make five; and even a greater reduction would be desirable.

Messrs. Editors, will you not give up national and State politics for a little while, and render your valuable aid in giving our agriculturists—the people upon whom we in the cities are so dependent—all the information upon this subject you can beg, borrow, or buy? TOBACCO-DEALERS.

The James-River Valley Railroad.

[For the Dispatch.]

I appeal to your sense of justice to correct a mistake made in your issue of 21st instant—a mistake not altogether unimportant. Speaking of a meeting held in Cumberland "in favor of the James-River Valley railroad and against the canal," you say: "The road will be built, if at all, by parties who do not value a button's worth the opinions of anybody who *resolves* but fails to *shell out*."

The meeting in question was held at the request of one of the corporators of the James-River Valley railroad, who wrote urgent letters calling for such action on the part of the friends of the road all along the line. Moreover, in view of the fact that meetings have been held in Cumberland and Buckingham in the interest of another railroad—one of the "straight-shoot" roads we have been hearing about for twenty years or so, and against the construction of which its friends think the projected James-River Valley road will militate—and seeing that these meetings adopted resolutions hostile to the James-River Valley railroad, and urging their representatives in the Legislature to oppose it, I do not see how the *Dispatch* could treat the *counter-resolutions* passed by the meeting in Cartersville as mere "*brutum fulmen*"—gas!

Touching the rival scheme—or the one which its advocates consider in that light—I hope a charter will be granted to this or any other "straight shoot" if nothing is to be asked but permission to build the road—no county appropriations or any involuntary subscription whatever. It is doubtful, though, if a railroad ever was or will be built merely to follow a line geometrically straight over mountains and rivers.

R. H.

[Our remark was totally misconstrued. It was intended to excuse the non-publication of the resolutions, and to encourage the enterprise by assuring its Cumberland friends that it was a purely business-affair and would be built, if at all, by men who had the means of constructing it.]

Amount of State Bonds Owned by Literary Institutions.

Washington and Lee University....$	91,758 23
Virginia Military Institute.....	20,000 00
Emory and Henry College.....	600 00
Hampden-Sidney College.....	70,550 00
Leesburg Academy.....	2,500 00
New London Academy.....	6,500 00
Randolph-Macon College.....	19,708 00
Rector and visitors of the University of Virginia.....	98,600 00
Richmond College, trustees of.....	44,017 19
Hall's Free School.....	4,800 00
Protestant Theological Seminary and High-School, Alexandria.....	59,900 00
William and Mary College.....	34,900 00
Union Theological Seminary, F. N. Watkins, Tr.....	116,995 00
School commissioners, Prince William county.....	1,400 00
Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Blacksburg; Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, at Hampton.....	516,468 00
Miller Manual Labor School, of Albemarle.....	438,700 00
	$1,527,396 42

February 27, 1878.

The Legislature ought certainly to make provision for the payment of full interest upon the bonds held as above stated. Every dollar of the money will be kept within the State, and will, besides, aid in the important matter of education.

ENGLAND'S INTEREST IN THE EGYPTIAN TRIBUTE.—*London*, February 26.—The reason Russia's demand for the Egyptian tribute concerns England is that the tribute is already pledged as security for the interest on Turkish bonds of 1854, 1855, and 1871. The first of these was raised to carry on the Crimean war. The second is guaranteed by England and France. All are largely held in England. By the terms of an agreement between Turkey and the British government and the bondholders, Egypt now pays the tribute directly to the Bank of England. The Russian proposals will abrogate this convention without consulting or indemnifying the beneficiary assignees and make the English and French Governments liable for the 1855 loan.

PARDON OF ANDERSON.—*New Orleans*, February 27.—A close canvass of the Senate here of the Democrats and Republicans shows that if Governor Nicholls should pardon Anderson he will be sustained. They of course decline to express themselves upon the subject, as the matter may come before them; but still there is little or no doubt but that a large majority would sustain the pardon, which, it is believed in influential circles, will be granted.

HORSES.—*New York*, February 27.—At the sale of Colonel McDaniel's thoroughbreds, twelve of Harry Basset's yearlings sold at an average of $450.

Father Pietro Angelo Secchi, the famous astronomer, who died on Tuesday at Rome, was born in 1818, entered the Order of Jesuits in 1833, and studied mathematics, physics, and astronomy. He came to the United States in 1848 and taught mathematics at the Georgetown College, District of Columbia. In 1850 he was appointed Director of the Observatory at Rome, and acquired great celebrity by his researches in every field of astronomical science, especially by his meteorological observations and spectroscopic analyses. On the expulsion of the Jesuits from Italy in 1870 he was allowed to retain his office. He was the most famous astronomer in the world.

It is asserted that nearly every European steamer from New York carries out a ton of paper patterns designed by a leading modiste of that city. This does not look as if New York ladies were dependent upon Paris for the styles.

DUXBURY, MASS., February 26.—Three more bodies were found on the beach here yesterday. They are supposed to be victims of the wreck of the fishing schooner Little Kate, lost in this vicinity several weeks since. Eight bodies have so far been found.

Austria aspires to the acquisition of Bosnia, Herzegovina, Albania, and part of Macedonia. The vote of credit is supposed to have been required in view of the immediate occupation of Turkish territory.

The Austrian railway companies have received preliminary orders to prepare for the conveyance of troops, and officers on furlough have been ordered to rejoin their regiments.

Stevenson & Coates, grain millers, of Glasgow, Scotland, have failed. Their liabilities are $500,000.

The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs announces that all Spanish refugees on taking the oath of allegiance before a consul may return to Spain. Are there any in Richmond?

DIED.

Died, Wednesday, February 27, 1878, at 2 o'clock A. M., SARAH, eldest daughter of Alfred and Ellesa Caron; aged sixteen years.

Her funeral took place Wednesday afternoon at 4½ o'clock. *

Died, Wednesday, February 27th, SARAH J., beloved wife of R. T. Woodall, leaving an affectionate husband and two children to mourn their loss.

Her funeral will take place from Union-Station Methodist Episcopal church TO-DAY (Thursday), February 28th, at 4 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are requested to attend. *

Died, on the morning of the 27th ultimo, at the residence of Mrs. Tucker, No. 108 Mayo street, of apoplexy, Mr. T. F. HOUCHENS, in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

His funeral will take place THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock from the Sidney Baptist church. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

Died, on yesterday, at 2:15 P. M., in the seventy-second year of his age, SAMUEL ROSE.

His funeral will take place at 2 o'clock TO-DAY (Thursday) from his late residence, No. 220 east Broad street. Friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend. *

MEETINGS.

POWHATAN HALL ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of subscribers to stock of this Association will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 8 o'clock at 3804 Williamsburg avenue.
fe 28-1t* W. J. CUNSEN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—All members of COMMITTEE ON ENDOWMENT are requested to meet at Odd-Fellows' Hall, Franklin street, on THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock, sharp.
By order of Committee. fe 28-1t*

UNION COUNCIL, No. 51, ROYAL ARCANUM.—The second regular meeting of this Council will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock at Springfield Hall. It is important that the entire membership be present for the adoption of by-laws, conferring degrees, &c. Applicants for membership will please attend promptly. [fe 28-1t*] J. B. ELAM, Secretary.

VIRGINIA LODGE, No. 2, K. OF P.—The members will meet at Concordia Hall, 402 Broad street, THIS DAY at 1½ o'clock, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to their deceased brother, T. F. HOUCHINS. Members of sister lodges are fraternally invited. By order of the C. C. H. E. DOWNING,
fe 28-1t* K. of R. and S.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The members of JOPPA LODGE, No. 40, will attend a stated meeting at St. Alban's Hall THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 6 o'clock. Members of sister lodges and visiting brethren are invited to be present. By order of the W. M.
WILLIAM J. RIDDICK,
fe 28-1t* Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

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-Th

DISSOLUTIONS & PARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP—The concern of MCCOULL, SULLIVAN & CO. was dissolved on the 1st day of January, 1878, by the withdrawal of J. E. NEISWANGER.
NEIL MCCOULL,
J. E. SULLIVAN,
J. E. NEISWANGER.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned, having purchased the interest of J. E. NEISWANGER, will continue under the style of MCCOULL, SULLIVAN & CO., assuming the liabilities of the old firm.
NEIL MCCOULL,
fe 28-Th4w J. E. SULLIVAN.

RICHMOND, February 27, 1878.

WE HAVE SOLD TO MESSRS. MILLER & PIERCE our interest in the stock, fixtures, and business of POLK MILLER & CO. The business will be conducted by Messrs. MILLER & PIERCE under the same firm-name of POLK MILLER & CO. All persons indebted will make payment to them, and all having claims will present them to Messrs. POLK MILLER & CO. for payment.
PURCELL, LADD & CO.

As will be seen by the above, we have purchased the interest of Messrs. Purcell, Ladd & Co. in the business of POLK MILLER & CO., and will continue it at the same place, corner of Ninth and Main streets, under the same firm-name of POLK MILLER & CO. MILLER & PIERCE.
fe 28

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of A. H. NOTT & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. A. H. NOTT having purchased the interest of J. H. GRESHAM, A. H. NOTT assumes all the liabilities of the late firm, and is alone authorized to collect and sign the name of the firm in liquidation. All parties indebted to the concern are requested to come forward and settle, and those having claims against the firm will present them to A. H. NOTT for settlement.
ANDREW H. NOTT,
FEBRUARY 8, 1878. J. H. GRESHAM.
fe 12

WHOLESALE WOODEN- AND WILLOW-WARE, ROPES, TWINES, TINWARE, &c.

Thankful for the liberal patronage extended to the late firm, and with the determination to meet the views of the trade as to prices and quality of goods, &c., which an experience of eleven years justifies me in offering, I solicit a continuance and enlarged patronage.

The name of the firm will remain unchanged.
fe 12 ANDREW H. NOTT.

FINANCIAL.

$600 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED RICHMOND REAL ESTATE for five years at six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually.
fe 28-1t FRANK D. HILL, 1108 Main street.

$2,000 TO LOAN ON RICHMOND REAL ESTATE, in sums of $200 and $300.
fe 22-1w FRANK D. HILL.

PROFESSIONAL.

LEWIN W. BARRINGER
(formerly of North Carolina),
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
436 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Prompt attention to all legal business. The best references given as to legal and financial responsibility. Particular attention paid to life- and fire-insurance cases. Commissioner for Virginia.
fe 28-2m*

HAIR GOODS, &c.

HUMAN HAIR GOODS.
L. W. CORBET, 519 BROAD STREET.

Invisible Front-Pieces for the Hair, Wigs and Toupees, on hand and made to order. Real Hair Braids, Puffs, Frizettes, etc., at low prices. Hair-Combings made into Braids as 20 and 25c. per ounce; Finger-Puffs, 8 to 10c. each; Curls, 10 to 25c. Giving special attention to this branch of our business, we can always guarantee the very best work possible. Country orders attended to with greatest care and promptness. fe 25-1w*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE PEOPLE SEE IT.

THE GREAT SALE AT

LEVY BROTHERS'

THE FAIREST EVER MADE.

YOU GET TEN CENTS OFF ON EVERY DOLLAR'S WORTH YOU PURCHASE.

THIS PLACES AT LEAST NINETY-FIVE ARTICLES OUT OF EVERY HUNDRED

AT LOWER PRICES

THAN THE SAME GOODS CAN BE PURCHASED FOR ELSEWHERE.

THE LOW PRICES AT WHICH

LEVY BROTHERS

HAVE ALWAYS SOLD THEIR GOODS

HAVE MADE THEIR STORE

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE IN THIS CITY;

AND NOW, AS

THEY TAKE TEN CENTS EXTRA OFF

OF

EVERY DOLLAR'S WORTH OF GOODS

THEY SELL,

RENDERS THEIR STORE

MORE ATTRACTIVE THAN EVER.

IT SHOULD BE BORNE IN MIND THAT

LEVY BROTHERS

HAD MADE GREAT REDUCTIONS

IN THE

PRICES OF MANY ARTICLES

BEFORE THE COMMENCEMENT OF

THEIR GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE.

THEY NOW TAKE AN EXTRA TEN CENTS

OFF EVERY DOLLAR'S WORTH

OF

GOODS YOU PURCHASE OF THEM.

YOU GET THIS

DISCOUNT OFF OF EVERYTHING

EXCEPT

COATS'S AND CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON.

FRIDAY WILL POSITIVELY BE THE LAST

DAY OF THE GREAT CLOSING-

OUT SALE.

So purchase your goods before that time, so that you can save the

EXTRA TEN CENTS ON EVERY DOLLAR'S

WORTH YOU PURCHASE.

[fe 28]

☞ HUNYADI JANOS
MINERAL WATER.

We announce to the trade and public generally our appointment as general agents for the State of Virginia for this valuable APERIENT WATER.

We will hereafter supply the trade at Messrs. Federick de Barry & Co.'s prices.

PURCELL, LADD & CO.,
fe 28-1m Druggists, 1216 Main street.

☞ EQUAL JUSTICE TO ALL.

THOMAS R. PRICE & CO.

make no professions of selling leading domestics at less than cost, and swindling the consumer on other less familiar goods. At the lowest rates we offer

WAMSUTTA, PONEMAH, ANDROSCOGGIN, AUBURN, ANCHOR, and other 4-4 COTTONS.

To-day a fresh lot of REMNANTS:

RICHARDSON'S LINENS at astonishing figures;

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES at lowest figures and in most beautiful variety.

Look at our BRIGHT SPRING PRINTS that are displayed to-day.

FURNITURE CRETONNES in most tasteful designs;

KID GLOVES—the most complete assortment of colors and styles ever offered in this city.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS.—We have bestowed great care on this branch, and solicit a review of our stock of

COLLARS,
CUFFS,
SCARFS,
GLOVES,
HALF-HOSE,
HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

CUSTOM-MADE DRESS-SHIRTS at $1.25, of WAMSUTTA or NEW YORK MILLS MUSLIN, and cut regular.

BLACK and COLORED SILKS in beautiful assortment;

LINEN SHEETINGS,
DAMASKS,
NAPKINS,
DOYLIES, &c.

We shall be pleased to receive orders.
fe 27 T. R. PRICE & CO.

☞ A FEW WORDS TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT—LOOK, READ, AND PONDER—NO EXCITEMENT. NO PANIC. NO IMAGINARY REDUCTION, NO TEN PER CENT. OFF TO FORCE SALES AND BUSINESS AT

THALHIMER BROTHERS',

BUT EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED AND SOLD AT THE VERY LOWEST LEGITIMATE PRICES. We offer no baits in one or two articles and then overcharge on others, but give our customers the full benefit of low prices in everything they buy. As we are daily receiving new and seasonable goods call and see for yourselves. Below will be found our opening prices in some departments:

WAMSUTTA MILLS BLEACHED COTTON at 10½c.; DAVOL MILLS BLEACHED COTTON at 9½c.; FRUIT-OF-THE-LOOM BLEACHED COTTON at 8½c.; ANDROSCOGGIN BLEACHED COTTON at 8½c.; 50 pieces CORD-PIQUES at 6½c., reduced from 8½c.; best CALICOES, new styles, at 5c. and 6½c. a yard. WHITE GOODS—A full line of all kinds at low prices. Twenty-five MARSEILLES QUILTS (from auction) at $3 apiece, the real value being $4.50—call and see them. DRESS GOODS suitable for the present and coming season—a large variety, very cheap. In CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, &c., for men's and boys' wear, we offer bargains. We make this department a specialty, and can give some extra inducements in them. Give us a call. HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, such as Sheetings, Bed-Ticks, Quilts, Table Linen, Towels, Napkins, Curtain Laces, &c., at astonishingly low prices. Our stock of BLANKETS, WOOLLEN QUILTS, and CARPETS at prime cost to close them out for the season. If you want a pair of cheap blankets give us a call.

THALHIMER BROTHERS,
fe 27 601 Broad street.

☞ CHAMPAGNE.—Just received, direct from France, a fresh lot of CHAMPAGNE, consisting of

EXTRA DRY VERZENAY,
NAPOLEON CABINET, and
PREMIERE SERRE,

for sale at moderate prices by

OSCAR CRANZ,
fe 20-2w No. 14 Governor street.

☞ COD-LIVER OIL.
MEADE & BAKER'S
MEDICINALLY PURE.
IMP