DAILY DISPATCH.

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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; $1.50 for three months; 75c. per month for a shorter period.
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The WEEKLY DISPATCH at $1 per annum.

Richmond Dispatch.

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

FRIDAY.....JANUARY 3, 1879.

WEATHER REPORT.

INDICATIONS FOR TO-DAY.—For the Middle Atlantic States, falling, followed by rising barometer, colder northwest winds, and snow, followed by clearing weather.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, cooler north and west winds, rising barometer, and clear or clearing weather.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY was milder during the early part of the day, with brisk high westerly winds. In the evening, however, it grew colder, and at midnight the mercury stood at 20°, having fallen 28° since 12 noon.

While the thermometer at the *Dispatch* office indicated 20° at midnight, the mercury in more exposed localities in the neighborhood at that time was a fraction below 18°.

THERMOMETER YESTERDAY: 6 A. M., 37; 9 A. M., 39; noon, 48; 3 P. M., 47; 6 P. M., 29; midnight, 20.

Mean temperature, 36½.

The Heavens in January.

THE BRIGHTEST STARS VISIBLE—PERIODIC VARIATIONS OF ALGOL, MARS, AND SATURN.

During January and February the heavens present the most interesting views to the naked eye. Nearly all of the brightest stars and the most beautiful constellations are above the horizon the greater part of the long nights. The glittering orbs which guided the ancient mariners, and by which the navigators of modern times have been enabled to make oceans "the highways of nations," can all be traced without the assistance of the telescope the first months of the ye

About the middle of January Capella, the principal star in Auriga, will be nearly overhead at 10 o'clock. At the same time Regulus in Leo will be almost due east about 25° above the horizon. Betelguex and Rigel, the brightest stars in Orion, will be near the meridian, and in the northeast by north the stars comprising the Dipper in the Great Bear may appear, while the Pleiades, Hyades, Castor, Pollux, and the diamond of Pegasus can all be traced in the nocturnal sky. In addition to these the most interesting of the variable stars, Algol, in the head of Medusa, may be observed in the northwest, about 60° high. The changes in the brightness of the star when near to the times of its greatest dimness can be noticed with the unaided eye, and it is said that the French astronomer Lalande was in the habit of lingering on some of the bridges over the Seine and directing the attention of the passers-by to the variations in the light of this nocturnal sun. In about three and a half hours Algol passes from a star of the second magnitude to one of the fourth, continues less brilliant for about fifteen minutes, and in three and a half hours returns to its former brightness, which it retains for a period of between sixty and sixty-one hours. Why these changes occur are questions which scientists cannot fully answer. Some have supposed them to be caused by a semi-opaque body passing at regular intervals around the star, while others, with greater probability, have advanced the theory that one portion of Algol is less luminous than the rest, and that by the revolution of that body on its axis the darker parts are turned at stated periods toward the earth. If this is the real cause of the phenomenon, it shows that those distant suns, like the central luminary of the solar system, revolve on an axis, and it also affords another proof of the similarity between these orbs, which irradiate the sky and the great source of light and heat to the earth.

During January Venus will increase in brilliancy as the evening star, and Jupiter, which has shown with such beauty during the autumn, will at the close of the month be near its conjunction with the sun, and will not appear again as evening star until September.

Saturn, though one of the most interesting of the planets when viewed through the telescope, reveals none of those wonders to the naked eye which puzzled Galileo, and which Huyghens half a century later found to be due to rings surrounding the planet. Mars, which eighteen months ago attracted so much attention by the discovery of its moons, is gradually increasing its distance from the earth, and is becoming less conspicuous. No planet exhibits a greater difference in brilliancy than Mars when in opposition to the sun, and when near its conjunction with that luminary. When at its least distance from the earth this planet has been examined with more success than any other of the heavenly bodies. Numerous drawings of the appearances presented by its surface have been made, and striking proofs have been obtained of a resemblance in the climatic changes in rain and snow and in long narrow expanses of water similar to what is observed on the globe which forms the residence of man. But while the earth may be regarded as a humid planet, two thirds of its surface being covered by water, at least one half of the area of Mars is dry land. Its period of rotation on its axis, or its day, is nearly the same as a day on the earth; but its year, or period of revolution around the sun, is almost equal to two years on the earth. The seasons, therefore, on Mars are about double the length of those witnessed by the inhabitants of this sublunary sphere.—*Providence Journal.*

Latest from Edison.

Mr. Edison has found his time so much drawn upon by visitors that he has been obliged to change his working hours. He now goes into his "shop" at about 7 o'clock in the evening and remains there until 6 or 7 the next morning. He then goes to bed and gets eight hours' sleep. He says the change is a great improvement, as he not only feels better, but can work without interruption. Speaking of his electric light, he says: "The lamp itself is virtually finished. But that isn't half of what it is necessary to provide. I must invent not only the lamp and its connections," he resumed, "but a magneto-generator, to create the electricity, or rather to convert the power from the engine into the electricity, and a meter to measure the amount used for which the consumer must pay. The meter is nearly finished; the generator I am at work at now. I know very well that my way of telling of every step I take is not strictly scientific; it is not the method of a reticent man, always asking himself what is prudent. I get letters from Europe urging me to fight the reporters off. I know, of course, that Faraday wouldn't tell all the steps of his experiments, allowing the papers to announce his vague guesses and half-baked intentions, when he might be obliged to retrace his steps. But I have begun by taking the public into my confidence, and I don't propose to keep from them anything I know or propose to do if I can help it."

A NICE MAN TO HAVE AROUND.—[From the Baltimore *Gazette.*]—Mr. Teller's committee has a valuable contingent in its secretary, Mr. James Redpath. He is the most successful manufacturer of southern outrages in existence. His skill and ingenuity in inventing and dishing up human wickedness in the South causes the reputation of Titus Oates to shrivel up like a potato-skin on a hot stove.

Among young ladies who are learning to skate this winter the interest in fall styles will be revived.

Eccentric People.

The Detroit *Free Press* says:

If your child had three sticks of candy per day for a week you'd feel almost certain that the doctor would have to be sent for the week after. Yet what do you think of a lady who has eaten a full pound of candy per day for weeks past? There is such a lady living in Detroit, and she sends for her sweets as regularly as a business-man sends for his mail. About a year ago, after recovering from a severe attack of typhoid-fever, the lady developed a sudden fondness for raisins. Not satisfied with a handful, she bought them by the pound and the box, and it is a fact which can be substantiated to the satisfaction of any doubter that she has been known to devour as many as two pounds of the best and largest raisins in a day. After a time her taste changed to confections, and now she eats it day and night, on the car, at the opera, and even in church. She buys only the finest and most expensive, and never less than a pound per day. One day last fall she purchased a pound of caramels just before going on the ferry-boat, and in an hour she had eaten the last one and tossed the empty box overboard. The doctors have reasoned, warned, and counselled in vain—she'll have candy if she has to go without fire.

There is a citizen fifty-three years old living on Michigan avenue who has resided in Detroit ever since the first street-car was started, and yet he has never entered a car. When people ask him the cause of this eccentric behavior he replies that his legs are a good enough vehicle for him. In rain and snow and heat he jogs along the walk, meeting and being passed by cars, but yet nothing can drive him into becoming a passenger. When the present post-office building was erected the site displeased him, and he has never yet entered the building—hardly ever passed it. In going up and down Michigan avenue he always walks on the south side, and no man can remember of ever having seen him on the other side.

There is a gentleman living on a prominent street in this city who has for years kept a hostler and a man-of-all-work and two servant-girls in the house, and he has always insisted that the men should be black-haired and the females red. Circumstances have often left him short of help, but a red-headed man or a girl with black hair could not have secured positions had they offered to work for nothing. He once visited every intelligence office in the city in search of a servant girl with red hair, and he would employ no other, though he was short of help for a week.

It is said that the key to this eccentricity is the fact that years ago, when a young man, he passed a black-haired man and a red-haired girl walking arm in arm, and during the next ten steps he picked up a wallet with a large sum of money in it, which was never claimed. His good luck brought with it the whim that he now indulges.

There are plenty of men and women in this city who will not ride after a white horse on any consideration, being superstitious enough to believe that their next ride would be in a funeral procession.

On Sixth street lives a middle-aged man who will not exchange a single word of conversation with a man wearing a stove-pipe hat. He will not trade with a grocer or merchant who wears one, and once, after sending for the doctor for his wife, he refused to let the physician enter the yard because he had a silk hat on. Some young men, knowing of this peculiarity, once thought to play a joke on him. He had had one certain milkman for years, and the boys halted the man on the street one morning and traded him a good "plug" for his old tile. He drove around to the house in airy style, rang his bell and ladled out his milk, but instead of the usual "good morning," he received plump, plain notice that he could never sell another pint of milk at that house. He asked for an explanation, but none was given, and it was weeks afterwards before "the boys" enlightened him.

A Brazilian Nabob.

THE BIG SCHEME WHICH IS TO BEGUILE THE DENIZENS OF THE BLUE-GRASS REGION.

The Lexington, Ky., *Press* says:

Mr. Chan. Reticker, with whose name the people of Lexington are familiar, returned to the city yesterday. He is direct from Brazil *vig* New York. Mr. Reticker went on a visit to his possessions in Brazil in the province of Panama, where he has a clear title to a piece of land—a small-sized farm of over 8,000,000 acres, in two sections, the smaller containing a little less than 500,000 acres—a rich coffee-growing country. He has laid claim and is perfecting his title to another section adjoining the main body, of 1,500,000 acres. So soon as the survey is completed he will have the title clear to that. His territory extends 150 miles along the river of Guess, to the navigation of which stream for that distance he has the exclusive privilege for fifty years. Mr. Reticker's plan is to stock this rich country, the land of which is very like that of Kentucky, with fine horses and cattle. He has on one little place already over 500 head. He will cut his land up into thousand-acre sections for the purposes of cultivation and cattle-raising. He will purchase stock here in Kentucky—horses, cattle, and sheep—and ship them by sea to Rio de Janeiro. His ships will sail from New York every sixty days. He will encourage immigration into Brazil, and offer large inducements to Americans to accompany him to his territory, where he intends to establish towns. He points upon the map the locations for these hives of industry and marts of commerce. As an extra inducement the Government of Brazil has by letters-patent given him the right to import goods of American manufacture for himself and the people of his territory duty free. Mr. Reticker is quite enthusiastic over the new undertaking in which he is now engaged, and is sanguine of brilliant success. A Brazilian gentleman will be here shortly, who will assist Mr. Reticker in his business, and the selection of stock for shipment will be begun immediately. It is expected that the first exportation will be made in April. Mr. Reticker feels that he has been treated kindly by Kentuckians, and he wants Kentucky, and especially this section of it, to get the benefit of the Brazilian stock trade.

Why Wade Hampton Rode that Mule.

The account of the accident, which was published in the *News and Courier* the day after its occurrence became known, was full and exact in every particular save one, and that omission I now desire to supply, as it answers the question which I have frequently heard asked, "Why Governor Hampton, of all men, should ever have consented to ride a mule in a deer hunt?" A sufficient reply might be made to the effect that the Governor can ride anything any other man can, and therefore felt no hesitation in mounting even a young, unbroken mule; but the true and better reason is that he chose to use the animal in question rather than continue the hunt upon the horse which he had taken with him, which had already done him good service the day before, and which he wished to spare for the reason that it was not his own, but had been placed at his disposal by a friend. The Governor is a hard rider where his own stock are concerned, but he is not one of that very large class of mankind who, according to the proverb, are willing to "ride a borrowed horse to death." He left the horse behind, therefore, upon principle, and took upon himself the risk of riding instead a brute, which few other men would care to bestride. In this general connection I may as well mention another fact in point, which will be appreciated by any man who knows the Governor or who has ever followed the hounds—to wit, that the only real concern the Governor evinced at the time of the accident, though suffering keenly the while, was in view of the possibility that some blundering reporter or editor might publish to the world that he had been thrown from his saddle.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

Pen Picture of Professor Swing, of Chicago, in His Pulpit.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.]

CHICAGO, December 30, 1878.

Yesterday (Sunday) I went to the theatre! Pretty well, you say, for a clergyman; but I went to hear Swing preach. The arraignment of Professor Swing "for heresy," by Professor Patton, was a God-send to Swing, in giving him notoriety, position, influence, and a big salary. On my way, yesterday, I fell in with a gentleman and inquired for McVicker's theatre. "I am going there," said he, "and will show you the way." On stating that I was a stranger in the city, and an old acquaintance of Professor Swing, "Come with me," he said, "and I will give you a seat." This was a relief, for the throng pressing in was great, and as we entered hundreds were standing on the outer circle. My friend gave me a good seat by his side, and before the service began entertained me with a few incidents. Long John Wentworth was seated right behind us. He pointed out Potter Palmer, Mr. Leiter, of Field, Leiter & Co.; ex-Senator Trumbull, and other notabilities, and said: "The lawyers, judges, leading merchants, and largely the wealth and the culture of Chicago, attend here." The house was packed, cold as it was—parquette, galleries, aisles, and all. Certain seats are rented—700 are left free—and after prayer before the sermon all the seats not occupied are free. The crowd from the outer circle, after the amen, filed in and filled the seats, and still many were standing.

On my inquiry my friend said: "Twenty-three hundred were, no doubt, present." The preacher was on the platform as we went in, and near him was a sweet-toned organ, played by a lady, and the singing was led by a preceptor, and all the congregation appeared to join in this part of the service. There were no hymn-books visible, but at the door on entering each one received a programme for the service, with the words and music for the singing. This feature of the worship was the most delightful I ever witnessed. The selections were beautiful, and the singing was performed in the most entertaining manner—simple, expressive, with no "opening piece," or any operatic attempt at display. Many congregations having the reputation of being more "orthodox" might here learn a valuable lesson.

Professor Swing's part began with a short prayer, which I could not hear, and the reading of the Scriptures, of which I heard but little. My informant said he was feeble in health, but that his voice would become louder, and when he had got under way in preaching every word would be heard to the outer circle of the vast audience. It proved to be so. The subject of his discourse was "Happiness," from the text in the Proverbs of Solomon, "He that hath a merry heart hath a continual feast." His speaking at first was slow, measured, scarcely audible, without the least action; but after the first five or ten minutes he made a feeble gesture with his left hand, then began to warm up a little, and at length his voice attained a good volume, so that every word could be heard distinctly, his enunciation was clear, and as the audience-room seemed acoustically perfect, every syllable must have been heard by the entire assembly. Certain passages were delivered with a good deal of animation; his gesticulation was forcible and appropriate, and on the whole he exhibited more elocutionary power than I supposed he was capable of, for I had heard him in former days. The matter of his discourse evinced thought, much reading, and a large acquaintance with literature and history, and there were occasional touches of real eloquence. His rhetoric throughout was attractive. He has great power at word-painting, and he enchains his hearers from the text to the amen. I sat where I could cast an occasional glance over the crowd, and I never saw a more quiet and attentive audience. Every eye seemed fixed upon the speaker, and there was none of that rustling and changing of position, exhibiting restlessness and dissatisfaction, which one often sees in church. But once was the gravity of the assembly disturbed, and by a ripple of rustle and a pervading smile, when, giving a most apt illustration of his point, he related how a Methodist Conference in Wisconsin, after wrangling long over the problem, and "being unable to draw the line between gambling and croquet, abolished croquet altogether from the list of a church-member's recreations."

If one should ask wherein lies Professor Swing's power—for that he possesses and wields it is plain from the position he holds and the character of his regular auditors—it may be said to consist, in part, of the points above mentioned, along with others equally plain. His thoughts are striking, always beautiful, often show originality. His discourses are full of incident and historical allusion, citing with brevity and point the sayings of statesmen, orators, poets, and philosophers—all made to illustrate his theme, brought in naturally and without any attempt at display or show of pedantry. The sermon of yesterday was full of these qualities, and yet it had that prime trait—unity—and everything bore upon the theme in hand. The "orthodox" would say that Professor Swing's "power to draw," admitting all I have said, lies mainly in quite another thing—his lax or liberal theology. There is, probably, something in this. He is known to be a liberal thinker, and he occasionally gives "rigid orthodoxy," as he views it, some hard hits. There are some probably—perhaps many—who go to hear him because "he is liberal." But I find that he had some "good people from orthodox denominations" among his regular hearers. I heard of one family, formerly of my own congregation, in Chillicothe, Ohio, who were originally from the Psalm-singin' United Presbyterian Church, whom I used to train in orthodox ways. But, then, there are other "liberal preachers," as Mr. Frothingham, in New York—not meaning to class Professor Swing with him—and James Freeman Clarke, of Boston; but they do not "draw" as he does. The genuine sympathy with humanity in all its phases of joy and suffering is an attractive element in his preaching, and I judge he seldom, if ever, presents the several points of theology in his sermons, as is done in some pulpits.

Pecuniarily Professor Swing's congregation is a success. My polite friend, who says "he is the coming man," told me that the Professor gets $8,000 per annum as a salary; that no collection is ever taken up in church; that all expenses for the current year are provided for, with $8,000 surplus in the treasury; that during the coming year "a large hall" is to be built for the congregation a block or two from McVicker's, to cost $150,000, the ground already having been procured for $35,000.

I spoke to Professor Swing after the service. He looks haggard and feeble, giving indication of being overworked. When I have formerly seen him he has appeared robust. TON.

What does the *Globe-Democrat* mean by saying, "We hope the society parlors of St. Louis will not be converted into bar-rooms on New-Year's day?"—*Post and Dispatch.*

We mean precisely what we say. The practice of furnishing intoxicating drink to New-Year's callers is, in effect, the conversion of parlors into bar-rooms, with young ladies for bar-tenders. No refinement of language can make it anything else. It is all very well to speak of the harmlessness of a little wine; but a little multiplied by a hundred—as it often is on New-Year's day—is a great deal, and is apt to produce a very bad case. This view of the matter is, we are glad to say, becoming general, and hence the practice is rapidly dying out. We appeal to the ladies of St. Louis to give the influence of their example to the side of temperance to-morrow. Let there be no parlor bars in this city.—*Globe-Democrat, St. Louis.*

Motto for a toper—Mind your rye.

LOCAL MATTERS.

PERSONAL.—Governor Holliday will be back from Winchester to-day. It is expected that he will forthwith issue a writ for an election for congressman from the First district, though a number of gentlemen have expressed the opinion that an election, in view of the attendant cost, is not desirable.

Colonel Bigger was better yesterday, and his friends are hopeful that he has passed the crisis of his illness.

During a turkey-shooting match Wednesday at Davis's store, on New turnpike, Mr. Cabell Davis was painfully wounded by the bursting of his gun. He lost the end of his left little finger and received numerous splinters in the arm.

Mr. Edward King, author of "The Great South," now a resident of Paris, after spending a few days with old friends here, has left for Florida.

Captain Sam. Maccubbin, who has been quite sick since Christmas-eve, is getting better, his numerous friends in this community will be glad to hear.

THE MOZART.—There was the usual brilliant assemblage at the Mozart *musicale* last night, and the programme for the evening was quite pleasing in its selections. The overture "Banditten Streiche," by Suppe, was well rendered. Miss Wyatt sang two pretty solos—a rondo waltz, "Love's Joy," by Gumpert, and a ballad, "Somebody's Coming," by Andrews. She has a sweet soprano voice, and was deservedly applauded. The duo concertante by Dr. Bartkowski and Mr. Reinhardt no doubt was good, but there seemed to be something wrong with the violins; the sudden polar wave probably chilled them. They lacked that usual melodious symphony. It could not possibly be the fault of Messrs. Bartkowski and Reinhardt, whose established reputation in this city defy criticism. This same polar wave had a contrary effect on the fair sex present. Their reddened cheeks and bright eyes had a most captivating influence over the sterner sex.

The balance of the programme comprised Gungl's "Ton Marchen," by the orchestra; Handel's "Largo," arranged for string instruments, piano, and organ; and the *finale* by the orchestra, a selection by Strauss, which seemed not to have been appreciated by a large number of the audience, who had heard it already too often.

MR. BANGS AT THE THEATRE.—Mr. F. C. Bangs, the tragedian, will commence an engagement at the Theatre on Wednesday next. Julius Cæsar will be presented, Mr. Banks representing Marc Antony. The other characters will be rendered by Mr. T. W. Keene as Cassius; Mr. R. L. Downing as Brutus; and Mr. George Hoey as Julius Cæsar.

There will be new scenery and costumes.

HUSTINGS COURT GRAND JURY.—The following is a list of the grand jury for the Hustings Court for the January term which commences on Monday: P. H. Baskervill, Charles Phillips, Moses Ellyson, P. W. Grubbs, David Baker, Jr., William S. Donnan, C. B. Lipscomb, M. E. Gary, C. R. Morrison.

The grand jury meets on the 6th at 11 o'clock.

UNCLAIMED.—Packages addressed as follows remain unclaimed in the Richmond post-office: J. W. Watson, John H. McDonald, Mrs. E. B. Challener, H. W. Burrell or William Booker, Mrs. John Warren, P. A. Radford, E. B. E. Woelk, M. E. Barzig, R. N. Harrison, Mrs. M. M. Anderson, Samuel E. Dunham, General R. Ransom, Whittle & Sims.

A PLEASANT VISIT.—Night before last a number of the members of Dr. McDonald's congregation of the Second Baptist church went out to his residence, No. 712 Leigh street, and left him several barrels of flour, two loads of coal and two loads of wood, a supply of groceries, a splendid suit of clothes, &c., &c.

THE RIVER.—The river was comparatively clear of ice yesterday, and several sail-vessels that had been waiting at City Point came up, experiencing not a little difficulty, however. If the weather continues as cold as it is at this writing they will probably be in port some time.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—Twelve o'clock to-day is the time fixed for the reassembling of the two houses of the General Assembly. Quite a number of members had arrived last night, but the probabilities are that business will not be resumed—or commenced, rather—until Monday or Tuesday next.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At a recent meeting of the Acme Lyceum the following officers were elected: J. H. Johnson, president; W. H. H. James, Jr., and C. B. Jackson, vice-presidents; George Stephens, Jr., secretary; H. B. Hucless, treasurer; A. V. Norrell, librarian; James Hayes, critic; E. R. Carter, chaplain.

ON THE STREET AGAIN.—Professor Walters, musician, who was found on Christmas-eve, on Franklin street, with his head badly fractured, and who was conveyed to the city almshouse or hospital for treatment, has sufficiently recovered as to be able to be on the streets again.

MAIN-STREET OMNIBUSES.—Major A. W. Garber has reduced the price of tickets on his Main-Street line. The omnibuses run from Morton's garden to Nineteenth street every day but Sunday, commencing at 7:30 A. M. and continuing until 7:30 P. M.

THE WYANOKE.—The fine steamship Wyanoke, commanded by that veteran officer Captain George W. Crouch, made her way through the ice yesterday and arrived safely at this port. Such enterprise is commendable.

MERCHANDISE IN THE MAILS.—During the quarter ending December 31st ninety-five packages of merchandise were registered in the Richmond post-office for transmission in the mails.

SENT ON TO THE GRAND JURY.—Police-Justice White yesterday sent on to the grand jury Edward Shipley, of Belle Isle, for assaulting George Courtney. In default of bail he was sent to jail.

FLOUR FOR RIO.—The German bark Anna Von Klein, with a cargo of 4,150 barrels of flour, valued at $24,070, cleared yesterday for Rio de Janeiro.

GOLD NOT WANTED.—Notwithstanding the fact that specie-payment has been resumed, no applications were made at the city bank yesterday for gold.

PIANO RECITAL.—Miss Zitella Cocke's piano recital takes place at Woodhouse & Parham's on Saturday at 1 P. M.

Harper's Bazar and Detroit *Free Press* for this week received from Ellyson & Yancey, 1112 Main street.

The S. G.'s.

Editors Dispatch: For a number of years there has been in existence on Brook avenue a secret lodge. We see by your yearly report that we were omitted. We hope you may see fit to publish the same for us. We meet every Monday night at 706 Brook avenue, corner Duval street. Lodge No. 1, Knights of the S. G.'s JOHN BOWLES, President.

A FIREMAN'S TESTIMONY.—George F. Thompson, Esq., assistant chief engineer of the Fire Department, Baltimore, who was for a long time afflicted with very severe rheumatism, says that after his experience with Dr. HERNDON'S GYPSY'S GIFT he is willing to recommend it to anybody. It contains no potash or minerals whatever, is entirely vegetable, acts on the blood, and *cures* whenever taken. Sold by all live druggists.

CLOAKS can now be had at LEVY BROTHERS' at lower prices than ever before. You will have to price them and see the big reductions that have been made before you can fully appreciate it. You can get a fifteen-dollar CLOAK for ten dollars, and like reductions have been made in the higher- and lower-priced CLOAKS.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Those wishing to make New-Year's presents will find a large variety of goods at

LEVY BROTHERS'

suited to the occasion. They enumerate many articles in their advertisements, besides which they have many others which would be just the thing to give to your friend on the Happy New Year.

FOR NEW-YEAR RECEPTION.

SUPERIOR FRENCH CANDY,
YELLOW BANANAS,
MALAGA GRAPES,
JUICY YELLOW PEARS,
FRENCH FRUITS;

all at low prices at

ANTONI'S, the Confectioner.

FINEST RUM, Scotch whiskey, and apple brandy. W. D. BLAIR & CO.

THE PERFUME OF FRESHLY-CULLED FLOWERS is agreeable to every one, and so it is with the delightful fragrance of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. None reject it, none dislike it. From the tropics to the frigid zone it is the universal favorite on the handkerchief, at the toilet, and in the bath.

OUR COOKING WINE is really good enough for table use. W. D. BLAIR & CO.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.—The housekeeper or cook who studies economy in the kitchen can do so in one direction by always using DOOLEY'S YEAST-POWDER. It will be found a truly economical and valuable assistant in baking biscuits, rolls, bread, cake of all kinds, waffles, muffins, and most all articles prepared from flour. And why? Because in using the DOOLEY POWDER you save in eggs, in shortening, in patience, in everything; and when the baking is done it is turned out light, palatable, and wholesome, so that every morsel is eaten up and no waste.

TRY OUR 80c. TEA and our 18c. Laguayra coffee. W. D. BLAIR & CO.

SAVE MONEY by having your printing done at the DISPATCH PRINTING-HOUSE. Good work, low prices, and satisfaction guaranteed.

M. ELLYSON & CO., advertising agents, insert advertisements in all of the newspapers of the United States at publishers' rates. Orders left at the *Dispatch* counting-room will receive prompt attention.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

☞ *On all sales of Real Estate made between the 1st of January and last of June the taxes for the present year have to be paid by the purchaser. On all sales made between the 1st of July and last of the year the taxes have to be paid by the seller.*

[This custom was adopted about fifteen years ago by all the real estate agents in Richmond, and applies to Richmond and vicinity.]

E. B. COOK, 10½ A. M., crockery-, glass-, and silver-plated ware, cutlery, &c.

PRINTING-HOUSES.

DISPATCH PRINTING-HOUSE.

GOOD WORK. LOW PRICES.

Having one of the LARGEST AND BEST-EQUIPPED JOB OFFICES IN THE SOUTH, combined with skillful mechanical talent, we are prepared to execute promptly, in the very best style and AT LOW PRICES, every description of

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

SUCH AS

BUSINESS-CARDS,
VISITING-CARDS,
PROFESSIONAL-CARDS,
WEDDING-CARDS,
SHOW-CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
MANIFESTS,
BILLS LADING,
RECEIPTS,
BILL-HEADS,
LETTER-HEADS,
NOTE-HEADS,
ACCOUNTS SALE,
STATEMENTS
NOTICES,
CHECKS,
NOTES,
DRAFTS
DRUG-LABELS,
TAGS,
ENVELOPES,
PAMPHLETS,
ARGUMENTS,
BRIEFS,
&c., &c.

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT WORK A SPECIALTY.

Orders from the country promptly filled and delivered by express or mail.

We have all the NEWEST STYLES OF TYPE and execute work in a manner that cannot be surpassed.

We also do all kinds of BINDING and RULING.

We will cheerfully furnish estimates and send samples when required. mh 12-d.sw.&w

DISSOLUTIONS & PARTNERSHIPS.

RICHMOND, VA., January 1, 1879.

HAVING THIS DAY PURCHASED the entire interest of O. P. Gregory in the concern of CULLINGWORTH, GREGORY & ELLISON, tobacco manufacturers, the undersigned will continue the said business at the same place under the style and firm-name of CULLINGWORTH & ELLISON. J. N. CULLINGWORTH, S. A. ELLISON.
ja 2-3t

RICHMOND, January 1, 1879.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of CULLINGWORTH, GREGORY & ELLISON having been dissolved, the undersigned beg leave to inform the patrons and friends of the former concern and the public generally that they have made arrangements to continue the BUSINESS OF MANUFACTURING TOBACCO in *all* its branches, at No. 20 north Twentieth street, the former stand of Messrs. L. H. Fryser & Co. O. P. GREGORY & CO.
ja 2-3t

RICHMOND, VA., January 1, 1879.

MR. PHILLIP STERN has this day been admitted as partner in my business. Hereafter the firm-name will be L. STERN & BROTHER. LAZARUS STERN.
ja 2 3t

RICHMOND, January 1, 1879.

MR. ROBERT H. GILLIAM IS THIS day admitted to an interest in my business, and in future the style of the firm will be FRANK D. HILL & CO. FRANK D. HILL.
ja 2-1w

RICHMOND, January 1, 1879.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED ourselves together under the firm-style of J. W. STOUT & SON, for the purpose of continuing the GROCERY BUSINESS at the corner of Second and Canal streets. We solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the late firm. We shall use our best efforts to please all who may deal with us. J. W. STOUT, JOHN H. STOUT.
ja 1-1w*

RICHMOND, VA., January 1, 1879.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of CRINGAN, MORRIS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation. JOHN W. CRINGAN, JOHN M. MORRIS.
ja 1-eod6t

RICHMOND, January 1, 1879.

MR. JOHN M. MORRIS IS ADMITTED AS A PARTNER in our firm from this date. DAVENPORT & MORRIS.
ja 1-10t

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The concern of SALMON, HANCOCK & CO., tobacco manufacturers, composed of W. L. Salmon, W. T. Hancock, and S. A. Nelson, having been dissolved on the 11th of October last by the death of W. L. Salmon, the undersigned have entered into co-partnership for the purpose of continuing said business, under the same style and firm-name. W. T. HANCOCK, CHARLES E. WHITLOCK.
RICHMOND, VA., January 1, 1879. ja 1-3t*

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of WALTER D. BLAIR & CO. was dissolved on the 4th of April, 1878, by the death of WALTER D. BLAIR. The undersigned, surviving partners, will continue the business at the old stand under the old firm-name of WALTER D. BLAIR & CO. JULIEN BINFORD, LUCIEN B. TATUM.
ja 1-1w

THE FIRM OF GATES & MINOR IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation. E. W. GATES will continue the same business at the old stand, 1436 Main street. T. F. MINOR will continue the WHOLESALE GROCERY, PROVISION, and LIQUOR BUSINESS at 1313 Cary street. E. W. GATES, T. F. MINOR.
RICHMOND, January 1, 1879. ja 1-3t*

57 GRAVIER STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA., January 1, 1879.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED ourselves together under the firm-style of J. J. IRBY'S SONS, for the purpose of continuing the business of our late father and brother. J. J. IRBY & SON.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.
We solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the late firm. We shall use our best efforts to protect all interests that may be committed to our charge. JOHN R. MCD. IRBY, W. RATCLIFFE IRBY.
de 31-1w

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	15 00
One square, three months	25 00

DIVIDENDS.

MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS SAVINGS BANK, RICHMOND, December 31, 1878.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., free of all taxes, payable to the stockholders on and after the 8th of January, 1879. WILLIAM A. JENKINS, Cashier.
ja 1-1d

DIVIDEND—OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—FIVE PER CENT. DIVIDEND will be paid to the Virginia stockholders out of the earnings for the past six months at the company's office, Rocketts, on and after January 1, 1879. GEORGE W. ALLEN & CO., Agents.
de 31-1w

OFFICE MERCHANTS AND MECHANICS INSURANCE COMPANY OF VIRGINIA, No. 1214 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA., December 28, 1878.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. from the earnings of the past six months, free of taxes, payable on and after January 2, 1879. J. B. MOORE, Secretary.
de 30-1w

OFFICE VIRGINIA STATE INSURANCE CO., RICHMOND, December 28, 1878.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Directors of this company have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, out of the net profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, January 2, 1879. J. M. TATE, Secretary.
de 30-2w

UNION BANK OF RICHMOND, December 27, 1878.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of taxes, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January, 1879. JAMES MILLER, Cashier.
de 28-10t

OFFICE OF THE VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, RICHMOND, December 23, 1878.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. out of the net profits of the past six month, free of all taxes, payable on and after January 1, 1879. W. H. MCCARTHY, Secretary.
de 25-10t

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, RICHMOND, VA., December 24, 1878.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have THIS DAY declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of taxes, out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. S. A. GLOVER, Cashier.
de 25-1ja4

RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, VA., December 24, 1878.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable at the office of the company, in the city of Richmond, Va., on and after the 6TH JANUARY NEXT.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 25th instant until 6th January, 1879. M. W. YARRINGTON, Treasurer.
de 24-td

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.

RESIDENCES.

No. 307 Franklin, between Third and Fourth streets.
No. 102 west Grace, near Adams street.
No. 115 south Third street, between Cary and Canal streets.
No. 900 Marshall street, northeast corner of Ninth street.
No. 514 north Fifth street, between Clay and Leigh streets, Sublett's Row.
No. 2606 Franklin, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets.
No. —, southeast corner of Mayo and Broad streets.
No. — Broad, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets.
No. 2708 Broad, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets.

SMALLER HOUSES.

No. 505 north Twenty-fifth street, between Clay and Leigh streets.
No. — Twenty-third, between Main and Franklin streets.
No. — Clay, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets.

STORES.

No. 618 Broad, between Sixth and Seventh streets.
No. 1553 Main street, near Seventeenth street.
No. 1537 Main street, near Seventeenth street.
No. 207 Broad street, between second and Third streets.
No. 2227 Main street, southwest corner of Twenty-third street.
No. 2323 Main street, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets.
No. — Thirteenth, between Main and Cary streets.
No. 1715 Franklin, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets.
No. 6 south Fourteenth street, between Main and Cary streets.
No. — Sixth, between Broad and Marshall streets.

I offer all these houses at very low rents. Apply to ROBERT B. LYNE, 1212 Main street.
ja 1-4t

FOR RENT, THAT DESIRABLE BRICK RESIDENCE No. 409 east Clay street, containing ten rooms, besides kitchen, bath, &c., and in good repair. There is a large yard at the side attached to the house. Apply to JOHN T. GODDIN, Real Estate Agent, Bank and Eleventh streets.
ja 1-3t

FOR RENT, HOUSE No. 628, on Eighth street near City Springs, recently occupied by W. J. Riddick, Esq., containing seven rooms besides brick kitchen. Apply