Richmond Dispatch.

MONDAY.....JANUARY 6, 1879.

[From the Baltimore American, 4th.]

FIELDS OF CHRISTIAN LABOR.

Union Meeting at Mt. Vernon Church—Mr. Moody's Practical Talk.

Yesterday was set apart by the Evangelical Christians of Baltimore, in accordance with the recommendation of Mr. Moody, as a day of fasting and prayer for a revival of interest in religion in the churches. Services were held in several churches, but especially in Mount Vernon Methodist Episcopal church, where a protracted service was held, fasting from noon until 9 o'clock at night, most of the congregation remaining from beginning to end. Yet there was considerable going in and coming out, and the church was full all the time.

Rev. Dr. John Leyburn led the service from noon to 1 o'clock, speaking of confession and humiliation, quoting extensively from the Bible; and Rev. Dr. Brantley also made some practical and impressive remarks on the same subject.

The next hour was taken by Rev. S. T. Craig, of the High-Street Baptist church, and Mr. Moody, who spoke on prayer, giving passages from the Word of God and incidents illustrating what had been accomplished through its powerful instrumentality. From 2 to 3 o'clock Rev. Dr. A. Webster, Rev. Dr. Charles A. Stork, Dr. J. Carey Thomas, and Mr. Moody spoke on "Christian unity and fellowship," and between the hours of 4 and 5 Rev. Dr. Julius E. Grammer, Rev. Mr. Stitt of Broadway Methodist church, and Mr. Moody spoke on the importance of praise and thanksgiving. Dr. Grammer spoke at length, covering almost the entire subject, and Mr. Stitt spoke with unusual power and solemnity. Between the regular service of each hour the congregation sang hymns.

CHRISTIAN EFFORT.

After a fervent prayer by Rev. Dr. Reilly, Rev. Dr. Holmes, of the First Congregational church, spoke on the subject of "Personal Christian Effort," quoting from the Book of Samuel: "Now that warrior was added in overcoming the Philistines by God." In order to reach the right degree of Christian usefulness he said it was necessary to put away idols, to fast and pray, to make atonement, and finally to go to work. Certainly preliminary graces are needed before there is felt that direct evidence of their possession which is found in influencing others for good. He considered taking part in prayer-meetings, aiding in the temperance work, and the work of the Young Men's Christian Association to be branches of Christian effort, but he desired more especially to call attention to the need of the personal work of influencing the nearest persons to you towards religion. If every Christian man and woman would set their minds and hearts upon leading some one friend or relative to Christianity the churches would soon be quickened.

Rev. Dr. Williams, of the First Baptist church, said that he was one who did not believe that the world was to be converted by the preaching of the Gospel if the preaching was not followed up with work. He considered that the miracle of the loaves and fishes was being repeated over and over again to-day by every minister who gave a good Gospel loaf of counsel, and every congregation that repeated it to the multitude. Still, he thought that it would be better if, instead of scattering it, a minister should pour his sermon into one man's ears. He believed that Christian workers should try one man at a time.

Rev. John G. Lutz said that two characteristics of Christian effort were humility and earnestness, and instanced John the Baptist as a model worker for Christ. It was his personal experience that people liked much better to be approached and spoken to on the subject of religion than they made out, and no worker should be deterred or disappointed even if they met with rebuffs.

Mr. Bliss also spoke on this subject, giving his personal experiences, and making a profound impression.

MOODY—HOW TO DEAL WITH INQUIRERS.

The hour from 6 to 7 o'clock was occupied by Mr. Moody, who spoke to Christians about inquirers and how to get along with them. When Mr. Sankey and I went to Europe, in 1873, said Mr. Moody, we had no idea of taking up the kind of work in which you find me now engaged. We had never had anything to deal with more extended than the Church work in Chicago, which was the outgrowth of a mission Sunday school. But when we did go into it the greatest trouble we had was about how to reap the benefits of our labors. The preaching and singing were all right, but how were we to get to those whose feelings were aroused? We found that people had a prejudice against going to the altar, and we also became satisfied that it would not do to go into the pews and sit down and talk to strangers. So we determined upon holding these after-meetings, and I may say right here that in all my travels I have yet to find the minister who has gone into these meetings and talked with inquirers who has been disappointed or who has said he did not like the method. There have been ministers and others who have talked and written against this way, but they have invariably been men who were never in the inquiry-room.

As for myself, I think it is the noblest privilege a man can have here on earth to meet those who are anxious about their eternal happiness, who are burdened with sin, who are loaded with trouble, and to be able to point out to them an easy and certain way to contentment and consolation. During these five or six years I have taken a sanguine pleasure in that privilege. A great many ministers who have heard me preach, but who have not gone into the inquiry-room, have talked against me and thought the way pursued a fallacy. I acknowledge I am not smart enough to preach to ministers. They preach themselves generally a good deal better than I can. But I've been in a church and seen the minister stir the congregation as a mighty wind stirs the forest branches, and then I've seen the congregation get right up and walk out to encounter all the influences that so quickly counteract the Word of God if it be not clinched. As soon as the nail is in place it must be driven. The trouble with our churches is that the ministers are all the time casting their nets, but never hauling in to see if they have caught anything. We must reap as well as sow.

Instead of having the organ grind out tunes on a Sunday evening to amuse the congregation and kill time, there ought to be an inquiry-meeting in every church just succeeding a gospel sermon. There should be no occasion for revivals, as the churches ought to be revived all the year around. You see, your ministers must follow up the impressions you make on your hearers. Even Christ, the Prince of preachers, used to hold inquiry-meetings after he preached, and if no one asked question of Him He would question others. He very often used to ask, "Do you understand? Have I made it plain to you?" So the soldiers and publicans and others used to interrupt John the Baptist while he was preaching, and ask, "What must we do?" Now, if Christ could not make people understand without explaining over little points, is it any wonder that a modern minister, shooting polysyllables over the heads of his congregations, should mystify with his metaphysics? We want especially that the gospel should be made plain.

DIFFERENT NATURES AND REMEDIES.

Now even in the best sermon something may be said which will be a remedy to one but poison to another. As no two persons are alike, so the same advice never suits two persons alike, and Christian experiences vary as much as characters do. The medicine which is good for one disease will not do for another, and two persons afflicted with the same spiritual complaint cannot be given the same prescription. But when you go into the inquiry-room you must have the scriptural pharmacopœia in your hand. The Bible I consider the great medicine book for all spiritual troubles. You must never give your own experience. Never, never, never! Nor should you give vent to any of your own opinions. Confine yourself closely to the Bible. There is not a difficulty that can be put forward which the Bible does not answer. If you undertake to tell an inquirer how you felt when you were converted the chances are he will look for a similar experience, and, if he does not get it, will give up in despair.

About the first persons that we have to deal with in the inquiry-room are your nominal Christians, and right here I want to correct an impression that has got abroad and into print, that I do not think any halting Christian will get to heaven. This is not so, but I favor their getting a little joy on this earth, and not going hobbling to heaven on crutches when they can go on the wing. I would like to speak about nominal Christians, but must hurry on. Suffice it to say I usually point out to them the 5th chapter and 18th verse of the 1st epistle of John.

The second class are the backsliders—those who have once known Christ but left Him. These need a peculiar handling. There is a good deal in Jeremiah that applies to them, as, for instance, "Thus saith the Lord! What iniquity have you found in Me?" I hold them right down to that. There is no reason for their leaving Christ unless they have found some iniquity in Him; and then I try to have them find out if the iniquity may not have crept into themselves. Then, again, in the 2d chapter and 9th verse of Jeremiah: "I will yet plead with thee, saith the Lord, and with your children's children will I plead." God is pleading with them, and all they have to do is to come back. If they still hold out I pass to the 19th verse: "Thine own wickedness shall correct thee, and thy backslidings shall reprove thee." I never knew of a backslider in my life whose iniquity did not come back upon him by the ruin of his family. Then, to console them, I just turn to the 14th chapter of Hosea: "O Israel, return unto the Lord thy God; I will heal their backsliding; I will love them freely, for my anger is turned away." A great deal better than all your exhorting is to tell them just what God says.

The third class are those who are slightly convinced. You don't want to deal with those in any other way than to show them they are under the law. They must find out that they are miserable sinners before they can do anything else. You must just show them where they are. Oh, how tired I am of this superficial work! People who are seeking salvation must give up all this levity, and curiosity, and vanity, and worldliness. I think that the 3d chapter of Romans and 10th verse does very well to probe a man with: "And it is written there is none righteous; no, not one." If I cannot get them on any other sin, I am sure to hit them on the sin of unbelief, which is the mother of all sin. Adam fell right there. Do not mind how careless people seem in the inquiry-room. The most seemingly indifferent person will probably come again to-morrow night. No matter how they take it, hold up the looking-glass and let people see themselves and know how ugly they are. You will have done your duty then. But bear in mind that it always pays to sit down and talk with the coldest and most indifferent person you encounter, and tell them of the beauty and comfort of religion. Your work must be deep and thorough. I'd rather have one hundred converted through and through than have a thousand swept into churches who don't know whether they are changed or not. I would have every one come to this subject calmly and thoughtfully, with all their wits about them.

I have continually urged ministers to be very careful whom they received into the churches, and not to admister baptism or confirmation until they are certain the professions are something more than words. The 1st chapter of the Epistle of John and the 2d verse of the 14th Psalm are very useful in the inquiry-room. If a man has tact he can approach any one at all on the subject of religion without giving offence. If he is fond of horses, talk about horses; of business, talk about business; or whatever else it may be, and just as soon as you can, turn the subject around, and the first thing you know you will both be discussing religion. I long ago made a resolution never to let a day of my life pass by without speaking to some one about his soul.

NO FEAR OF REBUFFS.

"It's so long since I've been rebuffed I can't remember it. Now, I just make enough mistakes to keep me humble. The most people only make one grand mistake, and that is they refrain from doing anything just for fear of making a few little ones. The fourth class are those who are convinced they are sinners. For these I usually choose the 1st chapter and 18th verse of Isaiah, "Come, now, and let us reason together," and so on, and then the 53rd chapter and 28th verse. The 3d chapter and 15th verse of John is also valuable, but John v., 24, is my favorite text. You know it's a good thing to have a person converted on the rock of a scriptural text. It's good to let them see how it looks. Sometimes the printed word has more force than when spoken. To me it is a beautiful thing to see an acknowledged sinner with God's Word in his hand pondering over it on the eve of awakening to a realization of eternal joy.

There is a good deal in Isaiah that is good to read to this class; also, the 10th chapter and 10th verse of Romans. It's a great mistake to tell a person he is converted. That is someting for them and God to settle. Another mistake is to count converts. All we can say is that so many have professed conversion. The only record of conversions there is is kept in heaven. Last of all, and greatest of all, the best thing to do with inquirers is to kneel down and pray with them.

Rev. Dr. Stork and Rev. Mr. Reeves followed with prayers, and after a recess of a half hour for sociable intercourse and some further remarks by Captain Carter, son of Mr. A. M. Carter, and by Mr. Moody, the meeting closed at 9 o'clock.

Four services will be held on Monday by Mr. Moody—at noon and at 4 P. M. in Dr. Leyburn's church, at 7 P. M. in High-Street Baptist church, and at 8 P. M. in Monument-Street Methodist church.

CHANGED HIS MIND ABOUT KEROSENE.—[Rochester *Express*, December 31.]—In the village of Churchville resides Dr. Craig. He is well known all over the county. For a long time he has been in the habit of kindling his fire with kerosene, and has often given gratuitous advice to a Mr. Rice, who keeps a jeweller's shop in the same building, regarding the kindling of fires. He had used kerosene, he said, for years, and never had any accident. But some little time ago Mr. Rice and others were startled to hear an explosion in the kerosene-user's rooms. Directly after he ran down the street trying to rub the soot out of his eyes and mouth. At last he succeeded in doing so, when he exclaimed, glancing ruefully at his ruined clothes: "I'll use kindling-wood after this." It is said that he has done so ever since, being like the burned child who dreaded the fire. He certainly has reason to dread kerosene.

Who does not remember seeing the word "diocese" spelt "dioess" for a series of years almost daily in the columns of your powerful English contemporary, the *Times*, to the irate but dignified astonishment and disgust of Mr. Matthew Arnold (*vide* his charming "Essay on Literature and Dogma"). The *Times* at length quietly gave way, removed the eyesores, and now invariably spells the word correctly, thereby setting a wholesome example to those of your contemporaries who still spell such words as "levelling" and "travelling" with one "l."

GEORGE WHITELAW.

Hoboken, N. J., December 30, 1878.

There are different avenues to fame. The Maine newspapers announce that "the lady who made the first pair of trousers for the lamented William Pitt Fessenden died recently at New Gloucester, at the age of ninety-six years. Her name was Judith Rowe."

Instructor: What does Condillac say about brutes in the scale of being? Student: He says a brute is an imperfect animal. Instructor: And what is man? Student: Man is a perfect brute.—*Harvard Crimson.*

What is sweeter than a sugar-house? Why, a young ladies' seminary when it is full of lasses.—*Norristown Herald.*

MILLIONS AT STAKE.

The Brother of Bonanza O'Brien Spirited Away—Two Daring Women and Their Scheme.

A *Herald* correspondent, writing from Raleigh, N. C., says:

About four months ago the subject of this article, Mr. P. S. O'Brien, was employed at the lunane Asylum as a carpenter, but being very weakly he was taken sick and retained at the asylum and cared for at the expense of the State for some time. Afterward it was concluded to send him to the almshouse to be provided for by the county authorities. Learning of this abrupt decision on the part of those in charge of the asylum, Mr. Waters, a whole-souled Irish gentleman of this city, had Mr. O'Brien carried to his own residence, where he was assigned the best room and provided with every comfort. Instead of improving Mr. O'Brien grew weaker and more helpless, and soon became as dependent as an infant. Mr. and Mrs. Waters, however, were untiring in their attentions, the patient having to be lifted from his bed and waited upon as though he was a child. After Mr. O'Brien had been at Mr. Waters's house about one month he happened to pick up an illustrated New York paper, in which he saw the notice of the death of O'Brien, of the Bonanza company, of Flood & O'Brien, California. The paper also contained a notice of the will of O'Brien, leaving his immense fortune, reputed to be $6,000,000, to his two sisters and their heirs.

COMMUNICATING WITH HIS SISTER.

Knowing the deceased to be his brother, Mr. P. S. O'Brien at once wrote to his sister in California, telling her that he was alive, knowing that they thought him dead. The sister, in order to prove beyond a doubt that this was the missing brother, sent a lawyer to investigate the matter. This having been done, and all the parties satisfied of his identity, she knowing by this time his impoverished condition, physically and financially, sent him funds through Father White, whom she had employed as her brother's guardian, and told him to suffer for nothing that he desired for comfort and ease; that she would furnish him funds for all purposes.

Regular correspondence now having been opened up between brother and sister, all the circumstances connected with his brother's death, fortune, and will was made known to him; but since Mr. P. S. O'Brien had only one heir, a daughter, and that she was amply provided for by one of the sisters, and as Mr. O'Brien's wife was dead and he almost dead with consumption, he cared nothing about the immense fortune left to his sisters, as he was provided with everything he desired that money could procure.

URGED TO BREAK BONANZA O'BRIEN'S WILL.

A Mr. Smith, a lawyer of New York, learning through a California lawyer of the whereabouts of this missing brother, wrote him advising him to break the will and claim his portion—$2,000,000—of the estate. Mr. O'Brien at first refused to do this, but through Smith's continued solicitation finally consented, but even postponed from time to time the signing of the necessary documents. On the 14th of last November Mr. Smith paid Mr. O'Brien a brief visit to entreat him in person to sign the paper breaking his brother's will. He refused, saying it was time enough yet, and that he did not care to break the will. At this Smith, it is alleged, became indignant, and after staying one day and a night with Mr. O'Brien, at Mr. Waters's residence, left for New York. Before leaving Raleigh, however, Smith had an interview with Mr. Waters, telling him that a lawyer from California would be in New York to meet him in regard to this matter; that he should have Mr. O'Brien there by December 15 at all hazards, and asked Mr. Waters if he would take him there if he (Smith) would send him a palace-car and $200 to defray his expenses there and back.

Mr. Waters consented to do so, expecting to hear from Smith by each mail; but to his astonishment, instead of the looked-for letter and the $200, about ten days after Smith's departure two ladies presented themselves at Mr. Waters's door as "Mrs. and Miss O'Brien." Mr. Waters met them in the hall.

The ladies were then ushered into the sick man's room, where they took a seat, one on either side of the bed. The one claiming to be Mrs. O'Brien proceeded to scan the invalid with her eye-glasses. At length she said to him:

"Don't you know me?"

"No," said he. "Can it be that you are Mary?"

"Yes," she replied, "I am Mary, and this is our daughter, Pauline."

"Good heavens!" said he; "I thought you were dead years ago—and my daughter's name is Mary."

"I know it," said she; "but she was given a second name by our bishop at her baptism."

Turning to Mr. Waters, she remarked:

"You will please keep our presence here as secret as possible. We do not wish any one to know our business."

Mr. O'Brien had been near death's door the day before their arrival, but under the excitement had rallied sufficiently to sit up a few minutes at a time, and after a day or two the attending physician took the would-be Mrs. O'Brien aside and told her that if she had any business to transact she had better not delay it, for Mr. O'Brien was liable to drop off at any time, and could not possibly survive but a few days at most.

THE PATIENT HURRIED OFF TO NEW YORK.

On the seventh day of their stay Mr. Waters brought them a letter about 5 o'clock in the evening, and, being familiar with Smith's handwriting, knew it was from him, and he knew, too, that they had anxiously expected this letter. Handing the letter to the women, Waters remarked, "Here is a letter from Lawyer Smith." That same night, about 9 o'clock, Mr. Waters was called into their room and told by them that they should leave on the 8 o'clock train next morning; that they had received a letter stating that they must be in New York with Mr. O'Brien by the 15th, and that they had ordered the carriage to convey them to the depôt. Mr. Waters thinks it was a premeditated affair, as no one had been in or out of his house since he came with the letter, at about 5 o'clock. Previous to their leaving they gave Mr. O'Brien a strong egg-nog, composed of three kinds of whiskey. The poor fellow was drunk with the draught, and by the time they reached the depôt he had to be, or should have been, redressed. There were no male attendants to help them nurse him, and so they left.

Consumption had so reduced Mr. O'Brien that had it been made known that it was the intention to go with him perforce they would have been detained. But Father White did not learn of the absconding parties, with their helpless invalid, until they had safely made their way off. They left without settling their board bill even. The women promised to write Mr. Waters. Mr. O'Brien also promised to write, and told Mr. Waters that he should also write Father White; but to the present date not a syllable has been heard of their whereabouts. People here are greatly puzzled as to the object of taking O'Brien away. It is the opinion of those acquainted with the circumstances that Mr. O'Brien is in bad hands, and there is no hesitancy in saying the object was to secure P. S. O'Brien's signature, as that is the only signature by which the $2,000,000 coming to him can ever be secured. The indifference of the women does not accord with the actions of a wife and daughter. Their sudden appearance and departure, as well as that while here they did not want to be known, is a queer chapter in the history.

It is alleged that Mr. O'Brien has been kidnapped by the women and forced to sign papers setting aside the will of his brother, and that his part of the estate will be used by the sharpers, who no doubt had the whole thing mapped out before O'Brien ever dreamed of seeing his dead wife.

It is worse than torture for a bashful young man to be requested by the girl he silently adores to write a few lines in her album. He would like to take the book home with him, lock himself up with it alone, draw straight lines lightly with a pencil, and with the fervid eloquence born of pent-up passion and a borrowed Thesaurus, tell the story of his love. He would cull choice lines from Moore or Byron, lop off a foot or two here, change a rhyme there, interpolate occasionally the name of his enchantress, and lay the "unworthy jingle" at her feet. But alas! the thoughtless cruel one leans carelessly over his shoulder. He feels her perfumed breath upon his cheek and ears, blushes mantle his face, perspiration oozes from every pore, his pulse throbs convulsively, his skin feels about four sizes too small for him, and in desperation he grasps the open volume, and writes diagonally across the page:

"The rose is red, the violet's blue,
Sugar is sweet, and so are you."

(*Puck.*)

The Rev. Matthew Hale Smith says the secular newspapers of the day are more religious than the religious papers proper, and it cannot be denied that they occasionally have articles which do not express a desire to cut off the heads of their theological opponents or to burn that other denomination alive.—*Buffalo Express.*

There appears to be no limit to newspaper enterprise. The Cincinnati *Commercial*, for instance, has just surprised its readers with a diagram of a railroad accident which *might have* happened.—*Oil City Derrick.*

There are men who, with increasing years, have not yet learned to view with equanimity the inevitable overflow that follows the attempt, no matter how carefully and scientifically regulated, to pour one's coffee into a saucer.—*Puck.*

A naughty little New York girl looked at the flushed face of one of her young admirers the other day and asked, "Were you painted before you were baked, or are you one of those horrid, cheap, American friences?"

A Chicago girl lost her overshoe while travelling through Virginia last year, and now some newspapers are writing up long articles about the discovery of a subterranean cave in that State.—*New York Mail.*

The world is made up of two classes—those who chew their oysters and those who swallow them whole, except a few scattering folks who don't like them at all.—*Berkshire Courier.*

It is inferred from the heroism with which Spartan women used to encourage their husbands to go forth to battle that they looked well in black.

"Buy where you can buy cheapest," is good enough advice; but we notice now-a-days most everybody buys where they can get trusted.—*Elmira Gazette.*

Benjamin Franklin is in jail in Pennsylvania, and George Washington will be hanged on Febuary 21st at Louisville. Still, let us not forget the service they once rendered.—*Graphic.*

A young woman in this town has painted the picture of a dog and a tree so life-like that a person can't distinguish the bark of the dog from the bark of the tree.—*Whitehall Times.*

Matrimony is a holy institution. Not only does it unite man to his best friend, but it furnishes a good living for thousands of divorce-lawyers.

The telegraph operator at Holly, Michigan, stepped out to get a bucket of coal the other night, and while he was gone some one stepped in and stole his stove.

Says an exchange, "Even small boys carry arms in this town." Awful, ain't it? Even the little flowers carry pistils in this wicked city.—*Keokuk Constitution.*

Whisky is the name of an Albany umbrella maker. The name seems very appropriate, for men who patronize whisky shops always manage to keep dry.—*Whitehall Times.*

There are people in New York who imagine that their descent from some old Knickerbocker who kept a vegetable-stall makes them the cream of society.—*Free Press.*

Who was it that alluded to Joaquin Miller as the "poet lariat?" On that must'ang his hopes of fame.—*New York Graphic.*

Generosity is a willingness to give away without making a displayed advertisement every time you do it.—*Hartford Journal.*

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and for that reason a friend should not be deserted when he is in need.—*Picayune.*

A paying-teller—Edison's phonograph.—*New York Mail.*

AUCTION SALES—This Day.

By E. B. Cook, Auctioneer.

ONE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION AND ONE BAY HORSE. TO PAY LIVERY CHARGES, AT AUCTION.—On MONDAY the 6th day of January, 1879, at 10 o'clock, I will sell at the stables of Thomas P. Turner, Esq., to pay livery charges, one HAMBLETONIAN STALLION, five years old, well broke to harness, can trot in three and a half minutes; one BAY HORSE, fifteen and a half hands high, a fast trotter, of fine style and action, and fine blood. The attention of those in want of fine stock is asked to this sale, as the horses will be positively sold.

de 31-td E. B. COOK, Auctioneer.

RICHMOND, YORK RIVER AND CHESAPEAKE RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT.
RICHMOND, VA., January 3, 1879.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—A sale of the following GOODS, damaged, will be made at the depot of the Richmond, York River and Chesapeake railroad on MONDAY, January 6th, at 12 o'clock noon:

About 7,500 pounds BACON SIDES,
About 400 pounds HAMS,
About 600 pounds COFFEE,
About 700 pounds LARD.

H. T. DOUGLAS,
ja 4-2t Superintendent.

By R. S. Anderson & Son,
General Commission Merchants and Auctioneers,
1524 Main street.

WE WILL OFFER AT AUCTION TODAY, commencing at 10 o'clock,
BACON SIDES, SHOULDERS, and HAMS,
WESTPHALIA HAMS, smoked and unsmoked;
MACKEREL and EASTERN HERRINGS (new),
BUTTER—Rolled and Packed;
LARD, FLOUR, SALT, SUGAR,
COFFEE—Green and Toasted;
GREEN TEA, SOAPS,
PIPES and STEMS,
CURRANTS and RAISINS (new), MATCHES,
LAMPS and SHADES, CLOTHES-LINES,
TOBACCO and CIGARS,
PAPER, BLACKING, BLUE, &c., &c.
ALSO,
1 NEW SHAD SEINE.
Parties wishing to add to sale will please have their goods in early.

ja 6-1t R. S. ANDERSON & SON.

HIGH-CONSTABLE'S SALE OF FURNITURE, SHOES, &c.—I will sell at public auction, on MONDAY the 6th day of January, 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M., at my office, No. 1306 east Franklin street, the following property, to satisfy sundry distress warrants in my hands:
BUREAUS, WARDROBES, WASHSTANDS,
BEDSTEADS, MATTRESSES,
BOLSTERS and PILLOWS,
CARPETS, TRUNKS,
CHROMOS, PICTURES, DESKS,
CANE- and OAK-SEAT CHAIRS,
SHADES, OIL-CLOTH, MATTING,
BASKETS, HAT-RACKS,
CLOCKS, TABLES,
LOUNGES, FENDERS,
MIRRORS, GLASSWARE,
CURTAINS, AXE,
CHILD'S CARRIAGE, STOVES,
RUGS, SOFAS,
SAFES, WATER-COOLERS, &c.
ALSO,
20 pair of NEW SHOES.
TERMS: Cash. T. L. WHITING,
ja 6 H. C. C. R.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS, &c.

TEXAS LANDS! TEXAS LANDS!

The undersigned, being in the Real Estate and Collection business in the city of Austin, Texas, takes this opportunity to inform the citizens of Richmond, if any of you have any LANDS in Texas that need looking after, or wish to PURCHASE LANDS, improved or unimproved, or COLLECTIONS MADE, you will consult your interest by calling on me, at S. S. COTTRELL & CO.'S, 1303 Main street, where I can be found for a few days.

A FIRST-RATE CHANCE FOR A GOOD PHYSICIAN in Blanco county, about thirty-five or forty miles from Austin—a beautiful place; HOUSE and about TWO ACRES OF LAND. The present occupant is an old practitioner, who will give up practice and throw his influence in favor of any one qualified to take his place.

For further information call on
M. B. SWEENEY,
at S. S. Cottrell & Co.'s.
ja 4-2t

HEADQUARTERS
FOR REAL ESTATE.
JANUARY 1, 1879.

We return our thanks to our friends and the public for their generous patronage during the year just closed, and respectfully tender them our services and solicit their favors in the future. We shall hereafter, as heretofore, give strict personal attention to SELLING, RENTING, and EXCHANGING REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF RICHMOND AND THE SURROUNDING COUNTIES, and to the NEGOTIATION OF LOANS ON REAL ESTATE. "PROMPTNESS AND FIDELITY" being our motto.

CHAFFIN, STAPLES & CO.,
ja 1-eod2w No. 1 north Tenth street.

AUCTION SALES—Future Days.

By Jno. E. Laughton, Jr., Auctioneer,
No. 916 Main street.

CATALOGUE SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, January 8th and 9th instant, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M., I will sell by catalogue, at my auction rooms, No. 916 Main street,

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS, embracing all departments of literature, handsomely-bound editions of THE POETS, together with many LAW AND MEDICAL BOOKS—to an examination of which the attention of book-buyers is asked. Sale positive and unreserved.

ja 6-4t JNO. E. LAUGHTON, Jr., Auctioneer.

By Grubbs & Williams,
Auctioneers and Real Estate Agents,
Eleventh street between Main and Bank.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 208, ON THE NORTH SIDE OF MAIN STREET, BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD STREETS, AND A FINE BUILDING-LOT ADJOINING.—In execution of a deed of trust from the late Robert J. Barksdale and wife to the subscribers, as trustees, dated 12th December, 1877, and recorded in Richmond Chancery Court office, in D. B. 111 A, page 487, being thereto required by the holder of the note secured, we will sell by auction, upon the premises, on TUESDAY, 14th January, 1879, at 4 o'clock P. M., the following property conveyed in said deed, or so much of it as may be necessary for the purposes of the trust—to wit:

The THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE No. 208 east Main street, occupied by Mr. W. C. Bentley. It has about ten rooms, with bath-room, gas, and other conveniences, and a kitchen with four rooms. The lot is 31 1-12 by 105½ feet to an alley.

The VACANT LOT adjoining the above, and next to Mr. A. Harris's new block of buildings. It is 27 by 105½ feet to an alley.

The above property is near to the business part of the city, in a pleasant and improving neighborhood, and is desirable for residences.

TERMS: The deed authorizes a sale for cash sufficient to defray the expenses of sale and to pay off a note for $3,000, which fell due on 15th December, 1878, and the residue upon terms to be prescribed by the administrator or assigns of the grantor; but it is probable that, by consent of parties, more favorable terms of payment will be allowed.

DAVID N. WALKER, } Trustees.
A. D. WILLIAMS, }
GRUBBS & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers. ja 2

By Edward C. Goddin,
Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer,
1003 Main street.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT RESIDENCE AND EIGHT ACRES OF LAND ON MAIN STREET HALF-MILE WEST OF THE CITY.—By virtue of a deed of trust dated the 19th of September, 1877, duly recorded in the clerk's office of Henrico County Court, being required so to do by the beneficiary therein secured, I will sell, on the premises, on MONDAY, 13th January, 1879, at 4 o'clock P. M., the beautiful BRICK DWELLING, containing twelve rooms, with marble mantels and elegantly-finished walls, lately owned by R. W. Brown, Esq. Large brick kitchen and stable on the premises. The place has a large orchard of pears, apples, and peaches. Every part of the place is in excellent order, and is one of the most desirable residences in the western suburbs.

This property is sold subject to a deed of trust dated 15th December, 1875, for $5,500, payable December 15, 1878, but by consent of the holder a credit of one year will be given from that date.

TERMS: Cash as to expenses of sale and to pay a note of $508.80, due 19th September, 1878, with interest at six per cent. till paid; and the balance as the present owner may direct.

S. CONWAY GODDIN,
ja 2 Trustee.

By W. Goddin,
Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer,
corner of Eleventh and Bank streets.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF LAW LIBRARY AND OFFICE FURNITURE, &c.—As trustee in a certain deed of trust, bearing date 1st February, 1878, duly recorded in Hanover County Court, in Book No. 10, page 590, I shall sell at public auction, at my office, in the city of Richmond, at the corner of Bank and Eleventh streets, on TUESDAY the 7th January, 1879, at 4 o'clock P. M., the LAW LIBRARY of a member of the bar, containing about 100 volumes, consisting of such books as are in use by the legal profession generally; also, several articles of OFFICE FURNITURE, &c.

TERMS: At sale. W. GODDIN,
ja 2 Trustee.

COURT ORDERS.

NOTICE.—IN THE MATTER OF S. C. TARDY, BANKRUPT—IN BANKRUPTCY. This matter was this day heard upon the report of the Register, upon petition of assignee, for a sale, free of liens, objections thereto of various creditors, and the answer of William E. Sims thereto, and was argued by counsel. On consideration whereof, the Court doth at this time decline to make any decree of sale whatsoever but, as preliminary thereto, doth appoint A. M. Aiken as a special commissioner to take, upon special notices mailed to all known creditors and lienors, or their counsel, or both, and upon due publication in newspapers published in the cities of Richmond, Lynchburg, and Danville, to all the parties concerned, an account of all the real estate of the bankrupt—its value and the liens subsisting thereon, whether anterior to bankrupt's ownership or created by him—and shall ascertain the respective amounts of all such liens, and make a special statement of the amount due general or unsecured creditors; and shall further ascertain and report to the Court the character and state of any suits involving the ascertainment and liquidation of any of such liens, so that the Court may be enabled to judge of the expediency of remitting to the courts in which such suits are the ascertainment and liquidation of the claims asserted therein; and do further summon before him the trustees in the deeds scheduled by said bankrupt, with a view of reporting the expediency or inexpediency of allowing them to execute their trusts; and shall further report his opinion upon all the facts of the case as to the advisability of the sale by this court, free of liens. And further, it appearing from exhibits filed in this matter that there are two suits pending in the Chancery Court of Richmond, in which the bankrupt was a party, and the amount due the creditors in dispute, such suits may, by leave of this Court, proceed to judgment for the purpose of fixing the amount due and the character of, or obligation liens; and to this end, William E. Sims, the assignee, is hereby directed to cause himself to be made a party to said suit, so as to protect the interests of the estate and the general creditors of the bankrupt.

ALEXANDER RIVES,
District Judge.

A copy—Teste:
C. P. LATHAM, Clerk B.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DANVILLE, VA., 10th December, 1878.

All parties interested in the execution of the above decree of the United States District Court for the Western District of Virginia, rendered at Danville aforesaid on the 21st day of November, 1878—Judge Alexander Rives presiding—are hereby notified that I have fixed upon the 20TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1879, to take and settle, at my office, in said town, the several accounts required by said decree; at which time and place all parties in interest are required to attend.

Given under my hand, as special commissioner of the said court, this 10th day of December, 1878, Anno Domino. A. M. AIKEN,
de 12-d20Ja Special Commissioner.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE: COMPANY'S BUILDING,
No. 1113 MAIN STREET,
RICHMOND.

ASSETS.....$28,000,000.

WILL INSURE
DWELLINGS, WAREHOUSES,
MERCHANDISE AND OTHER PROPERTY
ON LIBERAL TERMS.

DIRECTORS IN RICHMOND:
ARCHER ANDERSON, Esq., CHAIRMAN;
CHARLES T. DAVIS, Esq.,
RICHARD L. BROWN.
DAVENPORT & CO.,
de 30-1m General Agents.

SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT
OF
FANEUIL-HALL INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF BOSTON, MASS.

Assets.....$514,000
Deposited with State Treasurer of Virginia (United States bonds).....$17,000

Fair rates. Prompt settlements.
WILLIAM D. RICE, General Agent.
de 24-1m No. 5 north Tenth street.

VIRGINIA AGENCY
AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
WATERTOWN, N. Y.

CASH ASSETS OVER $1,100,000.

INSURES ONLY
PRIVATE RESIDENCES (IN CITY OR COUNTRY) AND THEIR CONTENTS, AND FARM-PROPERTY,
INCLUDING
STOCK AND CROPS,
AGAINST
LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE OR LIGHTNING.

Security perfect, and rates reasonable.
GEORGE D. PLEASANTS,
State Agent, Bank and Eleventh streets,
oc 14-3m Richmond, Va.

SEINE-THREAD.

FISHERMEN'S DEPOT.

Our stock is now complete in
SEINE-THREAD, SEINE-TWINES, SEINE-LINES, SEINE-CORK, YAWKING, GILLING-ROPE, &c., &c.
We also MANUFACTURE SEINES of every description at short notice. NETTING for HAUL-SEINES always on hand.
OIL-CLOTHING for fishermen and sailors.
Our prices are lower than any house in the United States, and our goods are just imported and of the very best quality.
L. LICHTENSTEIN & SONS,
corner Seventeenth and Franklin streets.
Sole Importers of the "LION BRAND" SEINE THREAD—warranted to give satisfaction. de 28

RAILROAD LINES.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

SCHEDULE OF TRAINS TAKING EFFECT SUNDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1878.

	Train No. 1. Daily.		Train No. 3. Daily.
Leave Richmond at	11:40 A. M.		10:35 P. M.
Arrive at Burkeville, Va	2:26 P. M.		1:17 A. M.
Arrive at Sutherlin, Va	5:46 P. M.	A	4:02 A. M.
Arrive at Danville, Va	6:34 P. M.		4:51 A. M.
Arrive at Greensboro', N. C	8:38 P. M.		6:50 A. M.
Arrive at Salem, N. C.	11:10 P. M.		.....
Arrive at Raleigh, N. C	.....		12:15 P. M.
Arrive at Salisbury, N. C	10:46 P. M.	B	9:14 A. M.
Arrive at Charlotte, N. C	12:50 A. M.		11:17 A. M.
Arrive at Columbia, S. C	6:00 A. M.		4:10 P. M.
Arrive at Charleston, S. C	.....		10:00 P. M.
Arrive at Augusta, Ga	.....	C	8:30 P. M.
Arrive at Savannah, Ga	10:00 A. M.		
	.....	D	6:30 A. M.
Arrive at Atlanta, Ga	12:00 M.	E	10:30 P. M.
Arrive at Montgomery, Ala	7:20 P. M.	F	.....
Arrive at Mobile, Ala	2:05 A. M.		.....
Arrive at New Orleans, La	8:30 A. M.	G	.....

A connects for Miton, N. C.
B connects for Asheville and all points in Western North Carolina daily, except Sunday.
C connects for Macon and all points in Southwest Georgia.
D connects for Jacksonville and all points in Florida.
E connects for Macon and all points in Southwest Georgia, and Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, and all Texas points.
F connects for Selma, Meridian, Jackson, and Vicksburg.
G connects for Galveston and all Texas points.

Trains from the above-named points