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DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. LV. RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1879. NO. 21.

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Water, 50 cents per gallon; $4 per case of one dozen half-gallon bottles; $3 for five-gallon demijohn.
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E. B. TAYLOR,
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GEORGE GIBSON, JR.,
de 9 1207 Main street.

BANKRUPTCY.

[No. 5601.]

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA—IN THE MATTER OF GEORGE VISCHER, BANKRUPT, IN BANKRUPTCY.

CLERK'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, VA., January 23, 1879.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Take notice, that a petition has been filed in said court by George Vischer, of Richmond, Va., in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, for a discharge, and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said acts, and that the 6TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1879, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Thomas S. Atkins, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, in the custom-house, in the city of Richmond, Va., is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where you may attend and show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. The second and third sittings of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the same time and place.
JOHN R. POPHAM, Clerk.
ja 24-2w

BILL-HEADS, $5.50 to $8 per ream, at the DISPATCH PRINTING-HOUSE.

Richmond Dispatch.

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

FRIDAY.....JANUARY 24, 1879.

WEATHER REPORT.

INDICATIONS FOR TO-DAY.—For the Middle States, a slight fall followed by rising temperature, rising followed by falling barometer, and partly cloudy weather, with northerly to westerly winds during the night, and variable winds during Friday.

For the South Atlantic States, westerly winds, shifting to northerly and easterly, rising barometer, lower temperature, and partly cloudy weather, with local rains in the northern portions, followed by clearing weather.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY was partly cloudy or clear. At night it was cooler. The mercury fell 19° between 6 P. M. and midnight.

THERMOMETER YESTERDAY: 6 A. M., 50; 9 A. M., 53; noon, 60; 3 P. M., 62; 6 P. M., 55; midnight, 37.

Mean temperature, 52 5-6.

Two Hundred Miles on Snow-Shoes.

TOILSOME JOURNEY FROM MANITOULIN TO TORONTO BY TWO MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

[From the Toronto Globe, January 11.]

Although snow-shoeing is a pastime frequently resorted to by residents in the more settled districts of Ontario, yet, when rendered as an only means of locomotion, there is certainly more hard task than pleasure attached to the matter. This statement is fully borne out by the experience of a party composed of seven persons, who left Manitoulin Island for Toronto on the 30th ultimo. The expedition was made up of R. A. Lyon and W. D. Lyon, members of the Provincial Parliament; W. A. Abney, Mr. Merryfield, and three Indians, who acted as attendants while on the road to Parry sound. The remainder arrived in the city on Wednesday, and yesterday furnished the account given below of the trip: At 6 o'clock A. M. on the 30th ultimo, the company left Michael bay, at the southern extremity of Manitoulin Island, on snow-shoes for Toronto. They started out in a northerly direction toward Manitowaning, an Indian village in the township of Assiginiag. This place was reached about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, after a hard day's march through deep snow. The travellers were furnished with quarters by the inhabitants, and the following morning continued their journey northward about 4 A. M., well satisfied with the treatment they had received while in the village. A team was procured to convey the luggage as far as Sheguaandah, and the Indian attendants were thus relieved of a burden while crossing the rough country. The latter village was reached in safety, and on Wednesday morning the expedition again moved northward toward Killarney, twenty-eight miles distant, which place they expected to arrive at before nightfall. The ice covering the water extending between Sheguaandah and Killarney was pretty secure, and travelling over it was preferred rather than on the rocky land. Another advantage gained by choosing the ice was that the company could travel in a more direct course. Rapid progress was made for about twenty-five miles, when open water was reached, and they were compelled to travel by land again. Upon the advice of some Indians they endeavored to reach Killarney village by crossing the Killarney mountain. In consequence of its very steep incline, together with the very deep snow which covered its rugged sides, but little progress was made, and for over two hours they struggled to reach its summit. Darkness had by this time fully set in, and being obliged to remain where they were, a cotton tent was pitched and a fire lighted outside, on which supper was prepared. The meal was composed of roasted pork, bread, and tea. A comparatively comfortable night was spent, and on Thursday morning the company descended the mountain, and passing over a frozen channel, reached Killarney in the afternoon.

The journey was resumed about 5 o'clock next morning, and after having traversed about five miles over the ice in an easterly direction an encampment of Chippewa Indians was visited. An invitation was extended to the party to remain over night, which they did, and were entertained very hospitably. The direction to be taken now lay along the eastern extremity of the bay, and for distances travelling on the ice was rendered almost impossible on account of the many projecting pieces of ice which had been broken by the waves and afterward frozen solidly to the mass. There were numerous water-holes, which obliged the company to take to shore. After having passed through a tract of rocky bushland they came to a morass, which was crossed with very great difficulty. Occasionally some of the party would sink down through the snow into the mud, and before it had been crossed some of them were so heated by the exercise that they took off their coats, and this notwithstanding the fact that the mercury must have been below zero considerably. Grumble Point was finally reached in the evening, only twenty miles having been made during the day. One of the party and an Indian, who had given out and remained behind on the marsh, arrived at 8 o'clock, being about an hour after the rest. Here, as at the other Indian settlements, they were treated kindly, and although fatigued with so hard a day's travel, they started early next morning toward French river, taking to the ice over the Georgian bay once more. Nothing remarkable occurred until the party were crossing Bad river, when the ice broke several times, letting into the water some of those who were crossing. As a safe mode of getting over, one or two crawled to the other side on their hands and knees, while the others felt the ice in front of them before crossing. The company halted about 6:30 o'clock at Mr. E. B. Borron's residence, on the banks of the French river. An interesting evening was spent with this gentleman, who is an ex-member for Algoma district. On Saturday morning they resumed their journey on the ice, and reached Byng inlet, a distance of twenty-six miles, early in the evening. Leaving at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning, they travelled thirty-five miles to an Indian village, which they reached about 7 o'clock the same night. Taking an uncommonly early rise on Monday morning they started off about 3 o'clock through a thick bushland toward Parry sound. After having walked thirteen miles the party came to a Government road, where a team was engaged to carry them through to Parry sound. The Indians here left to return, and after fourteen miles had been traversed Mr. Lyon and company reached Parry sound about 5 o'clock in the evening. At 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning the party left by team for Bracebridge, a distance of fifty-two miles, and reached it in the evening. At 4 o'clock next morning the party left by stage for Gravenhurst, where the cars were taken for Toronto.

The whole distance travelled was about 374 miles; 210 miles of this distance was covered on snow-shoes, 64 by team, and 100 by rail. The time occupied in travelling the distance was about ten days.

Ben. Butler was thrown from a sleigh the other day, and, striking in a snow-bank, was uninjured. We hope this will show, if nothing else will, the urgent necessity of carting this miserable snow out into the country and throwing it down a precipice. We have lectured about this reform long enough.—*Buffalo Express.*

Negroes as Artists' Models.

[Edward King's letter to Boston Journal.]

One of the most interesting places in Richmond, Va., is the studio of the sculptor Valentine, whose name has become familiar to the American public by means of the clever bust called "The Nation's Ward," which represents a saucy-looking darky with an old army cap perched on his wool. Mr. Valentine, who is a real enthusiast in his profession, and whose talent is now ripening under the pressure of sober and serious work, is very well known in England, and has sent many of the products of his chisel there. The recumbent statue of Lee, which is at Lexington, in this State, is exceedingly well done. Mr. Valentine is now engaged upon a classical subject, which he intends to show at an English Royal-academy exhibition. It represents Andromache after her parting with Hector, and as she sits musing, with her distaff lying idly in her lap, and with young Astyanax tugging at her robe.

Mr. Valentine finds much difficulty in getting the colored folks to sit or stand as models. These humble people are willing enough to earn the money offered until they see the mysterious paraphernalia of the artists' studios, and find the artists looking closely at them. Then they begin to be troubled, and are anxious to be off. A prime source of trouble in employing them is that they cannot be brought to understand that the artist wants them in all the picturesqueness and raggedness of their street costume. If he finds some darky in some obscure corner, clad in all colors of the rainbow, and furnishing the very type after which he has been searching for months, and bids him come "just as he is" to the studio next day, he is horrified to see the colored man appear in his best Sunday clothes, possibly arrayed in the doubtful splendor of a red neck-tie and green gloves. He has infinite trouble also in arranging a model in any desired position. The inevitable tendency to slouch asserts itself in five minutes, and the artist is compelled to give up in despair. On one occasion Mr. Shepard found an old negro man whose appearance was so remarkable that he seduced the miserable blackamoor from his oxen and persuaded him to give him a sitting. The old man watched the artist's preparations with troubled looks for some time, and at last he said, softly, "Mas'r, I'm jest gwine out to look after dem cattle." The artist realized that his subject was escaping him, and desperately endeavored to induce him to remain. But the darky said, "Fo' God, Mas'r, I'se comin' right back; I mus' jes' look after dem cattle," and he departed.

Bayard Taylor's Opinion of the Chinese.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The *Enquirer* yesterday gave brief extracts from the testimony of missionaries and travellers as to some of the characteristics which distinguish the Chinamen at home. It showed that concubinage prevailed to an unlimited extent, and that the massacre of female children was almost universal among the lower classes. Hon. Bayard Taylor, late American minister to Germany, visited China in 1853, and, in his Book of Travels in India, China, and Japan, published in 1860 by G. P. Putnam, New York, he bears the following strong testimony to the "wonderful civilization" which prevails in the Flowery Kingdom:

"It is my deliberate opinion that the Chinese are, morally, the most debased people on the face of the earth. Forms of vice which in other countries are barely named are in China so common that they create no comment among the natives. They constitute the surface-level, and below them are deeps on deeps of depravity so shocking and horrible that their character cannot even be hinted. There are some dark shadows in human nature which we naturally shrink from penetrating, and I made no attempt to collect information of this kind; but there was enough in the things which I could not avoid seeing and hearing—which are brought almost daily to the notice of every foreign resident—to inspire one with a powerful aversion to the Chinese race. Their touch is pollution, and, harsh as the opinion may seem, justice to our own race demands that they should not be allowed to settle on our soil. Science may have lost something, but mankind has gained by the exclusive policy which has governed China during the past centuries."

Mr. Taylor quotes a remark of De Quincy—"If I were compelled to live among the Chinese I should go mad"—and adds, "This is a strong expression, but I do not hesitate to adopt it." These are the people who are rapidly colonizing our western States, and for whose "rights" as immigrants the ignorant press and a few hired advocates are so tenderly solicitous.

Readjusters' Convention.

The call of a readjusters' convention that has been made by some forty-five members of the present Legislature to assemble in Richmond on the 25th of February to consider the State-debt question we consider not only unnecessary, but particularly unfortunate; for if both the last and the present session of a Legislature, a majority of whom were elected to readjust the debt, shall fail to do so, we cannot see how the very desirable point is to be reached by a one-sided caucus a month hence, and near the close of the session? The movement looks more like continued agitation of the question for ulterior party purposes than for honest and final readjustment of the debt. The same conclusion was manifested in their action, we think, last winter, when, instead of proceeding to "readjust" the debt, the very first thing they attempted was to readjust all of the "Basement" officers and all of the Conservative party of the State!

In both of these they signally failed, as they should have done. In their call of a convention they seem now to be aiming at the same objects, the bottom of the whole of which would seem to be to readjust themselves at the sacrifice of both the debt question and the unity of the Conservative party of the State. It is the hardest job to accomplish ever undertaken, and we are glad to see that even such a good readjuster as Speaker Allen, of the House, has entered his eloquent protest against it in language not to be misunderstood or unfelt.

But we shall have more to say on this question as it progresses.—*Petersburg Post.*

YOUTHFUL DEPRAVITY.—*Rochester, N. Y.*, January 20.—In July last James Hoffman, of Tulley, Onondaga county, N. Y., died after eating his supper. Charles Hoffman, his son, charged that his mother had poisoned her husband, saying that his mother had sent him to the drugstore to buy arsenic, and then made him put some of the poison into his father's tea. Large quantities of arsenic were found in Hoffman's remains. Mrs. Hoffman was arrested. At the coroner's investigation her son confessed that his mother knew nothing of the poisoning, and that he had conceived and perpetrated the crime himself, his motive being revenge upon his father, who, he said, had whipped his mother. Mrs. Hoffman was thereupon released, and the boy was arrested. Last week the District Attorney consented to accept a plea of murder in the second degree, and yesterday Hoffman was sentenced to imprisonment in the Rochester House of Refuge until he reaches his majority. He is only fourteen years of age.

If you want to ascertain if a man is an editor just examine the second joint of his right thumb.—*Hackensack Republican.* That's one way. Another is to watch him at meals. If he can read his paper, pencil memoranda, sip his coffee, listen to a long story about the hired girl from his wife, hold the baby, ride his eldest son on his right foot, and tell that young gentleman an entertaining story, all at one time, that's him.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

Persons who write anonymous letters for publication should send their fool names to the publishers.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

LOCAL MATTERS.

DR. BAIRD'S CASE BEFORE EAST HANOVER PRESBYTERY.—This body met in this city on yesterday in *pro re nata* session, for the purpose of considering the question of removing the sentence of suspension from Dr. E. T. Baird and restoring him to the ministry. There were present fourteen ministers and nine ruling elders, Dr. Armstrong (moderator) being in the chair.

The Rev. Dr. Witherspoon, who, with Dr. Armstrong, had been appointed at the last meeting a committee to confer with Dr. Baird, reported from that committee a letter from Dr. Baird, which was read to the Presbytery.

Dr. Witherspoon also read testimonials of confidence in Dr. Baird, and expressions of a wish for his restoration to the ministry from ministers of the Methodist and Baptist churches, from bank-officers, and from elders and deacons of the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Witherspoon then moved that, in view of the paper presented by Dr. Baird and other facts in the case, that the Presbytery now restore him to the ministry.

A discussion of this motion consumed the morning session. Without attempting a synopsis of the clear and forcible speeches made on both sides of the question, we simply state that some of the members of the Presbytery thought Dr. Baird's confession all that the Presbytery ought, under the circumstances, to require of him, whilst others thought it quite deficient in the acknowledgment of *moral* wrong and the specific charges upon which his sentence was based.

The attention of the Presbytery was called by Judge Ould to a passage in Dr. Baird's published defence reflecting upon himself which he had not seen till his attention was called to it last night. He also directed attention to a reflection upon the Presbytery itself in an appendix to this published speech.

At the close of the morning session a committee of three elders—Major Robert Stiles, and Messrs. J. R. Holt and John Donnan—was appointed to confer with Dr. Baird on points brought out in the discussion, and report to the Presbytery at its evening session.

The Presbytery reassembled at 8 P. M. and heard the report of this committee. This report and the whole subject was further discussed. From this discussion, although no vote was reached, it appeared that there were still difficulties in the minds of some of the Presbytery in the way of voting for Dr. Baird's restoration, whilst on the part of all there was an earnest wish that these difficulties might be removed.

Dr. Preston moved a reference to the Synod of Virginia of the case before the Presbytery for advice as to whether the paper presented by Dr. Baird is a sufficient confession, and as to whether the sentiment of the Christian public demands Dr. Baird's restoration to the ministry.

This motion elicited some discussion and was lost.

Judge Ould suggested a postponement of the subject till the stated spring meeting of the Presbytery; but it was finally agreed to adjourn till this morning, that members of the Presbytery might have further time for reflection and the opportunity of farther conference with Dr. Baird.

The Presbytery meets this morning at 9:30.

THE REVIVAL AT THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION HALL.—Packed is the word which will express the situation at the hall yesterday evening. Additional seats had been provided, but they were all taken and a larger number than ever before still stood up, or turned away unable to find even standing-room. The president announced that this evening a block of chairs (the one on the east side of the room) would be reserved for gentlemen.

Rev. J. Z. Tyler conducted the meeting and made an earnest and pointed address on the words of Pilate, "What, then, will ye do with Jesus which is called Christ?"

Rev. H. S. Kepler followed in the same strain, and made a most effective appeal to all present to accept Christ as their personal Saviour, and to do it now.

Bishop Doggett related the incident of the Roman ambassador who drew a circle in the sand around a hesitating king, and said: "Go not beyond this circle until you have given answer to the Roman Senate which sent me." And so, he said, these ambassadors for Christ who, evening after evening, attend these meetings, would draw a circle around this vast throng and say with emphasis: "Go not beyond this circle until you give answer to our King."

A number of requests for prayer were presented and remembered in prayers led by Dr. Read, Dr. Warren, and Bishop Doggett.

It is announced that immediately after the meeting every evening until further notice there will be a prayer- and inquiry-meeting, to which any interested are cordially invited by the ministers. This meeting will be attended by ministers and others, and gives opportunity for conversation with individuals on the question of personal religion.

By this arrangement not only those attending the general meeting, but others also can have opportunity of attending.

Rev. Mr. Barrett, of Christ church, will conduct the meeting from 5 to 6 this evening.

RETURNED CHINESE MISSIONARY.—The Rev. Dr. T. P. Crawford, one of the missionaries to China of the Southern Baptist Convention, reached the city a few days since, and is the guest of Rev. Dr. Tupper. Dr. Crawford is a native of Warren county, Ky., was educated at Union University, Tennessee, and is now in his fifty-eighth year. He sailed from New York for Shanghai on the 17th of November, 1851. His first mission station was Shanghai, where he labored about eleven years with diligence and tokens of success until 1863, when he removed to Tung Chow, his present station, where he has toiled laboriously and successfully, organizing, with the help of others, two churches, which embrace over a hundred native Christians. Once before, in 1859, he visited his native land, and spent a short time in Richmond. Dr. Crawford's present visit was required to recruit his failing health. He occupied the pulpit of the First Baptist church on Wednesday evening, speaking with much power and effect. He also addressed the Woman's Missionary Society of Richmond at the Grace-Street church yesterday.

CONTRACT FOR CITY ADVERTISING AND PRINTING.—The Council Committee on Accounts and Printing yesterday evening awarded the contract for advertising for the ensuing year to the *Dispatch* newspaper at five cents per square for all advertisements published exclusively in it, and fifty cents per square for the City Collector's notice required by ordinance to be published in all of the city papers. Neither of the bids from the German papers was accepted, but they were requested to bid again, as their first proposals were too indefinite.

N. V. Randolph was awarded the city printing, binding, &c., he being the lowest bidder on each. There were only three bidders for the printing. The contract begins on the 1st of February.

VIRGINIA STATE INSURANCE COMPANY.—We publish this morning a statement of the condition of the Virginia State Insurance Company on the 1st of January. It shows gross assets $281,110.41 and a gross surplus of $271,814.13. A comparison of this with the statement a year ago presents the gratifying fact of a large addition to its assets, after paying losses and liberal dividends to stockholders. This is one of our best and safest home companies, and deserves the liberal patronage it receives from the people of Virginia.

PIANO RECITAL TO-DAY.—Professor Charles Hahr will give his second piano recital to-day at a quarter-past 1 o'clock.

LAW-MAKING.

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution.

IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS AGREED UPON BY THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—A MATTER OF INTEREST TO BANKERS—THE PUBLIC SCHOOL FUNDS.

The Joint Committee on Constitutional Amendments, at their session yesterday evening, agreed to make a report recommending the following amendments:

Section 2, article 3, concerning the elective franchise and qualifications for office, changed so as to strike out the provision which requires all elections to be by ballot, and leave the manner of voting to be regulated by the General Assembly.

Section 4, article 4, amended so as to reduce the salary of the Governor from five thousand to four thousand dollars per annum.

Strike out section 21, article 5, which requires the General Assembly to provide for "the annual registration of marriages, births, and deaths," which will save about $5,000 per annum.

The 1st, 2d, 4th, and 13th sections of article 6, so altered as to give the Court of Appeals jurisdiction in all cases where the amount in controversy, exclusive of interest, exceeds $200. And they are only required to state their opinions in writing in cases involving new principles; all other cases are left to their discretion.

County judges, to be abolished, and a county court is required to be held monthly by three justices, except when the county levy is laid, when two thirds of all the justices are required to be present; the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint four justices from each magisterial district, to hold office for eight years, except the first under this Constitution. They are required to be divided into four classes, and the term of office of one from each district expires at the end of every two years; vacancies occurring after the first appointment to be filled by the Governor upon the recommendation of the justices of the county.

Section 18 of article 6, which provides for city treasurers, is stricken out by the committee, leaving the taxes to be collected by the sheriff.

The 1st and 24 sections of article 7 are so changed as to abolish the office of county treasurer, county superintendent of schools, and supervisors, and provides for the appointment of commissioners of the revenue, coroners, constables, and overseers of the poor by the county court.

The term of office of the sheriff is reduced to two years, and he is required to duly account for all public dues before he can be reelected.

All regular elections for county officers are required to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

And section 2 provides that justices of the peace, sheriffs, attorneys for the Commonwealth, clerks of courts, and all other county officers, shall be subject to indictment for malfeasance, misfeasance, incompetency, or neglect of official duty; and upon conviction thereof their offices shall become vacant.

Section 2, article 8, is proposed to be so amended as to take away from the Board of Education the power of appointing and removing county superintendents of public free schools, and the management and investment of all county school funds.

Section 8, article 8, so amended as to strike out the provision requiring the General Assembly to apply "an annual tax upon the property of the State of not less than one mill nor more than five mills on the dollar," for public free school purposes, and a provision instead providing that "each county *shall* raise additional sums, by a tax on property, for the support of public free schools, of not less than one mill nor more than five mills on the dollar in any one year."

Section 1, article 10, so amended as to provide that the General Assembly shall have power to exempt from taxation for a period not exceeding ten years all foreign capital brought within the State and invested in mining and manufacturing enterprises.

Section 2, article 10, which provides that "no tax shall be imposed for the privilege of taking or catching oysters from their beds with tongs," is stricken out, which leaves the oysters subject to a license tax, should the General Assembly decide to impose it.

BANKABLE MATTERS.

The following bill to amend and reenact chapter 141 of the Code of 1873, in relation to promissory notes, introduced by Mr. Michie and reported from House Committee on Banks, &c., seems to be of some importance:

1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly*, That sections 7 and 8 of chapter 141 of the Code of 1873 be and the same are hereby amended and reenacted so as to read as follows—viz.:

§ 7. Every promissory note or check for money, heretofore or hereafter drawn and made payable in this State at a particular bank or at a particular office thereof for discount and deposit, or at the place of business of a savings institution or savings bank, or at a place of business of a licensed broker or banker, and every inland bill of exchange payable in this State, shall be deemed negotiable, and may, upon being dishonored for non-acceptance or non-payment, be protested, and the protest be in each case evidence of dishonor in like manner as in the case of a foreign bill of exchange.

§ 8. The protest, whether heretofore or hereafter made, both in the case of a foreign bill and in the other cases mentioned in the preceding section, shall be *prima facie* evidence of what is stated therein, or at the foot or on the back thereof, in relation to presentment, dishonor, and notice thereof.

2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

THE SCHOOL-MONEY.

The following has been reported to the Senate by the Committee on Education:

Substitute for Senate bill No. 19:

1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia*, That it shall be the duty of each county and corporation treasurer in the Commonwealth when making his payments into the treasury, as he now is or may hereafter be required to make them, to retain in his hands, in money, the entire capitation tax, less costs of collection, and one fifth net of that which he shall have collected on property; *provided*, that when the amount collected by him in money be less than the said capitation tax net, and one fifth net of that which is derived from the tax on property, he shall only retain so much of said revenue as was collected by him in money.

2. The money so retained by him shall be for the support of the public free schools of his respective county or corporation, and subject to and governed by all the regulations now in force, or which may be hereafter enacted, for the collection and disbursement of State school funds.

3. It shall be the duty of the Board of Education, as soon as practicable after the last settlement of said treasurers with the Auditor in each fiscal year, to apportion to the counties and corporations of the Commonwealth their respective quotas of State school funds. Thereupon the Auditor shall call upon those treasurers who have retained more than the quotas of their respective counties or corporations to pay the excess into the treasury, and authorize those who have retained less to draw upon the treasury for the residue to which they may be entitled.

4. All acts, or parts of acts, inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

5. This act shall be in force from its passage.

THE SCHOOL-MONEY.

The Joint Committee on Printing have had two meetings to prepare their report concerning the Goode-Frayser investigation. It will be ready in a day or two.

While no one is authorized to state what that report will be, the friends of Captain Frayser feel confident that it will in all important particulars sustain him.

PERSONAL.—Lieutenant J. C. Gresham, of the Seventh United States cavalry, is at the Exchange. He has a leave of absence for four months, and is on a visit to his relatives in this State. Lieutenant Gresham was for several years a student of Richmond College, graduated with distinction at West Point, and by his gallantry and skill in fighting the Indians has recently been promoted to the first lieutenancy. He will soon return to his command in Dakotah.

The many friends of Lieutenant Goodman, of the Norfolk City Guard, will be pleased to hear of his marriage in Washington, on the 22d instant, with the beautiful and accomplished Miss Mollie Cowling, of that city. The happy couple passed through this city yesterday *en route* to their future home. They were called on and congratulated by a large number of the Richmond City Guard, all of whom recollect and appreciate the many courtesies extended to them in Norfolk and elsewhere by Lieutenant Goodman.

Mr. J. H. Robinson, of Portsmouth, was in his seat in the House yesterday, after several days' absence on account of sickness.

SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS, YESTERDAY.—Russell *vs.* Commonwealth. Writ of error refused to judgment of the Hustings Court of Danville.

Washington and Ohio Railroad Company *vs.* Alexandria and Washington Railroad Company. Petition for rehearing denied.

Lowenbach *vs.* Switzer. Rehearing denied.

Tyler *vs.* Toms. Rule to execute a new bond discharged, and cause revived in the names of the administrator and heirs-at-law of appellant.

Seemer *vs.* Seemer's heirs. Rehearing denied.

Young *vs.* Devries and *als.* From the Circuit Court of Loudoun county. Reversed in part and affirmed in part, Judge Christian delivering the opinion of the Court. Judge Anderson dissenting.

Colley's administrator *vs.* Sheppard's executor. From the Circuit Court of the city of Richmond. Reversed, Judge Staples delivering the opinion.

Tunstall and *als vs.* Pearsons and *als.* Rule made absolute and cause dismissed.

Danville Bank *vs.* Waddill. Argued by J. A. Jones, Esq., and submitted.

POLICE COURT, YESTERDAY—*Justice J. J. White presiding.*—Isham Tucker (colored), guilty of stealing a railroad-tie from Franklin Stearns, was sentenced to receive five lashes.

William Palmer (colored), guilty of stealing one lot of wood. Sent to jail for thirty days, and five lashes added.

Sandy Scott and Dabney Price (both colored), charged with breaking and entering the store-house of J. F. Gibson and stealing one lot of iron. Dabney was discharged and Scott sent on to the grand jury.

James Washington, William Edwards, and Henry Wyatt (colored sneak-thieves) were found guilty of stealing one box of eggs from Peter Whitman and jailed for ninety days—Washington to receive twenty-five lashes, the other two thirty lashes each.

Sergeant Wren and Policeman Lamkin yesterday arrested Anderson Coleman (colored), aged sixty-three years, charged with receiving stolen goods. Coleman lived in an alley near the First police-station.

OUR BOARDING-HOUSE.—"Our Boarding-House" will be produced for the first time in Richmond at the Theatre to-night, by a company selected by and under the direction of the author, Mr. Leonard Grover. Probably no recent American comedy has met with such success as "Our Boarding-House" is said to have met with. There is scarcely a city in the Union in which it has not been performed. It presents a picture of American boarding-house life, and most of the characters it introduces have their counterparts in real life; this, no doubt, accounts for much of its popularity, for there is a peculiar charm to many in a reproduction of "every-day" affairs and people on the stage. Then there is a romance running through the piece, which also has its attractiveness. But, above all, the fun created by the personal peculiarities, eccentric habits and tastes, loves and hates, adventures and mishaps, of the two principal male characters, Gillypod and Elevator, is the main attraction; and when these *rôles* are filled by clever actors the piece is sure to make a hit. The gentlemen engaged for these parts in Mr. Grover's company come with high recommendations from New York—where they have just concluded a successful engagement—and elsewhere, and the other members of the organization are said to be equally meritorious in their respective *rôles*.

Next week we are to have the great play of "Diplomacy."

VERY ILL.—The venerable E. M. Porter, for more than forty years a leading furniture-dealer of this city, and one of the founders of Centenary church, is, his many friends will learn with regret, very ill at his farm, in the county of Powhatan. Mr. Porter is in his seventy-seventh year.

UNCLAIMED.—Letters and postals addressed as follows remain unclaimed in the Richmond post-office: Beulah Anthony, Bettie Anson, N. F. Archer, W. A. Anderson. Also, packages for W. F. Allen and Southern Card Company.

MANCHESTER.

The Beethoven To-Night.—The following is the programme for to-night: First, quartette, Misses Rosa and Alice Thomas, Misses Snelling and Morrissette; second, duet, Miss Sue Thomas and A. C. Atkisson; third, solo, Miss Jennie Jones; fourth, duet, Mrs. Woodfin and Mrs. Gregory; fifth, quartette, Misses Nunnaly and Belote, and Messrs. Mahone and Nunnaly; sixth, violin solo, Mr. Reinhardt; seventh, bass solo, B. F. Cosby; eighth, solo, Miss R. Shanks; ninth, solo, soprano, Miss S. Thomas; tenth, duet, Mrs. Woodfin and Dr. Chiles;