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; 50c. for one month.
The SEMI-WEEKLY DISPATCH at $2 per annum, or $1 for six months.
The WEEKLY DISPATCH at $1 per annum.

DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. LV. RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1879. NO. 63.

THE DISPATCH.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
CASH—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

One square, one insertion	$0 50
One square, two insertions	1 00
One square, three insertions	1 50
One square, six insertions	3 00
One square, twelve insertions	5 50
One square, one month	10 00
One square, two months	18 00
One square, three months	25 00

DR. TUTT'S PILLS AND HAIR-DYE.

TUTT'S PILLS.

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Bowels Costive, Pain in the Head, with a Dull Sensation in the back part, Pain under the Shoulderblade, Fullness After Eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of Temper, Low Spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the Eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly-Colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS

are especially adapted to such cases; a single dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

A NOTED DIVINE SAYS:

Dr. Tutt: Dear Sir—For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation, and Piles. Last spring your Pills were recommended to me. I used them (not with little faith). I am now a well man. Have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools. Piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.
Rev. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

The first effect of TUTT'S PILLS is to increase the appetite, and cause the body to take on flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their tonic action on the digestive organs regular stools are produced.

DR. J. F. HAYWOOD, OF NEW YORK, SAYS:
"Few diseases exist that cannot be relieved by restoring the Liver to its normal functions, and for this purpose no remedy has ever been invented that has as happy an effect as TUTT'S PILLS."

SOLD EVERYWHERE. PRICE, 25 CENTS.
OFFICE, 35 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

TUTT'S HAIR-DYE.

Gray Hair or whiskers changed to a glossy black by a single application of this Dye. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously, and is as harmless as spring water.
Sold by druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 35 Murray street, New York.
fe 19-eod1y

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATERS
FOR
LITHIASIS, RHEUMATISM,
AND
ARAEMIC POISONING,
HEART-DISEASE CAUSED BY CALCAREOUS CONCRETIONS UPON THE VALVES.

A REMARKABLE STATEMENT
FROM DR. G. W. POPE, A DISTINGUISHED HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

1109 FOURTEENTH STREET,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9, 1879.
I have occasionally prescribed the BUFFALO LITHIA WATER in several cases of Lithiasis and Chronic Rheumatic affections, accompanied by deposits of urates, and generally with good results.
In one case—of Heart-Disease, with acute obstruction and subsequent pneumonitis, CAUSED BY CALCAREOUS CONCRETIONS UPON THE VALVES—in which case was associated with a marked LITHIC-ACID diathesis—the BUFFALO LITHIA WATER, in tumblerful doses thrice daily for a week or two at a time, had a most happy effect in clearing up the urinary deposits and placing the patient, in respect to the frequency of the cardiac strokes, in a much better condition than formerly. The water was given during many attacks, and always with good results.
G. W. POPE, M. D.

ARAEMIC POISONING AND LITHIC-ACID CALCULI, STATED BY DR. N. H. CRAWFORD, OF LOUISA COUNTY, VA.

[Extract from letter, dated Louisa Courthouse, Va., February 27, 1879.]

"Mrs. A. B. P——, labored under Araemic Poisoning and Lithiasis, passing in large quantities lithic-acid calculi, attended with great suffering. After a failure of all remedies indicated in the case, she at last, I advised the water of Buffalo Lithia Spring No. 2—from a single case of which she has derived such decided benefit that I am confident another case will make a perfect cure."

"I make this statement at the request of Mr. P——, the lady's husband."

These waters, in cases of one dozen half-gallon bottles, $5 per case, at the Springs. They can also be had of PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond, Va., at $5.50 per case.
THOMAS F. GOODE,
Proprietor Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va.
mh 14-eod3t

DISSOLUTIONS & PARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of POWERS, BLAIR & CO. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of March. Either partner will use the name of the firm in winding up the business.
All persons indebted to the concern are requested to make settlement as early as practicable.
WILLIAM H. POWERS,
AD. BLAIR,
CHARLES T. WATKINS.
MARCH 13, 1879. mh 13-d1w&sw2w

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day entered into a co-partnership, and will continue to conduct the WHOLESALE GROCERY, LIQUOR, AND COMMISSION BUSINESS in all its branches, under the style and firm of POWERS, BLAIR & CO., as heretofore, at the old stand, No. 12 Pearl street.
We shall keep always on hand a LARGE AND FULL STOCK OF GOODS adapted to the wants of the city and country trade; also, GRAIN-BAGS for sale and for hire.
We cordially solicit a continuance of the very liberal patronage bestowed upon the late concern.
WILLIAM H. POWERS,
AD. BLAIR.
MARCH 1, 1879. mh 13-d1w&sw2w

CITY TREASURER'S NOTICE.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF ALL PERSONS PAYING MONEY INTO THE CITY TREASURY for gas, water, or on any other account, I refer the public to the City Attorney's office herewith annexed, saying what is a legal tender. I will also here state that by an ordinance passed by the Council I am only authorized to receive checks when certified by the banks upon which they are drawn.
S. C. GREENHOW,
MARCH 6, 1879. Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CITY ATTORNEY,
RICHMOND, VA., January 15, 1879.
S. C. Greenhow, Esq., City Treasurer:
SIR—In response to your inquiry I reply that under the present laws of the United States—
1. Silver coin is a legal tender for any amount not exceeding Five Dollars in any one payment.
2. The minor coins 3-cent pieces, nickel 5- and 10-cent pieces for any amount not exceeding twenty-five cents in one payment.
3. Fractional currency is not a legal tender; but is receivable for legal-tender notes.
4. National bank notes are a legal tender save for duties.
Very respectfully your obedient servant,
A. M. KEILEY,
City Attorney.
mh 8-6t

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c.

TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA.—I will sell you a better CARRIAGE, PHAETON, OPEN- or TOP-BUGGY, or SPRING WAGON, for less money than you can buy as where else in the State. I mean this. You only have to go and examine to know it is true. Don't be influenced or kept away by those who cannot or will not sell you as good goods as cheap as I will. Carriage Repository 107 Governor street.
mh 13-1m S. J. FARNAM.

FAMILY CARRIAGES, LADIES' PHAETONS, ROCKAWAYS, TOP- and OPEN-BUGGIES, on hand, of superior make and finish, at low prices. Any desired style of CARRIAGE made to order at short notice. REPAIRING and REPAINTING DONE PROMPTLY in best style and at prices to suit the times. A call solicited.
W. C. SMITH,
Factory 308 and 310 north Fifth street.
mh 10-1me

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, MANUFACTORY.—All the latest styles on hand or made to order at short notice. Every CARRIAGE guaranteed superior to those of Northern make and at as low prices, thereby making it to the interest of those in need to try a home-made Carriage. REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS DONE.
W. C. SMITH,
Factory and Salesroom Fifth street between Broad and Marshall streets.
mh 10-3mo

CLOVER-SEED.

CLOVER-SEED.
WINTER OATS.
100 bags CLOVER-SEED,
100 bags BLACK WINTER OATS.
fe 22 A. Y. STOKES & CO.

500 BUSHELS PRIME CLOVER-SEED.
500 bushels PRIME ORCHARD-GRASS SEED;
Also, our usual supply of
FRESH AND CHOICE GRASS-SEEDS,
Instore and for sale by
ALLISON & ADDISON, Seed Merchants,
fe 26-3m 1322 Cary street.

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

Richmond Dispatch.

FRIDAY.....MARCH 14, 1879.

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

WEATHER REPORT.

INDICATIONS FOR TO-DAY.—For the Middle States, stationary or slowly-rising barometer, southwest to northwest winds, lower temperature, and partly cloudy weather, and by Friday evening light rains.

For the South Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather and local rains, variable winds, mostly from east to south, and slight changes in temperature and barometer.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY was mild and windy.

THERMOMETER YESTERDAY: 6 A. M., 42; 9 A. M., 54; noon, 70; 3 P. M., 72; 6 P. M., 65; midnight, 60.

Mean temperature, 60½.

Correspondence Between Attorney-General Field and General Bradley T. Johnson.

RICHMOND, VA., March 12, 1879.

General James G. Field, Attorney-General:

Dear Sir,—When I received your note of the 1st instant inviting me to be associated with Judge Robertson to assist you in the Rives matter, I understood that the invitation was extended by authority of the Governor, and it was accepted by me in the belief that Judge Robertson and myself were in the case on the same footing.

It appears by your letter published this morning that the Governor suggested or requested you to associate me with you, partly to oblige a very dear friend of mine and partly because such employment would be without cost to the State, and that "the only inducement you had for suggesting to Judge Robertson the propriety of inviting General Johnson to our conference was the supposed wishes of the Governor, he acting upon the assurance of Judge Keith that his services would be rendered gratuitously." No one was authorized in any way to say or intimate or suggest that I would act without fee. No one was requested, desired, invited, or moved by me, to recommend my appointment to the Governor or Attorney-General or any one else. The movement was a voluntary one by my friends, and never communicated to me until after it was determined on, when I was asked if it would be agreeable to me.

Having offered the resolution providing for the appointment of associate counsel, I should have felt bound to decline compensation when tendered on that ground alone; but that was a matter solely for myself and not for the consideration of the Governor or you. Under these circumstances I find ample justification for excusing myself from any further participation in the Rives case as counsel.

Thanking you for your courtesy in this matter, I am your obedient servant,

BRADLEY T. JOHNSON.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
RICHMOND, March 13, 1879.

General B. T. Johnson:

Dear Sir,—Your letter of the 12th instant, "excusing yourself from any further participation in the Rives cases as counsel," is received.

After the Governor's published disavowal of my authority (for I could have no authority but from him) to invite you into the cases as counsel, I cannot say that your letter of withdrawal took me at all by surprise.

I beg now to assure you of my profound thanks for the able, active, and efficient aid rendered by you to me during the few days of our joint service. The very great ability displayed by you as chairman of the Senate committee for the Rives investigation was fully equalled by your arguments and suggestions while in conference with me. Your declared readiness to perform any work, and to go anywhere at my solicitation, entitles you to, and I hereby tender without measure, my grateful thanks.

The form of petition prepared by you at my request for *habeas corpus*, to be used in the cases of the indicted judges, connects you with this litigation, destined to become, if it is not already, the most celebrated in the judicial annals of the United States. I trust that you will accept, as I shall ever regard this petition, which will be used very soon (as the *capias* against the judges has already been issued) as a fitting memorial of your services in the cause of Virginia in this her last, and I believe her greatest, wrong and outrage.

I do not know that it will ever be in my power to reciprocate the valuable aid you have rendered me (for I now desire to accept it as personal); but should opportunity ever offer (unless I become oblivious to the instincts that now animate me), that opportunity will not fail of improvement.

Expressing my deepest regret that I have been, even unwittingly, the instrument of causing you to occupy, even for a short time, a position so delicate as to make it painful,

I am very sincerely and truly,

JAMES G. FIELD.

The fact that the *chef* of the Duke de Nouilles has been decoyed into the service of M. Gambetta, shows once more the truth of that well-known dialogue by Hoffman: "Papa, I should like to have your opinion on the choice of a profession." "My boy, I should advise you to become a cook." "A cook! But suppose there is a revolution, and no more great houses are kept?" "Revolutions! I have seen more than one! Kings have been beheaded; princes, noblemen, and bishops reduced to beggary. I have never heard of gluttony being at a discount. Believe me, my boy, be a cook."

A recent advertisement contains the following: "If the gentleman who keeps the shoe-store with a red head will return the umbrella of a young lady with whalebone ribs and an iron handle to the slate-roofed grocer's store he will hear something to his advantage, as the same is a gift of a deceased mother now no more with the name engraved upon it."—*Inter-Ocean.*

Sir John Lubbock says ants have signs. Is he aware that uncles also have signs? Those of the latter are formed of three balls. The sign of the ant is entirely different. Impecunious young men can give Sir John some points on the signs of uncles, but they know nothing of the signs of the ant.—*Norristown Herald.*

A certain lawyer was compelled to apologize to the Court. With stately dignity he rose in his place and said: "Your Honor's right and I am wrong, as your Honor generally is." There was a dazed look in the judge's eye, and he hardly knew whether to feel happy or fine the lawyer for contempt of court.

Whatever else Mr. Hayes may do, or neglect to do, he has made a high resolve, we are authoritatively informed, that so long as he holds Mr. Tilden's office he will "protect the purity of elections." He is fully determined that no other citizen shall be robbed as Mr. Tilden was.—*Washington Post.*

The class in geography was on exhibition, when the question came, "Who discovered the Sandwich Islands?" Every hand was instantly raised, followed by a chorus of "Joseph Cook!"—*Boston Transcript.*

One would think from Archbishop Purcell's financial misfortunes that he had actually been trying to run the New York *World.*—*Buffalo Express.*

Part of Watterson's hundred thousand have arrived in Washington, and every one of those free American citizens wants an office.—*Boston Transcript.*

LOCAL MATTERS.

LEGISLATIVE WORK.

ADOPTION BY THE HOUSE OF A REPORT IN RELATION TO RAILROAD FREIGHTS—THE MAXIMUM CHARGE AUTHORIZED BY LAW EIGHT CENTS PER TON PER MILE—THE DEBT BILL—PERSONAL, &c.

The House of Delegates yesterday agreed to the following report of the Committee for Courts of Justice on House resolutions concerning the true interpretation of section 18 of chapter 61 of the Code of 1873, concerning the limit of taxes and freights on railroads in the State:

The Committee for Courts of Justice have, according to order, had under consideration the resolution to them referred concerning the true construction of the 18th section of chapter 61 of the Code, concerning the limits of tolls and freight on railroads in the State—"Whether eight cents per ton per mile for the transportation of freight is to be construed as limiting the maximum charge on freight carried over the said roads"—beg leave to report that the true construction of the said statute is that no railroad, chartered and coming under the provisions of the same, has any authority to charge more than eight cents per ton per mile on any freight whatever, except for a distance less than ten miles, and then the limit is at the maximum of eight cents per ton per mile for ten miles, and except when articles weigh less than four pounds to the cubic foot, and in that case the toll is on a cubic foot at four pounds.

That there is nothing in the statute to justify a greater charge than eight cents per ton per mile on one ton of freight because another ton has been transported at less than eight cents per ton per mile; and that there is no authority whatever for any sort of average which shall put any sort of freight higher than eight cents per ton per mile; that the limit fixed by the law is eight cents at the highest, and the limitation is *absolute.*

Your committee further reports that an examination of the tolls of every railroad in the State discloses the fact that without exception every one subject to this provision is in the daily and open violation of this law, claiming that they have a right to average their freights and charge more than eight cents on some freight and less on other freight. The effect of which construction is to leave the subject of freight on many articles without limit, except such as is self-imposed, your committee file herewith extracts from railroad tariffs showing violations by every road in the State:

Freights now actually charged for Furniture, carrier's risk of rubbing and breaking, at three times first class.	
On Chesapeake and Ohio, for 15 miles	$10 20
On Chesapeake and Ohio, for 15 miles, at 8 cents per ton	1 20
Warehouse rates of nearest city for weighing, storage and delivery of article to be added to this	$1 20
Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio, for 15 miles (unboxed furniture)	$12 00
Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio, for 15 miles, at 8 cents per ton	1 20
Warehouse rates, &c., to be added to this	$1 20
Richmond and Petersburg, for 17 miles, on cigars	$8 00
Nothing of above twice first class on this road.	
On same road, at 8 cents per ton per mile	1 36
And warehouse rates of nearest city to be added	$1 36
Washington City, Virginia Midland and Great Southern, for 10 miles, on brandy	$7 20
Washington City, Virginia Midland and Great Southern	80
And warehouse rates to be added	$0 80
Richmond and Danville, for 15 miles, on empty demijohns	$12 60
Richmond and Danville, for 15 miles, on empty demijohns	1 20
Warehouse rates to be added	$1 20
Richmond, York River and Chesapeake, for 15 miles, on furniture (boxed at owner's risk), per ton	$10 00
Richmond, York River and Chesapeake, for 15 miles, at 8 cents per ton	1 20
Warehouse rates to be added	$1 20
Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac, for 17 miles, on furniture	$7 80
Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac, for 17 miles, at 8 cents per ton	1 36
Warehouse rates to be added.	
Alexandria and Fredericksburg, same as above.	

Your committee is of opinion that some legislation should be had which will prevent injury to the roads and the people of this State from the construction which we have given to this statute, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the maximum charge authorized by law on freights on all railroads chartered under the general railroad law is eight cents per ton per mile.

2. *Resolved*, That the report and the resolution be referred to the Committee on Roads and Internal Navigation with instructions to report a bill so modifying said section as to protect the interests of all parties concerned.

THE COUPONS.

The following was read to the House yesterday:

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGIGIA,
SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, March 13, 1879.

Hon. Henry C. Allen, Speaker of the House of Delegates:

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of resolution adopted by the House yesterday, propounding certain question, to which I submit the following answers—to wit:

First. The amount of past-due tax-receivable coupons unpaid up to and including January 1, 1879.

Answer: $938,867.

Second. The amount of interest due up to and including January 1, 1879, on peeler bonds, after deducting one third for unfunded bonds and excluding interest on literary and sinking funds?

Answer: $3,953,382.46.

Third. The amount of peeler bonds outstanding against the State after deducting one third from the unfunded bonds and excluding those belonging to literary and sinking funds?

Answer: $9,070,142.26.

Very respectfully, ASA ROGERS,
Second Auditor.

THE DEBT COMPROMISE.

The House Finance Committee will meet this morning at 9½ o'clock for the consideration of the McCulloch debt-compromise bill. If the members are prompt in attendance the bill may be reported to the House today.

MOFFETT LIQUOR LAW.

An effort will be made to-day to have the House of Delegates consider the proposed substitute for the Moffett liquor law, which proposes in effect to restore the old license law, with an increase of rates of 75 per cent.

The friends of the new measure, it must be confessed, have very little hope of success. The disposition now is rather to amend the Moffett law, so as to make it more efficient. With the present loopholes in it, and the absence of any provision for appointment of officers to see it enforced and the imperfections of the register, it is wonderful that it has increased the public revenue so much as it has.

THE THEATRE—PINAFORE.—The Holman company is improving. The performance last night was a good one. The audience was small. As the Press pronounced against the singing the first night of the company's appearance, it has been determined by the management to give us Pinafore all the week. We beg to say that Pinafore is a sprightly little comic opera. It is full of loose bits, and abounds in witticisms and satirical expressions which, when properly brought out, render the performance very enjoyable. It was not Pinafore that we objected to, but it was the music of Tuesday night to which exception was taken; but constant rehearsing has improved the company. Pinafore to-night again.

WHAT IT COSTS TO PLAY POKER.—The Hustings Court was occupied all day yesterday and until after 9 o'clock last night in the trial of W. P. Nuckols, charged with playing "draw-poker," &c. He was found guilty by the jury, fined $100, and sent to the chain-gang for six months.

ENGINEER'S REPORT.

The Condition of Our Highways.

THE QUESTION OF PERMANENT GRADES—A PLAN FOR PROTECTING ROCKETTS FROM FRESHETS—INJURY TO THE STREETS BY SPRINKLING—SEWERS AND SEWER-VELTILATION DISCUSSED—IMPROVEMENT OF SHOCKOE CREEK—BRIDGES—RAILWAY TRESTLE AT THE GAS-WORKS.

The following report of the City Engineer deals with a number of practical matters of interest to the whole community, and should, and doubtless will, be read with care and attention:

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, VA., February 28, 1879.

To the Chairman and Members of the Committee on Streets:

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to submit for your consideration my sixth annual report, showing the operations of this department for the fiscal year ending February 1, 1879.

The tabulated statements of work done show in detail the character and location of each particular piece of work, and the statement of disbursements shows the aggregates of cost, according to wards.

The total cost of each piece of work is less in nearly every case than the year before, due in some measure to the continued reduction of prices, but also to the careful and watchful manner in which both officers and employés have attended to the execution of the work. With our annual appropriation to streets diminished from $76,175 to $60,671.46—a sum less by almost one half than that allotted to the street department of any other city of this country the size of Richmond—it is very gratifying to find the results accomplished as good as they are.

STREETS.

Grading.—During the year 103,854 cubic yards of earth were excavated, making nearly twice as much as was done in the year before. Of this a larger amount than usual was done by contract, the contract prices being 18 cents to 25 cents, as compared with 18 cents to 35 cents, the prices of the year before.

An important advance has been made in the plan of grading streets by carrying out in a systematic manner the grades of sections of the city as a whole. Not only does this settle at once the question of permanent grades, but it makes the benefits more immediate to the public and the work more economical in its cost. If this system could be adhered to, and the work itself pushed forward on a little more extended scale, in less than ten years the whole city would be permanently and completely graded.

The grading now asked for in many parts of the city must be carried out in such order as the committee may determine, because of the large amount demanded and the limited means to do it with. A report was submitted to the Council recently indicating by maps the grades of certain streets in Rocketts which would place them above the highest annual freshets, and thereby avoid loss and annoyance to citizens during these frequent rises in the river. To carry out this plan completely at once will involve a greater outlay perhaps than the Council would be willing to make at this time. I therefore recommend that Rocketts street be first raised to the required grade, together with such parts of cross streets as will be involved in it, and then in a gradual manner, to raise Williamsburg avenue, Dock street, Wharf street, and the adjoining cross streets, until the whole section is made secure against these recurring floods.

Of course this is not intended to apply to the great floods of 1870 and 1877, which have been unprecedented since 1771, and may never recur hereafter. No better opportunity for doing this work could be found than now, when the river-dredging will furnish the material to fill these streets; besides, it is about time some permanent improvement should be made to the wharves, and all this work could be carried on together economically.

SURFACE IMPROVEMENTS.

In the various kinds of surface-work done, macadamizing and cindering alone were more during the year, both being nearly twice the amount of the previous year. The prices paid for this work were as follows: macadamizing, 73 cents per square yard; stone paving, 75 cents per square yard; brick paving, 5½ cents per square yard; stone flagging, 36 cents per square foot; curbstones, 47 cents per lineal foot; and gravelling 12 cents per square yard.

REPAVING AND REPAIRS.

Repairing constitutes the greater part of this work, and is each year increasing in the amount required to keep the thoroughfares in proper condition. Like new surface-work, this demands large expenditures, and should be amply provided for in the appropriations. The prices paid for this work were as follows: Stone paving relaid, 31 cents per square yard; brick paving relaid, 12 cents per square yard; stone flagging reset, 4 cents per square foot; and curbstones reset 5 cents per lineal foot.

The paved and macadamized streets are injured by the present system of sprinkling in dry weather, and it is very necessary that this should be done by the Board of Health, already charged with cleaning the streets. I therefore suggest that such addition to the present force as may be necessary shall be made to enable this Board to properly control the condition and cleanliness of the streets.

HANDS AND CARTS.

The work done by this force shows a saving for the year of $3,875.41 upon an outlay of $21,150.50. Of the various kinds of work done, in all except gravelling, the amounts are largely in excess of the same kinds of work of the year before.

CHAIN-GANG.

The saving in cost of work done by this force was $678.42 upon an outlay of $1,724.38. This amount is small as compared with the year before, owing to a large reduction in the number of prisoners during the best part of the working season, and the expense of clothing, which is now chargeable to the city.

SEWERS.

The total number of lineal feet of sewers built during the year is more than that of the year before. Besides the location of the sewers, the tables will show where pipe-drains, stacks, inlets, and inlet-connections were constructed. The prices paid for sewers during the year were as follows: Furnishing bricks, sand, and workmanship of sewers and branches, $13.25 to $17.50 per thousand; stacks and inlets, $12.50 to $13.50 per thousand; cement, $1.45 to $1.55 per barrel, delivered; and excavation and refilling of trenches 26 cents per cubic yard.

In many cases where sewers are already built, by increasing the number of inlets objectionable cross-gutters can be dispensed with, and the surface-drainage carried by the gutters can be limited to smaller areas to prevent washing over the surface of streets. The plan for sewer ventilation, which has been referred to before and has the approval of the Board of Health, should be put into operation at once. The work of constructing ventilators, like that of additional inlets, can be gradually carried out with an annual expenditure of a small part of the sewer appropriation, and will make our sewer system, as far as it goes, complete in its construction.

A plan and estimate has been submitted to the Council for the improvement of Shockoe creek by constructing a sewer through which this creek should pass, from Franklin to Marshall streets. As this improvement will involve a large outlay, the work can be undertaken with limited annual appropriations to avoid large immediate expenditure upon it.

BRIDGES.

The bridges at the end of Second street, St. James street, Brook avenue, Ninth street over mill-race, and three small foot-bridges, need some repairs. The bridge on Fifteenth street over Shockoe creek needs replacing, and two new bridges, one over Shockoe creek, at the end of Hospital street, the other over the basin at Ninth street, should be built.

A railway trestle was built during the year at the lower gas-works to allow cars to be run from the track of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad over the coal-sheds of the works.

Very respectfully, W. E. CUTSHAW,
City Engineer.

The Supreme Court of Appeals.

THE RICHMOND PAVING ORDINANCE DECLARED VALID AND CONSTITUTIONAL—OTHER CASES DECIDED—NEW RULE.

The Supreme Court of Appeals yesterday decided that the ordinance of the city requiring the abutting owners to pave the sidewalks in front of their property, and in case of corner lots, half the sidewalk on the side also, is a constitutional and valid ordinance, and binding on the citizens—all the judges concurring in the opinion.

Notice was duly served on A. H. Sands, Esq., receiver in the suit of Atkinson *vs.* Atkinson, &c., pending in the Chancery Court of Richmond, requiring him to pave the sidewalk in front and at the side of a lot in the city under his control as such receiver. He failed or declined to execute the paving, whereupon the City Engineer directed the work to be done by the city contractor and presented the bill to the receiver. This bill the receiver declined to pay; whereupon Mr. Keiley, the City Attorney, intervened as a petitioner in the chancery suit spoken of and prayed an order on the receiver for payment. After argument, Judge Barton, acting for Judge Fitzhugh, who declined to sit because of his interest, decided in favor of the city. From this decision an appeal was taken, and thereupon this decision was rendered.

The ordinance was assailed on numerous grounds, but was sustained by the Court upon all; and it determines the right of the Council to make these local assessments.

Messrs. Johnston, Williams & Boulware, and Sands, Leake & Carter represented the appellants; Mr. Keiley the city.

The following opinions were also delivered:

Perdue *vs.* Jeter. *Supersedeas* refused by all the judges to a judgment of the Circuit Court of Halifax county.

Howerton *vs.* Howerton. Writ of error and *supersedeas* awarded to a judgment of the Circuit Court of Halifax county.

Simmons *vs.* Jamaison. Placed on privileged docket.

Beckwith and wife *vs.* Avery's administrator. From the Circuit Court of Brunswick county. Reversed, Judge Moncure delivering the opinion.

Sands, receiver, *vs.* City of Richmond. From the Chancery Court of the city of Richmond. Affirmed, Judge Staples delivering the opinion.

Brockenbrough's executrix *vs.* Brockenbrough's administratrix and *als.* From the Circuit Court of the city of Richmond. Affirmed, Judge Burks delivering the opinion.

Stamper's administrator *vs.* Garnett and *als.* From the Circuit Court of New Kent county. Reversed, Judge Anderson delivering the opinion; Judges Burks and Staples dissenting.

This was a suit for some seven or eight thousand dollars which the appellees allege to be due by James stamper, deceased, as administrator of Anderson Crump, of whom the appellees are the legatees. They did not institute their suit until some fifteen years after the death of Mr. Stamper (who died in 1856), and when, the records of New Kent having been destroyed, the record evidences of a settlement of the estate were not to be found. The majority of the Court held that if anything at all was due the appellees they were guilty of *laches* in not asserting their rights sooner, and could not recover. Judge Meredith appeared before the Supreme Court for appellants; James Alfred Jones, Esq., for appellees.

The Court announced that in future the rule of the Court requiring that "No application for a rehearing will be entertained by the Court in any case unless the reasons therefor, plainly written or printed, shall be filed at the time the application is made," will be rigidly enforced.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The case of the Commonwealth against Messrs. Johnson and Poe is on trial in the Circuit Court of Richmond.

POLICE COURT, YESTERDAY—*Police-Justice J. J. White presiding.*—Fanny Pegram, charged with disorderly conduct, was fined $1.

Charles T. Palmer, J. P. Price, T. R. Thompson, M. Rose, were each fined $10, and Michael Kelley $20, for failure to obtain license for wagons to run on the streets.

Fred. Langath, Richard Adam, Mary Kurty, and C. Mittendorff, were each fined $5 for failure to obtain license for their dogs.

John Cunningham and William Johnson, charged with being vagrants, were committed to jail for fifteen days in default of surety.

Mary Jones (colored), a notorious thief, was committed to jail for four months in default of surety for good behavior.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon in the new rooms in the Commercial Club building—President E. O. Nölting in the chair. Present—Messrs. Crenshaw, Williams, Logan, Childrey, Spotts, Seddon, Blankenship, Levy, Purcell, and Rogers.

Mr. Rogers presented a communication from L. B. Tatum, agent of the James-River Line, in reference to business with eastern North Carolina; which was received and filed.

Various other papers were presented and appropriately referred.

Mr. Seddon presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That our senators and representatives in the Forty-sixth Congress be requested to use their influence to defeat any renewal of efforts to pass the Brazilian mail subsidy bill.

The vote resulted—Ayes, 5; noes, 5. The Chair voted No, and the resolution was declared rejected.

Mr. Crenshaw moved to reconsider. Agreed to.

The resolution was then, on motion of Mr. Purcell, referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Dunlop, Purcell, and Williams, to report when the subject comes up in Congress.

Adjourned.

A PLEASANT AFFAIR.—A night or two ago the surviving members of the old Otey Battery gave a pleasant little supper to their former comrade, Mr. E. C. Finney, a gallant ex-Confederate, who formerly lived in Richmond, but who now resides in Brenham, Texas. Mr. Finney will probably remain with his friends here until Monday next, when he will return to his adopted State.

PERSONAL.—Colonel W. P. Craighill, United States Engineers, was in the city yesterday, and went down the river with Mr. Whitcomb as far as Dutch Gap. Colonel Craighill expressed himself as much pleased with the progress of the work at that place.

Colonel George L. Peyton, of the White Sulphur Springs, is in the city and is stopping at the Exchange Hotel.

TWELFTH STREET.—The Council Committee on Streets were out yesterday afternoon on a tour of inspection.

They stopped awhile on Twelfth street at its intersection with Franklin street, where it is proposed to lower the grade of the street several feet. If that is done, it is understood that Mr. Belvin will extend the St. James Hotel to Franklin street.

PREPARATIONS FOR SUMMER TRAVEL TO THE VIRGINIA MOUNTAINS.—Mr. J. C. Dame, southern passenger agent of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, has addressed a circular-letter to each of the agents of the road between Richmond and Huntington, in which he asks the agent to ascertain the location of each person living on and near the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway who is willing to take boarders during the coming summer; the names of all such persons within about ten miles of the station; post-office address; name of hotel, spring, or farm; how parties can be conveyed to same; distance from station; price of board per month, price per week; whether special rates can be obtained for families; how many persons can be accommodated; if there is good hunting or fishing in the neighborhood; and if horses or vehicles can be procured for evening rides and drives, and at what price.

Mr. Dame was induced to send out this circular, believing that there are many persons who are anxious to spend the summer in our mountains, and who are deterred from so doing not only by inability to afford the expense at the principal springs and large hotels, but also by the desire to avoid the more crowded resorts.

Mr. Dame has already received over one hundred responses to his circular from persons residing between Hanover and Huntington. Some of the figures are very low: Thirty-one persons between Louisa and Charlottesville have replied, whose average price is from $5 to $7 per week, and from $15 to $20 per month; fifteen between Charlottesville and Goshen, whose charges are from $6 to $8 per week, and from $18 to $25 per month; sixteen between Goshen and Hinton at from $7 to $8 per week, or from $20 to $25 per month; thirty-five between Hinton and Huntington at from $3 50 to $6 per week, and $15 to $20 per month. This does not include all the responses. Some of the prices are as low as $8 per month.

The idea of Mr. Dame is an excellent one; and when the list is complete, and it will no doubt be finished by April, our city friends will have a fine field from which to select cheap and comfortable boarding-places for their families during the coming summer. It is also stated that the Chesapeake and Ohio Company will also issue a cheap ticket for the benefit of persons who desire to send their families away during the heated term.

THE SOUTHSIDE SOCIAL CLUB announce that their Easter ball will take place at Monticello Hall on the 14th of April.

MANCHESTER AND VICINITY.

The Lewis Murder Trial.

THE NEGRO GEORGE LEWIS CONVICTED OF THE MURDER OF HIS GRANDMOTHER AND SENTENCED TO BE HUNG.

No trial for murder has created more excitement among the people of Chesterfield than that of George Lewis (colored), who was found guilty of the murder of his grandmother, an old woman of eighty years of age. After occupying several hours in the examination of witnesses the case was given to the jury without argument, and they presented a verdict as above recorded; and on the 25th of April next, between the hours of sunrise and sunset, near the spot where the dying agonies of the fire-fiend Hillary Page pierced the hearts of those who witnessed his execution, George Lewis will meet the severest penalties of the law.

The testimony presented was clearly circumstantial, but was of such a nature as to convince any one of his guilt beyond the possibility of a doubt. Whilst the sentence of the Court was being pronounced upon him he presented a bold and fearless look, and seemed to take no concern in the inevitable fate that awaited him. He did not in the least appear excited until his counsel moved for a new trial, and its being overruled by the Court.

There is much sympathy manifested for the parents of the murderer, who have always borne the reputation of being good and honest people.

The Examination of William Pemberton.—A large crowd of interested spectators assembled at Klevesail's yesterday afternoon to be present at the examination of William Pemberton, charged with having made an indecent assault upon a young lady after having chloroformed her. About fifteen witnesses were present, and several were examined.

The case was continued until to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, and the prisoner was bailed in the sum of $500.

The young lady upon whom the assault was made was present, and was examined. She presented a pitiful sight, caused by her brutal treatment, and the dreadful bruises inflicted upon her elicited the sympathies of all present.

The testimony was somewhat conflicting, but the number of witnesses introduced by Pemberton will, it is thought, be sufficient to prove for him an *alibi.* The fact of the crime is uncontroverted, but by whom remains a mystery. Perhaps other evidence may be presented at the continuation of the examination that will throw more light upon the subject. Mr. A. B. Wooldridge, Squire Clayton, and Justice Howlett (colored) presided over the examination.

The Moffett Register.—The amount of revenue derived from the Moffett register during the month of February from the county of Chesterfield is as follows: From Dale, Matoaca, and Clover Hill districts, $64.05; from Bermuda, Midlothian, and Manchester districts, $110.54. The citizens of the village of Matoaca presented a petition to the Judge requesting him not to grant liquor-licenses for this year. All the parties named in the petition, together with the liquor-dealers, were summoned to attend the April term of the court in regard to it.

A Fire.—A fire occurred yesterday on Fifth street at the residence of Mr. Bayley, but the flames were extinguished before any serious damage was done and without a general alarm being given.

An Old Coin.—An old Spanish coin was found yesterday by a workman while