Richmond Dispatch.

TUESDAY.....APRIL 15, 1879.

THE NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE DISPATCH FROM ALL QUARTERS.

THE RIVES CASE BEFORE THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT; THE MATTER POSTPONED UNTIL OCTOBER—FIRES IN OHIO AND NORTH CAROLINA—DEATH OF EX-GOV. ISAAC HAYES—CONGRESSIONAL MATTERS—THE JEFFERSON CELEBRATION AT CHARLOTTESVILLE—FINANCIAL TROUBLES—A BOLD ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE CZAR OF RUSSIA—NEWS FROM CHILI AND BOLIVIA—EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS—THE QUEEN'S LUNGS DISEASED, &c., &c.

Washington.

HOW THE REPUBLICANS TRIED TO PREVENT THE INTRODUCTION OF BILLS IN THE HOUSE—THE GREENBACKERS—THE CURRENCY AND THE TARIFF—THE NEGRO EXODUS—VARIOUS OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST—THE ARMY BILL IN THE SENATE—THE RIVES CASE POSTPONED UNTIL OCTOBER—PERSONAL, &c.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, April 14.—As I predicted in my dispatch Saturday night, the Republicans came to the House to-day determined to resort to any means necessary to defeat the introduction of bills by the Greenbackers during the morning hour. They hoped that Mr. Randall would either recognize (when Maine, *the first* State on the roll, was called) Mr. Fye, because he is the oldest member, or Mr. Reed, because he represents the First district, but, as a sensible Speaker, he did neither, but promptly recognized Mr. Ladd (Democratic Greenbacker), of Maine. *He took* the position that by the vote of Saturday to have a Monday's session the House had expressed a willingness to give the Greenbackers a chance. Mr. Ladd promptly went to the Clerk's desk a bill placing gold and silver on a perfect equality, and nobody seemed at all disappointed at what followed. Mr. Conger arose slowly, as if he were a persecuted and hunted-down individual, and with a manner as humble as Uriah Heep—asked if under the rules a day's notice was not necessary before bills could be introduced even in the morning hour of a Monday. He acknowledged that in ten years he had never known this point to be made by any other statesman; and the speaker came to his assistance and remarked that in seven years in Congress he had never heard of such a thing. Mr. Reed, of Maine, however, thought the point well taken, but the speaker promptly ruled that it was not. Conger now, with less humility, appealed from the decision of the Chair, and resorted to every device to retain the floor and kill time, in order to consume the morning hour. After a five-minutes' speech from Mr. Reed on the same point the floor was given Mr. Cox, who, to my time, declined to speak, and moved to lay the appeal on the table. By a rising vote his was carried to—ayes, 108; noes, 70—the Democrats, Greenbackers, and four Republicans voting "Aye," but not a Democrat "No." Conger continued his filibustering game and demanded yeas, intending after that to demand the yeas and nays. Mr. Springer seeing this, called for the ayes and noes at once, and when the vote stood—ayes, 139; noes, 108. The Republicans, to consume time, insisted that the names should be read over, and this was not concluded before Conger called the attention of the Chair to the fact that the morning hour had expired.

HOW THE GREENBACKERS TOOK IT.

While all this went on the Greenbackers kept their seats and said not a word, but they watched everything that was done with the closest scrutiny, and evidently did a great deal of thinking. They saw that the Democrats were in dead earnest in their efforts to give them a chance to get their bills in, and it was very clear that while they and the Democrats were thus brought nearer together a breach between them and the Republicans was considerably widened.

THE REPUBLICAN GETS AN EXPRESSION OF OPINION ON THE CURRENCY AND THE TARIFF.

Mr. Monroe, of Ohio, backed by Parson Cobb, here offered a resolution that in the judgment of the House no legislation should be undertaken at this session looking to a change in the currency and the tariff. The Democrats at once endeavored to have some decision of the Chair that would virtually continue the call of the States in advance to this resolution, but the Speaker ruled that the motion to suspend the rules could pass it was in order, and on a call of the roll the vote stood—ayes, 108; noes, 70—the Democrats generally voting "No" and the Republicans "Aye." Nothing else was done, and before half-past 2 the House adjourned—many members going over to the Senate to hear Senator Blaine on the army bill.

THE TRANSPORTATION OF NEGROES FROM THE SOUTH.

I hear that leading Republican congressmen are worked up to such a high pitch of excitement in regard to the scheme of Winn, Chandler & Co. to transport colored people from the South to the North and West that they have ceased in their private utterances to talk even about Grant's report, the army bill, or Garfield's new rebellion. The negroes say that the railroads outside are carrying them for a cent a mile. I do not, however, hear of any big subscription from the Republicans here. The Democrats talk of it, too, but they say for every colored voter taken to Ohio, Indiana, &c., a white laborer will be driven from the Republican to the Democratic party. Then, they say, that the Republicans had as well understand now as hereafter that a party strong enough to drive them from both houses of Congress does not mean to be beaten in 1880 by such transparent tricks. When they hear this they look as if they meant to add that they can turn as many jacks from the bottom of the political pack as any party in this land—and I reckon they can if they try.

ABOUT COMMITTEES AND OTHER MATTERS.

General Beale informs me that he proposes to offer a bill making West Point a port of entry and a part of the Richmond revenue district, with a deputy collector, who shall report to the Richmond office. He intends to confer with the Treasury Department in regard to the matter, so that a bill may be drawn to which Mr. Sherman will have no objection. He also informs me that he will introduce a bill repealing the 10 per cent. tax on the issue of State banks, &c. The House committees are organizing promptly. The Election Committee met to-day, and the Commerce Committee will meet to-morrow. Hon. James B. Sener, of Fredericksburg, and James P. Wood, of Richmond, were at the House to-day.

THE DEBATE ON THE ARMY BILL IN THE SENATE.

The galleries of the Senate were filled to-day with attentive listeners, and the debate on the political sections of the army bill drew a large number of members of the House to the Senate. The first speaker was Mr. Blaine, and while he waved the bloody shirt to the satisfaction of the Republicans, who said he made a strong speech, it did not appear so to me, and I am more partial to him than to other leading Republican senators. His first half-hour was to show that there are not enough soldiers west of Omaha to render them dangerous to the liberties of the people, and then had to go to the legislative bill now before the House to find material for the rest of his speech. Senator Withers followed him, and quietly showed that the number of troops in the East had nothing to do with the issue, but that the Democrats wanted to repeal the section authorizing the use of troops at the polls because, in the hands of a partisan President, the power could be so used as to destroy the liberties of the people by the destruction of the freedom of the ballot-box. He quoted from Mason, Henry, Madison, Hamilton, and other framers of the Constitution to show that they never designed to give the President any such control of troops as the Republicans have conferred upon him by the law which the Democrats seek to repeal. Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, followed in an elaborate and carefully-prepared argument in favor of the section as it came from the House. He quoted precedents from the British Parliament to show that the Commons always exercised the right to withhold supplies in order to secure the repeal of legislation dangerous to the liberties of the people. At the close of Mr. Wallace's speech the Senate went into executive session, and General Logan will be the first speaker to-morrow.

THE RIVES CASES POSTPONED UNTIL OCTOBER.

To-day was set for the trial in the Supreme Court of the Rives cases, and a Tennessee case of a similar nature which had precedence on the docket. The Attorney-General was present to represent the Government in the latter, and he and Judge Willoughby, who are also to represent Judge Rives, had a conference with Attorney-General Field, Judge Robertson, and the Chief Justice, when it was agreed that as the session of the court is reaching its close, and the questions involved in these cases are of great moment to the whole country, that it would be best to postpone them until October next. This was done, and the understanding is that they are to have priority over all other cases, including some to which the Government is a party. The Tennessee case will test the constitutionality of the statute which provides for the removal from a State to a Federal court of the case of a Federal officer who kills a man, as he alleges, in self-defence, while discharging his official duty. General Field and Judge Robertson were promptly on hand, and fully expected that the trial of the cases would be commenced to-day.

The counsel for Virginia requested that there should be a full bench at their hearing of the Rives case; and this was readily conceded. The Attorney-General of the United States promised to write at once to Judge Rives, Judge Hughes, and the district attorneys, requesting that no further indictments be made against the county judges and no more arrests. Judge Coles will have the right to give bond for his appearance at a future day, if the same shall be necessary. This arrangement is satisfactory to General Field and Judge Robertson. The former will return to Richmond to-morrow evening.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

The Democrats voting for the Monroe resolution were Messrs. Morrison, McLane, Johnston, Bicknell, Bliss, Hubbard, Deuster, Godschalk, Ross, Talbott, and Hurd.

The Senate to-day had up the case of R. Stockett Mathews, nominated for United States district judge of Maryland, but laid it over until Thursday. Senator Whyte is strongly for him, but there are Baltimoreans here charging him with official malfeasance as commissioner in bankruptcy, and with immorality in private life.

Judge Kelly has a silver bill ready. It stops the coinage of trade-dollars and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem fractional silver coin when presented in sums of $5 or multiples thereof.

It is thought to-night that the Republicans, in view of the fact that bills can be gotten before committees through the petition-box, will not again filibuster on Monday.

The Banking and Currency Committee to-morrow will decide as to whether they will prepare any measures for consideration this session, and the Coinage Committee expect to have silver bills ready by the end of the week.

[Associated Press Reports by telegraph to the Dispatch.]

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—In the case of the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company against The City of New Orleans, the United States Supreme Court to-day affirmed the judgment of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, which, it is held, does not invade any right of the city given to it by the Constitution or laws of the United States.

A decision was also rendered in the case of David N. Barron, administrator, vs. Logan Hunton, appealed from the United States Circuit Court for the district of Louisiana. The Court holds that the Circuit Court had no jurisdiction, and orders its judgment reversed and the cause remanded to the State court, from which it was taken.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE RIVES MIXED-JURY CASES.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—With the consent of counsel on both sides the hearing of the argument upon the petition of the State of Virginia for writs of *mandamus, habeas corpus*, and *certiorari* in the Rives mixed-jury cases has been postponed until the first Tuesday of the next term. They are then to take precedence of all other business. It is the desire of the Attorney-General that the argument should be heard by a full bench of justices, and if all are not present on the day to which the cases have been assigned, the hearing will be again postponed to the first day when there shall be a full bench. A case from Tennessee involving similar questions is set to be argued at the same time.

CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Among the confirmations by the Senate to-day were the following midshipmen to be ensigns: C. J. Boush, of Virginia, and Richard Henderson, of North Carolina.

OTHER ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Some Baltimore opponents of R. Stockett Mathews, recently nominated to be United States district judge of Maryland *vice* Giles, deceased, have filed with the Judiciary Committee charges against that gentleman, alleging malfeasance when he was register in bankruptcy, and also impugning his private moral character.

Secretary Evarts this afternoon telegraphed to Minister Stoughton, at St. Petersburg, Russia, directing him to convey to the Czar President Hayes's congratulations upon his escape from attempted assassination.

The Lackawanna, Captain R. Chandler, was at Payta, Peru, March 19th. On the 17th of March Francis Johnson, captain of the maintop, fell from the maintopsail-yard while making sail, and was instantly killed.

Chief-Justice Waite announced in the Supreme Court to-day that in view of the great importance of the questions involved in the case of the Delaware Railroad Construction Company against Meyer & Dennison—Nos. 209, 210, and 500 on the present calendar—the Court has decided to order a reargument when No. 209 is reached in the regular call of the docket next term. The cases require the Court to give a construction to the act of March 3, 1875, (18 Statutes, 470,) regulating the removal of cases from State courts, and the decision is likely to affect a great number of other suits. In order, therefore, that all counsel in cases now pending in this court and the circuit courts in which the construction of the statute is involved may have ample opportunity to present their views, permission is given them to file printed briefs therein, upon condition that thirty copies shall be filed with the clerk of this court before the 1st of October next. The Chief Justice also announced that the regular call of the docket would cease for the present term on the 25th of April, at which time notice would be given of the date of the court's adjournment for the summer.

Among the petitions filed to-day in the House, embracing bills, was one authorizing the immediate payment of the money appropriated in 1877 to pay mail contractors in several southern States, including Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina.

With the exception of the Committees on Coinage, Weights and Measures (Mr. Stephens chairman), and Foreign Affairs (Mr. Cox chairman), the House committees have not yet formally organized for business. The Committees on Accounts, Epidemic Diseases, Appropriations, and Agriculture expect to organize to-morrow.

Forty-sixth Congress---First Session.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1879.

SENATE.

The Senate, after the usual morning business, resumed the consideration of the army appropriation bill, and Mr. Blaine proceeded to address the Senate.

Mr. Blaine, in opening the debate, said the Democrats, instead of striking out the eight words offensive to them—viz., "or to keep the peace at the polls"—repealed the whole section of which those words were a part, and then reenacted it, thinking to get the credit for originating it; but this law was passed in the time of war, and was signed by Lincoln when he had a million of men under his control, and could have controlled the elections without any such aid. The purpose of the law was to insure fairness in elections, and the Democrats now bore witness to its fitness for that purpose by trying to reenact it. He derided the idea of danger from military interference, and said there were only 2,797 soldiers east of Omaha, and only 1,155 in the southern States—about seventy to every million of people. The Democratic cry of military despotism would injure the standing of the country abroad; but a European would laugh at it if he knew that there was only one soldier to every seven hundred square miles of territory in the South. This was not the real issue. The ulterior purposes of the other side was to prevent the General Government from being represented by its civil officers at elections in which it was specially interested, and over which the Constitution gives it full control. He would not profess to know what the President would do when these bills came to him, but it seemed to him that the dead heroes of the Union would rise from their graves if he should consent to be intimidated and outraged in his proper constitutional power by threats like these. The appropriate response from his lips would be, "Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this thing?"

Mr. Withers, of Virginia, said Mr. Blaine's remark would not produce much effect on either the Senate or the country. It was not a question to be decided whether there were soldiers enough to dominate and control elections, but whether under the operation of existing laws it was not possible for the Executive to distribute the soldiery so as to destroy the freedom of elections. It was not to confront the present danger, but to remove from the present or any future President the temptation the existing law would offer to destroy the liberties of the country, and erect on the ruins of the Republic a despotism supported by arms. He argued that the presence of troops at the polls was the principle on which the pending bill was based. The Democrats did not propose to shape their course as to what may or may not be the position of the President. He should not attempt to take away a particle of the spinal marrow attempted to be given the President by the Senator from Maine. He would not interfere with any agency to infuse strength to his spinal cord.

The debate was closed by Mr. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, who declared that the single issue in this bill was: Shall the Executive longer possess the power to place troops at the polls? He said their presence is a menace upon the right of free elections. This right is fixed and certain. It comes to us from England, and is a part of our system of laws. Its protection rests with the States, and the Federal Government has nothing to do with it. After an argument of considerable length the Senator closed by saying: "This legislation places a check on the military power. In the interest of the people, we must restore the original principle from which four years of war have diverted the Government; bring the military to a strict subordination to the civil power; permit the free system of laws to be based upon a free ballot, and expunge a standing menace upon free institutions."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Immediately after the reading of the journal the Speaker proceeded to the call of the States for bills for reference, beginning with the State of Maine. The first response was made by Mr. Ladd, of Maine, who introduced a bill to put the coinage of gold and silver on the same footing. A point of order thereupon was raised by Mr. Conger, of Michigan, that the introduction of a bill requires one day's notice, and that no such notice had been given. The Speaker, after quoting several rules bearing on the subject, overruled the point of order. An appeal from the decision was taken by Conger, and a motion to lay the appeal on the table was made by Mr. Cox, of New York. The question was debated by Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, who expressed the opinion that the decision was clearly right, and that at all events the object of the bill could always be attained by presenting a petition on the same subject—a course which he himself had pursued this morning in regard to all objects of legislation which he desired to pursue.

After a brief argument by Mr. Reed, of Maine, in support of the point of order, and by Mr. Cox, of New York, against it, Mr. Conger called for tellers on the motion to lay on the table. Thereupon Mr. Springer, of Illinois (remarking that he wished to expedite the decision of the question), called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and on which Mr. Conger's ludicrous comment was, that he was glad to see that delay was being occasioned by the action of the Democratic side of the House. The appeal was laid on the table—yeas, 139; nays, 75; but the morning hour was used up in the objection, discussion, and taking the vote.

A motion to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution giving it as the judgment of the House that the business interests of the country require that no legislation changing the law in regard to the currency or tariff should be undertaken at the present session of Congress was defeated—ayes, 108; noes, 117.

Fire Record.

PLANING-MILL AND BREWERY BURNED.

CINCINNATI, April 14.—A special says the planing-mill of W. H. Riffenburg, at Hobart, Ind., was burned Saturday night. Loss, $10,000.

Slack & De Gruyter's brewery, at Charleston, W. Va., was burned this morning. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $5,000.

STABLES BURNED.

NEW ORLEANS, April 14.—P. Holden's stables, with six buggies, five horses, harness, &c., were burned to-day. The loss is estimated at $10,000.

Death of a Veteran Journalist.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—Dr. Isaac Hayes, editor of the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, who has been on the staff of that journal fifty-two years, died yesterday; aged eighty-three.

Thomas Jefferson Celebration.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, April 14.—The one-hundred-and-thirty-sixth anniversary of Thomas Jefferson's birthday was celebrated to-day by a large procession.

The South Carolina Election Cases.

CHARLESTON, April 14.—In the United States Court to-day Judge Bond denied a motion made on behalf of the defendants in the election cases to set aside the juries as illegally formed; also a motion for a continuance; also a motion to prevent the application of the test-oath to jurors. On each of these questions Judge Bryan dissented, and Judge Bond announced that pending an appeal on these issues to the Supreme Court the accused, if convicted, would be admitted to bail.

The case of the United Stated against William Kerrigan (white), charged with assaulting and obstructing John Freeman, a colored United States supervisor, was then tried—a jury of eight whites and four colored men having been formed under the operation of the test-oath. After the evidence and argument, Judge Bond gave the case to the jury without any charge, instructing them to render a sealed verdict. The jury have to-night left their room, and it was reported and believed their verdict is for conviction.

Crimes and Casualties.

A NORTH CAROLINA STOREKEEPER SHOT AND KILLED.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 14.—A special to the *Star* says: "D. J. Williams, a merchant of Laurinburg, N. C., while engaged in closing his store Saturday night, was shot and killed by H. Oglesby. The shooting was the result of an old grudge. Oglesby is in jail."

Business Troubles.

VOLUNTARY ASSIGNMENT OF THE SCRANTON TRUST COMPANY.

SCRANTON, PA., April 14.—The directors of the Scranton Trust Company and Savings Bank have made a voluntary assignment to H. S. Pierce, president, for the benefit of the creditors of the company.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

England.

SHIP-BROKERS FAILED.

LONDON, April 14.—The old-established firm of Charles Germsa & Co., ship- and insurance-brokers, at No. 17 Change alley, E. C., has failed.

Russia.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE CZAR OF RUSSIA—FIVE SHOTS FIRED—THE ASSASSIN ARRESTED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14—The Department of State to-day received a telegram from the United States *Charge d'Affaires* at St. Petersburg, Colonel Wickham Hoffman, announcing an attempt made on the Russian Emperor's life this morning while his Majesty was walking near the Imperial palace. The would-be assassin discharged five shots at the Czar, fortunately without effect, his Majesty being untouched. The assassin was arrested.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 14.—While the Czar was taking his usual morning walk early to-day near the palace four shots from a revolver were fired at him. The Czar was unhurt. The man who fired the shots was arrested by the crowd which the firing attracted. The city is being decorated in token of thankfulness for the Czar's escape.

FULL DETAILS OF THE AFFAIR.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 14.—The would-be assassin of the Czar is now undergoing examination. The full official account of the affair says: "Towards 8 o'clock this morning, as the Emperor was taking his customary walk, a respectably-dressed man, wearing a military cap with a cockade, advanced toward him, and as the Emperor approached nearer, drew a revolver from the pocket of his overcoat and fired four shots at him. The assassin, before submitting to his captors, fired another shot, slightly wounding in the cheek a person in the crowd. The great throng of people which had assembled enthusiastically cheered and congratulated the Emperor, who thanked them for their proofs of fidelity on such a painful occasion. He said he knew he had the support of all respectable people. He hoped God would grant that he might complete his task, which consisted in promoting the welfare of Russia. The Emperor, after the foregoing speech, drove to the palace without escort. He has not suffered the least ill-effect from the attempt upon his life. Afterwards he drove, still without escort, to the Kazan Cathedral to return thanks for the preservation of his life. When receiving the congratulations of the officials of the Empire at noon the Czar was so much overcome by his enthusiastic reception as to be unable to speak for some minutes. On recovering from his emotion he said: 'This is the third time God has saved me.'

"The Emperor's assailant took poison before his attempt, as he vomited after his arrest. Poison was also found under his finger nails. Antidotes were administered. It is thought the man was an employé of the Ministry of Finance and an agent of the Internationals. The Sultan and all of the European sovereigns have telegraphed their congratulations."

Desperate Attempt at Sacrilegious Robbery.

MADRID, April 14.—Two bombs were yesterday thrown into the Church of San Antonio, at Seville, with the object, it is supposed, of creating a panic and stealing the valuable sacramental plate belonging to the church. Several persons were injured.

Several arrests have been made in connection with the explosion in the Church of San Antonio, in Seville.

Illness of Royal Ladies.

MADRID, April 14.—The *Epoca* reports that the life of Princess Christina is despaired of.

LISBON, PORTUGAL, April 12.—Both of the Queen's lungs are pronounced by the royal physicians to be affected. They nevertheless hope to save her Majesty's life.

The Egyptian Problem.

LONDON, April 14.—The *Times* this morning deprecates resorting to the Sultan to punish the Khedive of Egypt. "Can any one," it says, "seriously maintain that we should reserve our policy so as to readmit into Egypt the controlling power of the Sultan with all its evils? Every positive of policy is against it. The Egyptian problem should be solved by the western Powers without Oriental aid. It is not insuperable. The first difficulty is surmounted when we understand we are to have the handling of it ourselves, and the second, when we understand it must be solved irrespective of the speculations of the Bourse."

Roumelia.

NEGOTIATIONS AS TO THE MIXED OCCUPATION OF EASTERN ROUMELIA.

LONDON, April 14.—A special from Vienna to the *Daily Telegraph* says: "The resumption of negotiations relative to the mixed occupation of Eastern Roumelia, which stopped when the Porte proposed that instead of a mixed occupation the Powers should agree to the nomination of Oleko Pasha as Governor, the Porte agreeing to the prolongation of the international commission for one year, and to abstain during that period from occupying points it has a right to garrison, has only served to increase the state of dire confusion that prevailed when they were suspended a few days ago. Germany has refused to send a commander-in-chief and staff, and it is stated that another Power, which had the leading part in the whole business, has only rejected an offer of the chief command. Russia has also raised new difficulties."

Uruguay.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Rear-Admiral Nicholls, in a dispatch to the Navy Department dated March 6th, on board the Hartford, at Uruguay, states that the anniversary of the birth of Washington was celebrated by dressing the ship with flags and firing a national salute. The foreign men-of-war in port joined in the celebration, and a battery on shore fired a salute. On the 1st of March the Congress of Uruguay elected Colonel Don Lolenzo Latorre President of the Republic for four years. The day was celebrated as a feast-day in honor of the return to constitutional government. At the request of the authorities Admiral Nicholls joined in the celebration by dressing his ship with flags and firing a national salute to the Uruguayan flag. The health of all vessels on the station continues good. The yellow-fever prevails badly at Rio, but no cases have been reported at Uruguay. The quarantine regulations at the latter port are very stringent, and there is but little communication with Rio.

Bolivia and Chili.

PANAMA, April 5.—Great enthusiasm is manifested in Bolivia over war with Chili. Troops are massing in many towns in the interior, and already several detachments are on the road to the coast.

General Juan Altonio Pezet, a former President of Peru, and the only surviving officer of the heroes of Junin and Ayacucho, is dead.

On the night of the 17th of March a shock of earthquake was felt in Alazuela, Costa Rica. No serious damage.

News received from the South this morning is to the effect that the Chilian forces have occupied the towns of Cobija and Calama as reprisals for the confiscation of the property of Chilians in the interior of Bolivia.

A ministerial crisis is announced in Chili.

The *Star and Herald* says it is proposed to issue ten millions of paper money of the same character as the greenback issue of the United States. The measure has not yet been absolutely decided on, and should it become a law will work serious evil to the commerce of that country.

A Denial.

LONDON, April 14.—A Reuter's Constantinople dispatch denies that the Sultan has offered to depose the Khedive of Egypt.

DRY GOODS.

JUST OPENED

AT

JULIUS MEYER'S.

603 BROAD STREET:

MADRAS GINGHAMS, beautiful styles, at 12½c.;
ALL-WOOL BUNTINGS, in every shade, at 22c.—same quality as sold elsewhere at 25c.;
New styles in DRESS GOODS:
Double-width DEBEIGE at 20c. wer h 30c.;
ALL-WOOL DEBEIGE at 25c. worth 33c.;
New shades in COLORED SATINS;
BLACK SATINS at $1 and $1.25 worth $1.35 and $1.60.
Great bargains in BLACK CASHMERE at 60c. worth 75c.; also, one at 50c. worth 60c.;
ALL-WOOL BLACK CASHMERE at 45c.;
BLACK SILK FRINGES in the new tape and grass style at very low prices:
The very latest in LINED PARASOLS;
New DESIRE SILK, SERGE, and GINGHAM PARASOLS and SUN-UMBRELLAS at lower prices than ever;
Another lot of those excellent TWO-BUTTON KID GLOVES at 35c., in all sizes and shades, and THREE-BUTTON at 45c. The HARRIS FERNANDE KID GLOVE at $1—the best glove made at the price;
A lot real SMYRNA LACES (warranted linen) at half their value;
New BRETON and TORCHON LACES;
25 pieces CHECKED NAINSOOKS at 10c. worth 16c.;
500 pieces NEW HAMBURG EDGINGS and INSERTINGS, at JULIUS MEYER'S,
my8 603 Broad street.

SPRING GOODS.

COURTNEY & POWELL

have now in store a complete assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

to which they invite the attention of the public.
CASSIMERES for men and boys from 25c. to $6;
BLACK CASHMERES from 30c. to $1.25 per yard;
BLACK TAMISE from 50c. to $1 per yard;
BLACK HENRIETTA from $1 to $1.50 per yard
BLACK MOUSLIN;
BUNTINGS, all shades and qualities;
LINENS of all kinds;
A bargain in BLEACHED TABLE-DAMASK at 50c.;
Largest stock of HOSIERY in the city;
UNDERWEAR for ladies, men, and children;
PARASOLS, KID GLOVES;
SILK and LACE TIES;
Beautiful SHETLAND SHAWLS;
Full stock of DOMESTICS,
and many other desirable goods.
We guarantee our prices to be as low as any in this market.
429 BROAD STREET,
mh 26-3m between Fourth and Fifth.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!—Receiving some special bargains at
mh 26-eod BROWNE & ROWES.

FOR PARASOLS, NEW STYLES OF PATTERNS, direct from the manufacturers, and at the very lowest prices, go to
mh 26-eod BROWNE & ROWES.

FOR HOSIERY, CORSETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, and all kinds of FANCY GOODS, go to
mh 26-eod BROWNE & ROWES.

FOR CASSIMERES FOR MEN AND BOYS, PRINTS and other DOMESTIC GOODS—if you wish reliable goods at lowest prices—go to [mh 26-eod] BROWNE & ROWES.

DON'T BE DECEIVED BY FLAMING advertisements, but call on BROWNE & ROWE and get fresh and desirable goods at lowest CASH prices. mh 26-eod

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO THE LADIES.

We have just opened a large and well-selected stock of LADIES', MISSES', and INFANTS' UNDERWEAR, consisting of
LADIES' NIGHT-DRESSES, CHEMISES, SKIRTS, DRAWERS, and CORSET COVERS;
And also for Misses—GOWNS, CHEMISES, SKIRTS, and DRAWERS;
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Special rates to drovers, and every accommodation extended them for the transaction of their business.
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The services of Major E. B. COOK have been engaged by me as auctioneer for the Bazaar.
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Referring to the above, I beg to solicit the patronage of my friends and others who may have stock, vehicles, &c., to sell, with the assurance that every attention will be given all consignments.
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FINANCIAL.

RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGE.

MONDAY, April 14, 1879.

Government Securities.—United States 4's, 99½ bid.

State Securities.—Virginia consols, 57½ bid, 58 asked; Virginia consols, new, 42½ bid, 43½ asked; Virginia fundable, 30 bid; Virginia deferred, 7½ bid; Virginia interest certificates, 16 bid; Virginia tax-receivable coupons, 82½ bid, 82½ asked; North Carolina bonds, 22½ bid, 24 asked.

City Securities.—Richmond city 8's, J. and J., 110½ bid, 120½ asked; Richmond city 6's, J. and J., 103½ bid; Petersburg city 6's, F. and A., 101 asked; Petersburg city 8's, 107½ bid, 110 asked; Petersburg city 8's, special tax, J. and J., 108 bid; Lynchburg city 8's, J. and J., 113 bid; Lynchburg city 6's, J. and J., 101½ bid; Norfolk city water 8's, M. and N., 116 bid; Fredericksburg city 7's, M. and N., 103 bid; Manchester 8's, tax-receivable, M. and S., 91 asked.

Railroad Bonds.—Virginia Central Railroad third mortgage 6's, J. and J., 97 bid; Virginia Central Railroad fourth mortgage 8's, J. and J., 104 bid; Virginia Central Railroad non-mortgage 8's, J. and J., 104 bid; Southside Railroad second mortgage preferred 6's, J. and J., 76 bid; Southside Railroad third mortgage preferred 6's, J. and J., 68½ bid; Richmond and Petersburg Railroad first mortgage 8's, A. and O., 101 bid; Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad mortgage 8's, J. and J., 103 bid; Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad mortgage 7's, J. and J., 102 bid; Richmond and Danville Railroad consolidated 6's, M. and N., 85 bid; Piedmont Railroad first mortgage 8's, A. and O., 100 bid; Richmond, York River and Chesapeake Railroad first mortgage 8's, J. and J., 89 bid.

Canal Bonds.—James River and Kanawha Canal first mortgage 6's, M. and N., 51 bid.

Railroad Stocks.—Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, 100 par, 40 bid; Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad 6 per cent. guaranteed, 100 par, 79½ bid; Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad 7 per cent. guaranteed, 100 par, 92½ bid; Connection Railroad stock, 70 par, 69½ bid; Richmond and Danville Railroad, 100 par, 87 bid, $10.50; Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad common, 100 par, 85 bid; Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad guaranteed, 100 par, 95 bid.

Bank Stocks.—First National, 100 par, 115 bid; National Bank of Virginia, 100 par, 90 asked; Union Bank of Richmond, 50 par, 40 bid; Citizens Bank, 25 par, 22½ asked.

Insurance Companies.—Virginia Fire and Marine, 25 par, 36½ bid, 38 asked; Virginia State, 25 par, 27, bid; Virginia Home, 100 par, 90 bid; Granite, 100 par, 75 asked.

Miscellaneous.—Old Dominion Iron and Nail-Works Company, 100 par, 90 asked; Old Dominion Steamship Company, 100 par, 82 bid, 100 asked

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 14.—*Noon.*—Stocks active, Money on call, 6 per cent. Exchange—Long, 486; short, 487½. State bonds dull. Governments quiet.

Evening.—Money, 3 per cent. Exchange, 488@486½. Governments steady; new 5's, 104½. States dull.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 14.—Virginia 6's, deferred, 7½; consols, 57½; second series, 42½; past-due coupons, 82½. North Carolina 6's, old, 22; new, 11. Bid to-day.

COMMERCIAL.

CORN AND FLOUR EXCHANGE.

RICHMOND, April 14, 1879.

OFFERINGS REPORTED TO SECRETARY.

WHEAT.—*Red*, 1,650 bushels; of which 30 bushels were re-exhibited.
CORN.—*White*, 116 bushels.
OATS.—816 bushels.
MILLET.—4 bushels.

SALES REPORTED TO SECRETARY.

WHEAT.—*Red*, 26 bushels good Fultz at $1.10; 112 bushels mixed on private terms; 370 bushels mixed at $1.10; 32 bushels mixed at $1.10; 30 bushels on private terms; 36 bushels very good Lancaster at $1.15; 100 bushels good Fultz at $1.10—total, 706 bushels.
CORN.—*White*, 20 bushels good at 40c.
OATS.—34 bushels very good spring at 38c.

Flour.

Fine, $3.50@3.75; superfine, $4.25@4.50; extra, $5.25; common family, $5.75; fancy brands, $6.25@6.75; Staunton extra, $5.25.

RICHMOND TOBACCO EXCHANGE

MONDAY, April 14, 1879.

The number of breaks to-day comprised 14 hogsheads and 1 tierce. The offerings at auction on Change were 12 packages; of which number 4 were sold at prices ranging from $1.60 to $18.

QUOTATIONS—PRIZED TOBACCO.

DARK.

Lugs.—Common to medium, $2.25@$2.75; good to fine, $3@$3.50.

Leaf.—Common to good short, $4@$6; medium to f