Richmond Dispatch.

WEDNESDAY...SEPTEMBER 10, 1879.

The Public Schools in Danger—A Note of Warning.

The address of the State Executive Committee of the Conservative party of Virginia to the friends of the public school system has been printed in pamphlet form. That address has the unqualified sanction of Dr. RUFFNER, the man of all others most interested in the public schools, their ablest friend, and their strongest defender. Its arguments are unanswerable. For the benefit of those who have little time for reading we give this morning the chief points of this important document:

I. WHAT THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY DESIRES.

It is the desire of the white people and tax-payers of this State to continue not only to maintain the ground which the school system has won, but to extend it and to develop the sphere of its operation until every child, white and colored, within the limits of the Commonwealth shall have within his reach the opportunity to acquire a sound elementary education. We not only believe in the enlightenment and improvement of the white children of the Commonwealth, but regard it as our duty as well as our policy to elevate and educate the growing generation of the colored people, with whom we occupy a common heritage.

Even-handed and exact justice to both races, black as well as white—education for all—a common heritage to the State, and a full share of every blessing the State can confer—education the foremost blessing of them all.

II. A NOTE OF ALARM—WHAT THE COMMITTEE ASSERTS AND DR. RUFFNER ENDORSES.

The school system, we repeat, is IN DANGER, and we write this to sound the alarm, and to appeal to the true friends of education not to permit themselves to be ensnared as tools, to accomplish a result which will prove one of the greatest disasters that can befall the schools.

The object of these demagogues is POWER, the brokers' bill being merely the apology for their agitation. Some of them will come to you like "an angel of light, clothed in sacerdotal garments, but their object is personal preferment, and, when you have served their purpose they will have little use for either you or your schools.

Do you think, good people of Virginia, that your able and conscientious Superintendent of Public Schools would endorse the assertion that the schools are in danger, if it were not true? Would he, could he, sanction a lie? Doesn't he know his own interest—to put it on the lowest grounds? Dr. RUFFNER is the last man in this State to give his approbation to an assertion which admits of the least doubt. He has too much principle, and, what is more to the point, too much is at stake to permit him to make a mistake.

And as for the "power" craved by the Mozarters, what man among you, black or white, does not know that if MAHONE and a few others were in office—say if MAHONE alone were provided for—not a murmur would be heard; all would be serene as a summer eve.

III. WHO IS THE ENEMY OF THE SCHOOLS?

There was a serious attempt made to overthrow the school system in the Legislature last winter. The county superintendency was to be abolished, and it was to be entirely at the option of the magistrates to give or withhold money for the carrying on of the schools. The author, originator, and tireless champion of this measure, was one of the most prominent leaders among the extreme Readjusters in the Legislature, and another of its supporters was the Rev. JOHN E. MASSEY!

IV. WHAT THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SHOWS.

We propose to show—1. That under the McCulloch settlement the school money will be entirely protected from further diversion into other channels. 2. That whether there be a risk of some continued diversion or not, no evil of this sort can possibly damage the school interest so much as it will be damaged by a continuation of the present agitation.

A careful examination of the net revenue of the State is made, and it is found that under the MCCULLOCH settlement, after paying out nearly $500,000 for the public schools, there will be still left $320,000 towards payment of past-due coupons and arrearages due the schools.

No serious difficulty, therefore, is to be apprehended in meeting the claims of the schools. If difficulty there be it can only be of a temporary nature in the transition period incident to the calling in of the old bonds and issuing the new, and this difficulty will steadily diminish as the funding progresses.

But this is not all. The Legislature was *so jealous to protect the schools*, even from the beginning, that it took a farther precaution in that direction—namely, by passing an act committing three fourths of the school fund in currency to the direct custody of the several counties in which it is to be disbursed.

Enormous sums have already been wasted during the last eight years by the agitation of this subject in the Legislature, to say nothing of the still greater loss from want of confidence resulting. Bad faith in the individual ruins character, which money cannot buy; bad faith in a State shatters public credit, which can be regained after years of distrust only at the cost of millions on millions, that honesty and upright dealing would have saved.

V. THE REASSESSMENT BUGABOO.

We have given now the worst view of what may happen, according to the croakers, agitators, and prophets of evil, and have demonstrated that even should the worst that they have predicted come to pass, we shall still have left a surplus of $148,800 annually, which will place the safety and prosperity of our school system not only beyond all danger, but guarantee its full and successful development in the future.

This is the committee's conclusion after patient examination of the facts. Under the worst conceivable circumstances the school system will be safe. Of course, this will be denied. Is there anything that the agitators will not deny? If the Conservatives asserted that two and two make four, they would deny that. It is a mere farce to argue that her revenues will not increase.

VI. AGITATION FOR THE MERE SAKE OF AGITATION.

Those who have been agitating for eight years have carried their point. The debt has been readjusted. They have got more than they dared at first to hope. But they are not satisfied.

Now we are told that we must reopen the question and make it 3 per cent. for all time! and this after the contract issued, $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 now (August 19th) actually funded, and more than $6,000,000 more (exclusive of what has been done in England) are ready to be funded. The bond of $66.66 has been reduced to $33.33 for the next ten years by this second act of legislative surgery, and yet the cry goes up from Mozart Hall—Cut deeper!

Cut deeper, for what? Agitate and still agitate forever and forever. Why? That the Wolfgang may get office. Fools! Had they gone to the country and claimed (as well they might) the McCULLOCH bill as Readjusters' work, they could have had all they asked. But they did not, and hence they agitate and agitate, till now the people are sick of them and their infamous business.

VII. HOW AGITATION WILL HURT THE SCHOOLS.

If we could repeal the act of last winter we should merely be thrown back on the old funding act. And what has been the condition of the schools under that? What do you make by going back to the old funding act? Under that we have been paying some $1,200,000 of interest (the interest on the peelers going unpaid). Under the present act we shall pay only $933,000 on the entire debt of the State. For seven years the old funding act defied the efforts of the Readjusters to get rid of it. Shall we devote the next seven years to warring on the new? Is the play worth the candle even if the goal is at last reached? Where will the schools be in the mean time? We tell you, fellow-citizens, *there will be no schools worth the name!* No people can stand this continued unrest, kept up half the life-time of a generation.

This is so forcibly and plainly put in the address that not a word need be added. When asked what they are going to do after the repeal of the McCULLOCH bill, what better they can offer, the agitators are dumb as oysters. And well they may be.

VIII. WHAT WILL COME OF A CONVENTION?

There will undoubtedly be an attempt to reconstruct our school system if a constitutional convention assembles. We have already referred to one scheme of reorganization attempted last winter. In a body convened to change our organic law there will be many schemes proposed, and what would be the outcome no man can prophesy. Are the friends of the schools willing to run this risk? Are the true and genuine friends of the schools among the whites willing to run this risk? Are the colored people willing to run this risk? We solemnly warn both classes to let well alone, and to seek by peace and quiet among ourselves to reestablish and reopen the schools which have already been in large proportion closed by this agitation.

This, also, is admirably put. When reckless, desperate agitators set to work to tamper with a State Constitution they neither know nor care what the end will be. Moreover, the expense of a convention would of itself support the public schools for some time. Will the people of Virginia throw away all that good money just to hear PAUL hoot and MASSEY rave? Not they.

IX. ALL BOSH, AND THEY KNOW IT.

We have supposed that the convention will repudiate. This was only by way of argument. A convention could do no more in this respect than a Legislature. There is no magical efficacy in the name of convention. If the Legislature cannot free itself of the funding bill and the coupons, because the courts regard it as a contract, no more can the people, through a convention, free themselves of the contract. It sticks like the shirt of Nessus, and passing legislative acts or framing new organic systems will not cast it off. What if we elect a new set of judges? That merely frees us of the State courts; behind is the great shadow of the Supreme Court of the United States; but, besides, how many years will it take for these expedients to be tested? In the mean time what becomes of the schools?

All this Wolfgang talk of a convention is pure gammon from beginning to end. Idiots, indeed, they take the people of Virginia to be when they hold out such a delusive hope as aid from a convention. No help can come from it, and they know it. Arrant nonsense and nothing more—that is what it is.

X. TWEEDLEDUM AND TWEEDLEDEE.

The whole difference between the Mozart faction and the friends of the McCulloch bill has reference to 1889, and does not arise for ten years. The leaders of that faction, observe, are in favor of paying 3 per cent. now, just as we are. This being so, is it not astonishing that their organs and speakers are constantly publishing columns of figures to prove that we cannot meet the provisions of the McCulloch bill—that there will not be enough revenue to carry on the government, provide for the schools, and pay 3 per cent. on the debt?

We do not see the object of trying to prove that 3 per cent. cannot be paid, when all parties agree that we are going to do it.

Are we really trying to avoid paying what we can pay? This certainly looks like it; for in ten years we can pay 4 per cent. as easily—more easily—than we can pay 3 per cent. now. The increase in our population in ten years, and the new values which will have accumulated in that time, will make us able to pay 6 per cent. in 1889, if we choose to do it.

All this pother, therefore, doesn't amount to a row of pins. It is assumed that the McCULLOCH bill can be repealed. It can't be done. The Repudiators can never get two thirds of both branches of the Legislature, and they know it. If it could be done, our noses would, as they term it, go instantly back to the grindstone of the funding bill. But they will abolish the Court of Appeals! Will they indeed? Then they will come in contact with the Supreme Court of the United States, and when will they abolish that? The day after the millenium—not before. What preposterous folly it is! What trifling with the common sense and the good nature of a people weary—oh! how weary—of the whole business, and sick, sick unto death, of this never-ending agitation in order that one man, already rich, may be paid $5,000 a year for the privilege of disturbing the whole United States.

XI. TEACHERS BEWARE!

The conscientious and sensitive school-officer, who is invited to make himself an expounder in the casuistry of getting rid of contracts, ought to repel such a solicitation with scorn. The people look to the school trustees, to the county and city superintendents, to the army of patient and faithful public-school teachers to *teach* them morals, not to offer them the example of the flagrant, or even questionable, violation of that commandment the breach of which has, perhaps, in the estimation of mankind more *disgrace* attaching to it than the infraction of any other section in the table of the moral law.

One of the most prevalent objections urged against State education at present is that it fails to provide for religious instruction in the schools. We think the objection is wholly unfounded; but what defence shall we make if the children in the State schools are taught *bad morals?*

Ignorant men, who are easily led astray by sophistry, may be excused for following the Wolfgang, but he who sets himself up as a teacher of the youth of Virginia cannot have the wool pulled over his eyes, except by his own free will. He has been warned, he has been instructed, by this address, and he will be held to a stern accountability. Dr. RUFFNER himself will be so held. This is no time for dallying. The very life of Virginia hangs in this balance, and every man must be weighed by it, whether he will or no. *This is the last fight on this subject—it is to be a Waterloo.* Which side are you going to take?

XII. DYING SNARLS.

No man in his senses doubts, or can doubt, what the result will be. The Wolfgang is going to be whipped, horse, foot, and dragoons. In fact, they are whipped already, and they know it. Stand from under; the everlasting smash of dishonesty is coming. Save himself who can.

Aware of this—perfectly aware of it—how does the Wolf Gang attempt to meet the tremendous force of the address from which we have quoted? Malignant in death, it snarls. 'Tis all it can do.

Which Side is Doing the People Most Good?

There are recorded instances where hearty men have languished and died because they were told they suffered of a mortal disease, when in truth they were entirely sound. Many a cancer is the creation of the fear and anxiety of the patient or his friends over a pimple. As with the body physical so with the body politic. If a State is daily told it is poor, oppressed, and degraded, it gradually comes to believe it, and to pine and dwindle under a political hypochondria, whatever may have been its true condition.

In order that Virginians might become so debauched as to be willing to forcibly readjust or repudiate, this system of false diagnostics has for years been followed by the party who have now, for the first time, become an entity under the Mozart organization. And what good have they done by it? Who is happier—who better—who richer—for being daily told of unknown sorrows and unfelt burdens, and for reading the picturesque accounts which the Richmond *Whig* has daily put forth of their poverty and distress?

How much more manly, how much more cheering, is it to buoy up the drooping spirits of the people—to point out every hopeful sign; to find fresh avenues of wealth, new channels of industry, and wider scope for enterprise. This is what the Debt-payers are doing; and the facts prove that wherever they control public sentiment *prosperity* is again shedding its inspiring influences. They not only show that, legally and morally, the compromised debt *must* be paid, but they show that it can be paid out of increased resources and revenues.

Bankers and Brokers.

These are the great and potent agencies which direct and rule the financial and commercial operations of the world. They are as necessary for those agencies as steam is to the rapid propulsion of great ships of commerce across the waters or railroad trains across continents—as the regular circulation of blood is to the health and activity and vigor of the human body. Without them stagnation would ensue in all the business and moneyed marts of the world, and more than two thousand years of growing activity and progress be lost to mankind. When the merchant wants to borrow money to conduct his fall or spring trade he goes to the banker and the broker to obtain loans necessary to his purposes; if a farmer or planter wants to obtain an advance on his growing crop he goes to his commission merchant, who goes to his banker, and he is accommodated and his wants supplied; if a nation wants to negotiate a great loan of millions with which to conduct a war or meet pending financial obligations necessary to its credit and honor, it goes at once to the banker and broker to meet its wants and necessities. If a private individual's cash falls short a hundred or two dollars he don't go to his neighbor, though he may be rich, and, in fact, a "bloated bondholder," to get his necessary wants supplied, but he drops into the nearest bank or broker's, and at a fair discount he is at once accommodated. So that there are not, in all the financial, commercial, and business transactions and relations of the world, two more active, beneficial, and indispensable agencies at work between man and man and nations and nations than bankers and brokers.

Another and equally undeniable fact concerning bankers and brokers is, that no class of people in the world are more bitterly and shamelessly abused and vilified than they are for the very favors originally asked at their hands and generously granted by them at their counters. Indeed, the term SHYLOCK—a personage made odious and repulsive by the greatest of English poets because he is said to have exacted flesh and blood as the penalty of his extortions—this opprobious epithet, we say, is constantly employed to make odious those who loan people and States money in moments of greatest need, and always by those who have enjoyed the benefits of their indulgence, and are too mean and dishonest to repay their obligations. Two striking instances of this meanness and dishonesty are now before us, and require special reference while considering this question:

The first are that class of demagogues called Readjusters, or those who call themselves Readjusters, but who are, in fact, *repudiators*. The money which constitutes the Virginia debt was all borrowed before the war, and all employed in the very works of improvement and ornament to the State which we now so profitably enjoy. It helped to tunnel our mountains with railroads, construct our canals, complete our colleges and asylums, and to build our monuments. The loans were accomplished through the agency of bankers and brokers, and now, when we are asked to meet our obligations as a State, these Forcible Readjusters and fraudulent patriots refuse both principal and interest, and make our valleys and hills resound with their cry of "bloated bondholders," the "greedy Shylocks," and the odious "brokers and bankers," who have robbed the people of the State of all their inheritance! What a corrupt-minded and narrow-souled class of individuals constitute this howling band of political land-pirates, and in what perpetual scorn and indignation should they be held by the honest masses of the people everywhere? Even our creditors last winter voluntarily came forward and agreed to curtail the principal of our debt one third, to reduce our interest one half, and extend our credit forty years. This was magnanimous beyond example; but so far from stopping, it only increased the savage clamor of MAHONE'S Wolfgang. A great financier, Mr. McCULLOCH, whom the United States had long honored with a high financial position of honor and trust under the Government, was specially invited to Virginia by Parson MASSEY, one of the leading Forcibles, to give us his good advice and experience in such matters; and, after wisely counselling the Legislature to adopt the bill of readjustment now under heated discussion in the State and involving all that is most dear and honorable to the old State, MASSEY and his clan of agitators and despoilers are engaged in daily and coarse abuse of that gentleman as a "bloated bondholder," and of the law itself, passed by more than two thirds of the Legislature and signed by the Governor, as an odious "broker's bill"!

We have one more immediate and striking instance of the high esteem in which bankers and brokers and bloated bondholders are held by friends and patrons when favors are to be asked by patrons and friends, and how great is the odium and contempt sought to be heaped upon their names and occupation when another emergency arises. All will remember how extremely anxious a few years ago General MAHONE was to borrow as much as $15,000,000 for the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad Company, of which he was then the president at the modest salary of $25,000 per annum. He didn't travel all the way to New York, London, or Berlin himself to accomplish the negotiation, but he engaged an agent in London—his particular and special friend COLLINSON—to do the job for him, and of course paid him a larger per cent. than was ever paid for the negotiation of any debt now due by the State of Virginia. COLLINSON operated, of course, among the odious bankers and brokers and bondholders of England and Germany, and succeeded, we believe, in securing as much as $5,000,000 of the aforesaid fifteen-million loan. The deed and the recordation thereof in Norfolk cost the company more than $2,000—a pretty large sum for a bankrupt company to have expended for the benefit of bankers and brokers. The General might have paid it out of his salary and then have saved a plenty for himself. At that time, with five millions of new dollars in the treasury of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railroad, bankers and brokers and bloated bondholders stood very high in the esteem of the leading Readjuster now in the State, General MAHONE. There was no such desirable class of people in the world, and the General never saw one of them that he did not feel an irresistible impulse to encircle him with his arms and to champagne and feast him out of his rich cellar and larder.

Presently, however, these loans of his fell due, with large interest unpaid, and no prospects of early payment. The management of the road had become so bungling, and the prospective payment of any portion of the debt or interest so distant, that English and German bondholders felt constrained to appeal to the courts of the country for redress, and have the road taken out of the hands of its delinquent president and placed into the hands of its present receivers. Then it was that bankers, brokers, and bloated bondholders became so odious in the eyes of the great Readjuster, General MAHONE. He has no further employment for them at all, and considers them public plunderers. If those creditors of his in England and Germany were to send Mr. COLLINSON over here and generously offer to reduce their bonds one third, and their interest to 3 per cent. at forty years' extension, we have no idea the proposition would be accepted by him, or even treated with courteous consideration. He would open the doors of Mozart Hall again, and calling around him his clan of filibusters and Readjusters, would proclaim open and perpetual warfare against all the money-lenders in the world!

That's what MAHONE would do, and all the balance of his Wolfgang of shrieking Readjusters.

At Home.

The time is rapidly approaching when Virginia will be once more at home, mistress of her premises, and director of her own affairs. She will be the director of her own household economy, and will be the real head of the family. She will be the centre of the love, obedience, honor of her devoted people, and harmony and contentment will prevail throughout the land. This will be real domestic happiness and thrift. This will be the high and only perfect civilization, without which there can be no pure contentment; without which there can be no virtue, no order, no growing and increasing wealth, vigor, and no flourishing Commonwealth.

As long as there is public disturbance, as long as there are partisans of political strategists plotting and scheming to obstruct the government and embarrass the public finances, there must be perturbation and apprehension; there must be a confusion and defeat of plans for crops and for commerce and for pursuing the arts of manufacture and improvement and enterprise of all sorts. The diversion of the minds and the hands of the people from their plans and undertakings, the confusion of their purposes, cause the waste of time and money and the shrinkage of all sorts of value, to the loss of thousands and millions to the common wealth of us all, and to the disaster of State and people.

There can be no growth and development in this state of things. What is worse, there is no rest and peace that cherishes industry, and, above all, nourishes virtue and strengthens and expands the power and dignity of the Commonwealth.

With the Commonwealth restored to her dignity, power, and supremacy, all that tends to good, to virtue and happiness, would be diffused and spread their blessings over a happy land. With the widespread disturbance, discord, and dreadful apprehension that would come from the agitation of the so-called Readjusters, all that is to be deplored and all that can be horrible to the imagination would be brought in reality upon the people. All peace would fly away. Embarrassment, loss, and misery would become daily companions of the people. Commercial injury, destruction of manufacturing enterprise, waste of capital, repulsion of means and population, depravation of public virtue, diminution of public devotion, ruin of public credit—final repudiation and dissolution of the State.

What mortification, what misery, what a calamitous national conclusion to one of the noblest bodies of men that flourished in the past amongst civilized people!

This is no overdrawn picture. The regular degradation through the destructive policies of the selfish and insensate men who now agitate their vicious schemes would take this great people down to final repudiation and dissolution.

Of course the people of Virginia will restore their honored and beloved mother to her rightful authority, and her children to the serenity of peace and contentment.

The Bland *South and West* falsely charges the Conservatives with a design to increase the head-tax to two dollars. The nincompoop doesn't know that the Constitution limits that tax. It can never be more than the tax on two hundred dollars' worth of property.

RICHMOND, September 9, 1879.

Editors Dispatch: My "poetry" has a hard time of it. It should be:

"The Avon to the Severn runs,
The Severn to the sea;
And Wycklife's DUST shall spread abroad,
Wide as the waters be."

In the report of my speech the printer made Wycklife's *chest* spread abroad, and in your correction of it this morning you make his *breast* go afloat.

Respectfully,
WILLIAM L. ROYALL.

New post-offices are established as follows: At Ocean View, Norfolk county, Va., on a new route, with Thomas Nash postmaster; at Carter's Grove Wharf, James City county, Va., near Williamsburg, with P. W. Hinton postmaster; at Mack's Gap, Patrick county, Va., on the route between Stanley's Mill and Ararat, with Robert S. Collins postmaster; at Princeton, Carroll county, Va., with Joseph R. Harris postmaster; at Dryden, Lee county, Va., between Jonesville and Turkey Cove, with Craig Pennington postmaster; at Bailey, Lee county, Va., near Jonesville, with Carr Bailey postmaster; at Wardsboro', Franklin county, Va., with John L. Ward postmaster; at Rock Grove, Smyth county, Va., with Ptolemy Kirk postmaster.

Twenty-five Government employés in the National-Bank Note Redemption department of the United States Treasury have been dismissed. This course was rendered necessary by the falling off of the receipt of notes since the order was promulgated requiring any one sending notes to the Treasury for redemption to pay the express charges thereon.

Governor McCormick, the late commissioner-general of the Paris Exposition, has received the rest of the medals awarded to the American exhibitors. He will distribute them as rapidly as possible.

PETERSBURG:

ANOTHER CONSERVATIVE RALLY—THE LADIES AND POLITICS—INTERESTING CHURCH STATISTICS—THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE—TWO GENTLEMEN INJURED—PERSONAL MATTERS—FIRST BALE OF VIRGINIA COTTON, &C.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

SEPTEMBER 9, 1879.

Hon. John W. Daniel, Hon. John Goode, Jr., and A. A. Phlegar, Esq., will address the people of Petersburg at the Academy of Music on Thursday night of this week, and the Conservatives of the city intend to give them a grand reception. A number of ladies have made request for seats in the hall, and for the accommodation of the fair sex one of the galleries will be reserved for them. Many ladies of the first families in the city were present to hear Ran. Tucker and Mr. Kelley; and the ice having been broken in that direction, it is believed the number of them in attendance on Thursday night will be largely increased. The ladies are evidently taking deep interest in this canvass, and are by no means careless observers of what is going on. Their presence at the meetings has a good effect upon the crowd.

In his fourth anniversary sermon preached at the First Baptist church Sunday morning, Rev. Dr. Eaton gave some interesting facts and figures. During the year there were 67 additions to the church—41 by profession of faith and baptism, 17 by letter, and 7 by restoration. During the same time there was a loss of 42 members—15 by death, 19 by dismissal, and 8 by exclusion. The total amount contributed by the congregation for various objects during the year was $4,365. During the four years' ministry of the pastor there have been 332 additions to its fellowship—229 of them by profession of faith and baptism. The church now numbers 623 members.

The temperance cause, under the influence of the public meetings held by the order, is receiving fresh impetus. Propositions for incorporation are received at every meeting of the Council here.

A number of our citizens, white and colored, left this morning for Richmond to join the excursion for Cincinnati.

Mr. H. L. Salomonsky, of Richmond, who was thrown from a buggy while out riding yesterday afternoon, is better to-day. His injuries, while quite painful, are not serious. Mr. Samuel B. Pettit, of Jarratt's Hotel, who was also thrown out at the same time, escaped serious injuries.

Rev. Father Thomas J. Wilson, the beloved pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic church, has been quite sick for several days, and is still confined to his bed.

Rev. Alfred Jones, pastor of the Old-Street Presbyterian church, and Rev. Thomas Spencer, rector of St. John's (Episcopal) church, have returned to their duties from their summer vacation spent abroad.

The first new bale of Virginia cotton for this season was received to-day by Messrs. P. H. Booth & Son. It was grown by Mr. C. D. Mason, of Sussex county, weighs 420 pounds, and was sold at 12½c. per pound. The grade was middling.

A very successful protracted meeting has been in progress for some days at the Baptist chapel on Washington street.

ROBIN ADAIR.

OTHER STATE ELECTIONS THIS FALL.—Ohio and Iowa both hold elections on the 14th of October, proximo, for State officers and members of the Legislature, and in Iowa to fill a vacancy in the House from the Fifth district. After that come Maryland, November 4—State officers and members of the Legislature; Massachusetts, November 4—State officers and members of Legislature; Minnesota, November 4—State officers and members of the Legislature; New York, November 4—State officers and members of Legislature and one member of the House from the Twelfth (Westchester) district; Wisconsin, November 4—State officers and members of Legislature; Mississippi, November 4—members of Legislature; New Jersey, November 4—members of Legislature; Pennsylvania, November 4—State treasurer and members of Legislature; Louisiana, December 2—on the adoption of the new Constitution.

A YOUNG MAN'S SUICIDE.—*Philadelphia*, September 8.—A young man who had registered at the Arch-Street House, at Delaware avenue and Arch street, on Saturday evening, as Charles F. Stearns, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, was found dead in his room this morning, he having committed suicide by taking laudanum. He left a note stating that his parents lived at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and requesting that Rev. Dr. Stearns, of that place, be informed of his death.

LEXINGTON AND BIG-SANDY RAILROAD SURVEY.—[Mt. Sterling *Sentinel*.]—Dr. George O. Graves reached this city last Saturday morning from a tour over the Big-Sandy railroad from here to the mouth of Big Sandy. He is one of the directors, and has been over the line on business connected with the road. He says Captain Morrison's corps of engineers have reached Olive Hill, and Captain Blum is about twenty miles from him. He thinks they will meet in about two weeks.

GETTING RID OF LIFE.—Bernhard Fischer, a real estate agent in New York, committed suicide by shooting himself on Sunday. He was in comfortable circumstances, but had lately become despondent and a prey to strange hallucinations. The ball he fired entered his breast very near the spot where he was wounded thirty years ago when in the Hungarian army.

It was ascertained by the Post-Office Department in April last that one A. L. Alexandre, Jr., in Paris, was engaged in the manufacture of counterfeit United States postage-stamps. An investigation was ordered, and has just been concluded. The report shows that, although the party named manufactured *fac-similes* of United States stamps, he sold them only to persons who were making collections of postage-stamps, and that the object was not of a fraudulent character. The practice, however, was immediately discontinued. It was found in the course of the investigation that a similar business is carried on in England and Germany.

Secretary Evarts and wife arrived at White-River Junction, Vt., on Monday, *en route* for Toronto, Ont., where, upon invitation, they will be the guests of the Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of Canada, and the Princess Louise.

Mount Vernon Methodist Episcopal Church of Baltimore has extended a call to Rev. Thomas Guard.

Frank Dixon, the brother of Captain Dixon, of Mississippi, has been appointed to a clerkship in the Pension Bureau.

A painter fell fifty feet in East Baltimore on Monday, and was instantly killed.

Several destructive fires occured in the city of Baltimore on Monday.

DEATHS.

Died, of cholera-infantum, on the 9th September, at 4 o'clock A. M., CLARENCE LESTER, infant son of J. N. and Hattie A. Atkisson; aged nineteen months and four days.

And hast thou sought thy heavenly home,
Our fond, dear boy?
The realm where sorrow dare not come,
Where life is joy?
Pure at thy death as at thy birth,
Thy spirit caught no taint from earth,
E'en by its bliss we mete our dearth.

The funeral will take place THIS MORNING at 10 o'clock from the residence of his parents, on the Mechanicsville turnpike between Venable and Carrington streets.

Raleigh, N. C., papers please copy.

Died, September 9, 1879, at the Powhatan Iron-Works, Henrico county, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, ELIZA PENDLETON, wife of William J. Pendleton, in the twenty-eighth year of her age.

Her funeral will take place TO-DAY (Wednesday, September 10th,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from her residence, near Powhatan Iron-Works. Friends are invited to attend.

Died, Tuesday, September 9, 1879, at 1¼ o'clock, after an illness of six days, Mrs. MARGARET A., wife of John J. Wicks, in the twenty-ninth year of her age.

She died in triumphs of faith.

Her funeral will take place from Pine-Street church at 3½ o'clock THIS (Wednesday) EVENING.

Petersburg and Raleigh, N. C., papers please copy.

SORA AND SUMMER-DUCK-SHOOTING at DUTCH GAP MARSH. Plenty of birds. Shover and boat, $1.50; entrance to marsh, 75c. Apply to JOE THROG, Dutch Gap. se 10-2t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FALL SEASON, 1879,

AT

THALHIMER BROTHERS',

601 BROAD, CORNER SIXTH STREET.

We take great pleasure in informing our friends and the public generally that we are now receiving our

FIRST SUPPLY OF NEW FALL GOODS.

It shall be our aim during the entire season to show to our customers all the

NOVELTIES AND NEWEST STYLES OF GOODS

just as soon as they are put in market.

Our large increasing trade enables us to buy in larger quantities, and we will be able to sell better bargains than ever.

We shall open on MONDAY, September 8th, a tremendous stock of

WHITE, RED, and COLORED FLANNELS,

just purchased at AUCTION.

These goods are worth every one's attention, as there has never been anything in this city like them at such prices.

BLACK CASHMERES! BLACK CASHMERES!

We have just purchased a lot of SIXTY-TWO pieces, among which is our all-wool number at 50c., the best quality and the greatest bargain the people of Richmond have ever bought. All in want of BLACK GOODS will do well to give us a call.

LADIES', CHILDREN'S, and MEN'S UNDERWEAR by the cargo. We can show the largest and best assortment of these goods in the city.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!

A beautiful stock in all the newest styles just received.

CASSIMERES, CLOTHS, TABLE LINENS, SHAWLS, NAPKINS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, KID GLOVES, RIBBONS, CORSETS, and a thousand other articles, all to be sold at reasonable prices.

TRY OUR 50c. UNLAUNDRIED SHIRT—PURE LINEN BOSOM AND CUFFS.

Our new fall-style DOMESTIC PAPER FASHIONS are now in. A full assortment always on hand. Catalogues free at

THALHIMER BROTHERS',
se 6-S,M&W 601 Broad, corner Sixth street.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

PURCHASED AT THE RECENT LARGE TRADE SALE IN NEW YORK,

are now ready for inspection at

SYCLE BROTHERS'.

250 pieces of BLACK CASHMERE from 17c. to $1 per yard—the largest stock in the city. Don't purchase before looking at this stock.
250 pieces new-style MADRAS GINGHAMS;
175 pieces NEW DRESS GOODS, from 12½ to 37½c. per yard;
100 pieces NEW SILK, black and colored, from 75c. to $3 per yard;
Handsome BLACK and COLORED SATINS;
300 pairs BLANKETS, to be sold at one half their value; 250 BED-QUILTS, from $1 to $2.50
500 MARSEILLES QUILTS at less than one half their value. Hotel-keepers and families should avail themselves of these great bargains.
300 pieces WHITE and COLORED FLANNELS at old prices;
A large stock of CASSIMERES for men and boys' wear;
1,000 SHIRT-FRONTS at 12½c., real value 25c.;
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S UNDERWEAR, very cheap;
500 dozen TOWELS, from 6¼ to 50c. apiece;
200 dozen NAPKINS, from 50c. to $1.50 per dozen;
500 CORSETS, from 37½c. to $1.25 apiece;
A large lot of REMNANTS of IRISH LINEN;
250 pieces CANTON FLANNEL, from 6¼ to 20c. per yard;
HOSIERY in great variety for ladies and children. We have thousands of pairs to select from.
The largest assortment of CARPETS, MATTINGS, RUGS, and OIL-CLOTHS in the city. In WINDOW-SHADES and LACE CURTAINS, our stock is complete.

For genuine bargains, don't fail to call at

SYCLE BROTHERS',
au 25-eod 311 Broad street.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

TO BE FOUND AT

JULIUS MEYER'S,

603 BROAD STREET.

3 cases BEST FALL PRINTS at 5c.;
Special bargain in BLACK MOHAIR ALPACA at 25c. worth 35c.;
Bargains in BLACK WOOL CASHMERE at 35c worth 50c.;
15 pieces COLORED ALL-WOOL CASHMERE, in the new fall shades, at 50c.—regular price 65c.;
Large auction lot CANTON FLANNELS way below regular price;
100 pieces WHITE WOOL FLANNELS from auction sales, at very low price;
40 pieces RED and GRAY FLANNELS at less than last year's prices;
New designs in FALL MADRAS GINGHAMS;
50 pieces FIGURED POPLINS—new fall shades—at 12½c.;
Try the SPOONBUST ABDOMINAL CORSET at $1.00.

JULIUS MEYER,
se 3-eod 603 Broad street.

NEW GOODS.

WHITE and RED FLANNELS at old prices;
BLACK CASHMERES—all wool—from 50c. to $1.25;
BLACK SILK, 75c.;
BLACK SILK, $1;
BLACK SILK, $1.25;
BLACK SILK, $1.35;
BLACK SILK, $1.50;
BLACK SILK at all prices;
COLORED SILK at all prices.
Just received a large and handsome stock of PLAIN and EMBROIDERED RIBBONS, in all shades;
TORCHON LACES, BRETONNE LACES, and a large stock of all kinds of LACES;
BLACK and COLORED SATINS;
BLACK SILK VELVETS.
All the above-named goods were bought before the heavy rise, and will be sold at old prices.
Don't forget that we are headquarters for
HOSIERY, MERINO, and
ALL-WOOL UNDERWEAR.

COURTNEY & POWELL,
au 27 429 Broad street.

FINANCIAL.

TO HOLDERS OF

CITY OF RICHMOND BONDS

MATURING IN JULY AND AUGUST, 1880.

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund held May 1, 1879, it was

Resolved, That the acting president of the Board give public notice by advertisement that the outstanding bonds of the city of Richmond, due in 1880, will on and after the 1st day of July, 1879, be redeemed on presentation at the office of the Auditor of the city.

In pursuance of the above directions, I hereby give notice that the SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY, due in July, 1880, amounting to $67,451.37, and August, 1880, amounting to $37,568.28—total, $105,019.65—will be redeemed at PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST on presentation at the office of the Auditor of the city on and after the 1ST DAY OF JULY, 1879.

HENRY G. CANNON,
Acting President Commissioners Sinking Fund.
my 3

CLOTHING.

JOHN LATOUCHE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

NO. 4 TENTH STREET,

has just received the

FINEST ASSORTMENT OF GOODS

he has had for some years past. Give me a call. I can make a

A BETTER SUIT OF CLOTHES

FOR THE SAME AMOUNT OF MONEY

than any party who has to send to a distant city to have work made up. se 1-eod12t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of MRS. M. R. GRIFFIN, of this city, I would request all parties indebted to her to come forward and settle at once. All parties having claims will present them.

ROBERT B. LYNE,
se 10-3t Administrator of Mrs. M. R. Griffin.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COHEN BROTHERS WILL OFFER ON MONDAY—
50 pieces WHITE WOOL FLANNEL at 16½c., general value of which is 25c.; 40 pieces at 22c., valued at 33c.
Also, a large stock of fine imported WHITE FLANNELS considerably under market value.
300 pairs WHITE BLANKETS at from 75c. to $3 a pair—less than last season's prices;
250 dozen LADIES', MISSES', and CHILDREN'S HOSE, in all the new designs of the coming season;
60 dozen LADIES' MERINO KNIT VESTS at 50c.; the same quality sold last season at 65c. Better qualities proportionately reduced. se 6

COHEN BROTHERS ARE OFFERING, of their own direct importation, the which they save their customers from 10 to 25 per cent.—
42 pieces Samuel Courtauld's ENGLISH CRAPE;
120 pieces BLACK CASHMERES;
The Paris favorite KID GLOVES, "Leroy Seamless"; also, a full line in THREE-, FOUR- and SIX-BUTTON, the "Lucia Undressed" KID GLOVES, now most extensively favorites in the European market; they are enabled to offer them at $1.25 for three-button, $1.50 for four-button, and $1.75 for six-button;
Also, a large stock of BLACK and COLORED SILKS. se 6

COHEN BROTHERS ARE NOW OFFERING—
500 dozen LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS three for 25c., the most of which are valued at 25c. each;
Also, a large stock of fine HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS at near one half their value;
200 pieces of SILK BEREGE and TISSUE VEILING at considerably less than market value;
50 pieces REAL BRETONNE LACE at less price than the imitation;
Also, a large stock of PATENT VALENCIENNES, TORCHON, FRENCH, and other REAL and IMITATION LACES for ch. Mostly less than market value;
420 pieces of "EVERLASTING" COTTON TRIMMING at 25 and 35c., a price of these goods generally sold at near double. se 6

AT COHEN BROTHERS'—
52 pieces of the handsomest COLORED SILKS ever offered in this city. Also, a large lot of extra quality BLACK SILKS at the lowest prices ever known; 10 pieces BLACK and COLORED PERSIAN STRIPES; also, a large stock of BLACK and COLORED SATINS. se 6

BLACK CASHMERES! BLACK CASHMERES!—We show a full assortment of our BEST BLACK ALL-Wool, FRENCH CASHMERES.