Richmond Dispatch.

WEDNESDAY....NOVEMBER 12, 1879.

New York.

The attempt of the Republicans of New York to defraud the Democrats out of the office of Lieutenant-Governor and others below it is a bad sign of the times. Perhaps we ought to say that the report of such attempt is the bad sign. Anyhow, it is a blow at what we call "free government," and shows that there is already in this country what might better be called "government by villainy." It is difficult to credit such a report as the one under consideration, and yet it is not easy to understand upon any other hypothesis why the election returns are kept back so long. The *Herald* gives the Republicans a strong hint that it sees nothing but rascality in such conduct. The *Tribune*, on the other hand, has succeeded to the office formerly held by ZACH. CHANDLER. It will be remembered that in 1876, directly after the presidential election had been held, old ZACH. telegraphed to his tools in the South that HAYES and WHEELER had received 186 votes and were elected. Imitating the deceased "statesman," or stalwart, the *Tribune* of Monday declares that it claimed the election of the entire Republican ticket last Wednesday morning, and that it has as yet abated none of its claims. It said a week ago that the Republicans were all elected, and it says so to-day. There is no other result allowable, according to the *Tribune*; and the Democrats might as well make up their minds to submit to the worst.

If the organ of JAY GOULD is also the organ of the stalwarts, we need not be surprised to read among this morning's telegrams one announcing that the entire Republican State ticket has been counted in, and the entire Democratic State ticket counted out.

These things all show that the vote of New York is regarded alike by Democrats and Republicans as the one that will control the next election of President. The Republicans may bluster as much as they please, and swear that they can elect their nominee without the vote of the Empire State; but their conduct in the matter under consideration shows that they know full well that without the vote of New York their candidate will fail of election. The Democrats are forced to acknowledge that so far as they are concerned to surrender New York is to surrender all hopes of the next presidency. Surely, in view of the state of the case, they will not be so unutterably foolish as to name a candidate who cannot carry the State without whose vote all their other votes will count as naught.

No sooner had the report been received that the Readjusters had a majority in the Legislature than they set to work apportioning the State officers among themselves. Massey was to be Auditor, while the other loaves and fishes were to be distributed around. The county court judges were also to be removed and others substituted who are Readjusters; but as it will be necessary to obtain Republican votes to accomplish all of this, it will be necessary to divide up the offices with the Republicans. Now, which of the State offices will they apportion among the Republicans and which of the county court judges will they give to that party? Such a bargain will be necessary in order to accomplish the end aimed at, but it is more than probable that many of the anti-McCulloch-bill men who were elected to the Legislature would not be willing to enter into the arrangement.—*Portsmouth Enterprise.*

Just so. The leaders may sell the votes of the members, but can't deliver them. The Conservative organization is too strong even now in Virginia to allow its professed adherents to engage in trading off offices, or trading for them. Let us await the course of events. We hold the winning cards.

We said the other day that Mr. BOUSH (Republican) was entitled to the seat in the Senate to which Mr. GRIFFIN had been declared elected. This was in the Portsmouth district. Mr. GRIFFIN has already declined to accept the certificate. It would never do for a Debt-Payer to accept stolen goods.

The refusal of Mr. GRIFFIN to accept the seat will not give it to Mr. BOUSH. The Senate is judge of the elections of its own members, and will decide the case for itself; or perhaps the Board of State Canvassers may give the seat to the man entitled to it. The Board will canvass the votes next Monday week.

The Indianapolis *Democrat* doesn't take any stock in the McDONALD boom. It says that at a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee last week, it was resolved that though HENDRICKS was the first choice of Indiana, his nomination should not be insisted on, seeing that he might not be able to carry New York. If he declines the second place, WILLIAM H. ENGLISH will be put forward for it. "McDONALD was not mentioned."

NEW YORK AND GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.—The *World* of Monday says:

"No man can be elected President of the United States by the Democratic party in 1880 who cannot command the united support of the Democrats of New York; and no man within the State of New York, unless perhaps Governor Seymour, who for reasons satisfactory to himself neither will nor can accept another presidential candidacy, can command the united support of the Democrats of New York in 1880."

Passion counsels foolish action. Judgment counsels wise action. Passion says punish traitors, and let the consequences take care of themselves. Judgment says there are but few traitors elected to the Legislature, and the interest of the whole country must be considered. The Conservatives are masters of the situation. Masterly inactivity will win the fight.

GLOUCESTER.—The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg *Appeal* writes:

"General Taliaferro is here. He says that the negroes voted against him almost to a man. He got about 20 votes from that race. These were his old slaves. The General says that the negroes in Gloucester had resolved in their church-meetings and societies to defeat the Debt-Paying nominee."

In Fredericksburg the negroes, so the *Recorder* says, "stood up solidly by the side of our citizens, and by their votes enabled us to gain a glorious victory by the election of MURRAY and ROWE."

Just so. Wherever they voted with the Conservatives the Conservative candidates were elected; with possibly a few exceptions.

THE FIGURES.—In Rockbridge the Debt-Payers were defeated by about 240 majority. The colored vote of the county was about 600, of whom some 20 voted the Conservative ticket. The white majority against FRAZIER and LADY was therefore a very decided one. See letter from Lexington.

The Negroes Carried Rockbridge.

Here is a calm, cool, unbiassed statement of what influences caused the election of FRAZIER and LADY in Rockbridge county. Our correspondent is liberal towards the Agitators, but he nevertheless distinctly says that "with few exceptions" the negroes voted for the Agitators' candidates. And he adds: "Everybody who has sense enough to read the figures can see at a glance that without their votes the result would have been far different."

Now, Rockbridge is a Valley county. If such be the state of the case in that county, the reader can easily see that in Eastern Virginia the negro vote carried everything before it. Every so-called Readjuster returned in East Virginia owes his election to negro votes. We don't think there can be any doubt about the fact; and we trust that the friends of good government in the various districts will have it established by proofs:

[For the Dispatch.]

Rockbridge.

While the Debt-Payers of Rockbridge acknowledge with deep humiliation a defeat, they claim a great victory. Here, as everywhere throughout the State, the settlement of the debt has received an endorsement which ought to satisfy its creditors. The majority by which our present representatives were elected two years ago is greatly reduced—say from eight hundred, if my memory is correct, to about two hundred. The colored people have been persuaded that they should vote against the whites, and they, with few exceptions, did so in this election. Everybody who has sense enough to read the figures can see at a glance that without their votes the result would have been far different. What is such a victory worth as to its moral value to the Readjusters? Whom does their majority in the Legislature, if they have it, represent? Does it represent Virginia? Let them look to their laurels. Southern men accept with joy a victory given them by the infusion of Radical prejudices into the minds of their former slaves. They acknowledge the superiority of this class to most of the intelligence of the State! They congratulate themselves, the country, and the world, that Virginia is committed to the rule of the colored man, inspired by his Radical advisers. This fact cannot be disguised.

It is useless to deny that many estimable citizens voted for readjustment. But if the weight of such testimony is worth anything, then truth and right are on the other side. And we can confidently declare to our creditors, and to all men, that Virginia is not a repudiating State. We claim that the great majority of those who constitute the State, its wealth, its good name, its patriotism, its intelligence, have voted for the settlement.

The honorable character of many who voted for readjustment has already been conceded. But that even this more intelligent class of that party was misled may be truly asserted. There were important changes of sentiment on the eve of election. Fair-minded men, who had advocated readjustment, acknowledged the force of facts and arguments presented by the opposite side, and gave their votes to those whom they had opposed. There was another class of white men who would not hear. They were influenced by prejudice and passion, and in one or more instances overcame the Conservative speakers by their vociferations.

It is said that when Mr. Tucker endeavored to speak at Marion, in Smyth county, the crowd refused to hear him until Mr. Blair told them that if they did not hear Mr. Tucker he would not speak to them himself. There was at least one similar scene in Rockbridge, without the redeeming feature of Mr. Blair's magnanimity. I know not whether the candidates on the other side were present. It is to be hoped they were not, and that if they had been they would have been as generous. But this is not the question. The question is as to the representative character of political power obtained in this way, and placed at the helm to guide the State. The third class on the side of the Readjusters were the colored people. No overtures from men of their own color, nor from white men known to be their friends, could persuade them to vote generally with the whites. This is the fruit of northern teaching ever since the war; and when their northern friends suffer by repudiation they ought to remember this fact: that the white men of the South wanted to do them justice, but the colored man was in the way, and the northern man put him there. But even the colored man showed unusual docility. Impressions were made towards the last of the canvass, which resulted in some changes, and here and there colored men, convinced by what they had heard, voted with indomitable firmness for the Conservative ticket. These impressions and changes, however, had given the alarm to the leaders; and their desperate efforts just before the election to keep the ranks of the colored men unbroken succeeded but too well.

Among the laborers on the side of the settlement, Rockbridge numbered some of her best men. Doubtless men as good were as active on the other side. But no citizen can deny that the former represented the larger class, and their patriotic efforts for the county, without hope of office or reward, save their share of the public good, deserve honorable and lasting memorial. They believe the decision at the polls was wrong, and receive it with almost funereal grief and sorrow; but they are conscious of having worked hard for the side which they believed to be that on which the patriot ought to stand. Without any unkind reflections, they are bound to say that if the mass of the people had been better informed the issue would have been different.

To these general statements it may be added that there were local causes which influenced the election in this county, and mistakes made by the Conservatives which contributed to their defeat; but as these cannot enter into the judgment of the public at large, it is useless, if it were proper, to mention them.

The *Dispatch* will, I hope, continue to show, as it has already done, the true significance of the vote. MARSHALL.

PITTSYLVANIA, HENRY, PATRICK, AND FRANKLIN.—We are pleased to give room to the following note. Our correspondent must not forget, however, that, as he says, the Debt-Payers had "nearly 3,000 majority in Pittsylvania." This only proves what we have repeatedly said, that if the Conservatives had received only half of the negro votes there would not have been a dozen Readjusters elected to the House of Delegates.

As to Henry county we would say that if our correspondent is not mistaken, we must set that down as one of the few counties in which a majority of the white voters supported the Readjusters' candidates.

In a private note our correspondent says that in Patrick and Franklin the negroes deserted the Conservatives. So it was in almost every county. The exceptions are few indeed:

DANVILLE, VA., November 10, 1879.

Editors Dispatch: I desire, through you, to do justice to the colored people of the counties of Pittsylvania and Henry, and the town of Danville.

Though all the arts of the demagogue were practiced upon them; though communism was preached to them, they remained true to themselves, and in this instance true to the Conservative party.

In Pittsylvania they helped us swell a majority for the McCulloch bill to nearly 3,000 and make this the banner county of the State. In Henry they voted right, though tempted to do wrong, and the white people of Henry are alone responsible for our defeat, being carried away by their fondness for "Tony" Stovall. By the way, it is hinted that "Tony," who has always been anti-Mahone, remains so, and won't be a Readjuster "to hurt."

Please do our colored people justice; they should certainly be commended when right. Your comments are just if you leave out Pittsylvania and Henry. CONSERVATIVE.

A QUESTION.—Conservative asks in the Fredericksburg *News*:

"Are the Conservatives of Virginia going to hand over their representatives in the Senate and the electoral vote of the State to the Republican party because of a division on a question of State finance?"

LEXINGTON.

LEXINGTON, VA., November 10, 1879.

Editors Dispatch: Our county political battle has been fought and *Sambo* won. The colored vote of the county was about six hundred, and about one hundred and fifteen or twenty voted with the Debt-Paying party, clearly showing that they had the balance of power in our county. With the colored vote against them the Debt-Payers were defeated by a majority of about two hundred and forty. The property-holders and tax-payers who pay nine tenths of the taxes of the county defeated by a party who pay very little taxes—who have nothing, want nothing, but to put down those that have something! That is the condition of our county. I do not say there are not some good men who voted with the Readjusters, but I am sorry to know such was the fact. But as I said before, nine tenths of the tax-payers and the better class of voters voted to pay the honest debt of Old Virginia. PHILIO.

Who Are the Syndicate's Allies.

Editors of Dispatch: I wish to invite public attention to a singular result of the recent political struggle in Virginia. During the contest the champions of readjustment professed the deepest feeling of hostility, not only to the McCulloch bill generally, but especially to the "syndicate" of brokers of whom McCulloch is the chief. The whole vocabulary of abuse was exhausted in denouncing them as enemies to Virginia, as vampires, as ghouls, as hyenas, who were preying on the vitals of the oppressed and down-trodden masses! Judging from these tirades, one would suppose that these champions thought that no fate that could be imagined was bad enough for McCulloch & Co.

Yet look at the practical results of the labors of these doughty champions! During all these weary months of slang-whanging they have been diligently laboring in the interest of McCulloch & Co. If they had been the hired agents of the much-abused "syndicate" they could not have rendered them more effectual service than they have done.

Is not this so? Let us look at it for a moment. McCulloch & Co. have bargained for the privilege of funding all the outstanding bonds. To enable them to do so it was to their interest to depress as much as possible the price of consol and peeler bonds so that they could buy them up at low rates and convert them into 3 per cent. bonds. At the outset of their operations they did buy up a large number of consols at 50 and of peelers at less than 30 cents in the dollar. As long as the prices remained at these low figures the syndicate was "making a good thing of it." But as the funding progressed prices of both classes of bonds continued steadily to rise until consols reached 65 or 66 and peelers 32 or 33. This advance in the cost of bonds began to operate rather hardly on the syndicate. The process of funding became slower and slower, and many began to doubt whether the steady advance in prices would not compel McCulloch & Co. at an early day to suspend all further proceedings in the funding process.

Just at this crisis, when the syndicate were staggering under the weight of the burden they had to carry, their nominal enemies, but real friends, the Readjusting champions, came to their relief, and by their specious devices so impaired confidence in the good faith of the Commonwealth as to knock down the prices of both consols and peelers seven or eight dollars on the hundred of the face-value, or about 15 per cent. of the market value of consols, and 30 per cent. of peelers.

Thus the Readjusters have effectually played into the hands of the syndicate. These gentlemen can now go on briskly to profit by the action of their friends, the Readjusters, by buying up bonds at this great depreciation. Instead of the one per cent. which they bargained for, the syndicate will pocket, in addition, an amount equal to the depreciation. Could these wiseacres have more effectually aided the syndicate if they had been hired to do so? As they have made the work of funding so easy to the syndicate, it is to be hoped they will go on and complete the conversion by the 1st of January next. May not people wonder whether folly or knavery had most to do in bringing about this result? OBSERVER.

"Every intelligent man can take the list for himself, and see that the members-elect of the next General Assembly who are opposed to the McCulloch bill owe their election in nine cases out of ten to the votes of negroes."

So says the Richmond *Dispatch*, and what it says is true. We have the consolation of standing in the Conservative-Democratic party, in affiliation with the National Democratic party. We do not blame the negroes for attempting to break down the Conservative party in Virginia, but their white leaders, who have claimed, and who will hereafter whiningly claim, to be Democrats, should be kicked out of the party in every county. If they desire to go over to the Radicals, let them go. Virginia has been carried against settling her debt by Republican votes.—*Lynchburg News.*

HOW THE TABLE IS MADE UP.—The Richmond *Whig* publishes a list of the counties and cities in the State, and claims fifty-eight Readjuster members of the House of Delegates. In making up this fifty-eight it claims Readjusters from Portsmouth, Princess Anne county, and Norfolk county, but the Portsmouth vote was a tie, and nobody has been chosen, while Princess Anne and Norfolk counties elect Republicans in opposition to both Readjuster and Debt-Payign Conservatives.—*Portsmouth Enterprise.*

[From the Fredericksburg Recorder.]

The plan of giving the State over to the Republicans because of a failure to control the legislative branch of the State government is the out-cropping of the spirit of "rule or ruin" which has been a stumbling-block to progress in Virginia for years past.

Alexandria, by a large majority, voted to sustain the honor and credit of the State and to make Virginia a land to which capital and immigration would flow, and in which work would be abundant and labor remunerative. The city added to her reputation for integrity and increased her financial standing by the majority she cast in favor of the McCulloch bill, but there are some within her borders who, having no interest either in the State's or the city's welfare, want to deprive the latter of the credit she gained last Tuesday, and for that purpose fired a salute and made a bonfire last night because they supposed the Repudiators had secured a majority in the Legislature.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

Almost all the colored tax-payers of this city voted for the McCulloch bill, but the entire mass of colored non-tax-payers voted against it. If that bill had been endorsed by a rousing majority in the State, and thus proved to the North that the Radicals were wrong and that the people of Virginia regarded their pecuniary obligations, Alexandria would have gotten her share of the capital and immigration that would have flowed into the State in consequence thereof, and business here would probably have improved so as to greatly diminish the calls for relief from that class of the community next winter.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

The Norfolk *Virginian*, remarking on the returns there, says: "It will be seen that the city has been committed to repudiation by the Republican negro vote." But the white demagogues that raised the issue, about which the poor negroes knew nothing, are chiefly responsible. The negroes only thought that they were voting against respectable Democrats—an opportunity they always seek to avail themselves of—without feeling any particular interest in the question one way or the other.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Let those rejoice who can at the spectacle of a people blinded by ignorance and exasperated by prejudice following the lead of self-seeking demagogues who live and fatten upon their appeals to the lowest passions of poor depraved humanity.—*Franklin Gazette.*

Key on Repudiation.

HOW THE RESULT IN VIRGINIA WAS BROUGHT ABOUT—TENNESSEE MATTERS.

"The Readjusters seem to have carried Virginia," observed a *Post* commissioner to the Postmaster-General yesterday.

"I am not surprised at that," answered Judge Key; "the situation was identical with affairs in Tennessee. In my State every prominent man and every newspaper of any influence at all advocated the payment of the debt, and everybody believed that this measure would be ratified by an overwhelming popular sentiment at the polls. Yet, when the vote was counted, it was defeated by 30,000 majority."

"How do you account for such a result?"

"In Tennessee, and I have no doubt it was the same way in Virginia, there was a class of flippant demagogues, whose only object was to be elected to office. These appealed to the passions and prejudices of the lower class, not only negroes, but whites."

"In what way?"

"By arousing in the minds of this class of people antagonism to bondholders, monopolies, and corporations. It was very easy to paint the men who held the State bonds in the darkest colors, and to persuade the poor man that the debt was never honestly contracted, and should not be liquidated. It was the old fight between capital and labor. But the converts to this side of the question were never the prominent, intelligent business-men of the State."

"Then you do not think it was a political question?"

"Not at all, for men of both parties espoused the debt-paying cause. Then these demagogues appealed with equal success to the sectional prejudices of their people. They said: 'The very men who came down here and destroyed your farms, freed your slaves, burned your rails, and impoverished your country, now hold these bonds, which, if you pay, will bring you increased taxation. Here is your chance to get even.' This argument was not without its effect."

"Upon the tax-payers?" asked the *Post.*

"No. It is strange, but nevertheless true, that the majority who voted for this readjustment or repudiation are non-taxpayers and negroes, to whom the passage or defeat of the measure would make no difference. And there was another trouble in this Virginia debt matter," added Judge Key. "You know the indebtedness was contracted when West Virginia belonged to the parent State. Just how much of the debt should be paid by the one and how much by the other has been a matter of contention, and these unscrupulous politicians claimed to the people that the General Government was to blame for the division of the State, and should assume part of the debt."

"Do you think either State had any excuse for repudiation?"

"Tennessee certainly had none. The value of its crops last year reached about $106,000,000, and the cost of labor in producing it $7,000,000. It is a fresh country, with mineral resources, and able to pay its liability. Virginia has more excuse, being a worn-out State, with no resources to speak of. Its crops last year were only valued at $93,000,000, while it took $9,500,000 to produce them. Still the action of the State cannot but have a bad effect, and business-men will be apt to shun any dealings not only with a State but with the people of a State in which a debt is repudiated." *Washington Post.*

Virginia's Disgrace.

[Special correspondence of the Lynchburg News.]

LOUISVILLE, KY., November 6.—*Dear News:* Away from home, from the sight of the beautiful Peaks, news comes to me that Virginia is disgraced.

Is it so? Can it be possible that Old Virginia has surrendered her honor to the keeping of her former vassals? Has the old State been given up, indeed, to ignorance, vice, and dishonor? Here, among honorable gentlemen, I am brought to the blush.

Shall William Mahone be her master? God forbid! Has it come to this?

I left there with the purpose of returning, but now I think I had better remain with a people whose name is a synonym of honor.

I have heard men here who know Jack—and who are well acquainted with Mr. W. Mahone—say that of the two they would cast their votes for Jack Everett rather than for the so-called redoubtable General Mahone.

The people of Kentucky are greatly surprised at the result in my dear old State, and to-day drop a tributary tear upon her sad disaster.

Virginia now must look to her Governor. He will, as far as is in his power, maintain her honor, and the people will sustain him. I congratulate you that the intelligent and the true and good of all parties stood by the flag and did all they could to wrap the old State in the folds of her old and time-honored prestige. I am truly yours,

WILLIAM E. HARRISON.

[From the Baltimore American.]

The Readjusters.

A Virginia merchant, doing business with a leading Baltimore firm, in a business letter expresses in very plain and pat terms his opinion of the Readjusters. He writes:

"Virginia came so near going to the devil that we merchants feel somewhat shaky about it. If I were a wholesale merchant I would not credit any Readjuster. Thank God, there are very many left to sustain the former prestige and glory of our once good old State."

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.—*Fredericksburg, Va.*, November 10.—Governor-elect Cornell, of New York, and others, have prepared a call for a meeting of the National Republican Committee to be held at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C., December 17th, to take appropriate action upon the death of the late Senator Chandler, and to consider the time and place of holding the next National Convention. The call is now being sent to members of the committee in each State for approval, and when signed by a majority of the members will be formally issued. It was signed to-day by the Virginia member of the committee (ex-Congressman Sener) and returned to Governor Cornell.

When Mr. Hayes told the Virginia negroes that they must vote for paying the State debt, they showed their high respect for the acting President by going right up to the ballot-box and voting the other way. Mr. Hayes should have considered the backaction character of his advice.—*Washington Post.*

Mr. Bayard is rapidly rising in popular favor, and if some of his over-zealous friends do not smother him he may be made a presidential candidate, with some slight chance of an election next year.—*Wheeling Register (Democratic).*

DEATHS.

Died, November 11, 1879, at 1:15 A. M., of inflammation of the bowels, WILLIE, infant son of Howard and Marcia Bresee Swineford; aged four months and one day.

The funeral will take place THIS MORNING at 11 o'clock from the residence of the parents, No. 606 north Eighth street. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. *

Died, at her residence, on Leigh street, at 7 o'clock P. M. on Monday, November 10, 1879, Mrs. RHODA KING, in the ninety-second year of her age.

Born in August, 1788, in King and Queen county, she was conversant with many of the scenes and incidents of the war of 1812-14, she accompanied the late Hon. Andrew Stevenson, as maid to Mrs. Stevenson, when he was sent Minister to the Court of St. James, in 1837, under the administration of President Jackson. She was a member of the church for many years, and was remarkable for her Christian goodness and piety.

Her funeral will take place from Ebenezer church on WEDNESDAY the 12th instant at 11 o'clock. Her friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

New Orleans papers please copy. *

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We show the most elegant and best-assorted stock of CLOAKS and DOLMANS at the lowest prices;
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We have fully replenished our stock of WINTER UNDERWEAR for Men, Women, and Children, and can as yet sell at our old popular prices;
RED FLANNEL UNDERWEAR for Men and Women;
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GENTLEMEN'S CASSIMERES and COATINGS;
Special bargains in BLACK and COLORED CASHMERES;
We now have a complete line of BLACK GROS-GRAIN SILKS from the lowest to the most sublime quality—we offer these goods much lower than they can now be purchased even in New York city;
COLORED SILKS in great variety.

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Good assortment of CARPETS at much below regular prices. no 11

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Don't fail to examine them before purchasing. [oc 27]

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DRESS GOODS in all the latest styles from 15 to 40c.;
Handsome line of FIGURED, PLAIN, and PEKIN STRIPED SATINS at 25 and 30c.;
ALL-WOOL PALM-LEAF DAMASSES at 50c.;
All shades in DOUBLE-WIDTH COLORED CASHMERE at 25c.;
36-INCH WIDE ALL-WOOL COLORED CASHMERE at 50c.;
EXTRA QUALITY COLORED CASHMERE at 65c. worth 85c.;
2 cases KNICKERBOCKER SUITING at 6½c.;
1 case PLAID POPLIN at 8½c.;
40 pieces BROCADED POPLINS, all shades, at 11c.;
All shades of COLORED SATINS and SILKS;
BLACK and COLORED PEKIN STRIPED SILKS and SATINS;
BLACK, WATERED, and BROCADED STRIPED SILKS;
Auction bargains in PLAIN BLACK SILKS;
Large line BLACK CASHMERES at very low prices;
LUPIN'S SUPERB BLACK CASHMERE, 46 inches wide, at 90c. worth $1.25;
36-INCH WIDE ALL-WOOL BLACK CASHMERE at 50c. worth 62½;
BLANKETS—the cheapest lot in the city;
A LARGE 10-4 WHITE BLANKET at $1.65;
A 11-4 CALIFORNIA WOOL BLANKET at $4.50;
200 pair LADIES' KID GAUNTLETS at 60c.;
All shades 3-BUTTON KID GLOVES at 40c.;
Try HARRIS FERNANDE KID at $1—the best dollar glove in the city;
2-BUTTON LADIES' UNDRESSED KID, in light brown and dark slate, at 35c., at

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☞ COHEN BROTHERS WILL OFFER on MONDAY a choice lot of NOVELTY DRESS GOODS, in pure silk, and worsted and silk mixtures; also, a full line of FANCY SILK VELVETS in all the newest shades.
BLACK PEKIN SILK VELVET at $1.85;
GUINET'S MANTILLA VELVET at $6—generally valued at $11;
BLACK SILK VELVETS from $1.25 up—some rare bargains in those goods;
OIL-BOILED BLACK SILKS at 55c. a yard. They now offer the largest stock of Silks ever offered this side of New York, among them some of the most startling bargains;
5 pieces of GUINET'S BLACK SATIN-FINISH (warranted in every respect) at $1.25;
10 pieces more of the heavier weight at $1.50 per yard, general price of which is $2 10;
BONNET'S and GUINET'S "SUBLIME SATIN FINISH" (the finest quality manufactured) at $2.50 and $2.75 a yard, the general value of which is $4 a yard;
In COLORED SILK they offer every shade and quality, among them will be found some rare bargains;
They also offer the most extensive variety in SILK and WORSTED NOVELTIES;
Full line of BLACK and COLORED PEKIN SATINS at $1.25.
Special attention is called to their large stock of EVENING SILKS. oc 25

☞ COHEN BROTHERS ARE OFFERING
ALL-WOOL BLACK CASHMERES at 37½c.;
LUPIN'S ALL-WOOL, in black and colored, at 50c.;
LUPIN'S SATIN-FINISH at 85c., the market value of which is $1.15;
ALL-WOOL SHUDAH CLOTH, in all the new shades, at 35c.;
A large stock of DRESS GOODS at 12½, 16⅔, 20, and 25c.;
A large stock of BLANKETS, purchased to great advantage, will be offered surprisingly low;
10-4 BLANKETS at from $2 a pair up;
Also, a large stock of WHITE and COLORED FLANNELS;
HEAVY WOOL FLANNEL at 16⅔c., generally valued at 25c. a yard;
25 pieces BLACK and COLORED CLOAKING, some of which will be offered at near one half their value. oc 25

☞ GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS at A. HUTZLER & SON'S, 306 Broad street. Black and Colored Cachemires, full line, from 15c. to $1.25; Poplin Lustres, full line of colors, at 12½c; Pekin Stripes, in Silks, Satin, and Velvets; Black and Colored silks, Velvets, and Velveteens; a few more of those chain Damask Towels at 25c.; Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Underwear; Hosiery, White Goods, and Cassimeres; Notions in endless variety; New-style Cloaking for ladies; Walking-Jackets and Circular Cloaks; Ladies' Cloaks and Dolmans, full line; Fringes, Passimenterie Trimming and Buttons, in great variety; Richardson's Linens at much less than regular prices; Shawls, Flannels, and Blankets. Call at

A. HUTZLER & SON'S,
no 10-1m 306 Broad street.

☞ HUTZLER BROTHERS,
525 BROAD STREET,
between Fifth and Sixth streets.

The above enterprising firm have, as usual, the LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, LATEST, and withal the CHEAPEST, STOCK IN THIS CITY. We advise all to give them a call.

COLORED and BLACK—PLAIN, CHENILLE TAPE, and BEADED-FRINGES;
GIMPS, MARABOUTS, BUTTONS, SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, RIBBONS, LACES, GLOVES, CORSETS, HOSIERY, EMBROIDERY, UNDERWEAR, HANDKERCHIEFS, LACE and SILK TIES, JET and GOLD-PLATED JEWELRY, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, &c.

Our stock is unsurpassed for variety of style and low prices.
Look at our WINTER UNDERWEAR.
A specialty in GOLD-PLATED JEWELRY.
oc 1

☞ JOHN C. SHAFER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 1004 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.,
has just received a fine assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
imported especially for him, which he will make up in a workmanlike manner in the
VERY LATEST STYLES
AND AT
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
SHIRTS, COLLARS, AND CUFFS
of fine grades made to order at short notice.
se 13-3m FIT GUARANTEED.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED, TO PLACE

SEVERAL THOUSAND DOLLARS,

IN SUMS TO SUIT,

ON CITY REAL ESTATE.

TERMS ACCOMMODATING.

J. THOMPSON BROWN,
no 5-10t 1113 Main street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NEW GOODS!
GREAT BARGAINS!

D. & E. MITTELDORFER,
527 BROAD STREET.

We will open on MONDAY our third supply of NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS, bought at recent auction sales in New York.

DRESS GOODS.

All the latest styles and novelties;
DRESS GOODS from 6¼c. up;
BLACK CASHMERES at 12½, 16⅔, 20, 25, 30, and 35c.;
ALL-WOOL BLACK and COLORED CASHMERES at 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 75, and 90c.;
Our ALL-WOOL BLACK CASHMERE at 45c. can't be beat;
Look at our BLACK SILK at $1 worth $1 50;
COLORED SILKS and SATINS in all shades;
BLACK SILK VELVETS at $1.37½, $1.75, $2, and $2.50;
BROCADED and STRIPED VELVETS in all shades, for trimming;
ALL-WOOL and COTTON PLAIDS, a large variety;
PALM-LEAF DAMASSE at 50c., for trimming;
BLACK SILK FRINGES—the cheapest in the city;
SHETLAND SHAWLS in all colors at $1 and upwards;
CLOAKS! CLOAKS!—259 CLOAKS just received from the largest manufacturer in New York; prices, from $2 to $45.
BLANKETS, BLANKETS, in WHITE and COLORED, from $1 per pair to the finest made;
250 pieces WHITE, RED, GRAY, and BLUE FLANNELS, in plain and twilled; WHITE FLANNELS at 12½, 15, 18, 20, 25, and 30c., the cheapest goods in the city;
CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS! from auction. On this article we are headquarters, and sell at the lowest prices;
HEMP CARPETS at 15, 16⅔, 18, and 20c.;
WOOL CARPETS at 22, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 75c., and $1 for the very best three-ply;
FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS at 30c. per yard, regular price 50c.;
FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS in 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, and 8-4;
COCOA MATTINGS from auction;
TAPESTRY and VELVET RUGS and MATS from 65c. to $5. These goods are very cheap.
TABLE OIL-CLOTHS in 5- and 6-4—MARBLE and FANCY;
UNDERWEAR for ladies, children, and gentlemen—the largest stock in the city;
LADIES' VESTS.—100 dozen to be sold at 50c. apiece, regular price $1 apiece. Look at these goods before you buy.
MEDICATED RED FLANNEL SHIRTS and DRAWERS for gentlemen at $1.25 apiece, regular price $2;
UNDERSHIRTS at 25, 30, 35, 42, 50, 61, 74, 90c., and $1 apiece;
CASSIMERES for men's and boys' wear in all the nobby styles. In these goods we offer great bargains.
HOSIERY in all styles and at all prices;
CORSETS, the cheapest and best in the city. Look at our 50c. CORSET, side lace and side steel.
BUTTONS in all styles, shapes, and colors;
NOTIONS—a very large stock.
Give us a call before you buy.

D. & E. MITTELDORFER,
no 10-S,M&W 527 Broad street.

☞ NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS,

AT

THALHIMER BROTHERS,

601 BROAD STREET (CORNER OF SIXTH).

We will receive during the entire week our third supply of

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

among which will be found the MOST DESIRABLE STYLES AND NOVELTIES of the season.
Handsome STRIPED and BROCADED SATINS, BROCADED and FIGURED SILKS, BROCADED and FIGURED WORSTEDS;
A beautiful assortment of FANCY CLOTHS and FLANNELS for Sacques and Cloaks;
Unprecedented success of our 50c. BLACK CASHMERE;
We have just received the largest and best stock of BLACK CASHMERES ever shown by any one house south of New York, and can please every one in want of a dress;
CLOAKS, CLOAKS—the most desirable styles and the largest assortment to select from, at the lowest prices to be found in the city;
HOSIERY, GLOVES, CORSETS, FANCY RIBBONS and SCARFS;
GENTLEMEN'S, LADIES', and CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR;
A great bargain just received in LADIES' BUCKSKIN GAUNTLETS at 50c. a pair worth double the money.
For bargains in all kinds of goods go to

THALHIMER BROTHERS,
601 Broad street, corner of Sixth.
[no 8-S,M&W]

☞ DOMESTIC PAPER FASHIONS—a complete assortment always on hand at
no 8-S,M&W THALHIMER BROTHERS.

☞ ANOTHER FAIR.

GREAT CROWDS ARE GATHERING DAILY AT

SYCLE BROTHERS',

311 BROAD STREET,

to witness the largest exhibition of

DRY GOODS

EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

In DRESS GOODS they have the following new styles: BARCELONA SUITINGS, SILK SCROLLS, SOUIE CASHMERES, TARTAN PLAIDS, FRENCH PLAIDS, and all the latest novelties.

In SILK, SATIN, PLAIN and PEKIN STRIPES they have the following: CARDINAL, GENDARME, BROWN, BLACK, GARNET, BORDEAUX MARINE, TILLEUL, SAPPHIRE, MYRTLE, OLD GOLD, WINE, and a full line of POLKA DOTS.

BLACK CASHMERES, BLACK CASHMERES.

The largest stock in the city. Cashmere in double widths from 25c. to $1.50 per yard. In colors they have a full line in all the new shades. Most of these goods are of their own importation.

CASSIMERES for men's and boys' wear—the largest stock in any house in the State. Cassimeres from 25c. to $5 per yard.

RED and WHITE FLANNELS purchased by the case, and will be sold cheaper than they can be bought wholesale.

In CHILDREN'S, LADIES', and GENTLEMEN'S UNDERWEAR their assortment is complete.

SHIRTS, laundried and unlaundried, from 50c. to $1—the best ever sold for the money.

Their GLOVE DEPARTMENT is complete—a splendid 8-button LISLE GLOVE for 25c.; KID GLOVES from 45c. to $1 50 a pair.

HANDKERCHIEFS—Six large LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS for $1; six LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS for 50c.; and a full line of SILK HANDKERCHIEFS in all shades.

In FANCY GOODS, such as RIBBONS, RUCHINGS, &c., they can please the most fastidious.

On the second floor you will find—
A full line of CLOAKS and DOLMANS, from $2.50 to $40 apiece;
500 SHAWLS in all styles, from 75c. to $50;
A full line of LADIES' UNDERWEAR;
BOULEVARD SKIRTS from 50c. to $5;
A beautiful line of MARSEILLES SPREADS in new designs.

On the third and fourth floors can be found the largest and prettiest assortment of CARPETS, RUGS,