

The New County Judges

The editor of the Virginia Law Journal ably discusses in the January No. of that valuable monthly a question raised in a resolution passed by the House of Delegates before its late recess. The resolution was one instructing the Committee on Courts of Justice to inquire and report to that body at what time the terms of office of each of the Judges of the Commonwealth would expire. The Journal establishes by quoting innumerable authorities and citing precedents which run on all fours with its proposition that every Judge elected in Virginia whether to fill a vacancy or because of the expiration of a term is elected for a full term. His article is conclusive. We should like to reproduce it in full; but it is so long that we cannot find room for it. We here resort to it, however, for the purpose of extracting what he says upon the point which our Pittsylvania correspondent raised in his article in the Dispatch of yesterday—namely, that the county judges yet to be chosen by the Legislature at this session cannot go into office until the 1st day of January, 1881.

The Law Journal quotes all the provisions of the Constitution bearing upon the question which it discusses. And here is the first comment upon them:

Now, it will be observed first, that the Constitution expressly provides when the terms of all the judges shall commence—viz., "on the 1st day of January next following their appointment"—and also the terms of office of each one—viz., a Judge of the Court of Appeals, "twelve years"; a circuit judge, "eight years"; and a county or corporation judge, "six years." There is no other time when any judge's term of office can commence, and no other period for which one can be elected, named or even intimated in the Constitution. [Our italics.]

That is clear, concise, and unmistakable. The Journal of course proceeds to prove that the act of Assembly which undertakes to say that judges shall be elected to fill unexpired terms is unconstitutional. At this point we are not considering. We desire to know just now only when the terms of office of the judges yet to be elected by the present General Assembly will commence. On page 6, the Journal incidentally remarks that the policy of the Constitution requires that—

"No matter when one [a judge] is elected his term of office shall not begin until the first day of January next following."

Again: "While all of the judges who were elected in February or March, 1870, began their terms of office on the first day of January, 1871, it is as expressly provided that each one elected thereafter... should commence his term on the first day of January following his appointment."

The same question is incidentally discussed in the following:

But, apart from this line of reasoning, which may be regarded as somewhat narrow and technical, although it seems to us perfectly sound, let us see what results the resolution of December 18th, 1874, would lead to. Suppose, for instance, that in the case, although we haven't the journals of the two houses to fix upon any name, some county judge was elected by the last General Assembly to fill a vacancy after the first day of January, 1874. According to the express terms of the Constitution, his term of office would not begin until the first day of January, 1875, when, if this resolution must stand as the law, it would end on that very day. In other words, the resolution would make the term of office expire on the very day that the Constitution says it shall commence. Or when the Constitution says that the term of "all the judges" shall begin at a certain time, what power has the Legislature to say that the term of any one of them shall begin when he is elected, and on some other day?

These extracts fully sustain the position taken by our correspondent in his article in yesterday's Dispatch. The county judges yet to be elected by the General Assembly during its present session cannot qualify until the 1st day of January, 1881.

Bribery in Maine

THOMAS B. SWANN and MOSES HARRIMAN, Fusion members-elect of the Maine Legislature, have severally made affidavits stating that each of them has been paid one thousand dollars in cash to remain out of the Legislature. Each of them showed the money to people who testify to the fact. They informed friends beforehand that they would thus test the Republicans.

The Dispatch seems to have overlooked the fact that under the act of March 3, 1879, the census is not to be taken by the United States consuls and their deputies. Philadelphia Press.

No we haven't. We have had the law within constant reach for months. Yet we cannot rely upon the provisions of the law when we read daily in our northern exchanges that the South is destined to lose a large portion of her relative strength in the House of Representatives.

We have presented our side of the question heretofore; and the few insignificant facts cited by the Press do not at all modify our opinion. The Press tells us that Baltimore has ten thousand young southerners among her population, as if Baltimore were not one of the cities which we claim to be southern; and that Journal has not a word to say concerning Richmond, which is supposed to have increased her population by fifty per cent. or more during the last ten years.

EX-GOVERNOR SEYMOUR ANSWERS A QUESTION.—A correspondent, who recently visited Governor Seymour, says he put the following question to him: "Suppose, Governor, when our convention shall meet, and the Democracy of the United States, after looking over the entire field and comparing views, should find that you are not only the choice of the Democracy for President, but that your nomination is one of the best that could be made, and you should be nominated unopposedly—you would not refuse the nomination?" To this question Mr. Seymour is represented as responding, without hesitation, as follows: "It would not do for me to say now that I would refuse the nomination under such circumstances, for if I did it might be claimed that I despaired of the success of my party in advance, and thus an injury might be done should some one else be nominated."

That ought to settle the question. If nominated, he will accept.

In their appeal to the Governor asking for the removal of arms from the State House the committee of Maine Republicans say: "Never before in our history has an armed man been seen within the walls of that building devoted by our fathers to order, law, and peace. It is a great public scandal that at the very portals of a building, thus consecrated, armed sentries should be pacing, and that, passed words, insensations, and signals are requisite to gain admission within its walls. Free laws cannot be enacted under the presence of armed forces, and it is a cruel mockery to ask the Legislature of Maine to assemble with such surroundings."

But it was all right in Louisiana to have alien troops to supervise the assembling of the Legislature. General DE TROMBARD stood in the Louisiana halls of legislation

dictating its membership, and the Republicans of Maine applauded him.

We have received a copy of The Virginia, a mining, industrial, and scientific journal, the publication of which has just been commenced at Staunton by Major J. B. HORTON. The first No. is a good one; and we have little doubt that its energetic editor will make The Virginia a popular and valuable journal.

The Southern Planter and Farmer for January is a good No. This excellent monthly ought to be read by every farmer in Virginia.

New Book. Army of Northern Virginia. Memorial Volume. Compiled by Rev. J. WILLIAM JONES, Secretary Southern Historical Society, at the Request of the Virginia Division of the Army of Northern Virginia Association. Richmond: J. W. RANDOLPH & ENGLISH, 1880. Price, \$2 to \$5.

This volume contains— 1. A carefully-prepared roster of Army of Northern Virginia. 2. The report of the great Lee Memorial meeting in Richmond on November, 1870, with the addresses of General J. A. Early, President Jefferson Davis; Colonel C. S. Venable, of the University of Virginia; General John B. Preston, of South Carolina; General John B. Gordon, of Georgia; Colonel Charles Marshall, of Baltimore; General Henry A. Wise, of Richmond; Colonel William Preston Johnston, of Lexington, Va.; and Colonel R. E. Withers, of Wytheville, Va. Also the report of the organization of the Army of Northern Virginia Association.

3. Reports of the annual reunions of the Virginia Division of the Army of Northern Virginia, together with the addresses of Colonel C. S. Venable, in 1873; Colonel Charles Marshall, in 1874; Major John W. Daniel, in 1875; Captain W. Gordon McCabe, in 1876; Leigh Robinson, Esq., in 1877; and Colonel William Allan in 1878. For sale by RANDOLPH & ENGLISH.

Third-Termism.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—A pronounced Radical Republican who has been spending a few weeks at the hotels at Cleveland, Ohio, has returned to this city with some very decided notions as to the feeling of the Buckeyes over Grant and the third term. He found that, since the recent open announcement of Grant's willingness to run again if he could receive the nomination, the quiet, determined opposition which he met was decidedly apparent and fatal to Grant's candidacy in that State. Not only have all of the German papers of Ohio openly served notice that they will not support the issue of a third term, but the natives themselves, when canvassed on the subject, say that Grant's nomination would "give the State of Ohio over to the enemy next fall."—Washington telegram—Baltimore Sun.

Bayard Preparing a Speech.

Senator Bayard has devoted a good part of the holiday recess to the preparation of his speech on the proposition to divest the greensbacks of their legal-tender quality. His friends say it will be an effort worthy of the Senator's reputation, and that the Bayard "boom" will receive a vigorous impetus therefrom. Senator Pendleton, of Ohio, is also preparing a speech upon the subject which, it is said, will be antagonistic to Mr. Bayard's position. A majority of the Democratic senators intend to participate in the debate on one side or the other, and the indications all point to what Sir Lucius O'Trigger would characterize as a very hotly-contested issue. —Washington telegram—Baltimore American.

New York's Thirty-five Votes.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—Leading Democrats from every section of the country who are gathered here are beginning to be very apprehensive lest the third-term conspirators may induce the Republican Legislature of New York to change the law so as to restrict the selection of its members, to be appointed by the Legislature. They say that by no other means can the third-term conspirators hope to accomplish Grant's election. They are confident that, if the people are allowed to express their will at the polls, Grant will be overwhelmingly defeated. The Greenback Republicans, according to good information, are decidedly opposed to the third-term conspiracy, and from every quarter there come tidings of opposition to Grant on the part of hitherto stalwart Republicans.

The Third Term Means a Term of Life.

[From the Ultra Observer.] It becomes more and more clear every day that there is a large and growing element in the Republican party which is opposed to Grantism with all that it implies. It would indeed be strange if a plot for the suppression of the Constitution and the creation of a bastard empire on this free soil could be carried forward without provoking an earnest protest from all parties. Nobody really misunderstands the Grant movement. If the traditions of the people, the unwritten law of the land, which prohibits a President from serving more than eight years, are to be overthrown and a ruler called in to protect the people from themselves, there is certainly no reason why he should relinquish during the term of his natural life the power thus gained. It is the story of Louis Bonaparte over again. Give the man what he asks now, and he will take the rest without asking.

One View of the Maine Question.

Senator McDonald said to-day that he thought the decision of the Maine Supreme Court practically settles nothing. It is nothing, that is to say, in his opinion, except that it does that. As to the principles involved, the Senator avoided committing himself. "I have no opinion on the subject, because I have not studied it. I think, however, that whatever Garcelon and his Commission may determine upon in their official capacity, and within their legally constituted authority, is law. Whether it is a good and just law, or a wicked and unjust law, is not in question. I have, in my experience before the Supreme Court, often been obliged to acquiesce in decisions which I knew to be wrong, yet I did not call those decisions in question. This is all that is in the Maine question. I do not see how Congress can take cognizance of the matter. It is a State matter, and does not come within the province of a congressional inquiry. However, it may be that when the Massachusetts and Rhode Island questions come before the Senate the Maine difficulty may be dragged into it."—Washington telegram—Baltimore American.

General Grant May be Nominated.

[Washington Intelligence Reporter.] He may become the nominee of the Republican party despite the popular wish, and as its nominee may involve that party in a great and disastrous defeat. This is the all-important point to be considered. [Washington Intelligence Reporter.] ORO REID'S LEGISLATURE.—Columbus, O., January 5.—The Legislature met this morning, and Governor Bishop's message was read. The financial condition of the State is about the same as last year, and the railroad interests are reported to be in a very prosperous condition. The Governor's attention to the importance of improving the canal navigation of the Ohio river. Among the first bills introduced was one for abolishing the present congressional districts and reestablishing the boundaries which existed before the State was redistricted by the late Democratic Legislature.

Now We Have It.—[From the Lenox Standard, Republican.]—Make way for the strong man, the strong man will make way for himself. We desire the nomination of Grant, not by the South, however, but by the Republicans, that we may have the pleasure of seeing the strong man by the name of Grant, or some other good nomination, at Staunton Spectator.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1880. SENATE.

Senator Elliott, President pro tempore, in the chair. The Chairman laid before the Senate a communication from the Second Auditor, in response to a resolution calling for information as to the expense incident to refunding the public debt under the McCulloch bill. The unpaid bills amount to \$10,176.74. The unpaid bills amount to \$19,595.09. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed, on motion of Mr. Henry.

Mr. PAUL presented a resolution requesting the Governor to report to the Senate the progress he had made in ascertaining the boundary line between Virginia and West Virginia. Agreed to.

Mr. HENRY's resolution to borrow money to pay arrears of interest to colleges, on public debt, &c., was, on motion of Mr. PAUL, referred to the Finance Committee.

SENATE BILLS PASSED. To regulate the time for holding the circuit courts in the Third judicial circuit. To prescribe the manner of summoning Jurors where a city, town, or county shall be a party.

To incorporate the True-Issue Publishing Company.

OTHER BUSINESS. Several bills were passed by the Senate bill to incorporate the United States Commercial Company was laid on the table.

Mr. PAUL presented a bill to amend sections 1 and 2 of an act incorporating the Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company. Adjourned.

THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES. The HOUSE was called to order at 12 o'clock.—Speaker LACY in the chair.

FINE AND COSTS. Mr. WILKINSON asked leave to have the rules suspended to place upon the calendar a bill to relieve Patrick Lacy of a fine and costs. He explained that Lacy had been sent to the Newbridge jail for six months and fined \$50. He had served out his term of imprisonment, is insolvent, and has a large family, and the relief is asked for him by a large number of respectable persons.

Mr. DICKERSON, of Russell, opposed the motion to suspend the rules, and the motion failed.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Finance.

INTRODUCED AND REFERRED. By Mr. BARBOUR: Resolution asking for a bill for re-estimation of real estate in this State on a uniform basis.

By Mr. NICHOLS: Bill authorizing Board of Supervisors of Clarke county to borrow money.

By Mr. GIBSON: Bill to reduce taxes on circuits.

By Mr. PAYNE: Bill to amend the Code in relation to unlawful entries upon lands.

By Mr. SESSARS: Bill to release Charles T. Stewart from the payment of a fine.

By Mr. GOODE: Bill to enable the Board of Supervisors of Charlotte county to settle up the affairs of Bacon township.

By Mr. PAIGE: Petition of the Mutual and Tobacco City Building-Fund Association, of Lynchburg, for certain legislation.

By Mr. PAIGE: A counter petition.

By Mr. HEAD: Bill to incorporate Freedom Lodge, No. 199, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of the town of Lovettsville, in the county of Loudoun.

By Mr. COLE: Resolution inquiring into the expediency of providing by law that the rock in the Rappahannock river, known as the Russell rock, be opened to the use of all persons residents of this Commonwealth.

By Mr. HEAD: Bill to incorporate the trustees of the New Jerusalem Evangelical Lutheran church near Lovettsville, in the county of Loudoun.

By Mr. TURNER: Petition for the protection of daylarks.

THE CANAL BILL. The bill giving the James River and Kanawha Company further use of the convict camp up on its third reading. Considerable opposition to it in its present shape was made.

Mr. HALL moved to recommit. Not agreed to—ayes, 35; noes, 38.

Mr. MOPPET then moved to postpone the bill and make it the special order for Friday at 12 o'clock, pending which the House adjourned.

[Special dispatch to the Philadelphia Telegraph.]

Box Mr. Tilden Escaped the Presidential Chair—Something Not Generally Known About the Electoral Tribunal of '76.

WASHINGTON, January 5.—A gentleman who was a member of the Electoral Commission, a Democrat, and who was cognizant of all the circumstances attending the inner workings connected with the creation of this tribunal, and the selection of its members, has furnished some additional light on this important question. He states that after the commission was determined upon the question arose as to the selection of its members. The persons whom Mr. Tilden was supposed to favor were Judge Abbott, of Massachusetts, and Representative Paine, of Ohio. The members of the House, however, were desirous of naming other prominent Democrats; but in deference to his wishes, and at the suggestion of Mr. Hewitt, who was managing Mr. Tilden's affairs, these two gentlemen were selected. It appears that the commission had heard the case of Florida, and when it understood that Associate Justice Bradley had prepared a written opinion in favor of counting the vote of Florida for Mr. Tilden, the Democrats were much elated, and congratulated themselves that their case was in a good position. When this opinion, however, was delivered by Justice Bradley, it was contrary to what they had anticipated. A number of prominent Democrats met in caucus, at which were present Messrs. Bayard, Thurman, and those who were instrumental in bringing about the tribunal, and a consultation was held as to what course ought to be pursued under the circumstances. A number of suggestions were made, amongst others the withdrawal of the Democratic members from the commission. At this juncture Mr. Bayard said that, while he regarded the action of Justice Bradley in this matter as infamous and clearly in violation of every principle of law and equity in the presentation of the case of Florida, yet, so far as he was concerned, he would not consent to allow the Electoral Commission to be broken up in this manner. In this he was overruled by a majority of the caucus, who favored the withdrawal of the Democratic members. A committee called upon Judge Abbott and Representative Paine and stated the views of the majority of the caucus, and they agreed that, under the circumstances, it was their duty to withdraw from the commission. Judge Abbott, in answer to their request, said that he could not consent to be placed in such a position, and giving as an additional reason for his refusal that evidence had come into his possession of the possession of other members of Congress of an attempt on the part of Mr. Tilden and his friends to secure by unfair means an electoral vote from the State of Oregon, and he was not disposed to adopt any extraordinary measures to secure the election of a gentleman to the presidency who would enter into an such bargain and sale for the purpose of securing an electoral vote, and he therefore emphatically informed the members of the committee that he deprecated the course of Mr. Tilden's friends, and would not be a party to any arrangement for forwarding their scheme.

The committee were greatly surprised at the action of Judge Abbott in the matter, and, finding it utterly useless to attempt to avert him from what he regarded as his duty, left him without accomplishing their mission. It was owing to Judge Abbott's firm determination to carry out the provisions of the Electoral bill, even though the Republicans should withdraw from the Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina, that this plot failed. Had he and the other Democratic members of the Commission acceded to the demands of the Democratic caucus, there is no telling what would have been the result, as they had enough support to pre-

vent any announcement of the decision of the tribunal or of the electoral vote.

These Democrats, in discussing this matter, assert that it was entirely owing to Mr. Tilden's course pending the contested election of the vote in Oregon and in the contested Southern States led the disruption of the Commission, and prevented the seating of Mr. Tilden, who was elected.

Grant Room Reaction.

[Special to the Cincinnati Commercial.] WASHINGTON, January 5.—The anti-Grant feeling, particularly in the North, is being felt here in a marked degree within the past few days. The Grant men are becoming alarmed. They disclaim any intention to force the nomination of Grant if against the better judgment of the party. A well-known Ohio Republican who has just arrived in the city, who lately ran for CONGRESS in the fourteenth district, says that if Grant is nominated, the Democrats will almost certainly carry Ohio. Such testimony as this and much of the same sort, heard here lately, is having a demoralizing effect on the third-term boom. Ohio is regarded as essential to Republican success, and Ohio Republicans are in a situation to make themselves heard.

Judge S. M. Dorr, one of the most prominent Republicans in Vermont, has written a long letter to the Rutland Herald, opposing the nomination of Grant; 1. Because of the bad precedent set by the nomination of Grant; 2. Because the administration was marked by corruption and serious administrative mistakes; 3. Because he thinks that the "scratchers" hold the balance of power in this State, and will vote almost to a man against Grant. Judge Dorr thinks that Senator Edmunds is the most eligible Republican candidate.

The Democratic State Committee of Ohio has concluded not to have any convention for the election of delegates to the National Convention. The committee will name the four delegates at large—it will come hereafter—and allow the congressional districts to name their own delegates in their own way. This will avoid a quarrel and make it unlikely that an effort will have a solid delegation from that State.

The Connecticut Legislature of 1870 met Tuesday last on the constitutional amendment providing for biennial elections was defeated by the people last fall, adjourned without transacting any business.

We fear that the Republicans will not nominate Grant, and that they have already learned that he could not be elected.—Staunton Spectator.

An Anti-Third-Term Grant Club was organized at Albany Tuesday night.

Seymour and Hendricks are the favorites of Cleveland Democrats.

DEATHS.

Died, at the residence of her husband, on Church street, in this city, BRISA GRAY, widow of the late Robert A. Gray, Esq., in the twenty-sixth year of her age.

The funeral will be held at the 14th Street Baptist church THIS (Thursday) MORNING at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family and those of the church, Thomas W. Graves, Esq., are invited to attend.

Died, in Charles City county, on the 25th of December, 1879, JOHN JACKSON, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

He leaves a wife and six children to mourn their loss.

MEETINGS.

THE FORGET-ME-NOT SOCIAL AND PLEASURE CLUB will have a meeting at No. 215 Main street THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 7 o'clock. All attendance requested. By order of the President, JAMES KANE, Secretary.

MASSONIC NOTICE.—The members of METEOROLOGICAL LODGE, No. 11, are requested to attend a public meeting of their lodge at St. Albans' Hall THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 7 o'clock. All Master Masons in good standing are invited to attend. By order of the W. M., S. B. JACOBS, Secretary.

HALL UNION COUNCIL, No. 51, 121 N. 12th street, Richmond, Va., will have a meeting at 7 o'clock. Election of officers and other important business. J. B. HALL, Secretary.

AURORA LODGE, No. 116, 116 N. 12th street, Richmond, Va., will have a meeting at 7 o'clock. By order of the W. M., NING A. DICK, Secretary.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THIS COUNCIL will attend a regular meeting of their hall (Springfield) THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 7 o'clock. Election of officers and other important business. J. B. HALL, Secretary.

MERCHANTS AND MECHANICS INSURANCE COMPANY OF VIRGINIA, No. 12, Main street, Richmond, Va., January 7, 1880.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF THIS COMPANY will be held at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21st, at 12 o'clock. J. B. MOORE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CITY BANK OF RICHMOND, VA., will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, JANUARY 12th, at 12 o'clock. J. G. JARVIS, Secretary.

OFFICE GRANITE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 113, 113 Main street, Richmond, Va., January 7, 1880.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY will be held at the company's office on TUESDAY, 13th JANUARY, 1880, at 12 M. T. G. JOHNSON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS SAVINGS BANK, Richmond, Va., January 7, 1880.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS BANK will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of January, 1880, at 12 o'clock M. W. J. JENKINS, Cashier.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNION BANK OF RICHMOND will be held in the rooms of the Union Bank, on THURSDAY, JANUARY 8th, at 12 o'clock. JAMES MILLER, Cashier.

AMUSEMENTS.

RICHMOND THEATRE—TODAY. The Eminent Tragedian MR. JOHN McCULLOUGH. Supported by MR. FRED. B. WARD, in Shakespeare's Tragedy OTHELLO.

FRIDAY: REHEISEL, MATINEE—JULIUS JULIUS, SATURDAY EVENING—THE GLADIATOR. Theatre closed Monday and Tuesday. Wednesday—JOSEPH JEFFERSON as RIP VAN WINKLE. Box-seat at Theatre and JOHNSTON'S.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO MR. JOHN B. REDFORD. AT MOZART HALL, MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1880. WHEN H. M. S. FINAFORE will be introduced by SIEGEL'S AMATEUR OPERA COMPANY, who have kindly tendered their services for the worthy cause.

The many friends of Mr. Redford, acknowledging his noble and generous services, he has rendered in the cause of charity and humanity during many years past, beg the citizens generally to unite with them in making this testimonial worthy of such an occasion, and that will render him the material aid he now so much needs in his unfortunate circumstances.

AN AUCTION SALE OF RESERVED SEATS will be held in the hall immediately after the Mozart performance THURSDAY NIGHT, Mr. E. B. COOK, Auctioneer. Tickets for application, general admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75c. Box seats, \$1.00. J. A. JOHNSON, 7th.

RICHMOND MOZART ASSOCIATION. The regular weekly concert will take place at MOZART HALL, THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 8th, at 8 o'clock. Admission only by membership or invitation-cards, which must be presented at the door. Members can obtain a card on application to C. L. STEWART, 421 Broad street, or C. P. JOHNSTON, 915 Main street. J. A. JOHNSON, 7th.

READINGS. READINGS BY REV. J. G. ARMSTRONG. ST. MARK'S (LUTHERAN) CHURCH, MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 19TH, at 8 o'clock. FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PASTOR'S AID SOCIETY. Admission, 50 cents. J. A. JOHNSON, 7th.

TABLEAUX AND CHARADES. THE LADIES OF THE DORCAS SOCIETY OF THE LEIGH-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, will give a tableaux and charades in the basement room of the church (under the church) on THURSDAY, JANUARY 8th, at 8 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents. J. A. JOHNSON, 7th.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REDUCTION! REDUCTION! REDUCTION! We offer our stock of CLOAKS, DOLMANS, and CIRCULARS at greatly reduced prices. We have marked some down to less than cost. We only carried three over last season, and will endeavor to make a clean sweep this time.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS! BLANKETS!—The market is in the price of cotton and wool enhances the value of BLANKETS at least 25 per cent. Having purchased a large stock before the advance, enable us to sell them at old prices, and we do it.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!—It is our intention to close out our whole stock of DRESS GOODS so that we can lay in an entire new stock very cheaply. We have but few days left to us to accomplish our object. So it will be well to look at our stock of SILKS, SATINS, BROCADES, POPLINS, VELVETS, ALPACAS, CASHMERE, &c., before making your purchases.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—We have only a small stock left, but will make great sacrifices so as to clear out the entire lot.

HOSIERY! HOSIERY! HOSIERY!—We show the largest assortment in the city; in fact, it is too large for the present season, so we have fixed low prices so as to reduce the stock.

HANDKERCHIEFS! HANDKERCHIEFS!—Barrett's EMERALD HANDKERCHIEFS, WHITE EMBROIDERED, HEMSTITCHED, and MOULING HANDKERCHIEFS, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, LACE and SHIRT TIES, SCARVES and BOWS; CREPE VEILS in all sizes; CREPE COLLARS in great variety. CLOVES in all widths—all to be sold at unusually low regular prices.

TRUNKS, SATCHELS, SHAWLS and TRUNK-STRAPS. PAPER and ENVELOPES at old prices, though they have been advanced 40 per cent. and we do it.

HIBBONS! HIBBONS! HIBBONS!—Some of the best bargains ever offered. Only a few pieces of these STEPPED, BROCADED, and DOUBLE-FACED HIBBONS, which are now being sold at about half their value.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!—We continue to sell CARPETS at old prices, though there has been an advance of 40 per cent. in many styles. We are selling CARPETS at 25 per cent. less than they can be replaced for.

HATS! HATS! HATS!—We have the largest stock of HATS, DRUGGETS, and LINEN CROWN-CLOTHS. GOODS FOR BOYS and MEN'S WEAR in great variety. A full assortment of WATER-PROOF CLOTHS, HAMBURG EMBROIDERS and INSERTINGS and all the latest styles.

We have not the time nor space to enumerate our stock of HATS, HOSIERY, CLOVES, and the largest stock and can show a greater variety than any other establishment in this city.

1017 and 1019 Main street, Richmond, Va. J. A. JOHNSON, 7th.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

AT COHEN BROTHERS'. Having an extremely large stock on hand, and being very desirous to close for this season, they will commence JANUARY 1st to offer their stock at considerable reduction.

REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES. ALL-WOOL MATERIALS CLOAKS at \$5.50—heretofore \$6.00. Their stock of COLORED DRESS GOODS will be offered regardless of cost; BLACK and COLORED CASHMERE'S at 12 1/2c. a yard; DOUBLE-WIDTH ALL-WOOL COLORED CASHMERE'S at 37 1/2c. a yard; DOUBLE-WIDTH COLORED MOUSET CLOTH, in Black, at 33c. for every solid 50c.; 6-4 ALL-WOOL LUSTER CLOTH at 75c. generally valued at \$1.00; Also, a large stock of BLACK and COLORED SILKS at considerable reduction from former prices; BLACK SILKS reduced from \$1.20 to 87c. all the finer qualities reduced proportionately; A full stock of COLORED SILKS at reduced prices; also, NOVELTY DRESS and TRIMMING SILK to close for this season; Great bargains in COSETS—every variety of style; 50-BONE SIDE SPLIT COSETS at 50c.; 100 SIDE-SPLIT ADJUSTABLE COSETS at 85c.; 25 dozen PURE LINES HUCK TOWELS at 12 1/2c. valued generally at \$2.40 a dozen; 50 pieces ENGLISH COTTON FLANNEL at 10c. bought at great bargains; Also, a very extensive stock of HOSIERY at great reduction to cost; CARPETS and FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS at reduced prices; besides an innumerable amount of other goods. J. A. JOHNSON, 7th.

A CHANCE TO GET BARGAINS. DRY GOODS AT LESS THAN OLD PRICES! JULIUS MEYER, 603 BROAD STREET, being determined to reduce his stock preparatory to making a change in business, has marked his entire stock down.

DRESS GOODS closing out at and below cost; DRESS GOODS reduced from 37 1/2c. to 25c., from 30 to 20c., from 20 to 16c.; DOUBLE-WIDTH NOVELTIES reduced from \$1.25 to 85c.; STEEL-MIXED POLINS reduced to 65c.; STRIPED MICHIGAN reduced to 85c.; BLACK and COLORED CASHMERE'S greatly reduced; ALL-WOOL COLORED CASHMERE'S reduced to 45c.; superior quality reduced from 75 to 60c.; BLACK ALL-WOOL CASHMERE at 42c. to 60c.; BLACK CASHMERE reduced to 50c.; 41 CASHMERE reduced to 55c.; specially low prices made in BLACK and COLORED SILKS; PEKIN STRIPED SILKS and SATINS at cost; MERINO and ALL-WOOL UNDERWEAR at greatly reduced prices; BLANKETS closing out at cost; LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FURS closing out at cost below cost; And lots of other goods below regular prices, at JULIUS MEYER'S.