

Judge Staples' Dissenting Opinion. The public will doubtless be much surprised as we were to learn that Judge Staples' dissenting opinion in the Massey coupon case is almost as sound a document as the opinion of the court. We read it with equal pleasure and surprise the following courageous declaration:

"It is a very grave question, and ought not to be hastily decided. Without undertaking, therefore, to express any positive opinion on the subject, I am inclined to think that whatever may be the limitations to the power of the Legislature as to other subjects of taxation, it has the power to exempt state bonds from taxation—a power essential in its nature to State credit and State sovereignty."

So the Supreme Court of Appeals decides unanimously that Mr. Massey's favorite notion was simply the notion of a man ignorant of the law. Not one of the five dissenters of the Legislature to exempt the McCulloch bonds from taxation, "direct or indirect."

Judge Staples' allusion to Mr. Massey is not so caustic as that of the court. But it is severe enough. He says:

"In a former case before this court I was of opinion that unless the Legislature had expressly agreed to exempt the State bonds and coupons in the hands of our own citizens; and I have seen as yet no reason to change that opinion. But here the Legislature has expressly declared the bonds issued under the act of March 28, 1878, shall not be taxed. Conceding that the Legislature has transferred its power in so doing, I do not see how the Auditor of Public Accounts can correct the error, if such it be. The legislative department alone is clothed with the authority to designate the subjects of taxation, and in that duty neither the Auditor nor any other officer of the State can interfere to collect the tax, however peremptory may be the mandate of the Constitution in requiring the tax to be imposed in the particular case. It is very true that the act of March 6th, 1878, imposes a tax on State bonds then in existence, but that act was repealed by the act of 28th of March, 1879, which expressly exempts from taxation all bonds executed under its provision. So that we have here not simply a failure to tax, but an express prohibition by the Legislature against a tax, and however patriotic and laudable may be the motives of the Auditor, he has no power to insist upon the payment of a tax where it is thus prohibited. My opinion, then, is that on this branch of the case the answer of the Auditor presents no sufficient ground for a refusal of the mandamus applied for by the petitioner."

So that Judge Staples concurred in the decision that the peremptory mandamus ought to be issued.

Judge Staples goes on:

"Upon the second branch of the question I agree with Judge Anderson that the question in this case was before this court in Clarke vs. Tyler, sergeant. But I do not agree with him in saying it has been settled by repeated decisions of this court."

Another rebuke to Mr. Massey. Judge Staples decides that the Auditor had raised again a question which the court had decided in another case.

Wherein, then, does Judge Staples' opinion differ from that of the Court? Upon only one important question. We quote:

"That question is, Can the Legislature take the school funds—the revenues set apart by the Constitution of Virginia for educational purposes—and apply them to the payment of the public debt? Can one Legislature divert funds from the purposes of a positive trust under the Constitution, and rely upon a subsequent Legislature to raise another fund from some other source with which to execute the trust?"

Judge Staples answers these questions in the negative. We are free to confess that this is a question beset with difficulties. We are sorely puzzled in attempting to reach a conclusion satisfactory to our own mind. It seems to us that the first duty of the Legislature and of all its officers is to support the State government. We suppose that Judge Staples would concede this point. If so, which fund ought to be held the more sacred, that for the support of the public schools or that for the support of the State government? If one or the other had to be sacrificed because of the failure of the Legislature to lay sufficient taxes to support both, would Judge Staples say ought to be held sacred? We take it for granted that he would say that for the support of the government; because it is absolutely necessary that the laws shall be executed, criminals punished, the community protected, and crime prevented. Every man will say the same. Even Dr. Ruffner would not decide differently. It follows, then, that the fund for the support of the State government is more sacred than the fund for the support of the public schools. Here, then, we have the BARBOUR bill—some of the State's revenue for the support of the State government, so much for the maintenance of the public schools, and the remainder for the payment of the interest upon the public debt. But just here we are confronted with the fact that the same Constitution which provides that "the General Assembly" (it does not set it apart itself) shall apply certain revenues to the education of the children of the Commonwealth also provides that the same "General Assembly shall provide by law a sinking fund to be applied solely to the payment and extinguishment of the principal of the State debt."

We repeat that it is a knotty point. What reason can Judge Staples give for obeying the constitutional provision in regard to the school fund which would not also require him to obey the constitutional provision in regard to paying the public debt? We can think of none. And over and above all is the State's contract with her creditors backed by that provision of the Federal Constitution which declares that no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts—a provision which the Supreme Court of the United States says applies to just such contracts as Virginia has made with her creditors—and which, Judge Staples will agree, renders null and void all conflicting provisions in any State Constitution.

Richmond, fair Richmond on the James, is not only one of the most beautiful cities in the United States, but one of those which have grown most rapidly in population and wealth. She has overtaken and passed many cities which were ahead of her a few years ago.

If you desire to see the sun of her prosperity set at once elect a mongrel set of councilmen and other officers.

The Cincinnati Commercial (Republican) says that Grant could not carry Ohio against Tilden. Then he can't carry it against anybody.

Try to nominate better men for their offices if you don't like any of the incumbents. Pay your capitation tax, and then go to the voting-place, and let your ballot speak for you.

Unpledged Ticket.

The ReAdjusters received the people of Virginia last fall. Their members of the Legislature were elected on an unpledged ticket so far as concerned the putting of negroes into office. When the new Legislature reached Richmond the negroes of this city took possession of the halls of the Capitol. It was a humiliating spectacle to see the galleries and the doors to the two houses of the General Assembly crowded day after day with negroes of the most worthless sort. The insinuations of these vagabonds—for, as we have said, they were the most worthless of their race—became almost insufferable.

Why were these negroes thus congregated about the Capitol? Because there were fourteen negro members of the Legislature sitting in that building once sacred to the white race. Because there were fourteen negroes in the Legislature whose votes were so necessary to the success of the plans of General MAHON that he had to prefer negroes above white Confederate soldiers for some of the offices at his disposal. The insolent CARRAS DAVIS declared that he recognized a ReAdjuster as his equal; and that he was tired of hearing the word "Confederate" repeated in the Virginia Senate. In fact, the negroes of the whole State of Virginia have been put into a state of excitement by the success of the ReAdjusters last fall. No longer do they attend to their work and let politics alone, as they had been doing for the last five years. They have all become politicians again. "The trail of the serpent is over them all." And the peace of the community will not be assured until they are again reformed to their proper position.

Now, we have the same ReAdjuster party running their candidates for the City Council and for the various city offices, without giving any pledges as to whether if successful they will put any negroes upon our police, in our city offices, or in any of the positions under the control of the City Council. They may elect negroes at the regular election, and yet it may be a part of their understanding with the negroes that the act of March 6th, 1878, imposes a tax on State bonds then in existence, but that act was repealed by the act of 28th of March, 1879, which expressly exempts from taxation all bonds executed under its provision. So that we have here not simply a failure to tax, but an express prohibition by the Legislature against a tax, and however patriotic and laudable may be the motives of the Auditor, he has no power to insist upon the payment of a tax where it is thus prohibited. My opinion, then, is that on this branch of the case the answer of the Auditor presents no sufficient ground for a refusal of the mandamus applied for by the petitioner."

So that Judge Staples concurred in the decision that the peremptory mandamus ought to be issued.

Judge Staples goes on:

"Upon the second branch of the question I agree with Judge Anderson that the question in this case was before this court in Clarke vs. Tyler, sergeant. But I do not agree with him in saying it has been settled by repeated decisions of this court."

Another rebuke to Mr. Massey. Judge Staples decides that the Auditor had raised again a question which the court had decided in another case.

Wherein, then, does Judge Staples' opinion differ from that of the Court? Upon only one important question. We quote:

"That question is, Can the Legislature take the school funds—the revenues set apart by the Constitution of Virginia for educational purposes—and apply them to the payment of the public debt? Can one Legislature divert funds from the purposes of a positive trust under the Constitution, and rely upon a subsequent Legislature to raise another fund from some other source with which to execute the trust?"

Judge Staples answers these questions in the negative. We are free to confess that this is a question beset with difficulties. We are sorely puzzled in attempting to reach a conclusion satisfactory to our own mind. It seems to us that the first duty of the Legislature and of all its officers is to support the State government. We suppose that Judge Staples would concede this point. If so, which fund ought to be held the more sacred, that for the support of the public schools or that for the support of the State government? If one or the other had to be sacrificed because of the failure of the Legislature to lay sufficient taxes to support both, would Judge Staples say ought to be held sacred? We take it for granted that he would say that for the support of the government; because it is absolutely necessary that the laws shall be executed, criminals punished, the community protected, and crime prevented. Every man will say the same. Even Dr. Ruffner would not decide differently. It follows, then, that the fund for the support of the State government is more sacred than the fund for the support of the public schools. Here, then, we have the BARBOUR bill—some of the State's revenue for the support of the State government, so much for the maintenance of the public schools, and the remainder for the payment of the interest upon the public debt. But just here we are confronted with the fact that the same Constitution which provides that "the General Assembly" (it does not set it apart itself) shall apply certain revenues to the education of the children of the Commonwealth also provides that the same "General Assembly shall provide by law a sinking fund to be applied solely to the payment and extinguishment of the principal of the State debt."

We repeat that it is a knotty point. What reason can Judge Staples give for obeying the constitutional provision in regard to the school fund which would not also require him to obey the constitutional provision in regard to paying the public debt? We can think of none. And over and above all is the State's contract with her creditors backed by that provision of the Federal Constitution which declares that no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts—a provision which the Supreme Court of the United States says applies to just such contracts as Virginia has made with her creditors—and which, Judge Staples will agree, renders null and void all conflicting provisions in any State Constitution.

Richmond, fair Richmond on the James, is not only one of the most beautiful cities in the United States, but one of those which have grown most rapidly in population and wealth. She has overtaken and passed many cities which were ahead of her a few years ago.

If you desire to see the sun of her prosperity set at once elect a mongrel set of councilmen and other officers.

The Cincinnati Commercial (Republican) says that Grant could not carry Ohio against Tilden. Then he can't carry it against anybody.

Try to nominate better men for their offices if you don't like any of the incumbents. Pay your capitation tax, and then go to the voting-place, and let your ballot speak for you.

the danger of Grantism, with all that word implies." With Seymour for President, and Morrison for Vice-President, a nomination would be equivalent to election."

Mr. Gable, we may add, is a brother of Colonel H. C. GABLE, and of Drs. J. G. and R. G. GABLE, of this city.

The Meeting to-night. Let the people turn out to-night and have a rousing meeting at the Old Market. That gallant band of workers of the Old Dominion Club has charge of the meeting, and a number of eloquent and interesting speakers have promised to be present. It is time the voters were aroused to the importance of the contest, which is but a few weeks ahead of us. This goodly city must not be turned over to the men who are now trying to organize a gang, or a ring, of office-seekers to get possession of plunder and power.

The Why need not be alarmed as to the designs of "the ring" on the negro vote. We do not claim that vote; and such of the negroes as support our ticket, if any do, will do it of their own free will and accord, and not with the hope of reward. We do not believe that a hundred negroes ever voted the Conservative ticket at any election in Richmond.

Pay your capitation tax, and thus arm yourself with the ballot, if you want to do any exception at the primary election day after to-morrow.

We are indebted to Hon. J. R. TUCKER for a copy of his recent speech in the House of Representatives on the resolution accepting the desk on which the Declaration of Independence was written by Mr. JEFFERSON.

Vote against a mixed police and troubles on the streets. Vote against mixed schools and worse troubles in the school-house. First, however, pay your capitation tax.

PETERSBURG.

ADJOURNED MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS—PERSONAL MATTERS—CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS—ACTIVELY IN POLITICS—THE READJUSTER NOMINATIONS—SUDDEN DEATH OF A CITIZEN OF DINWIDDIE—ADDITIONS TO THE CHURCHES, &c.

A telegram received from Lynchburg announces the death there this morning, of consumption, of Mr. John M. Love, a prominent tobaccoist and well-known citizen of that place. Mr. Love, about seven years ago married a daughter of Mr. Leroy Roper, of this city, and was well known here.

An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Life-Insurance Company of Virginia will be held here on Wednesday. The object of the meeting is to elect a new committee, and to receive reports on the annual meeting as to the propriety of removing the principal office of the company to Richmond—a matter that was broached at the late general meeting of the stockholders.

Rev. Dr. Walker has been quite sick for several days, and was unable to occupy his pulpit yesterday in consequence. It is stated that in consequence of a strike among the organ-builders in some of the factories in New York the completion and delivery of the organs ordered some time ago by one or two of the churches in this city will be delayed.

Rev. Dr. J. E. Edwards and Rev. Dr. J. Lafferty, of Richmond, are expected to visit our city next Sunday and preach in one or more of the Methodist churches morning and night.

A great deal of activity is shown in ReAdjuster circles to-day in view of the published calls for the meetings of that party in the different wards to-morrow night to nominate candidates for their municipal clerk.

Each ward will vote on the present ticket from the Executive Committee, and those receiving the highest number of votes will be declared the nominees for the respective offices. Candidates for some of the positions are very active to-day, and the sovereigns are being freely interviewed.

The offices to be filled at the approaching election are those of mayor, sergeant, collector, city clerk, commissioner of revenue, Commonwealth's attorney, high constable, and gauger. As I have previously stated, there will be no opposition in the meetings to-morrow night to Mayor Cameron, Sergeant Johnson, or Collector Bond. It is not believed that the opposition to Captain Hinton for Commonwealth's attorney will be of material consequence. Mr. George F. Doggett will be his only opponent. For gauger, Mr. Mike Hecht will probably be nominated. The chief interest of the meetings centers in the offices of commissioner of the revenue and high constable, for each of which there are candidates.

The straight-out Republicans will make their nominations some time during the week.

Mr. Edward Watkins, a very worthy and respected citizen of Dinwiddie, died very suddenly at his residence, in that county, yesterday. He was a volunteer of the Mexican war, and was nearly sixty years of age. On Saturday Mr. Watkins attended a meeting of his Grand Lodge, and was in good health. About 10 o'clock he was found speechless in his bed, and lingered in that condition until 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

Seven persons were admitted to the membership of Wesley Methodist Episcopal church yesterday, and three at Market-Street.

Mr. Benjamin Yerrell, an employe at the City Mills, was very painfully injured two or three days ago by the falling of a heavy grindstone on his leg. ROBIN ADAIR.

DANVILLE.

PITTSBURGH AND RAILROAD GONE INTO THE HANDS OF THE MIDLAND COMPANY—SALE OF STOREHOUSE PROPERTY—OTHER SALES—PERSONAL—DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

are reported by Captain P. W. Ferrell, of the Tobacco Association, as amounting to 2,554,993 pounds, for which there was paid \$291,210 00, which gives an average of 10.81c. In April, 1879, there was sold 3,192,013 pounds, which gives an average of \$22,490.55, which gives an average of 10.17c.

The account of sales of leaf tobacco from October 1, 1879, to May 1, 1880, stands as follows: Quantity, 16,888,418 pounds; value, \$2,148,960.25. From October 1, 1879, to May 1, 1879, the account stands as follows: Quantity, 12,631,695 pounds; value, \$1,333,145.41; average, \$10.71.

The internal revenue for last month amounted to \$68,943.41. The items are: Assessments, \$64,247.51; tobacco and special taxes, \$6,695.94. The revenue for April, 1880, amounted to \$11,264.48. The items are: Assessments, \$35,131; spirits, \$591.30; special taxes, \$6,113.02; tobacco and cigars, \$4,623.03.

The internal revenue from manufactured tobacco and cigars during the current tobacco year (since 1st of October, 1879), has amounted to \$470,516.87. For the same period of the preceding year the revenue amounted to \$398,109.76.

Mrs. John Norburn died suddenly on the night of the 1st instant of cholera, after a few days' illness. Her husband was a native of Scotland, and she was born in America in 1827, and settled in Pittsburgh, Pa., and thence about nine years ago came to this place.

Mr. Norburn, at the time of the death of Mrs. Norburn, was in this city, and had been engaged in the tobacco trade. He says that when he started from Asheville he had a presentiment which he could not account for, and which he could not shake off, all having been reported to him by letters from his family, and he not being at all superstitious. A presentiment that some terrible blow would be given him before he got home. So strong was this impression that when he got off the cars at Danville he felt sure he would be attacked in some way before he could get to his house. He got to his house, and he was attacked, and he died about an hour.

HANOVER.

THE CIRCUIT COURT—BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS—NAMES OF THE JURORS.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.] HANOVER COURTHOUSE, VA., May 1, 1880. The Circuit Court of this county Judge William S. Barton, presiding—adjourned this morning after a session of six days. There were thirty-seven cases on the issue docket, eleven of which were disposed of. There were forty office judgments; also ninety-five chancery decrees entered.

The following was the jury drawn and attendance (all white)—to wit, John R. Talley, A. M. Tinsley, S. A. Saunders, R. H. Hurd, J. E. Tinsley, S. V. Vass, Peter Koch, S. M. Blunt, Robert Busby, John H. Blunt, William P. Christian, James W. Vaughan, A. G. Duke, and W. D. Lowry. Yours, SLASHER.

CHRISTIANSBURG.

A WOMAN AND FIVE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH. [Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.] CHRISTIANSBURG, VA., May 2, 1880. A fire occurred this morning between 3 and 4 o'clock in the suburbs of our village by which Martha Jones (colored) and her five children were burned to death. It was discovered that it was impossible to do anything to save them.

The woman is believed to have set fire to the house herself for the purpose of destroying the whole family. She was evidently deranged in her mind. The bodies of the children were burned to death. The woman refused to give entrance to any person to the house, and by the time it could be broken into the fire had attained such headway no one could enter.

A NAPOLEONIC RELIC.—[Letter in Reidsville (G. Times).]—An interesting relic of the Napoleon dynasty is the chair used by Napoleon I., Emperor of the French, in his study, while ruling over the destinies of France. This chair is now in possession of a citizen of Martinsville, Va. Its history is as follows: When Napoleon I. dedicated to Elba Island, the furniture in the "Palace of the Tuilleries" was sold, and the Palace refitted for Louis XIV. Mr. Monroe, of Virginia, at the time purchased some chairs, among which was the one used by Napoleon I. in his study. This chair, with the others he had bought, was brought to the United States and presented to General Andrew Jackson. President Jackson, after his duel with Dickinson, presented the pistols that were used, together with the chair in question, to Mr. John Reid, who was a close friend of his. Mr. Reid bequeathed both the pistols and the chair to Major Nathan Reid, a late honored citizen of Henry county, who gave the chair to Mr. A. M. Dupuy more than forty years ago. Mr. Dupuy gave the chair to J. Hamlet Esq., an old and well-respected schoolmaster, and anti-bellum days. He had it given to one of his old pupils ten or twelve years ago, who now has it in his possession. The present writer remembers well its appearance as it was the first day he attended a one-day school, presided over by so much of the old-time schoolmaster as to have more than twenty-five years ago. Although much older, it still bears marks of its former strength and magnificence. It has a desk attached to it.

May the list, when the Quebec city police force was called upon to be sworn in for the first year, they refused to a man to serve for less than one dollar per day. Lately they have been paid but eighty cents. The Police Board refused to make any new arrangements, as the Mayor, who is chairman, succeeded in getting the Mayor to reduce his wages to \$1.00 per day. The Mayor, however, addressed the men, asking them to swear in for eight days until their petition should be decided upon, so that the city might not be left without police protection. This was agreed to, and the men were sworn in.

Five Chinamen came before Mr. Jarvis, the clerk of the Common Pleas Court, New York, Thursday, to declare their intentions of becoming naturalized. They have announced their religion as well as their country and have become Christians. Chang Lee said that he was thirty-two years old, and a Methodist. He was the oldest of the number. George Lee and Sam Wing said they were Episcopalians. James Lee and Charles Chin said that they were Methodists. All spoke English well. They said they didn't care to vote, but they wanted the protection the law extended to citizens.

Six steamships left New York on Saturday, carrying away about five hundred cabin passengers. Among the more prominent persons leaving were Mr. and Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt, the Earl of Leveson, the Baron and Baroness Blane, Henry P. Gilling, manager of the American Exchange in London; the Lord Bishop of Nassau, N. P.; Henry Koser, German Consul at New York; Judge Danforth, of Middleburg, N. Y.; Dr. Battersby, of Montreal; Mr. Charles G. Roosevelt, Rev. W. De Bever, Rev. G. A. Priest, and Mrs. Bandman, the actress.

Information was received in Baltimore Sunday by cable of the safe arrival of Liverpool, Saturday, of the steamer James and Rev. Messrs. Foley, McManus, Curtis, and Van de Vyver, who left Baltimore for Europe, sailing on the 22d of April, from the City of Chester, from New York. They were reported all well, after a pleasant passage. The steamer left on Saturday, making a nine-day's passage.

It has been finally decided to hold the first annual meeting of the Kennel Club in the Madison-Square Garden, on May 11th, 12th, and 13th, it having been declared by experts amply safe for the purposes of the exhibition. Notwithstanding the postponement, only one exhibitor has withdrawn his entry, and it was an animal of little consequence.

A man who had been suffering nine years from rheumatism went to Miller, "the wonderful healer," and suffered no more. He had no more use for his crutches. He died.

The sales of leaf tobacco for last month

[For the Dispatch.] Tuckahoe Farmers' Club. At the last regular meeting of the Tuckahoe Farmers' Club, held at the residence of Professor Bennett Puryear on the fourth Thursday in March, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Tuckahoe Farmers' Club desires to express their interest in the more now being made in Congress to render more efficient the United States Agricultural Department, and requests our representatives in Congress and our senators from Virginia to aid the measure in every manner proper and practicable.

Resolved, That agricultural associations of every kind be requested to cooperate with us in this important matter.

Resolved, That our secretary be instructed to forward the above resolutions to our representatives and senators, and obtain its publication in the minutes of the Club. W. H. ALLEY, Secretary pro tem.

[For the Dispatch.] Japan and Her Taxation. Messrs. Editors: Did you know that Japan, with a little more than three times the arable surface of Virginia, pays annually fifty millions of dollars in taxes? Not the interest on fifty millions, but fifty millions itself. This is done by high cultivation of the land, and by the closest economy. The people live on rice and cheap vegetables, wear the cheapest clothing, and live in houses the building of which costs exceedingly little. In the place of windows, glass, translucent paper is used, and the houses are without chimneys, paint, hinges, or locks, sliding doors and windows being used. They are, in the country, generally thatched with straw. My authority for the above is Professor William S. Barton, who has been invited by the Government to go to Japan to study there an agricultural college.

Mr. Will Cubine, of Bland county, Va., attempted to commit suicide Thursday night by shooting himself with a pistol. The weapon was fired sooner than expected, the lead taking effect in his neck and lodging, it is supposed, in his shoulder. The ball cannot be found, but he will soon be well, it is thought.

Queen Victoria suffers much from violent headaches.

MEETINGS. MASONIC NOTICE.—The members of RICHMOND LODGE, No. 10, are requested to attend a regular communication of their Lodge at St. Albans Hall, corner Third and Main streets, on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, May 4, 1880, at 8 o'clock. Candidates requested to be prompt. Members of sister lodges invited to be present. By order of the W. M., JAMES E. RIDGICK, Secretary. MAY 4, 1880. M. A. L. L. 2850, Ad. 1880, No. 4-10.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS will be held at 7 o'clock, on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, May 4, 1880, at the hall of the Knights of Pythias, 1011 Main street. By order of the Grand Master, W. M. WOOD, K. of R. and S. No. 4-11.

ROYAL ARCANUM.—THE MEMBERS of MCARTHUR LODGE, No. 408, R. A., will attend a regular meeting of their Lodge at the residence of the Grand Master, 1011 Main street, on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, May 4, 1880, at 8 o'clock. Candidates requested to be prompt. Members of sister lodges invited to be present. By order of the Grand Master, S. DENNY, Secretary. MAY 4-11.

CATHOLIC BENEFICIAL SOCIETY.—The regular meeting of the above Society will take place THIS EVENING at 7:30 o'clock. Members will please prepare to pay back assessments, and to receive tickets for the next meeting. By order of the President, J. W. LAURE, Secretary. MAY 4-11.

ALLEGHANY COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—A meeting of the subscribers to the stock of the Allegany Coal and Iron Company will be held at the office of the Board of Directors, at 1104 Main street, on SATURDAY, May 8th, at 10 o'clock. All persons who have subscribed to the stock of the company are requested to be present. H. C. PARSONS, Secretary. MAY 4-11.

HOLLYWOOD CEMETERY COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hollywood Cemetery Company will be held on TUESDAY, May 12th, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Virginia State Insurance Company, No. 1008 Main street. By order of the President, R. T. BROOKE, Treasurer. MAY 4-11.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE VIRGINIA HOME EXHIBITION will be held on TUESDAY, May 11th, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Virginia State Insurance Company, No. 1008 Main street. By order of the President, R. T. BROOKE, Secretary. MAY 4-11.

FAIRS. LADIES FAIR.—CLOSING-OUT SALE.—The ladies of Union-Station Methodist church for several weeks past have been conducting a FAIR in the Tabernacle, at the corner of Clay and Twenty-fifth streets, return their acknowledgments for the patronage received by them, and respectfully announce that all articles remaining unsold will be disposed of by public auction THIS (Tuesday) NIGHT, commencing at half-past 9 o'clock. MAY 4-11.

LADIES FAIR.—The ladies of the Sidney Baptist church will hold a FAIR, commencing Monday, May 3rd, and continuing all the week, at the corner of Third and Main streets, from the CORNER OF THIRD, where they will FURNISH DINNERS, from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M., including all the season. Also, cream, cakes, confectionery, fancy goods, &c. Come and help us. MAY 3-11.

EXCURSION. EXCURSION SEASON OF 1880. BUN AIR, ONLY EIGHT MILES FROM THE CITY. 312 FEET ABOVE TIDE-WATER. NEW HOTEL, DANCING PAVILION, GRADE, W. A. L. L. 2850, Ad. 1880, No. 4-10.

TO SUNDAY SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, MASONIC, BENEFICIAL, and other SOCIETIES, very low prices will be given, including large quantities of grounds, upon application to J. MACMURDO, General Passenger Agent, corner Back and Tenth streets, C. P. HYDE, Passenger Agent. ap-8-cou-10.

HUNYADI JANOS. MISERIAL WATER. THE BEST AND CHEAPEST NATURAL APERIENT. SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER LAXATIVES. Regulates and improves the action of the Liver and Kidneys. Recommended by the medical profession throughout the world. A wineglassful a dose. Taken in the morning before breakfast. Of all druggists and mineral-water dealers. (ap 17-7e-3m)

MERCHANT TAILORING. JOHN LATOUCHE, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 4 NORTH TENTH STREET, has now in stock a well-selected assortment of SPRING GOODS. I purpose to make up these goods in the BEST STYLE OF CUT, TRIMMINGS, and FINISH. Made to order, and guaranteed to be made at a small uniform profit, hoping to be remunerated by an increase in business. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. fe 26-cou-10.

SPECIAL NOTICES. GRAND DISPLAY OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS FABRICS. MAGNIFICENT AND ELABORATE ASSORTMENT AT COHEN BROTHERS.

COLORED SILKS AND SATINS, SATIN DE LYON, BROCADES, and all the latest novelties in Oriental effects; or overpasses and combination silks of attractive prices; BLACK PEKIN SATIN at 90c; BLACK GROS-GRAIN SILKS at 55c; GUNNETS BLACK SILKS at 90c; SATIN FINISH at \$1.25; Very heavy SATIN FINISH at \$1.50; The finest quality of SATIN at \$1.44 a yard; COLORED SILKS at 75c, selling generally at \$1 a yard; An extensive stock of SUMMER SILKS in Cheyenne, snowflake, and other new designs; 20 pieces of HEAVY GROS-GRAIN COLORED SILKS at \$1.25 the value of which is \$1.50.

Will open on MONDAY, APRIL 19th—50 pieces WOOL-FILLING BUNTING at 12 1/2c, worth 20c a yard; 50 pieces MILK-SILK at reduced prices; ALL-WOOL LUX'S BLACK TAFETTA at 37c, worth 40c; FRENCH CAMEL'S-HAIR GAUZE 32-inch wide at 6c, sold generally at \$1 a yard; 25 pieces BLACK LAINA CLOTHS and SHIRTS at 70c a yard, worth above and at 70c; 5 pieces FANCY BROCADE SILK MIXTURES at 90c, worth above and at 90c; BLACK SATIN reduced from \$1 to 75c, from \$1.15 to 90c; 10 pieces ALL-WOOL PAIRTS STRIPES in garment and coatmaking hand shades at 50c a yard; 50 dozen LADIES' SILK-CLOCKED BALBRIGGAN HORN HOSIE at 12 1/2c; 50 pieces WHITE LINEN LAWN at 15c, the value of which is \$1.50; 75 pieces FRENCH CAMEL 38-inch wide at 25c; 25 pieces LADIES' TWO-BUTTON COLORED KID GLOVES at 30c a pair; 50 pieces EXTRA-LENGTH LADIES' FRENCH-KID GLOVES at 45c, generally sold at 75c; Also, bargains in various first-quality COARSE, &c. (ap 17)

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS! PRICES MUCH LOWER THAN IN THE BEGINNING OF THE SEASON. CHEYENNE SILK at 55c, per yard worth 75c; CHEYENNE SILK at 60c, per yard worth 80c; BLACK GROS-GRAIN SILK at 75c, per yard worth 81c; BLACK GROS-GRAIN SILK at 90c, per yard worth \$1.10; BLACK GROS-GRAIN SILK at \$1.15 per yard worth \$1.25; BLACK GROS-GRAIN SILK at \$1.25 per yard worth \$1.50; BLACK GROS-GRAIN SILKS at \$1.75, \$2, \$2.50, & \$3—all worth much more money; A large assortment of FRENCH, ITALIAN, BLACK SATINS; PEKIN STRIPES, BROCADED SILKS and SATINS; and WOOL DRESS GOODS in great variety; HENRIETTA, LAINA, VICTORIA LAINA, HIGHLAND SHAWLS, BLACK CASHMERE, and BROWN SHAWLS; LINEN AND COTTONS in great variety; SILK CLOTHS at 40, 50, 75c, and \$1, worth \$2, \$3, \$4, and \$5; READY-MADE WHITE CAMEL at 10c, worth 12c; Extra quality BATH-TOWELS at \$2.50 per dozen worth \$3.50; TURKEY-RED NAPKINS at 50c, per dozen worth \$7.00; LINEN DOILES at 35c, per dozen worth 50c; LINEN NAPKINS at 1 1/2, per dozen worth \$20; LINEN CLOTHS at 1 1/2, per quarter yards long, at \$1.50 worth \$2; OIL-CLOTH, one and a quarter yards wide, at 25c; OIL-CLOTH, one and a half yards wide, at 30c; STIPPED SWISS MUSLIN at 16 1/2c, per yard worth 25c; VICTORIA LAWN at 16 1/2c, per yard worth 25c; READY-MADE DRESSES for ladies; HATS and HATTERS of all prices; READY-MADE GARMENTS for ladies of our own manufacture. The material used in our garments will be found superior to that used in garments manufactured North that are sold at the same price; GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS ready made and made to order; See our new CAMBRIC, BROCADES, and SHIRTS; WHITE, LEVY BROTHERS, ap 29 1017 and 1019 Main street.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT ALLOWED ON ALL CASH SALES. CLOSING-OUT SALE—NO HUMBUG. RETIRING FROM BUSINESS. PRICES WHICH REALLY ASTONISH. PRICES LOWER THAN AT WHOLESALE. FRINGS, BUTTONS, RIBBONS, and HOSIERY; HAMBURG, COLORED, GLOVES, and HANDKERCHIEFS;