DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. LIX. RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1881. NO. 20.

THE DISPATCH.

BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

CASH—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

The DAILY DISPATCH is delivered to subscribers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week, payable to the carrier weekly. Mailed at $6 per annum; $3 for six months; $1.50 for three months; 50c. for one month.

The SEMI-WEEKLY DISPATCH at $2 per annum, or $1 for six months.

The WEEKLY DISPATCH at $1 per annum.

HUB PUNCH.

A DELICIOUS DRINK

FOR USE IN FAMILIES, HOTELS, CLUBS, PARTIES, ETC.

HUB PUNCH.

BOSTON:

C. H. GRAVES & SONS.

THE "HUB PUNCH"

has lately been introduced, and meets with marked popular favor.

IT IS WARRANTED TO CONTAIN ONLY THE BEST OF LIQUORS, UNITED WITH CHOICE FRUIT JUICES AND GRANULATED SUGAR.

It is ready on opening, and will be found an agreeable addition to the choice things which undeniably enlarge the pleasures of life and encourage good fellowship and good nature if rightly enjoyed.

GOOD AT ALL TIMES.

JUST THE THING TO KEEP IN WINE-CELLARS.

SIDEBOARDS NOT COMPLETE WITHOUT

HUB PUNCH.

IT CAN BE USED CLEAR OR WITH FRESH MILK, ICE, SODA, OR HOT WATER, LEMONADE, OR WITH FINE ICE, TO SUIT THE TASTE.

Sold by leading wine merchants, grocers, hotels, and druggists everywhere.

ja 9-dsu,W&F6m

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.

LIVERPOOL FINE SALT.

Cargoes of barks "Gozia" and "Beaconsfield," direct from Liverpool, now discharging, and for sale by DAVENPORT & MORRIS.

ja 23-5t

FLOUR.—1,000 BARRELS SUPERFINE FLOUR, of various brands, for sale by DAVENPORT & MORRIS.

ja 23-14t

PRIME NEW CROP ORLEANS SUGAR.

PRIME NEW CROP ORLEANS MOLASSES.

For sale by JOHN N. GORDON'S SONS.

ja 21-6t

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES,

COMMON TO EXTRA FINE.

1,000 BARRELS

landing and for sale by DAVENPORT & MORRIS.

ja 20-10t Dock street.

NEW AND FRESH GOODS.

CREAM CHEESE FROMAGE DI BRIE, ROCHEFORT, EDAM, PINE-APPLE, and NEUFCHATEL.

MALAGA GRAPES, NEW RAISINS, CAPE-COD CRANBERRIES, SMOKED and SALT SALMON, VERMONT MAPLE SYRUP, INDIA PALE, BASS'S, and YOUNGER'S CREAM ALE; PREMIUM CANNED GOODS of every description; MARMALADES and PRESERVES; HOME-MADE WALNUT, TOMATO, and CUCUMBER CATSUPS and PICKLES; FRESH CANNED CRABS, LOBSTER, and SHRIMPS; OATMEAL, WHEAT, and CORN GRITS just received at

no 20 CHRISTIAN & WHITE'S.

DISSOLUTIONS & PARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION.—BY MUTUAL CONSENT the firm of J. D. FRY & CO. was dissolved on the 1st day of March, 1880, by the withdrawal of J. M. FOURQUREAN; J. D. FRY continuing the business under the same name, assuming all liabilities.

J. D. FRY,
ja 23-2t* J. M. FOURQUREAN.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The firm of SALMON, HANCOCK & CO., composed of WILLIAM T. HANCOCK and CHARLES E. WHITLOCK, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of January, 1881.

WILLIAM T. HANCOCK assumes all the liabilities of the late firm.

WILLIAM T. HANCOCK,
CHARLES E. WHITLOCK.

ja 20-d1w&2'2aw2w

NOTICE. WILLIAM T. HANCOCK will conduct the BUSINESS OF MANUFACTURING TOBACCO at the old stand of Salmon, Hancock & Co., on the south side of Main street between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, Richmond, Va.

The new business will be conducted under the old firm-name and style of SALMON, HANCOCK & CO.

WILLIAM T. HANCOCK.

ja 20-d1w&2'aw2w

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c.

W. C. SMITH,

CARRIAGE- AND WAGON-MANUFACTURER.

EXTENSION-TOP FAMILY CARRIAGES.
IMPROVED FALLING-TOP LADIES' PHAETONS,
CANOPY-TOP LADIES PHAETONS,
DOCTORS' PLATFORM SPRING PHAETONS.
TOP- and OPEN BUGGIES.
GROCERY- and BUTCHER-WAGONS.

Also, several TOP and OPEN SECOND-HAND BUGGIES and WAGONS on hand.

REPAINTING and REPAIRING done in best manner at LOWEST PRICES.

W. C. SMITH, 324 north Fifth street, between Broad and Marshall streets.

ja 23-2m

BLANK BOOKS, &c.

SHAKSPEARE'S PLAYS AT 3 CENTS.

RANDOLPH & ENGLISH

have all the books published by the American Book Exchange, which they offer at the New York prices for cash. By mail the cost is about 20 per cent. more.

Call and examine the BOOKS and the extraordinary low prices. ja 15-d&w

1881 TO NEW AND OLD FIRMS. 1881

We are prepared to supply BLANK BOOKS and all other kinds of STATIONERY in any quantity and upon as good terms as can be had anywhere. The BLANK BOOKS of our own manufacture are unsurpassed for durability and finish. We keep in stock all the usual forms of BLANK BOOKS required, from the smallest to the largest size. CHECK-BOOKS on all the banks of the city; DRAFTS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, NEGOTIABLE and PROMISSORY NOTES, and other legal blanks.

Our Paper-Box Factory is in full operation.

de 29 WOODHOUSE & PARHAM.

UNDERTAKERS.

JOSEPH W. LAUBE.

FURNISHING-UNDERTAKER,

CORNER FIRST AND BROAD STREETS,

RICHMOND, VA.,

keeps a full line of WOOD and METALLIC BURIAL-CASES, with prices from the lowest to the most expensive.

A large assortment of SHROUDS, made by the best manufacturers, always in stock.

Burial arrangements attended to with every possible care.

Orders from the country will be satisfactorily met.

N. B.—This is exclusively an UNDERTAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

ja 11 JOSEPH W. LAUBE.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

SEAMLESS SKIN-FITTING SHIRTS,

FOR

DR. SAYRE'S PLASTER-JACKETS,

made by the Bickford Knitting Company.

Sold at factory prices.

A fresh supply received by

J. BLAIR, Druggist,

de 17 corner of Broad and Ninth streets.

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

ODDS AND ENDS.

GENTLEMEN'S CORK-SOLE GAITERS, $6—old price, $9;
GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLE-SOLE GAITERS, $5—old price, $8;
GENTLEMEN'S BOX-TOE GAITERS, $4—old price, $8;
GENTLEMEN'S MACHINE-SEWED GAITERS, $2.50—old price, $3.50;
GENTLEMEN'S LACE AND BUCKLE SHOES, $2—old price, $3.50;
MISSES' FOXED SHOES, lace and button, $1—old price, $2;
BOYS' CONGRESS GAITERS, $1—old price, $2
LADIES' CONGRESS GAITERS, $1—old price, $2.50 and $3.50;
LADIES' SLIPPERS, $1—old price, $2 and $2.50.

Call early to secure bargains. J. A. GRIGG,

ja 20 Tenth and Main streets.

Richmond Dispatch.

SUNDAY..... JANUARY 23, 1881.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE DISPATCH IS LARGER THAN THE COMBINED CIRCULATION OF ALL THE OTHER DAILY NEWSPAPERS OF THE CITY.

[Entered at the Post-Office at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter.]

WEATHER REPORT.

INDICATIONS FOR TO-DAY.—For the Middle States, southwest to northwest winds, rising barometer, a slight fall in temperature, partly cloudy weather, and occasional snow in the northern portions.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY was clear and pleasant.

THERMOMETER YESTERDAY: 6 A. M., 39; 9 A. M., 42; noon, 57; 3 P. M., 53; 6 P. M., 46; midnight, 36.

Mean temperature, 45½.

MIDWINTER FASHIONS.

How Femininity is Robed During the Present Season.

TRIUMPHS OF THE MODISTES' ART—THE MYSTERIES OF WEDDING-SUITS AND THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN IMPORTED GOODS.

[New York Herald.]

The great task of supplying the feminine portion of the metropolis with their winter supply of silks, satins, and velvets is about ended with the holidays. By that time every one is supposed to be prepared for any amount of cold or stormy weather, sleighing, skating, or promenading, and for the various entertainments which fill the evenings until the restrictions of the Lenten season put an end to the gayety of the greater portion of the votaries of fashion. Few changes take place in the fashioning of outdoor garments between Christmas and Easter. Hats and bonnets remain the same, with a few variations of the prevailing shapes and colors. Cloaks are unchanged, the only novelty being the introduction of shirring at the neck, waist, and wrists of a few articles made in the lighter cloaking materials. This style is not adapted to heavy goods. Fur trimming has been more extensively used this season than for several years past, the continued cold weather necessitating the use of the wide collars and warm muffs, while bands of the same fur edge the overskirt and trim the pockets, cuffs, and hat of many colored street suits. Evening dresses are still made of the many beautiful fabrics imported in the fall and ornamented with hand-painting, while the various passementeries or bead and chenille embroideries are made so that they may be separated without destroying the design, the smaller flowers, &c., being used for sleeves or the ends of basques, the larger patterns forming the tablier and pompadour or vest trimming. Collars in various styles are made of colored beads and are an effective addition to an ordinary black dress. Fichus of lace, wide collars, vests, pompadours, and other neck trimmings are made to wear with dresses that have little waist trimmings. They are made of the various delicate laces, with crepe de chine, linen lawn, &c.

The close of the fall and holiday season is the signal for the New York modistes to start for Europe, where they may secure the first choice of the new spring goods manufactured by the great foreign houses and procure them for their American patrons. Many of the leading importers have already received large shipments of new goods from foreign and home manufacturers, and are busy with the great southern and western trade. The heavy orders indicate prosperity in all parts of the country.

LINGERIE AND LACE NOVELTIES.

New York stores are at present filled with laces, embroideries, &c., for the manufacture of lingerie, and the shopper who is on the *qui vive* for bargains is happy. What dress goods are still upon the shelves, especially those that may not be fashionable next winter, are reduced in price. Two months remain during which they may be worn, and there are many economical buyers who leave their purchases until after the holidays, knowing that although they do not have as great a variety to select from, they can still obtain seasonable goods at lower figures than at the beginning of the season. Now is the time when the replenishing of the table- and bed-linen supplies is attended to by careful housekeepers. The making-up of children's clothing for next summer is also in progress, and this, with the manufacture of lace, embroidery, cambric, linen, or muslin into underclothing, occupies the attention of many dry-goods firms. The very finest class of ladies' and children's clothing is now found in this city, and those ladies who have been in the habit of going abroad for their annual supply can find the same articles on New York counters with little or no difference in price. Wedding-suits, consisting of four pieces, are made of real Valenciennes lace, linen lawn, and drawing-strings of colored satin ribbon. Those which sell at $150 a set have a trained night-dress, trimmed with colored satin bows, with real Valenciennes lace edging and insertion. The Wattau plait at the back is finished with long loops of ribbon, which are made with a train so that they may be used as wrappers. Elaborately-trimmed garments are made of colored silk Surah, with Breton lace mingled with the puffings and ruffings. A skirt of pale blue silk, lined with plush of the same color, is trimmed with a band of the same material, embroidered in colors, with a ruffle of lace beneath. Sacques and trained skirts are made of this silk and worn as house dresses, being warm and beautiful. They can be laundried without losing their color. These silk garments are not as expensive as they at first appear, as the material is very durable. They have been tested for several years and found to wear longer than linen. Skirts and sacques of lace, cambric, linen, and nainsook are much used as house dresses, even in the depth of winter, a colored flannel slip being sometimes worn beneath.

TEA GOWNS.

The latest novelty in this class of house dresses is the recently imported "tea gown," a new garment that can be classified neither as a dress nor a wrapper, which has been imported from England with the afternoon tea or kettledrum. These gowns are made exactly after the patterns of those worn from the time of the first Empire, when a revival of the classic Greek dress was attempted, which lasted until about 1840. They are made of tinted twilled silks, the waists under the arms, no fulness in the skirts, sleeves close-fitting, with slashes and puffs at the shoulders; neck square, and a puff, ruffle, or tucks at the edge of the short skirt. The idea originated with the Æsthetic Club, of London, and has received much adverse criticism outside of artistic circles in England.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES, &C.

It is the almost universal custom to keep children in white dresses until they are five or six years old. Their short dresses are made of the finest materials and worn over colored slips of silk, flannel, or silesia. The neck is high, finished with a lace ruffle, or wide collar and a square yoke, with tucks, lace, and embroidery. The skirt is gathered into this and finished with one or two ruffles. A beautiful dress of real princess lace is made into a plain slip, with the pattern forming the sleeves, and upper part with a ruffle four inches deep of the same lace. From these, through all grades of value, according to the material used, they may be had, finished in the neatest manner, the plain slip of cambric, with tucks and plaits, costing 48 cents. Infants' cloaks are made with the double cape of cashmere or matelasse silk, with white silk fringe edging both capes. Handsomely embroidered, they are $38. Long dresses are made with high neck and long sleeves, with a square yoke and trimming on the edge of one or two lace or embroidered ruffles. The handsomest are made of real Valenciennes lace and linen lawn, and are valued at $26. Those with robe front of lace and puffing are $35. Handsome nainsook robes, with fine embroidery, are from $2 90 to $20. Colored flannel long dresses are a sensible addition to an infant's wardrobe, costing from $1.65 to $5. They are white, pink, and blue. Embroidered cashmere shoes are also in pale colors, and are made with flexible soles. Some of the handsomest and most durable of children's short dresses are made of serpentine braid, crocheted into strips and made up with cambric or linen.

White Burley Tobacco.

In noticing the various growths of western tobacco lately we alluded to our intention to notice the Burley type, and its position and prospects. As such, however, is well understood generally, there is little left for us to say regarding it, as the entire trade do not require to be informed of the wonderful stride it has taken, and the extraordinary hold it now has upon the consuming portion of the public in the United States, destined, as we believe, to hold its own for years to come against all others in the vast proportion likely to be used compared with the heavier-bodied sorts, so popular only a year or so ago. That the heavier-bodied qualities of Burley have come to stay is assumed to be a fact arising from its suitability for supplying a pleasant chew, its tough qualities lasting long enough to satisfy chewers generally. In that respect, therefore, its intrinsic merit has captured the popular taste, and where it has not done so it is largely owing to ignorance of its fine chewing virtues. Its popularity with consumers has secured for it the field—while its unequalled "drinking" properties has made it the most popular tobacco with manufacturers in working—so that they have only to wait for the good time coming, when prices of Burley will be equalized to render it the most popular as well as the most profitable of all to handle in every respect. Unlike most varieties, it is a bad "mixer," preferring to go it alone and stand on its own merits, after it has emerged from under the hydraulic, than show up with the heavier Green-river, which "can't stand the pressure," and turn out the colory-filler that the Burley can when used alone, as all manufacturers have found out, although sorely tempted to use a hogshead of red Green-river at 6 cents along with four or five Burleys at 16 to 20 cents.

The stock of *old* Burley is undoubtedly light; but, after all, it is questionable if there is not enough in the stocks on hand of *old* to carry the trade through till the *new* can be used. That period need not be far distant, if it is not already on hand to some extent, by manufacturers using thoroughly ripe, well-cured stock to some extent along with the old. The improvements in drying tobaccos nowadays render old-cured tobacco less indispensable, and hence the new crop will be available, we fancy, in good season to keep prices of *old* where they are—although in that respect *new* has been really dearer than *old*—so that the use of *new* cannot be said to be for economy. How long *new* will be sustained at present figures we leave to some of the tobacco "veiled prophets" of St. Louis, or some other similar country village, where 20c. is paid for Burley fillers with a smile of contentment which can only be equalled when attempting to cap the "climax" with first-class navy at 48 to 50c.

Burley is undoubtedly the most universally *useful* tobacco at present grown—salable in every civilized tobacco market in the world. We say civilized, as we must except the poor African if we don't poor Lo—the Indian.

In plug-work Burley stands supreme today, unless with those who take their tobacco as they do their whiskey, straight, which class are confined to that small army of chewers mainly confined to around the Chesapeake and south of the James river, who will find out the choice chewing qualities of the Burley before long. In fine-cut, Burley always has been first favorite, and the winning horse too, until manufacturers handicapped it too heavy with trash, expecting that it would continue to win against the old plug, which, however, has ultimately beaten the field, and is now first choice, with fine-cut Burley leaf for fillers. Fine-cut, however, has and always will have its friends as long as Burley lasts, and will continue to be used for that. For coloring up common dark smoking throughout the world Burley is without a successful rival; while for wrappers, in domestic and foreign markets, it is an established fact, more likely to increase than decrease, and with the world-wide, universal demand for tobacco of a milder type, points to Burley as the article best adapted for and taken by foreign manufacturers in preference to either of its great rivals from China and Java, unless prices of Burley continue as high as they are now.

While the prospective demand is thus large, and probably increasing, so will be the supply; and if nothing happens to the crop of 1881 it will exceed in quantity any ever known or dreamed of, with lower prices for the grower than now ruling, but still very remunerative, and the best-paying crop the farmer can raise, even with prices 50 per cent. lower than they are on the break- to-day. With lower prices this year we may reasonably hope for a much larger outlet abroad, which was greatly checked last year by too high prices for foreign markets generally, while it may be assumed as a certainty that the home-trade demand will be greater this year than ever it has been.—*Western Tobacco Journal, 10th.*

Sound Advice from Missouri.

RAISE TOBACCO THAT MANUFACTURERS WANT—WHITE BURLEY THE KIND THAT PAYS BEST.

Mr. H. L. Gaines, tobacco inspector, gives the following seasonable and sensible advice to tobacco-growers in Missouri through the columns of the *Weekly Brunswicker*:

There is but one answer to be given to the question "What kind of tobacco is best for the market, or will bring the most money?" White Burley is the only kind worth sending to market. It is the only tobacco that will sell for a price that will justify cultivating. Many persons object to the Burley as an inferior article, and not at all equal to our old styles of Missouri tobacco in body and general chewing qualities, but such objections are entirely overcome by the absolute fact that the Burley will sell rapidly, and at present, at least, for fair figures, while the old styles will not sell except at prices that will not pay for preparing the ground, and even then finds very dull sale.

To the question How long will the Burley remain in fashion? I can only say that it possesses qualities required by manufacturers that will keep it in demand until some other style of tobacco is produced possessing more desirable qualities.

The amount of tobacco used by the manufacturers of Missouri, including Alton and Quincy, is probably from twenty-five to thirty million pounds each year, and this vast amount will be largely increased in the future.

As Missouri has not grown the Burley to any extent, all of that class of tobacco used in manufacturing is bought in Cincinnati and Louisville, although the manufacturers would prefer buying in this market if our farmers produced that tobacco.

The present price of Burley is higher, of course, than it will be when produced in quantities sufficient for the requirements of the trade; therefore it will not be safe to calculate on present prices for any length of time, for whenever the supply is equal to the demand prices must rule lower.

The foreign demand for Missouri tobacco is very small, as quite a number of dealers who are holding stocks in Europe can testify.

I can see no future demand for Missouri tobacco, except that coming from the manufacturers. If that be true, then, there remains no choice for the farmer but to raise the tobacco that manufacturers want.

My advice, therefore, to the farmer is not to plant any tobacco except the Burley, as that is the only style that will sell at present.

Fire in a London Theatre.

BRAVE CONDUCT OF AN OLD PHILADELPHIA FIREMAN.

LONDON, January 21.—A fire occurred at her Majesty's Theatre last night, which might have been more serious than it was, and perhaps have burned the building to the ground, but for an old Philadelphia fireman, Mr. Marshall, an employé of Mr. Haverly's, who, hearing of the fire, went to ascertain where it was. The *Standard* this morning says that in opening the door of the wardrobe-room he was met by a suffocating and blinding volume of smoke and flame. With the experience of his former calling to guide him he at once prostrated himself upon the floor until the smoke had escaped from its prison-house into the staircase. He rushed at once to the hydrant of the Theatre, put it in working order, and, with hose in hand, returned to the wardrobe-room.

Covering up his mouth and nostrils he entered the room and commenced operations, and had the fire extinguished before the fire-engines arrived at the Theatre. The water was abundant, and it was a fortunate circumstance that the pipes were not frozen by the intense cold of the last few days. He had to bring water to play upon the burning ceiling, and in doing so the wardrobe reserved in the top of the room necessarily suffered much damage.

His intrepid, self-possessed conduct, rendered any action on the part of the fire-engines unnecessary. Seven engines arrived from various stations within a few minutes after the first alarm and remained at their allotted places around the Theatre till half-past 10 o'clock. Mr. Marshall's skill as a fireman was of so much value that he succeeded in mastering the flames in about fifteen minutes after he brought the water to bear upon them.

Death of a Noted New Yorker.

MR. A. R. WETMORE, THE PHILANTHROPIST, FOUND DEAD IN BED.

NEW YORK, January 21.—Apollos Russell Wetmore, one of New York's best-known citizens, was found dead in his bed this morning, at the house of his daughter, 33 west Ninth street. He had died peacefully and without a struggle, in his sleep, probably from a disease of the heart, which carried off his father and grandfather in a similar manner. The coroner's office was informed, but an inquest was deemed unnecessary. Mr. Wetmore was apparently in fine spirits and the best of health last night at 11 o'clock. Guests had been invited to a dinner party at the house to-day. Mr. Wetmore's life is identified with the history of New York city for more than three-quarters of a century. He was in his eighty-fifth year. For a long time he was the head of the firm of A. R. Wetmore & Co., iron merchants, at Vesey and Greenwich streets, and since his retirement from active business pursuits he was identified with almost every charitable and benevolent organization or prominent public movement in the city. At the time of his death he was president of the Juvenile Asylum and of the City Mission and Tract Society, vice-president of the Womans' Hospital and of the Home for the Ruptured and Crippled. He was also identified with the society for the improvement of the condition of the poor, the home for females on Fourth street, and other institutions.

Death on the Rail.

CHICAGO, January 21.—Three passenger-cars of the express train on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway, which left Council Bluffs yesterday morning for Chicago, were thrown from the track by a broken rail near Pond creek, Ill., early this morning. One of the cars took fire from the lamps. Two of the passengers were fatally injured, and four others are so seriously hurt that they were obliged to remain at a hotel at Tiskilwa, Ill., under the care of physicians. Mrs. Kirby, of Nevada, Ohio, was so badly burned that she died a few hours after the accident occurred. The conductor of the train was badly burned about the hands and face in his efforts to extinguish the flames in which Mrs. Kirby was enveloped. Matthew Phelps, of Grinnell, received such internal injuries that it is thought he cannot survive. The following are the names of the passengers who were left at Tiskilwa, and whose exact condition is not known: Mrs. W. M. Hatton, of Patterson, Ia.; Mrs. J. D. Orr, of Winterset, Ia.; Byron Phelps, of Decatur, Ill.; J. W. Pugsleit, of Chicago, and a Belgian, whose name is not known. The officers of the Rock Island road, from whom the above information is obtained, state that the accident was unavoidable, as the track was as perfect as money and care could make it.

Relief Asked by the Memphis Bondholders.

The creditors of the city of Memphis having, by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, no remedy against that city, have appealed for relief to the Tennessee Legislature. In their petition they review the history of the case and the action of the State in repealing the charter of the city of Memphis, and erecting in its stead a taxing district. The constitutionality of these acts being affirmed by the Supreme Court, the creditors are without redress except as pointed out by Mr. Justice Field, by appeal to the Legislature, where, he presumed, "the appeal would not be in vain." The petitioners, in closing their statement of the bonded debt of Memphis, express the belief that a rate of taxation considerably less than that required for the support of the present municipal government, if levied upon a reasonably fair assessment of the property liable for taxation, and faithfully collected and properly applied, would entirely relieve the city of debt within less than ten years. They therefore ask the Legislature to authorize and compel levies and collections to be made in the manner specified in the petition, so that the creditors may be placed in a position to receive what is due to them without oppressing or embarrassing the people of Memphis.

The Small-Pox in Philadelphia.

Not since the winter of 1871-'72, when the ravages of small-pox continued for months and carried hundreds to the grave, has Philadelphia been so seriously infected with that dreadful disease as it is at the present time. From January 1st to Saturday last—a period of only fifteen days—95 deaths were reported at the health office. During the past seven weeks 284 deaths from small-pox in Philadelphia have been officially recorded. Last week alone nearly 200 new cases were reported, and during the past two days over 80 new cases have been discovered by physicians and the health authorities. At the present time there are 120 small-pox patients in the Municipal Hospital.

Frank Moody, a young colored man between twenty and twenty-one years of age, went out on Monday last to get his boat out of the ice. While at work he broke through in water not over waist-deep, but he was so chilled by the cold that he was unable to get out again, and before Mr. Colin Garrett and others could go to his relief he was drowned.—*Tappahannock Index, 21st.*

The Charleston *News and Courier* reports a scarcity of negro labor in many of the counties of that State.

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE SCARCITY OF WATER AND SOME OF THE CAUSES.—No people are more besieged by citizens than the reporters to know why the water is so scarce, and the question is as frequently asked, "Why is it you all don't pitch into the water people for letting us get out of water?" On Saturday we were asked many, many times about the condition of the water supply. The supply is at this time a very scant one. Yesterday the water in the new reservoir was about four inches deep, and in the old or Marshall reservoir it was six feet deep, but the supply was being reduced very rapidly. The facts appear to be as follows:

Just before the recent very cold weather both reservoirs were full, and the pumps running to their full capacity were enabled to keep the reservoirs full. When the freeze came, soon followed by frequent snows, the ice and snow gathered to such an extent that the wheels and pumps were unable to do half their work. The city did not draw any less water for daily consumption on this account, and so the demand was greater than the supply, and the water began to fall off very rapidly. But this was not all. Numbers of citizens, fearing that their pipes would freeze, started their hydrants, etc., and the stock on hand, from this additional demand, was more rapidly reduced. The weather had scarcely moderated when there came a rise in the river which greatly hindered the operations at the pump-works, and to-day the pumps are not able to work to more than one fourth their capacity. As the river subsides the ability of the water-works to furnish their ordinary supply to the reservoirs increases, and when it falls to a certain point the supply is about equal to the consumption in the city. The river yesterday at the pump-works was about five feet above ordinary level, and, as we have said, the pumps were able to do but little, and we may not expect a good supply of water until the freshet is over. Citizens will doubtless, now that there is so great need of economy in this matter, see that no water is wasted. This done, and if no unforeseen casualty arises, we may soon have a plenty of "Muddy Jim."

THE FIRE YESTERDAY MORNING.—After a short rest the firemen were called out yesterday morning at 5:50 o'clock in response to an alarm from Station 31, corner Fourteenth and Main streets, caused by the partial burning of Mr. A. Oppenheimer's clothing manufactory, No. 1315 Main street, near the corner of Fourteenth street. A fire had been made in the stove on the fourth floor, which floor covers only the front portion of the building. The stove, or furnace, was used in the journeyman-tailors' room, where the "goose" was heated for pressing seams, etc., and set fire to the floor, burning through the heavy timbers to the floor below, used as a sort of trimming-room. The stove, as it fell through, rolled under the table and set fire to the inflammable material at hand. Mr. Isaac L. Cary, who occupies a room on that floor, was aroused by the smoke or noise, and gave the alarm. The fire had now made considerable headway, and was assuming serious proportions, but the apparatus from headquarters being quickly at hand a line of cotton hose was laid off and carried to the burning floor, and the flames were soon extinguished without serious loss by either fire or water. The building, which is owned by Mr. Oppenheimer, was damaged to the extent of about $150. Damage to stock, $200. Building and stock insured for $15,000 with Mr. T. M. Alfriend's agency and in northern companies. The entire department was called out.

THE RISE IN THE RIVER.—The river continued to rise during the day yesterday until it reached a height of about five feet at the pump-works, while at Rocketts the rise was apparently about seven feet. The water came up to the level of the Old Dominion Steamship Company's wharves, but got no higher; it covered, however, the lower wharves. It rose at Lynchburg nine feet above ordinary level, and then commenced falling. At Columbia it reached eleven feet above ordinary water, and commenced falling; and there were similar reports from points above as to the falling water. It was falling all day at Williamson's. At Richmond it was falling last night, and we suppose when the Lynchburg water reaches here to-day it will cause no greater rise than we had yesterday. Preparations were made in the lower part of the city by merchants and others to move their goods and wares out of the reach of the water in case the freshet should be more serious, but it is now probable that a move will not be necessary.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION PRAYER-MEETINGS.—The Young Men's Christian Association prayer-meeting Saturday evening was held at the First Presbyterian church, and was conducted by the Rev. Mr. McGilvray. The topic of the evening was "Special Prayer for the Blessing of God on the Services of the Ensuing Sabbath in all the Churches in Richmond." The congregation was large and deeply interested. A much larger number of young men were present than at any previous meeting, and much gratification was expressed at their presence and interest in the services.

The Association requests the businessmen of the city to allow the young men in their employment to have the hour from 5 to 6 in the evening in order that they may attend these meetings; and the young men are cordially invited to attend them, as the meetings are held for their especial benefit.

The meeting to-morrow evening will be held at the Grace-Street Presbyterian church from 5 to 6 o'clock, and will be conducted by the Rev. J. Z. Tyler.

REVIVAL MEETINGS.—The meetings conducted by Rev. J. E. Hutson at the Second Baptist church last week will be continued during all of this week. He preaches this morning and every night. The interest in these services continues unabated.

POLICE COURT.—The following cases were disposed of at the Police Court yesterday morning by Police Justice D. C. Richardson:

D. Baglioni, charged with assaulting and beating Lizzie Hill. Not guilty.

Lucy Hill (colored), charged with using profane and indecent language on the premises of D. Baglioni and creating a disturbance. Fined $5.

Octavia Randolph, charged with assaulting and abusing and threatening to kill Mary Miller. Fined $2.

John Coleman (colored), charged with creating a disturbance on the public street and cursing and assaulting Isaac Fields. Fined $2.

Daniel Hannigan, charged with selling liquor on Sunday, January 16th. Fined $10.

Fred. Lange, charged with being drunk. Fined $1.

John Oliver (colored), charged with being drunk and disturbing the neighborhood. Fined $2.

George F. Burch and M. E. Condrey, charged with fighting in the First Market. Fined $1 each.

UNFIT FOR OCCUPANCY.—Physicians have examined the quarters of the men and the building occupied by the Broad-Street steamer and Hook-and-Ladder Truck companies, and pronounced it unfit for the habitation of man or beast. Several of the men are now quite sick, and one or two seriously so.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.—The fast-mail train on the Richmond and Danville railroad which formerly left this city at 2:45 P. M. now leaves at 3:05 P. M., and the through passenger and mail which left at 10:30 P. M. now leaves at 10:45 P. M.

FAMILY MARKETING—RETAIL PRICES.—The recent very cold weather has had the effect of advancing the prices for all family supplies usually found in the markets, and as a matter of interest we publish the prevailing prices on Saturday:

Meats.—Beef, 10 to 12½c. per pound; mutton, 12½c. per pound; veal, 12c. per pound; pork, 10c. per pound; smoked beef-tongues, 50c. apiece; sausage, 10c. per pound; smoked sausage, 10c. per pound; liver, 8c. per pound; chitlins, 8c. per pound; tripe, 8c. per pound.

Fowls and Butter, &c.—Dressed chickens, 14 to 15c. per pound; dressed ducks, 15 to 16⅔c. per pound; dressed turkeys, 15 to 16⅔c. per pound; dressed geese, 12½c. per pound; partridges, 12 to 15c. apiece or $1.80 per dozen; old hares, 10 to 12c. apiece; eggs, 40c. per dozen; milk, 8c. per quart, or 20c. per gallon; butter for cooking, 18c., fair at 20c., choice 25c. per pound.

Vegetables.—Irish potatoes, 15c. per half-peck, or 25c. per peck; sweet potatoes, 10c. per half-peck, or 20c. per peck; turnips, 10c. per half-peck, or 20c. per peck; onions, 10c. per quart, or 35c. per half-peck; cabbage, 10 to 15 and 20c. per head; celery, 15c. per bunch; horseradish, 20c. per pound; carrots, 10c. per dozen; parsnips, 15c. per dozen; beets, 15c. per dozen; salad, 10c. per half-peck, or 20c. per peck; dried beans, 8c. per quart; dried peas, 5c. per quart.

Fish.—Carp, 10c. per dozen; perch, 30 to 40c. per dozen; rockfish, 20c. per pound; mullets, 15c. per bunch; chub, 15c. per pound; oysters, $1 to $1 50 per gallon.

Fruits.—Green apples, 15c. per half-peck; oranges, 20 to 25c. per dozen; lemons, 20c. per dozen; cranberries, two quarts for 25c.

Dried Fruits.—Dried apples, 5c. per quart; dried peaches, 20c. per pound; dried cherries, 20c. per pound; plums, 10c. per pound; dried whortleberries, 15c. per pound.

SALE OF A VALUABLE DOG.—Captain A. G. Babcock has purchased from the well-known kennel of Mr. T. F. Taylor his imported setter Blink Bonny. Blink is in color a blue roan, handsomely built, and is a beautiful specimen of a dog. She was imported direct from one of the most celebrated kennels in England by Mr. Arnold Burges, of Hillsdale, Mich., and cost him the sum of $475. When a pup she took the first prize at Accrington, England, and has been perfectly trained according to field rules. She was sold to Mr. Taylor by Mr. Burges.

MISS CALHOUN.—The sale of reserved seats for the first appearance in Richmond of this gifted young actress began yesterday, and there is every indication that her reception here will be an ovation. Miss Eleanor Calhoun possesses rare personal attractions, and the success which has attended her brief dramatic career is an evidence of genius which is doubtless destined for greatness. She will appear here on Tuesday evening next as Juliet, and we bespeak for her an audience worthy of the great name she bears and the talent she possesses.

DR. HAWTHORNE'S LECTURE.—The lecture on "Eloquent Oratory" to be delivered at Mozart Hall on Tuesday evening next by Rev. J. B. Hawthorne will furnish a literary treat that will be alike gratifying and instructive. It was recently given at Norfolk and Portsmouth, and received the highest commendation of the press and the plaudits of his audiences. The welcome at his home should be worthy of his literary attainments and oratorical powers.

THE BANKER'S-DAUGHTER COMBINATION closed a successful engagement here last evening. There was a brilliant audience at the matinée, and the fine performance by this strong company was greatly enjoyed.

MANCHESTER AND VICINITY.

City Council.—A regular meeting of the City Council was held Friday night. Nine members were present. After being in session about an hour, and transacting nothing but routine business, the body adjourned, and will meet again on the first Friday night in next month.

Hustings Court.—The Hustings Court will meet again to-morrow morning. There are no more criminal cases to be disposed of at this term. Property-holders who may have had their property assessed too high under the late assessment can apply at this term of the court to have their assessments reduced. The court will adjourn for the term this week.

The Free Bridge.—The Free bridge was closed last night about dark to vehicles on account of its bad condition. It is not known when the bridge will be repaired. It cost Manchester more than $90,000, and instead of being a benefit, seems to be a burden on her shoulders. The planks in the middle of the bridge have worn very thin, and in order to make it safe new planks will have to be laid from one end to the other.

Wants Bail.—Henry Briggs (colored), who is confined in the Chesterfield jail, charged with false swearing in order to vote at the late election, will come before Judge Gregory to-morrow on a writ of *habeas corpus* on application for bail. Briggs is an ex-penitentiary convict, is held to answer two charges of the same character, and is from Brunswick county.

Alleged Lunatic.—In the Mayor's Court yesterday morning—Mayor Gentry presiding—Mrs. Eagerton was up charged with being a lunatic. She was sent to jail for thirty days, and a commission of lunacy ordered to be held in her case. She was arrested Friday afternoon.

Elegant Affair.—The masque ball given by the Manchester Dancing Academy at Cersley's Hall was one of the most elegant affairs of the kind ever given in this city. The costumes were nicely gotten up, and the occasion was a most enjoyable one. There were about fifty couples on the floor, and the dancing was kept up nearly all night. The whole affair was managed by Mr. Conrad F. Lipscomb, and the music, which was furnished by Allen's string band, was very fine.

Brief Items.—The Board of Supervisors of Chesterfield will examine accounts and claims at their meeting to-morrow.

The river yesterday was higher than it has been for some time. Some of the mills on the water-line were unable to work on account of the high water.

The entertainment given at Cersley's Hall Friday night for the benefit of the poor of this city was well attended, and the audience seemed well pleased with the performance.

The two colored men who were buried in a pit at Midlothian last month by the earth caving in have not been gotten out yet.

The body of John Waike (colored), which was stolen from Punch's burying-ground last week, has not been found, as was rumored. The colored people in the neighborhood are still greatly excited over the matter.

A FRAGRANT BREATH is always a pleasure, and you can have it by using MEADE & BAKER'S delicious CARBOLIC MOUTH-WASH. It destroys the offensive odor caused by diseased gums and decayed teeth, and speedily restores them to a healthy condition. Price, fifty cents a bottle.

UMBRELLAS, UMBRELLAS.—Silk, Alpaca, Serge, Cambric, and Gingham Umbrellas direct from the manufacturers, which enables us to sell them at very low prices. LEVY BROTHERS.

OLD-FASHIONED P