Richmond Dispatch

ATURDAY.....JANUARY 29, 1881.

Isn't It So?

The Farmville *Journal* says:

"This [Hartman *vs.* Greenhow] is a very important decision, but as to what effect it may have upon the political parties in this State we are not yet prepared to express an opinion."

As we have not read the opinion of the Court (surely it will be obtainable soon), we have preferred to give the speculations of those persons in Washington who heard it delivered rather than any of our own. Two points, however, we assume to have been decided: First, that the coupons cannot be taxed in the hands of purchasers, where, of course, all of them will be hereafter when the tax-collector sees them; and, second, that the funding bill of 1871 is a contract protected by the Federal Constitution, as there could be no contract raised by an unconstitutional act of Assembly. The Alexandria *Gazette* says that the Supreme Court approved and endorsed the decision of the Court of Appeals of Virginia in the ANTONI and WRIGHT case, and said that decision was one of the best and ablest it ever read.

But supposing these points to be settled, what then? Why, the bondholders may refuse to accept even the McCULLOCH bill, and may imagine that their troubles are ended. Already we observe signs of this sort of feeling. The consols are selling at about eighty; surely not because the purchasers of them expect to receive only 3 per cent. interest upon them. Whilst the decision as to the coupons was what we had so often had occasion to say it would probably be, it does not relieve Virginia of her troubles, nor the regular Democratic party of a disturbing question.

We constantly feel regret that the McCULLOCH bill was not accepted by all of Virginia's creditors when it was offered to them. The whole debt would thus have been rendered manageable. There would have been no 6 per cent. bonds left to embarrass the Commonwealth with their unrefusable coupons. But, above all, Virginia would have been morally and legally free from all obligation to pay any portion of the one third of the State debt which was in 1871 assigned to West Virginia, a surrender of all claim upon Virginia for that one third being one of the conditions of refunding under the McCULLOCH bill. As it is, it is not improbable that the Supreme Court of the United States would hold Virginia bound for much of that third, if not all of it. Clearly the Farmville *Journal* is right.

The Race Problem.

A Washington telegram to the Cincinnati *Commercial* represents Mr. WARNER, who is one of the ablest men in the Ohio delegation in Congress, as having studied the problem of the races in this country until he has reached the conclusion that at the present rate of increase (that is the rate from 1870 to 1880) the black population in the United States in 1943 will be as large as is the total population now of all colors. He draws this inference from the fact that the census of 1880 shows the percentage of increase amongst the blacks to have been greater during the last ten years than the percentage of increase among the whites.

If the census of 1880 seems to show such a state of things to be the fact, the census may be safely set down as so far wrong. Read the weekly reports furnished by the Board of Health of Richmond, and you will find that the mortality here, as no doubt everywhere, is much greater amongst the negroes than amongst the whites. Besides, it is contrary to reason to suppose that the race which has the fewest of the comforts of life, and the least attention when sick, and the poorest fare, and the most uninhabitable houses, and which consists almost altogether of individuals who are but children of a larger growth, should increase in numbers more rapidly than the race as to which all these statements must be reversed in order to be true. The census of 1870 was no census at all. It is worse than nothing. Pity it is that such an apology for a census should have to stand as a real enumeration either of the people, or of their occupations, or of any of the facts of their lives or their employments.

General GARFIELD, in a speech delivered in the House of Representatives in June, 1874, said:

"The divorce between Church and State ought to be absolute. It ought to be so absolute that no Church property anywhere, in any State or in the nation, should be exempt from equal taxation; for if you exempt the property of any church organization to that extent you impose a church tax upon the whole community."

If the statement in the last clause of the last sentence were true, the conclusion reached by Mr. GARFIELD would be logical and indisputable. And the statement is true as to any property held by churches except the church edifices. But does the exemption of church edifices "impose a church tax upon the whole community"? We think not.

COTTON IN LUNENBURG COUNTY, VA.—The following is a copy of a letter lately received by a merchant here from one of his correspondents (a country merchant) in Lunenburg county:

"As to cotton grown in this county, some few farmers last spring, who failed to get tobacco-plants, attempted to make cotton; and while they planted it too late, they still succeeded very well, making half a bale to the acre. They are well pleased with the result, and the impression is here that at least half the area that is usually put in tobacco will be planted this spring in cotton. We think that with the use of fertilizers we can grow as good cotton as any section of Southside Virginia. You see that since dark tobacco does not pay the farmers will be compelled to divide their crops (some tobacco and some cotton). All that is necessary with us, in growing cotton, is to know how to cultivate and pick it out, which I hope we will learn in making this crop."

We join the Washington *Post* in saying that the February No. of *The Popular Science Monthly* is one of unusual interest and value. Those who have been in the habit of criticising this admirable publication as too severely "scientific" and not sufficiently "popular" can have no fault to find with the list of contents for the present month nor the clear, practical way in which their several topics are treated. Among the contents are "Darwin on the Movements of Plants," "The Value of Accomplishments," by WILLIAM A. EDDY; "Horses and their Feet," by Sir GEORGE W. COX; "Physical Education," by F. L. OSWALD; and "Origin of the Plow and Wheel-Carriage," by E. B. TYLOR, F. R. S.; HERBERT SPENCER on "The Development of Political Institutions," CHARLES M. LUXOREN on "Domestic Motors," and numerous other excellent contributions.

HERBERT SPENCER's article will not please the multitude. Dr. OSWALD's article is excellent. It is worthy of a dictetic SOLOMON. But the most practical and exhaustive of the articles is Sir GEORGE W. COX's, discussing the question whether horses need shoes or not. He makes it appear to be a barbarous practice to shoe horses. He argues that they can pull heavier loads, keep their footing better on ice or elsewhere, and do more and better and much longer service, if left entirely unshod; and all this whether they are needed for ploughing, for riding on sandy roads, or for driving upon the hardest and worst of pavements. If the article were not too long for our columns we would copy it. There are other interesting articles.

D. APPLETON & Co., New York, publishers.

The question of the water supply of Cincinnati is one that may be said to be moving upon us. Our situation is not precisely agreeable, and it will grow worse, not rapidly but steadily.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

"All the world's a stage," and all the world would seem to have troubles as to the water supply.

We have received No. 4 of Volume I. of *The American Journal of Philology.* It is as full of learning as if it had come from Germany. We would wager a penny that GORDON McCABE takes it.

[For the Dispatch.]

Information Wanted.

Can you, Messrs. Editors, state when the people of the State of Virginia ever believed the following doctrine:

"There is no better settled principle of common law than that 'the King can do no wrong,' and is, therefore, not amenable to the criminal law; neither is he amenable to the civil law. The embodiment of the sovereignty of his State, his position is above the law."

Mark you, it may be the common law, but the question is, Did the people of Virginia ever believe it good law?

Our idea is that a disbelief in any such doctrine was the cause of Virginia (when a colony of Great Britain) throwing off her allegiance to George the Third.

Supposing that "the King can do no wrong," can you inform us if any English king has, in the last hundred years, ever tried to settle with his creditors for less than on a basis of one hundred cents in the dollar, and the interest his Government promised to pay such creditors? Do you not think that if the present sovereign of Great Britain were even to hint in an address to her "Lords and Commons" that "a forcible readjustment of the public debt should be made" that it would shake her throne with the power almost of an earthquake? Is it or is it not true that in Great Britain there are five times as many (in proportion to population) very poor people—paupers, if you choose—as there are in Virginia? And yet we have never heard the first word from the present sovereign of Great Britain that her subjects were too poor to pay debts which were created long before the present generation of her subjects were born. The people of Virginia now living, time after time, through their legally-elected representatives, have recognized and stated what the debt of Virginia was; so that it can't be said truly that they have not promised to pay it.

If the opinions of some people are to prevail, don't it look strange that the present generation of English subjects have not (considering the poverty of many of her subjects, especially in Ireland) clamored for "a forcible readjustment of the public debt"? With all the troubles of the people of the "Emerald Isle," and amid all the poverty of many of her people, we have never yet heard of one single man of that noble race petitioning their sovereign for any sort of "a readjustment of the public debt," and which debt, to a great extent, neither they nor their sovereign had any hand in creating. A full-blooded States'-rights man, even if he held to the doctrine "that the King can do no wrong," must admit that in our sovereign State the representatives are elected by the people, and that their acts are not the acts of themselves, but acts of the people. If this be true, and the people, by the acts of their representatives, time after time have acknowledged the amount of the debt due by the State (and which some profess to believe has entire sovereign power over the matter), don't you see that to undertake to dispute such an act of the sovereign would be laying down the doctrine "that the King could do no wrong"?

Our sovereign State can accept any compromise which her creditors may offer, and the great pity is that the McCulloch settlement was not consummated; but she can't forcibly go back on her own promises, most solemnly made, without upsetting the doctrine "that a sovereign can do no wrong." On the latter theory her acts must be right, and by such acts she must stand or fall. To undertake to overthrow her own acts would be evidence beyond dispute that she could do wrong, and that, too, about such a small thing as the paying of borrowed money. We never owned a Virginia bond, and never had an interest in one (and never expect to speculate in one), so we are not writing from a desire to "bull the market"; but we do desire our countrymen to guard against any sort of "forcible readjustment." Arguments may sometimes appear that way when such is not intended. If we are not mistaken, no sovereign of Great Britain (from which country we got what is called "the common law") ever had any written Constitution to bind him (or her). Can Virginia as a sovereign say the same? Now, supposing we want to stand by the common-law doctrine, how is it possible for us to do so unless we first show that we are but following in the footprints of the great sovereign of Great Britain, from whose country we got our common law? Any man who is acquainted with the history of the United States knows that Virginia was emphatically an English settlement, and, consequently, we are more the descendants of the English than any other State in the Union. This being so, why should any portion of the sovereign people of Virginia, under a written constitution, wish to do a thing which no sovereign of Great Britain, with no written constitution to bind him, would have dared to propose in the last hundred or more years? The truth is, there is a public sentiment speaking out for right, honesty, and truth which no sovereign of Great Britain even would dare to propose to violate, until his subjects had become so debased by ignorance and vice as not to know the difference between right and wrong. The people of Virginia may be poor, but not so poor and debased, we trust, as to be willing, in the face of their own written constitution and acts passed by them, ever to undertake to make a forcible settlement for money borrowed, and which no man can say they did not get the full benefit of. We hope yet for some further compromise of the debt, but to accomplish that object we must trust more to the liberality, or what some might regard the justice, of our creditors than to our power to force them into any sort of settlement different from what the State has heretofore made. There is a marked difference between compromising a debt with a creditor and attempting to force him to take just what it may be our pleasure to pay.

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The Mails.

[Danville News.]

We are indebted to Major Wheeler, our efficient postmaster here, for three mails from Richmond per day instead of two, as heretofore, and we now receive from Richmond through pouches containing all the matter for Danville remaining in the Richmond post-office up to 11 o'clock A. M. We owe Major Wheeler thanks for his efforts in this matter.

A colored woman named Rachel Jones, at Shenandoah Iron-Works, in this county, died on last Sunday night from a scratch in the palm of the hand by a pin. She was washing clothes a few days before her death, and a pin in some garment scratched her hand, from which inflammation ensued, resulting as above stated. She suffered terribly during her illness.—*Page Courier.*

Walter L. Garrett is appointed postmaster at Harris, Louisa county, Va., *vice* Robert Harris, resigned. William S. Rouzee is appointed postmaster at Great Falls, Fairfax county, *vice* John F. Swink, resigned.

HON. JAMES E. BAILEY.

THE OUTGOING TENNESSEE SENATOR—HIS RESPONSE TO A SERENADE—THE MANFUL REAFFIRMATION OF STATESMANLIKE PRINCIPLES, AND AN EARNEST APPEAL FOR THE UNITY OF DEMOCRACY.

[Nashville American, 26th.]

The rotunda and balcony of the Maxwell House was crowded last night in anticipation of a serenade to Senator Bailey.

After the band had played two airs Senator Bailey was introduced by John W. Childress, chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, who said:

Fellow-Citizens of Tennessee.—I have the honor and pleasure to introduce to you your senator in Congress, the Hon. James E. Bailey.

Senator Bailey stepped forward to the balcony-rail and said:

Fellow-Citizens.—Four years ago the citizens of Tennessee and of the city of Nashville greeted me on the occasion of my election to a seat in the Senate of the United States. For the four years that I have been in the Senate I have endeavored to the best of my ability to uphold the dignity, name, and honor of our State. I shall not speak of my public record; that belongs to the country. It is for my countrymen to pass judgment upon that. To-night I appear before you in a different *rôle*—a defeated candidate, but not less a Tennessecan in every impulse of my nature.

EIGHTY THOUSAND MEN IN TENNESSEE

in the last November election, by their votes pointed out myself, an humble citizen, as their candidate for a seat in the United States Senate. The representatives of that people have gathered together in the Legislature and they have decreed that it is better for the interests of our common mother and common country that some other one should represent them in that august body at Washington. I bow submissively, and let me say that I have no ill feeling toward any one in Tennessee, and I bow to the decree of the accredited agents and representatives of the people. * * *

In retiring from public employment—and I think it will be forever—I have never been so devoted to my own interests or so anxious for public employment that I should press my claims in the future. May I not offer to my fellow-citizens one word of advice? We are members of the same family—almost of the same household. Whether you live in the East, Middle, or West division—whether you be Republicans or Democrats, high-tax or low-tax men—I want you all to remember, and never forget, that you are all Tennesseeans, and that we have a common interest in the future welfare of our country, and when I differ from you and you from me, let us not ascribe improper motives. Let us never forget that we are citizens of the same State; let us never forget that my children and yours want to live here after we have passed away. They will marry and intermarry with each other. The division between Democrats and Republicans will be forgotten; the divisions between State-credit and low-tax men will be forgotten, thank God. Our children, without reference to past divisions, will come together and labor to promote all the industries and the arts, and all that is valuable in Tennessee. Then let me beg you,

DEMOCRATS, COME TOGETHER,

and settle this question. [Applause.] We are divided, but I trust we are animated by one common sentiment—the love of our State and the desire that Tennessee shall be prosperous and happy. The divisions that separate us to-day are divisions only of the hour. There are no reasons why we should not come together. Eighty thousand Democrats have said that our State debt should be settled and eliminated from the politics of the country. One hundred thousand Republicans have also proclaimed that the question should be settled, and sixty thousand of our friends—not our enemies—are of a different opinion. Why may you not come together? Why may not the representatives of Tennessee, laying one prejudice here and another there, see whether you cannot settle this question forever? Democrats, I beg you to realize that if we persist in this policy of division there can be but one result, and that is the triumph of our common adversaries—the Republicans. True, sirs, our interests will be safe in their hands. They are like ourselves. They are Tennesseeans. But they are divided on questions of national policy. We may trust our future to them, but at least as partisans, as Democrats, why not come together and settle this question, and, as a Democratic measure, place it upon the statute-books? If you do not, I trust our Republican friends and our Democratic friends will act in concert and settle this

STATE-DEBT QUESTION.

* * * * I have alluded to the necessity of a settlement of this question in regard to the State debt. For six years I have endeavored to arouse public attention in the interest of its settlement, not because I desired in the beginning to occupy the position I now hold, for it never occurred to me I would become a candidate for office, but because I was a Tennesseean and interested in the future of Tennessee. The postponement of the settlement of this question for another two years will only cause it to come again to divide us. Therefore I implore our friends to go forward and settle it upon such common grounds upon which we all can unite and not be led by letters and proclamations issued by your creditors for the purpose of alarming you, because they are written by men who know nothing about the sentiment in Tennessee. Pay no attention to that, but come together and settle this matter. Let us have peace, where we now have something that borders on war. Let us have quiet and repose. Let Tennesseeans and let

DEMOCRATS RALLY

under a Democratic representative flag, and the Republicans rally under a Republican flag. You have a right to your opinions, and I trust you will ever utter them. I trust that the day will never come when a Tennesseean shall be afraid to speak his sentiments. [Loud applause.]

I did not come here to make a speech to-night. The compliment bestowed upon me is not personal to me. I am unworthy of such compliment, but I accept it as testimony to an idea or sentiment, or rather to sentiments, such as I have expressed to-night—sentiments which I believe will animate every heart in Tennessee. Let us be reconciled to each other. Let Democratic friends meet in council and give to Tennessee a Democratic senator, because they are entitled to it.

According to American usages 140,000 Democratic votes should be represented by a Democrat. My Republican friends cannot complain of this, because if they had the 140,000 instead of 100,000 they would claim it. Failing to elect a Democrat by my remaining a candidate, it might be said that I prevented a selection. I appeared there as the representative of 80,000 men. I considered it to be my duty to continue that candidacy until I was convinced that it might not be successful. When that conviction dawned upon my mind, at that moment I was ready to decline. You may not believe it, but I am not so anxious for this great position. I am not insensible of the

DISTINGUISHED HONOR

nor its preferment. But at least I care very little for that in comparison with the position that the eighty thousand men gave me in November. I care but little for that in comparison with the estimate in which I am held to-day by all parties in Tennessee. [Applause.] I have done nothing in my private life, in my public career, of which I am ashamed, or that would condemn me as a public servant or citizen of the State. [Applause.] I am proud of that position. [Applause.] In bidding you adieu to-night, in bidding adieu to all hope or expectation of being elected your senator, I say God bless you all and bring Tennesseeans to act in harmony with each other. [Loud applause.]

At the conclusion of Senator Bailey's speech numbers of those present went up on the balcony to shake him by the hand, the band struck up another air, and then the assemblage quietly dispersed.

PETERSBURG.

A GENERAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION PROPOSED—OLD DOMINION COTTON FACTORY—A MOVEMENT FOR DEEP WATER—SHIPMENT OF ORES AND TIMBER, &C.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

JANUARY 27, 1881.

An effort is to be made to organize a Sunday-school union in Petersburg, embracing the Sunday schools of all the denominations, with a view to obtaining official recognition by and representation in the International Sunday-School Union, as well as more accurate statistics of the Sunday-school work. The next meeting of the International Union will be held in Toronto in June, and the basis of representation is two delegates for each congressional district in the States. At the last meeting of the Union at Atlanta several representatives were present from Virginia, but rather unofficially than otherwise. A meeting will shortly be held in Petersburg for the purpose of organizing this union.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Old Dominion Cotton-Factory, in Manchester, was held in this city yesterday, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: President, S. P. Arrington; Treasurer and Agent, Edward Graham; Superintendent, William M. Robinson; Directors, John McGill, J. Wesley Friend, D. B. Tennant, R. T. Arrington, and A. A. Allen. The affairs of the company are represented to be in improved condition.

The subject of deep water in our harbor and river is exciting much attention, and will be discussed in public meeting at the Academy of Music to-morrow night. The friends of the improvement deem it a matter of great importance to the prosperity of our city that we should have deep water in our river and harbor, and the meeting will doubtless be well attended.

Large quantities of ores have recently been carried through this city over the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railroad to Norfolk from the mines of Southwest Virginia, for shipment to the North. A great deal of the fine timber of the Southwest has also been sent to the northern markets over the same route. ROBIN ADAIR.

LYNCHBURG.

INSURANCE ON THE LIFE OF THE LATE JOHN M. MILLER—THE BREAK IN THE CANAL—THE COLORED READJUSTERS VS. THE FEDERAL OFFICE-HOLDERS; THE LATTER UNTERRIFIED.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

JANUARY 27, 1881.

Mr. John M. Miller, who died Tuesday, was a member of the Knights of Honor, and his family will receive the $2,000 in which the lives of members of that order are insured. In much larger sums his life was insured, also, in the regular companies. As far as can now be ascertained these amounts and companies are as follows: Maryland Life, $2,000; New York Life, $5,000; Virginia Protection, $5,000; New York Mutual, $10,000; Equitable, $8,000; Baltimore Mutual Endowment, $5,000—making in all, including the Knights of Honor, $37,000. It is believed that his estate is a very substantial one, besides the amount of life insurance.

The break reported to be in the canal in the neighborhood of Big Island appears to have been repaired. A number of boats left here yesterday, calculating on finding the way to Lexington open. The injury to the canal suspended trade with the upper country for more than a week.

The Federal office-holders of the city appear to be no worse scared by the negro Readjusters' opposition to their reappointment than if their late resolutions and petitions were only a fresh "bull" against a comet. The colored opposition to the office-holders is headed by one J. H. Merchant, who has made himself very busy. Sometimes he bites a file; as, for instance, in the case of his application to Cæsar Perkins, of Buckingham, for the benefit of his support. Cæsar declares that the Lynchburg officials are good enough Republicans for him, and that in no case would colored men get the places, even if this batch of salary-drawers was removed; nor could they get security even if they were appointed to these high positions. It seems likely that the Federal officials will be more helped than hurt by any combinations made against them on the score that they are in favor of maintaining the public credit. TELEPHONE.

FUNERAL OF JOHN M. MILLER—DEATH OF MRS. LEMON, OF CAMPBELL—THE TRACK OF THE RICHMOND AND ALLEGHANY RAILROAD—THE NEW TENNESSEE SENATOR—"BARDWELL VS. PICKWICK"—CALL TO BIG LICK—THE COLD—SCHOOL TERM—DOUBLE BREAKS, &C.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

JANUARY 28, 1881.

The funeral services of the late John M. Miller took place yesterday at St. Paul's church. They were conducted by Rev. T. M. Carson, rector of the church, assisted by Rev. J. H. Williams, of Grace church, of which the deceased was formerly a member. The remarks of Mr. Carson, based on I. Corinthians, xv.: 4, were brief but very impressive. The following gentlemen officiated as pall-bearers: Charles M. Blackford, R. H. T. Adams, Thomas S. Stabler, Charles W. Price, Thomas E. Murrell, Samuel Tyree, James Franklin, Sr., and Frank Kinckle. The remains were interred in Spring-Hill cemetery, and were followed to their last resting-place by a large and mourning throng.

The sad intelligence has been received here of the death of Mrs. Janet Lemon, of Campbell county, whose daughter, Mrs. Eugene Saunders, died a week or two ago at New Orleans. Mrs. Lemon was the oldest daughter of the venerable Dr. Robert W. Withers, and was sister of Senator Robert E. Withers. The funeral will take place at St. Paul's church this afternoon.

Mrs. Tucker, a venerable lady, sister of the wife of A. Waddill, Esq., proprietor of the *News*, died this morning, at the residence of that gentleman, on Diamond Hill.

The engineers of the Richmond and Alleghany railroad, who have been engaged during the past week in the effort of selecting the best way for the track of the road through the city, have pretty well agreed, it is understood, on the following course: The track, coming up the canal, will leave the tow-path at the western extremity of the Southside bridge, and will there cross the track of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railroad. It will touch the river near the south side of the Amherst bridge, after skirting the rock wall along the river bank opposite the depôt. It will then cross the canal and Blackwater creek, from the Piedmont House to Percival's shop, by means of a bridge to be constructed. This is a route of easy grades, and though it will crowd things somewhat around the freight depôt of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railroad, it is no doubt the most practicable route.

Hon. Howell Jackson, the newly-elected senator from Tennessee, was a contemporary at the University of Virginia with several prominent lawyers of this city. One of them afterwards knew Mr. Jackson well in Tennessee, and tells the following story on him: Mr. Jackson is a devoted law student, and reads hardly anything but law. One of his brother jurisconsults, making up the papers of a case in which they were associated, practiced the joke on Jackson of interpolating among the authorities referred to a reference to Bardwell *vs.* Pickwick, in the Pickwick Papers. Mr. Jackson spent several hours trying to find the case in his reports, and of course failed. Some legal friend coming into his office, Mr. Jackson stated the trouble to him. The friend laughed, and said, "Oh, that case is in the Pickwick Papers." Mr. Jackson heard the word "paper" only, and thought it was some case reported in the newspapers. "That's just like Gant; he's always quoting cases from the *newspapers*; and that kind of report won't do to rely on at all."

It is stated that Rev. J. M. Rawlings, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, is to be called to take charge of the Presbyterian church at Big Lick. Mr. Rawlings is very popular with his congregation, and has been very efficient in all good works in all the community. It is not at all likely he will be surrendered to the Big Lick call.

Another "blizzard" came up last night, and run down the mercury faster than a Readjuster victory runs down a State bond. At 7 o'clock the mercury stood at 20° below the freezing point. It is still quite cold, but the sun is shining and the temperature gradually improving.

The second term of the public school session begins next Monday. The examinations have been in progress during the present week.

The Tobacco Association have determined to resume double breaks at the warehouses, beginning to-day. TELEPHONE.

The Steamer R. E. Lee Afloat.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

WEST POINT, VA., January 28, 1881.

The steamer Robert E. Lee, which was sunk in the Mattaponi river December 20th, was raised yesterday by the Baker Wrecking Company, of Norfolk. All her cargo, which consisted of grain, was lost. Damage to her house and hull is estimated at $400. The tug Nellie will tow her to Norfolk, where she will be immediately repaired and sent back to make her regular trips between Aylett's and West Point.

The passenger-steamer Havana, from Baltimore, made her first trip here yesterday since the freeze. C.

MARRIAGES.

Married, at the Monumental church, Richmond, Va., January 27, 1881, by the Rev. J. G. Armstrong, assisted by the Rev. Charles Minnigerode, JAMES D. McCANCE to Miss LIZZIE C. SUTTON; all of Richmond. No cards.

Married, at 9 o'clock A. M., on the 26th of January, 1881, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. JOHN R. SISSON, of Culpeper county, to Miss DORA E., eldest daughter of Fountain Kennedy, Esq., of Orange county, Va.

DEATHS.

Died, yesterday (Friday), at twenty minutes to 1 o'clock P. M., aged eighty years and fourteen days, Mrs. MARTHA F. TAYLOR, relict of the late Mr. Jaquelin P. Taylor.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 1112 Capitol street, TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend. Her remains will be taken to Orange county for interment.

Died, in Gainesville, Texas, on the 26th instant, LITTLE DAISIE, daughter of James D. and Clara Sublett; aged three years.

She was a bright and lovely child, and her sad death will be lamented by her many friends in Manchester and Richmond, Va.; also in Greensboro', N. C. None knew her but to love her. May the God who giveth and who taketh away comfort her bereaved parents.

Died, in this city, on the 28th of January, at 10:40 A. M., Mrs. MARTHA ANN BRANCH, wife of Fleming Branch, deceased, in the seventy-first year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from Clay-Street Methodist Episcopal church SUNDAY at 3 P. M. 2*

Died, yesterday, at 2 P. M., at his residence, in this city, No. 118½ west Clay street, A. MOISE, Jr., in the sixtieth year of his age.

His remains will be conveyed to Charlottesville to-night by the Chesapeake and Ohio express train for interment.

Died, in New Orleans, at noon on Monday the 10th instant, ISAAC BRIDGE, in the seventy-ninth year of his age; a native of Boston, Mass., but a resident of New Orleans for more than fifty years.

The above was the father of Mrs. J. M. Macon, of this city.

Died, at Edge Hill, January 25th, after a connection of six years with the school there, Miss MARGARET BELL MIDDLETON.

"There remaineth, therefore, a rest for the people of God."

Died, Thursday night, January 27 1881, at the residence of his son-in-law, John F. Mayer, W. B. WEBB in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

His remains were carried to Norfolk for interment.

☞ MONUMENTAL CHURCH (Rev. J. G. ARMSTRONG, D. D., rector).—Sunday school, 9.30 A. M. Church—Morning service, 11 A. M.; evening service, 3½ P. M.

☞ FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. T. L. PRESTON, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

☞ GRACE-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. C. H. READ, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

☞ SEVENTH-STREET CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by Rev. J. Z. TYLER.

☞ BROAD-STREET METHODIST CHURCH, SUNDAY, January 30.—Preaching by Rev. W. G. STARR, D. D., pastor. At 11 A. M.—subject, "One Line of Defence Around the Truth"; at 7:30 P. M.—subject, "The Challenge of the Mob at the Foot of the Cross." A cordial invitation to all.

☞ TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (corner Twentieth and Broad)—Rev. J. WILEY BLEDSOE, pastor.—Sunday school services 9 o'clock A. M. Preaching by the pastor 11 o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Young men's prayer-and experience-meeting at 3 o'clock P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

☞ PARK-PLACE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (west Franklin street)—Rev. JOHN HANNON, pastor.—SUNDAY morning 11 o'clock—subject, "Man the Guest of God"; 7:45 P. M.—subject, "Sighs from Hell."

☞ FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH (corner Twelfth and Broad streets).—Rev. J. B. HAWTHORNE, D. D., pastor.—Religious services at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH—(Corner Main and Sixth streets.)—Rev. J. E. HUTSON will preach on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

☞ GRACE-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH (corner Grace and Foushee streets).—The pastor, Rev. WILLIAM E. HATCHER, D. D., will preach at 11 o'clock A. M. and at half-past 7 o'clock P. M. on SUNDAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

MOZART HALL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 2D,
FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 4TH, and
SATURDAY MATINEE, FEBRUARY 5TH.

THE MUSICAL EVENT OF THE SEASON.

GRAND COMBINATION CONCERTS
by the following celebrated Artists:
CONSTANTIN STERNBERG,
the great Russian Pianist;
LETITIA LOUISE FRITCH,
the charming Prima-Donna Soprano;
WITH
AUGUST WILHELMJ,
the world-renowned Violin Virtuoso.
His farewell appearance previous to his departure for Europe.
MAX VOGRICH,
Musical Director.

POPULAR PRICES.

Admission, 50 and 75 cents. Reserved seats, $1. Sale of seats on SATURDAY MORNING, January 29th, at Johnston's music store.

NOTICE.—An entire change of programme for Friday evening's Concert.

The celebrated Weber piano used at these concerts. ja 27

GRAND CONCERT
BY THE
CHOIR OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH,
WITH
FULL ORCHESTRAL ACCOMPANIMENT,
under the direction of
PROFESSOR JACOB REINHARDT,
and assisted by
MR. AND MRS. W. G. ELLIOTT,
of Norfolk, Va.,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM WOMEN,
MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1881,
AT
MOZART HALL.

Admission cards, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents. To be had at RAMOS & MOSES'.

CONCERT OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH CHOIR, MONDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 31, 1881.

The time of the Concert of St. Paul's Church Choir has been changed from TUESDAY to MONDAY NIGHT, January 31st, at MOZART HALL, at 8:30 o'clock. ja 28

RICHMOND THEATRE.

ENGAGEMENT OF ONE NIGHT ONLY, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 1ST, of the world-renowned character comedian, MR. JOSEPH K. EMMETT, in his rewritten drama of FRITZ IN IRELAND; OR, THE BELL-RINGER OF THE RHINE AND THE LOVE OF THE SHAMROCK.

The scenery of "Fritz in Ireland" is magnificent, and as a work of art the scenes are perfect. Every scene was painted by the greatest London Scenic Artist, WILLIAM HARFORD, Esq., from models and sketches taken on the spot, and was brought from Ireland at an enormous expense. The properties are curiosities. Mr. Emmett, with great difficulty and expense, has succeeded in securing a set of real chime church-bells, as played in the tower of the Castle Clock on the Rhine, Germany. Mr. Emmett will ring the church-bell chimes with song, assisted by an increased Orchestra, specially engaged to harmonize with the great tone of the church-bells—an effect in music most thrilling—originated and composed by Mr. Emmett, and never heard before, on or off the stage.

Admission, $1; dress circle, 75c.; family circle, 50c.; gallery, 25c. No extra charge for secured seats. Sale commences SATURDAY at RAMOS & MOSES' and office of Theatre.

ja 27-Th,Sa,Su&Tu

BOOK AND JOB WORK NEATLY EXECUTED at the DISPATCH PRINTING-HOUSE

INSURANCE STATEMENT.

GORDON & PLEASANTS,

GENERAL AGENTS HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 8 NORTH ELEVENTH STREET, RICHMOND, VA.

ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, A. D. 1880, OF THE CONDITION AND AFFAIRS OF THE HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG, ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF HAMBURG, EMPIRE OF GERMANY, MADE TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA IN PURSUANCE OF THE LAWS OF SAID STATE.

President—H. MUNCHMEYER.
Managing Director—Dr. ALFRED KLAUHOLD.
Principal office—No. 15 BATH HAUS MARKT, HAMBURG, GERMANY.
Attorney for service of process in Virginia—HENRY A. PLEASANTS, of Richmond, Va.
Organized or incorporated—IN THE YEAR 1854.
Commenced business—JANUARY, 1855.

I. CAPITAL.

Whole amount of capital actually paid up in cash $300,000 00

II. ASSETS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Loans on bond and mortgage (duly recorded and being first liens on the fee simple) upon which *not more* than one year's interest is due ..... $ 23,000 00
Value of loans mortgaged, exclusive of buildings and perishable improvements $30,000 00
Value of the buildings mortgaged (insured for $20,000 as collateral) 50,000 00
Total value of said mortgaged premises $80,000 00

ACCOUNT OF STOCKS, BONDS, AND TREASURY NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES, AND OF THIS STATE AND OF OTHER STATES, AND ALSO OF STOCKS AND BONDS OF INCORPORATED CITIES IN THIS STATE, AND OF ALL OTHER STOCKS AND BONDS OWNED ABSOLUTELY BY THE COMPANY.

	Total Par Value.	Total Market Value.
United States bonds:		
6 per cent. '81's, registered	$147,000 00	$149,388 75
5 per cent. '81's, registered	175,000 00	177,843 75
4½ per cent. '91's, registered	148,000 00	165,760 00
4 per cent. 1907, registered	125,000 00	140,468 75
Union Pacific Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, 6 per cent.	20,000 00	23,000 00
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company. Prairie du Chien division, first mortgage bonds, 8 per cent.	5,000 00	6,750 00
Total par and market value, carried out at *market value*	$620,000 00	$663,211 25
Amount brought forward		$663,211 25

ACCOUNT OF STOCKS, FUNDS, AND ALL OTHER SECURITIES (EXCEPT MORTGAGES) HYPOTHECATED TO THE COMPANY AS COLLATERAL SECURITY FOR CASH ACTUALLY LOANED BY THE CO-PANY, WITH THE PAR AND MARKET VALUE OF THE SAME, AND THE AMOUNT LOANED ON EACH.

	Total Par Value.	Total Market Value.	Amt. Loaned Thereon.
United States bonds:			
5 per cent. '81, registered	$ 15,000 00	$ 15,243 75	$ 15,000 00
4 per cent. 1907	25,000 00	28,343 75	25,000 00
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Hastings and Dakota division, 7 per cent. first mortgage bond	23,000 00	27,485 00	
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Southern Minnesota division, 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds	59,000 00	65,490 00	
Canada Southern Railway first mortgage bonds, 5 per cent.	5,000 00	5,200 00	100,000 00
Chicago Northwestern Railroad Company dividend-paying preferred stock	10,600 00	12,600 00	
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company dividend paying capital stock	10,000 00	13,850 00	
Total par and market value, and amount loaned thereon	$147,600 00	$168,212 50	$140,000 00

Cash belonging to the company deposited in the Bank of America, New York, $30,389.17; First National Gold Bank, San Francisco $12,745.13	$43,134 30
Net premiums uncollected on policies issued within three months	35,706 84
The gross amount of all the assets of the company	$905,101 91
Aggregate amount of all the assets of the company, stated at their actual value	$905,101 91

III. LIABILITIES.

Net amount of unpaid losses	$ 32,306 00
Gross premiums, without any deduction, received and receivable upon all unexpired *fire* risks running *one year or less* from date of policy, $466,396.56; unearned premiums (*80 per cent.*)	$233,198 28
Gross premiums, without any deduction, received and receivable upon all unexpired *fire* risks running *more than one year* from date of policy, $70,439.75; unearned premiums (*pro rata*)	38,754 14