Richmond Dispatch.

THURSDAY.....MARCH 24, 1881.

Royal Lives and Deaths in Russia.

The account in yesterday's *Dispatch* of the imposing funeral ceremonies at St. Petersburg the other day must have reminded many a reader that a retrospect of Russian history, from its beginning, would afford a view as dark and bloody as can be found in the annals of any country.

A brief sketch, extending from the decease of PETER the Great, in 1725, to the present time will furnish some illustrations of the dangers to which power is exposed in that Empire.

CATHARINE the First, widow of PETER the Great, died prematurely, from intoxication, at the age of thirty-nine.

PETER the Second, a boy of fourteen, reigned nominally a few months.

ANNE, a niece of PETER the Great, succeeded PETER the Second. Both she and the country were ruled by BIREN, her favorite and chamberlain, who banished as many as twenty thousand persons to Siberia, and put many others to death by punishments more or less cruel. When the more gentle ANNE pleaded with him for some of these wretched sufferers he did not hesitate to stop her entreaties by inflicting blows upon her body.

After the death of ANNE, in 1740, IVAN the Third, a descendant of IVAN the brother of PETER the Great, then an infant, was proclaimed Emperor by BIREN, who declared himself Regent. But the mother of the young prince arrested BIREN and sent him to Siberia. This was ANNE of Mecklenburg. She governed as Regent for one year. Incapable but mild, she forbore to arrest her cousin ELIZABETH, who aspired to the throne, and, taking advantage of ANNE'S humanity, obtained it in 1841 by inciting a few of the guards to a revolt.

IVAN and his parents were imprisoned during the remainder of their lives.

ELIZABETH was the youngest daughter of PETER the Great. She reigned from 1741 to 1761. She was timid, and in constant fear of her own safety; and so merciful that she is said never to have heard of a battle or signed a death-warrant without shedding tears. Two unworthy favorites managed the whole Government, and "never were more wretches tortured, hunted to death, mutilated, and banished to Siberia, than in the reign of this *merciful* princess." "The last ten years of her life," adds Mrs. JAMESON, from whom we quote, "were spent in fits of terror, fits of love, fits of devotion, and fits of intoxication." Her excesses at length brought on disorders which terminated her disgraceful existence, and she died literally with a cup of brandy at her lips.

"ELIZABETH, in order to deprive the family of IVAN of all hope of the succession, had declared her nephew PETER the heir to the throne." But being constantly in fear of a revolution in his favor, she brought him up in such ignorance and seclusion that he was entirely unfit to reign; and to one of her bed-chamber women, who remonstrated with her on such a course, she said, "*Joanna, knowest thou the road to Siberia?*" She married PETER to a young princess, who soon assumed the government under the title of CATHARINE the Second.

CATHARINE the Second ascended the throne of Russia on the 28th of June, 1762. Her feeble husband, the lawful sovereign, had previously, by her order, been arrested and confined in the Palace of Ropscha, having been induced to sign a declaration that he was not fit to reign and voluntarily abdicated the throne. This monarch, called PETER the Third, begged CATHARINE to let him carry with him to his place of confinement an old negro buffoon, who amused him, a favorite dog, his violin, a Bible, and a few romances. His requests were not granted, and excited much ridicule. Seven days after the accession of CATHARINE, PETER was assassinated in his place of confinement by certain persons supposed to have been commissioned for this purpose by CATHARINE. His murderers first administered poison in a glass of brandy, and then endeavored to force upon him another glass. But he became aware of their purpose, and opposed them with reproaches and entreaties, calling for milk to allay the intense pain caused by the first dose. One of his valets, a Frenchman, now entered, and PETER threw himself into his arms, exclaiming in a faint voice, "It was not enough to deprive me of the throne of Russia—I must now be murdered." The valet begged for mercy for his master, but was forced out of the room, and then a fierce struggle for life began, in which PETER defended himself with the strength of despair against ALEXEY ORLOFF, one of the most powerful and gigantic men in Russia, till the poor monarch was at last flung to the earth and strangled with a napkin snatched from the dining-table.

Two other persons remained to trouble CATHARINE. One was the youthful IVAN, concerning whom she gave orders that if any attempt was made to deliver him he should be put to death. MIROVITCH made the attempt. IVAN was stabbed by his jailers. MIROVITCH and some of his confederates were executed.

The other person was CATHARINE, a natural daughter of the Empress ELIZABETH, residing in Rome. ALEXEY ORLOFF was sent to destroy her. He won her affections, pretended to marry her, and decoyed her on board a Russian vessel. "She was conveyed in fetters to Russia and there thrown into a dungeon, where she perished miserably."

CATHARINE, by her talents, her conquests, and her crimes, became one of the most conspicuous persons in the history of the last century. While meditating new schemes and new scenes for the display of her bloody ambition she was struck with apoplexy on the morning of November 16, 1796, while alone in her closet. She expired the following day.

CATHARINE was succeeded by her son, PAUL the First.

NIEMCEWICZ, a distinguished Pole, had been taken prisoner in the battle in which "KOSCIUZKO fell." Both he and his leader, whom he afterwards accompanied to America, were condemned by their cruel conqueror CATHARINE to imprisonment. They were liberated by PAUL.

NIEMCEWICZ gives a curious and particular account of the honors rendered to CATHARINE while she lay in state, and of the exhumation by PAUL of the remains of his father, whom his mother had caused to be slain thirty years before. These remains consisted of "ashes and some remains of uniform, buttons, and boots." "Moved to tears, he gave orders for a state bed like that of his mother to be immediately erected," and thus the Queen and her murdered husband received the honors rendered to the dead at the same time, "with this difference, that as there was nothing to be kissed at the Emperor's coffin, a genuflection was made instead."

PAUL the First, after some early indications of good nature, proved to be a weak and tyrannical prince. SUVAROF, or SUWARROW, the greatest of his generals, fell a victim to his caprice; and others who had enjoyed the royal favor experienced sudden reverses. No individual could lie down quietly to rest at night, as he knew not but that before the dawn of day he might be called to the place of execution. Some of the nobles who had suffered private injuries conspired against him, and effected his death in the most deliberate and barbarous manner in the new palace on the 23d of March, 1801.

The Emperor ALEXANDER, son of PAUL, ascended the throne the next day, and reigned till his death, December 1, 1825. Not even this enlightened monarch, whose character so widely differed from that of his predecessors, was free from fears of assassination. The amiable and apparently Christian prince, whose courtesy in war so captivated NAPOLEON, and to whom the English rendered such honor as their ally against the great conqueror, and who so won the hearts of the British on his visit to London after the first conquest of NAPOLEON, spent his last days in solitude and anxiety for his personal safety.

The Earl of Albemarle, in his interesting "Fifty Years of My Life," gives the following particulars, which he says he received from Madame ZUBLIKOFF, a distinguished Russian lady of English birth, whose husband was a general in the Russian army:

"She spoke to me of the state of public affairs in St. Petersburg with a freedom of expression that came oddly from the lips of a person bearing a Russian name. The Emperor Alexander, who had left St. Petersburg on the day before my arrival there, was, according to her account, one of the most miserable men in his dominions, and in momentary dread of assassination. Perhaps the witticism of a French lady may have deepened this reflection. Alluding to the part which Alexander had taken on the occasion of a public ceremony, soon after his accession, she writes to Fouche, 'The young Emperor walked preceded by the assassins of his father, followed by those of his grandfather, and surrounded by his own.' Be that as it may, it was against the persons in daily attendance upon him that his suspicions were principally directed. Frequently he would turn suddenly round upon one or another of them and accuse him of being a 'Carbonaro.' So haunted was he with the idea of assassination that he would not sleep two nights consecutively in the same room, nor would he retire to rest till some one had first lain down in his bed—a hard mattress—to prove that it did not contain some instrument of destruction. Madame Z. mentioned it, as a matter of public notoriety, that Alexander was doomed never to return alive to his capital, and that no one was more conscious of such a decree having gone forth than the unhappy subject of it himself."

Madame ZUBLIKOFF attributed this disaffection to the establishment of military colonies, by which the peasantry found their huts turned into barracks, and their time divided between labor in the field and military exercises. A peculiarly offensive feature of this new and unpopular measure was the loss of the men's beards. Count ARATCHIEF, by whom the scheme was suggested, was murdered by his domestics.

The Earl of Albemarle says, in recording the events of 1825, that the circumstances of ALEXANDER'S death confirmed the anticipations of Madame ZUBLIKOFF, and led him to believe that the Emperor had been murdered. He was afterwards convinced that he had judged erroneously; but in order to show that others were under the same impression he gives the following from "The Memoirs of a Lady of Quality," dated Florence, December 24, 1828.

"We are full of speculations upon the subject of the death of Alexander, which this day's post has announced. Many are inclined to believe that his death has been occasioned by the *hereditary complaint* which proved fatal to his three predecessors. It is now universally believed that Catharine was strangled."

Passing over NICHOLAS the First, the immediate successor of the late Emperor ALEXANDER the Second, "the hereditary complaint" has, as particularly described in the *Dispatch* of the 15th, again caused a change of rulers.

ALEXANDER the Third inherits the fears of his predecessors, or has reason to do so, for at no previous time in Russian history has there been a more alarming spirit of discontent.

But such is the love of power that the annals of the world afford scarcely an instance in which the throne, stained with the blood of its former occupants, has not been eagerly seized by a successor. A general truth may here be applied to a particular class:

"All kings think all kings mortal but themselves."

The wise saying of SHAKSPEARE, so often quoted, and so often proved to be true, "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," so far from restraining a legitimate heir to the throne, has little or no effect to check the ambition of even the aspiring usurper, who to gain a diadem is ever ready to take the risk of losing his head.

RIDDLEBERGER BILL AND RIDDLEBERGER SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.—The Alexandria *Gazette* makes the significant declaration that "it cannot be reasonably expected that the Virginia Democrats, with a strong opposition at home, aided and abetted by the Republicans and so-called Independents of the North, will insist much longer upon forcing full payment upon creditors who, judging from the *Herald*, are unwilling to accept it."

Republican capitalists may find after all that they have gone too far.

As regards the office-seeking inspiration of these "Liberals," it is reported that General Mahone says he feels assured of the success of his party next fall in consequence of the immense number of applications for positions he has received and is receiving from all quarters of his State. One of the Senate doorkeepers says he sent in to the General yesterday the cards of forty negroes.—*Washington letter—Alexandria Gazette.*

We suggest that the men who apply for positions are not the men who carry the elections, whether the applicants be black or white.

Speaking of Mr. RIDDLEBERGER'S nomination for sergeant-at-arms by the Republicans of the United States Senate, the Lynchburg *Virginian* says:

We have only to add that the bargain and sale consummated by the Republican Senate is the severest blow that the creditors of Virginia have yet received, and the responsibility for the consequences cannot attach to any honest Democrat in this State or in the Senate.

When WILLIAM L. ROYALL writes to the New York *Herald*, as he did the other day, that for one he feels disposed to say, "If General MAHONE and his policy suit the holders of Virginia's bonds, in the name of God let them have them and we (Debt-Payers) will stand aside," it is time for Virginia's bondholders to quake.

Colonel J. W. H. PARKER, of Accomac, has *not* deserted General MAHONE.

Mr. F. A. G. Handy, a well-known Washington correspondent and brother of Mr. M. P. Handy, of the Philadelphia *Press*, has purchased the Newark (Del.) *Leader*.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Virginia's Debt.

THE "BOURBONS" DEFENDED FROM THE CHARGE OF REPUDIATION—WEST VIRGINIA'S RESPONSIBILITY.

To the Editor of the Herald:

Your editorial in this morning's *Herald* headed "Debt-Paying" does very great injustice to the people of Virginia who have been struggling to make their State pay her public debt. You say that there is only a difference in degree between the so-called Debt-Payers and General Mahone; that they are both repudiators. I suppose in speaking of those who claim to be Debt-Payers in this way you intend to brand them because they favored a release of the State from the third of the debt which you would say was repudiated by the funding act of 1871. If you will consider the circumstances I think you will hardly say that they are liable to be so spoken of, for this reason: The public debt of Virginia was incurred prior to the war, when the State consisted of the present State and also the State of West Virginia. In 1871 the principal and interest unpaid during the war and the period of reconstruction amounted to the sum of $45,000,000. During the war the State was divided. When the first Legislature elected in Virginia after reconstruction came to deal with the subject of the debt, it thought that as one third of the territory and population which had borrowed the money and got the benefit of it had been forcibly taken away and created into a new State, this new State should pay one third of the debt which it had helped to contract. The funding act of 1871 therefore offered the creditors Virginia's new bond for two thirds of the old bond, making the payment of interest on this new bond absolutely certain, and leaving them to look to West Virginia for the other third. If those who supported this measure are to be, therefore, termed repudiators of debt, it is because there is some principle of morals which requires one man to pay another man's debt. In the recent case of Hartman *vs.* Greenhow the Supreme Court of the United States has expressly endorsed the morality and justice of this law. Let it be noted, also, that the act contained nothing whatever to compel the creditor to give up his old bond and take the new. If he did it, it was because he chose voluntarily to do so. There has been nothing done or advocated since by the Debt-Payers of Virginia upon which the semblance even of a charge of repudiation can rest against them.

I have spent the last seven years of my life in one continued struggle for the holders of Virginia's bonds. It has been from no interest of a pecuniary nature, but solely to save the fame and fair name of my native State. I have ruined myself financially in that struggle so far as to be compelled to come here in the hope of bettering my condition. In that struggle I have been a humble unit in a band composed of the best citizens of the State. General Mahone has given his express endorsement to various acts of straight-out repudiation. The last was the Riddleberger bill, which repudiated more than one third of the principal outright, and repudiated one half of the annual interest upon the rest. Virginia's bonds are not owned by her people, but mainly by people of the North and England. When persons like us receive from those for whom we have been fighting the recognition which your article of this morning gives to us we may very well begin to reflect whether or not it is our duty to continue a struggle any longer in behalf of your people. For one, I feel disposed to say, "Well, if General Mahone and his policy suit the holders of Virginia's bonds, in the name of God let them have them and we will stand aside." We will not, of course, under any circumstances whatever, be accessory to furthering his plans of repudiation, but I do not see that we are compelled to keep up the strife if we are to be denounced and he to be applauded.

I should have stated in giving an account of the funding act of 1871 that Virginia's highest court, the judges of which were elected by those whom you denounce as Bourbons, decided that, parted and ravaged as she had been, she should pay all of the debt, West Virginia's as well as her own part, which the Supreme Court of the United States, looking on her with more merciful eyes, said she need not do, and that those same Bourbons hailed the decision of their court and prepared themselves manfully to abide by the result. In that same funding act she expressly contracted with the creditors to secure some settlement with West Virginia of her third.

WILLIAM L. ROYALL.

General Mahone's Defection.

HARRISONBURG, March 22, 1881.

Perhaps the people of Virginia in other parts of the State would like to know what the mass of the people of the great Valley of the Shenandoah think of General William Mahone's apostacy. The Republicans are, of course, pleased with his abandonment of his old Democratic associates and friends; but the Democracy "laugh to scorn" his effort to do them more harm than his desertion has caused them. The Democratic party here simply regard Senator Mahone as lost to them, and as having foolishly shorn himself of the strength they gave him to do them harm. But few Democrats will follow his example. If he can survive his treachery, his old companions-in-arms will try to stand it.

[The writer of the above is one of them.]

General Mahone as an Orator.

[Washington correspondence of the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

"Mahone spoke, and the illusion of his greatness vanished. He is an attenuated atom with the manners of a monkey. He scolded Hill and the Democrats for assuming that he should be held by their caucus; he made grimaces and ran back and forth, squatting almost to the floor as he grew excited, and shaking his head after the manner of a boy who is daring a bigger boy to a fight."

The Pittman Trial.

CLOSE OF A CASE IN WHICH HON. G. D. WISE WAS OF COUNSEL FOR DEFENCE.

[Suffolk Herald]

The entire term of the County Court was consumed in the trial of Nathaniel Pittman, charged with the murder of Euclid Day. The killing took place at Everett's Bridge on the 19th of November, while Pittman was on a spree. Day was killed with a pocket-knife, receiving but one wound, in the neck or throat. Monday and Tuesday were consumed in examining witnesses, and Wednesday was taken up with the argument. On Thursday morning the jury reported a verdict for voluntary manslaughter, and fixed his term of imprisonment at eighteen months in the penitentiary. The verdict was received with composure by the prisoner, but his counsel made a motion to set aside the verdict and asked for a new trial, which, being refused, they concluded to take an appeal, but upon second thought dropped the whole matter and accepted the verdict. The following gentlemen composed the jury: Francis R. Ellenor, James M. Savage, Lemuel Gardner, Jesse W. Rogers, Borland R. Doughtie, Henning S. Doughtie, Mills J. Riddick, Elisha Rawls (of Wm.), Mills T. Darden, James C. Vaughan, John B. Vaughan, David L. Butler. It is understood that on the first vote six of them were for one year and six for two years' confinement, and eighteen months was accepted as a compromise.

No More Small-Pox.

[From the Norfolk Virginian of yesterday.]

We are glad to be able to record that there are now no more small-pox cases in Norfolk or vicinity. The nurses are now being quarantined, after which the last trace of the disease will have been eradicated. But twelve cases altogether have been treated; of these, six unvaccinated ones died. The disease was brought here in the first instance by a sailor on a vessel from Philadelphia, and thus communicated to nine other patients. Another case was taken from a vessel in the harbor direct to the pesthouse, while still another contracted the disease in the county. Surely all credit is due in this matter to our watchful health officer Dr. James D. Galt, for there can be no doubt that largely to him is owing our escape from a more destructive spread of that terrible pestilence small-pox.

Thomas N. Cheatham is appointed postmaster at Chesterfield Courthouse, Va., *vice* John Bladen, Jr., resigned.

LEE COUNTY.

JONESVILLE, VA., March 17, 1881.

Editors of the Dispatch: You people surrounded by your luxuries of trade and travel, your railroads, canals, and navigable streams, must not think that your less fortunate kinsmen in the mountains of the Southwest are without interest in all that affects the hopes, welfare, and future prosperity of the good old State. We are a part of the web—one of the extremities, it is true—and we feel every touch that vibrates the web. And we have many of the resources that will eventually make the State rich and prosperous. She has always been great and glorious, but these resources are undeveloped for want of capital and experienced and skilled labor to develop them, and for want of easy means of transportation to a market. But all these things will come, and come soon, when it is once known how much wealth is really lying idle here in our mountains. These sources of wealth are coal, in inexhaustible quantities, easy of access, and of the very finest quality; iron ore as fine in quality, as rich in quantity, as man would have made it if he had been the architect that designed it; timber of all kinds—the stately poplar, the sturdy oak, the valuable walnut, the beautiful beech, the sweet maple, the ash, the elm—in fact, all the kinds or varieties of good marketable value are here in abundance. Add to this a fertile soil, adapted to grazing, farming, fruit-growing, &c. What more does the emigrant or the capitalist seeking a home or investment for his money desire? Our county last fall sold and sent to market $100,000 worth of cattle, hogs, and horses, and has shipped during the winter $50,000 worth of grain. This is outside of sheep, fruits (dry and green), lumber, and logs. So we are not without money as it is, but we want more; hence our anxiety to see our rich mines of coal and iron fully developed. This desire is not a selfish one. We are willing—yea, anxious—to see men from abroad with capital and skill come among us and share with us the bountiful provisions Nature has given us.

We are interested, too, in politics, the State debt, &c. This interminable agitation of the State debt has been and still is a great injury to the State. Every corner, every industry, every individual, is affected by it, and injuriously affected. Neither capital nor emigration will seek investment or hunt a home in a State whose financial policy is unsettled. This is a general proposition, but it is given tenfold force when repudiation, either direct or indirect, is squinted at, or where the sacredness of contracts are held in light esteem. Unfortunately our State is in this situation. For the love of honor, for the love of our State, for self-interest, if nothing else will move us, let us settle the debt, and settle it on an honorable basis. I am going to suggest no plans by which it may be done; but I hold, and have always held, that if the people could rid themselves of such place-hunters as Mahone and his followers, whose only battle-cry is P-a-y-m-e-n-a-g-e, "To the victor the spoils," &c., that soon, very soon, the debt would be settled on terms honorable to the State and satisfactory to the people.

HARLAN.

CULPEPER COUNTY.

MARCH COURT—CONVICTED OF LARCENY—SUDDEN DEATH, ETC.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

CULPEPER, March 23, 1881.

Monday was an exceptionally fine day for March court, and consequently we had a very large attendance, but less of business or interest than we remember ever to have seen at a March court, which with us has always been a largely-attended and bustling day. Fewer horses exhibited, fewer sales by auction, and less general bartering than we have ever noted—not even a patent-medicine man was present to enliven the crowd. Little of interest was done in court, which early adjourned till next day. The meeting of the Low-Tax Association advertised for that day was unavoidably postponed. This new movement seems to have a good many friends and supporters among our people.

We learn that a new weekly paper will be at an early day started in our town—Angus McD. Green, editor and proprietor.

Yesterday at the opening of the court Maggie Williams, a mulatto girl about sixteen years old, was arraigned for larceny, convicted, and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years.

This morning a colored man named David Jackson, about fifty years old, working at the mill of Burgess & Co., fell suddenly, and died before assistance could reach him from heart-disease.

The backward weather has thrown our farmers considerably behind in their spring work, but if the weather remains favorable a large corn and oat crop will be put in this season.

R.

DEATHS.

Died, March 23d, in Manchester, MAY WEISIGER, infant daughter of Samuel C. and Lena P. Taylor; aged one year two months and nineteen days.

"Another tie in heaven."

Funeral from Manchester Methodist church THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 3 o'clock.

Died, in Hanover county, Va., March 18, 1881, at the residence of his parents, RUFUS MASSEY, infant son of J. E. and P. K. Leadbetter; aged two months and eighteen days.

Death of an Excellent Lady.

Died, in Scottsville, Albemarle county, Va., after an illness of five weeks, on the 17th of March, 1881, in her forty-third year, Mrs. SALLIE P., wife of Mr. Henry C. Ballard, of the Richmond and Alleghany railroad.

In 1867 this most estimable lady became a Christian, and was baptized into the fellowship of Mount Olivet church, Bedford county; and through life most beautifully did she adorn her profession. To the cause of Christ, in all of its departments, she was zealously attached. By all who knew her she was admired and loved, because she was lovely and loving. Over husband, children, and a large circle of relatives and connections she exerted a benign and Christian influence, because she combined in her character a bright assemblage of excellences and was also strikingly religious. In the meridian of her life and usefulness she was taken to the bright land. Could earnest prayers and the best medical skill have arrested her disease and prolonged her valuable life she would now be among her many loved ones; but God, who had so richly endowed and beautified her, has taken her to His own paradisical home, where in the full fruition of heaven's bliss she awaits the arrival of those who so deeply mourn their loss. Her remains will sleep in the Liberty cemetery till the morning of the last day. C. T.

LIBERTY, March 22, 1881.

MEETINGS.

MARSHALL LODGE, No. 12, K. OF P.—Attend a stated meeting of your Lodge THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock at your Castle (Schiller) Hall. A full attendance of the members is desired, as business of importance will be before the Lodge. All Knights in good standing fraternally invited to attend.

By order of the C. C.

mh 24-1t L. R. BARNES, K. of R. and S.

ROYAL ARCANUM.—A regular meeting of UNION COUNCIL, No. 51, ROYAL ARCANUM, will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at Springfield Hall, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is desired. Candidates for admission will please be prompt. Quarterly dues are payable at this meeting.

mh 24-1t J. B. ELAM, Secretary.

MILITARY NOTICES.

ATTENTION, GUARD OF THE COMMONWEALTH (COMPANY C).—Assemble at your armory at 7½ o'clock P. M., TODAY (Thursday, 24th), in full-dress uniform, R for parade with the regiment in obedience to General Orders No. 3.

By order of M. L. SPOTSWOOD, Captain.

mh 24-1t W. D. DAVIS, O. S.

HEADQUARTERS R. L. I. BLUES, March 23, 1881.

ASSEMBLE AT YOUR ARMORY AT 7½ P. M. MARCH 24, 1881, in full-dress uniform, to participate in the Yorktown festivities. Sergeants are ordered to notify their squads. R

By command of Captain WISE.

mh 24-1t C. A. GIBSON, O. S.

BIRDS, BIRD-CAGES, &c.

JUST RECEIVED, A FINE LOT OF GERMAN SINGING CANARIES; a large assortment of BREEDING, PLAIN, and FANCY CAGES; the best of MOCKING-BIRD FOOD, CANARY SEEDS, &c., by

C. BELLENOT,

mh 24-1t* 4 south Franklin street.

FOR SALE, ONE HUNDRED GROSS GERMAN HORSE- AND CATTLE-FOOD—a substitute for green feed. Gives appetite and spirit, and causes them to shed their rough coats. Price per dozen only 50 cents. For sale by druggists and feed-dealers.

mh 23-1m

HAVING QUALIFIED AS ADMINISTRATOR OF WALTER P. GRIFFIN, all parties indebted to said estate will please come forward and settle, and those having claims against the estate will please present them, duly authenticated.

mh 22-1w GEORGE S. VASHON.

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

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COHEN BROTHERS

Will offer this week an extensive stock of ANTIQUE LACE of every description at lower prices than the importers' cost. Also, every variety of IMITATION ANTIQUE. We will offer, besides, a full assortment of LINEN SKIM, CHEESE CLOTHS, etc., at considerable under market value.

ANTIQUE TIDIES, BED-SHAMS, and CURTAINS.

We shall also sell a large lot of VERMICELLI LACE at 10c. a yard or 98c. a dozen. This lace is selling everywhere at 20c. a yard or $2 a dozen.

We have every variety of LACES to offer, among them a great many at near one half their general value. Among the special offerings in this department is a large stock of ITALIAN LACES; also, REAL VAL. and TORCHON.

LINENS AND WHITE GOODS.

Our patrons will find this department largely stocked with the MOST DESIRABLE ARTICLES, and at prices that were never quoted before.

Full lines of—

PERSIAN and FRENCH MULLS,

FRENCH and ENGLISH NAINSOOKS,

CHECKED MUSLINS, and all other WHITE GOODS now in general use;

NAPKINS at 70c. a dozen valued generally at $1.25;

Also, a large stock of VERY FINE NAPKINS at a saving of about 50 per cent.;

DOILIES at 35, 38, 60, 85, and 95c.—from 25 to 50 cents a dozen under price;

TABLE-DAMASK at 65c. a yard—the same No sold generally at $1.

HOSIERY.

50 dozen LADIES' FULL REGULAR BALBRIGGAN HOSE (Silk-clocked) at 25c a pair;

One lot of CHILDREN'S ENGLISH FANCY HOSE at 22c. a pair—our former price was 33c.;

One lot of LADIES' SILK-CLOCKED BALBRIGGAN at 12½c. a pair;

One lot of LADIES' SILK-EMBROIDERED for Sandals, at from 12½ to 25c. a pair—a reduction of one half their value;

One lot of GENTLEMENS FULL REGULAR ENGLISH HALF-HOSE at 22c. a pair—former price 30c.;

One lot of LADIES' BRILLIANT LISLE-THREAD HOSE at 75c.—heretofore sold at $1.25.

We are just in receipt of an almost indescribable quantity of various kinds of HOSIERY, which were purchased to great advantage.

We also offer SPECIAL PRICES on a very large lot of CORSETS, consisting, in part, of some of the most popular makes now in use. Among them are—

FRENCH WOVE CORSETS at 29c. a pair—generally sold at 50c.;

HIP-GORE at $1.25—sold formerly at $2.25;

65-BONE CORSET at 35c., formerly sold at 65c.

We also offer full lines of our

LEROY SEAMLESS

KID GLOVES, from three to six buttons, in all the new Spring colorings. Of these goods we are the sole agents and importers. We warrant every pair.

We also offer a full line of the

"FOSTER" PATENT LACE

KID GLOVES, in all colors and lengths.

[mh 12-Sa,Su&Th]

FANCY GOODS, &c.

STEVENS MAKES STILL FURTHER REDUCTIONS AND CUTS.

ELEGANT FRENCH-CALF ALBUMS from $1.50 to $4.

MOROCCO ALBUMS, card- and cabinet-openings, from $2 to $1.50.

MOROCCO ALBUMS, card- and cabinet-openings, from $2.25 to $2.

MOROCCO ALBUMS, card- and cabinet-openings, from $2.50 to $2.

These goods are in perfect condition and good sellers at the old prices.

A few ALBUMS, a little shop-worn, reduced to 75c.

AB OUT FIFTY VOLUMES OF POETRY AND PROSE, including portions or the works of Dickens, Walter Scott, Byron, &c., reduced to 75c. They are worth by your attention.

Among the new goods just in are handsome SCRAP-ALBUMS; elegant AUTOGRAPH-ALBUMS; new shapes in FRENCH-PLATE STAND-MIRRORS; CLOCKS, warranted, in Black-Walnut Case, at $1; JAPANESE SCROLLS; JAPANESE CRAPE PICTURES at 3c. for Dado-Centres, Window Lambrequins, and Mantel Lambrequins; Japanese Decorating-Fans; Japanese Tete-a-Tete Sets.

I have always in stock the largest and best-selected variety of Tin Sets, Decorated Chamber Sets, Cake-Boxes, Tea-Trays, Table-Mats, and Housekeeping Goods generally at bottom prices; also, a full assortment of White Granite, American China, and Glassware; five cases of new Frames, among which are seven new styles, which I offer as the best value in town, as they are unequalled in the beauty of design and elegance of finish. New goods and novelties are being constantly added, and it will pay you to call at STEVENS',

505 Broad street.

Carriage-Whips in great variety. mh 19

SEINE-THREAD, &c.

PATENT AND SOFT-LAID SEINE-TWINES of all sizes;

SEINE-LINES, all sizes and sorts;

GILLING-ROPES, YAWKINGS,

CORKS and CORKWOOD at factory prices,

OIL-CLOTHING,

NETS and NETTINGS on hand and made to order at short notice.

We are closing out our entire stock of SEINE-THREAD at greatly reduced prices. All in want would do well to make their selections as early as possible. L. LICHTENSTEIN & SONS,

corner Seventeenth and Franklin streets.

Sole Importers of the Lion brand and importers of other brands. mh 17-3m

UNDERTAKERS.

JOSEPH W. LAUBE,

FURNISHING-UNDERTAKER,

CORNER FIRST AND BROAD STREETS,

RICHMOND, VA.

WOOD AND METALLIC BURIAL-CASES,

ROBES, HEARSE, HACKS,

and all things requisite at LOWEST RATES.

Telegraphic and country orders solicited.

mh 6

J. J. BINFORD & SUTHERLAND,

FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS,

No. 1304 east Franklin street.

A full stock of the FINEST METALLIC AND WOOD CASES and CASKETS, and SHROUDS always on hand.

Telegraph orders promptly attended to.

mh 15-Tu,Th&S8-3m

CHANDLER & SINNOTT, FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS AND CABINET-MAKERS, have removed to 712 Main street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, where they are prepared to furnish all BURIALS entrusted to them in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms, they having had twenty-five years' experience in that business.

mh 2-Tu,Th,&S1m

L. T. CHRISTIAN,

FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,

(late with and successor to J. A. BELVIN),

No. 1215 BROAD STREET,

RICHMOND, VA.,

has in stock a full assortment of all designs of WOOD AND METALLIC BURIAL-CASES, CASKETS, SHROUDS, &c. Also, FINE CLOTH CASKETS.

Telegraph orders promptly attended to day or night. ja 18-eod3m

LICENSE-TAXES.

OFFICE OF THE CITY AUDITOR, RICHMOND, VA., March 22, 1881.

THE LICENSE-TAXES OF 1881 have been assessed and placed in this office for the inspection of all concerned. This assessment will here remain until the 2D DAY OF APRIL NEXT.

The COMMITTEE OF FINANCE will hold sessions in the Council Chamber, Broad street, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 5th and 6th of April, between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of hearing and considering appeals from said assessments. Persons concerned will please attend, as no changes in classification will afterwards be made except by order of the City Council.

J. B. ROYSTER, Auditor.

mh 23-tApe

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ANOTHER BIG AUCTION SALE.

SPECIAL SALE OF LINEN GOODS MADE BY WILLIAM WATSON & CO., OF NEW YORK, THE LARGEST IMPORTERS OF LINEN GOODS IN THE UNITED STATES—LINEN GOODS SLAUGHTERED IN THE AUCTION-ROOM—OUR SENIOR PARTNER ON THE SPOT AND BUYS LARGELY.

BEST 10-4 BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETING at 85c. per yard worth $1.25, 11-4 do. at $1 worth $1.50, 12-4 do. at $1.25 worth $1.75. The prices given are positive values of these excellent goods, and we advise all who are in want of LINEN SHEETINGS to call early and examine them.

TABLE-DAMASK at 50c. worth 65c., at 65c. worth $1, at 85c. worth $1.25, at $1.15 worth $1.50;

TURKEY RED TABLE-DAMASK—the genuine article—at 60c. per yard worth 85c., at 80c. worth $1.10, at 90c. worth $1.25;

WIDE LINEN CRASH at 9c. per yard worth 12½c.;

LINEN-DAMASK NAPKINS at 85c. per dozen worth $1.25, at $1.25 worth $1.75, at $1.65 worth $2.2;

HUCKABACK TOWELS at $1 per dozen worth $1.50, at $1.40 per dozen worth $2, at $2.35 worth $3;

HUCKABACK TOWELLING at 20c. per yard worth 25c., at 22c. per yard worth 35c.;

DAMASK TOWELS at $1.50 per dozen worth $2, at $2.40 per dozen worth $3, at $3 per dozen worth $4;

GENTLEMEN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS at 13c. worth 20c., at 15c. worth 25c.;

GENTLEMEN'S COLORED-BORDERED HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS at 35c. worth 50c., at 25c. worth 37½c.;

LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS at 5, 6, 7, 8, and 13c.—all much below regular prices;

LADIES' HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS at 9c. worth 12½c., at 12½c. worth 20c., at 15c. worth 25c., at 17c. worth 30c., at 30c. worth 50c.;

IRISH LINEN at 35c. per yard worth 50c.;

LINEN LAP- or CARRIAGE-ROBES at $1.25 worth $2. We have only 100 of these ROBES, so those in need should call at once.

We continue to show on our WET-GOODS and SPECIAL-BARGAINS COUNTERS:

NOTTINGHAM CURTAIN-LACE at 10c. worth 16c. per yard, at 17c. worth 25c., at 30c. really worth 50c. The last price measures 1½ yard wide.

LACE BED-SETS, SPREAD and PILLOW-SHAM to match, at $2 worth $3 at $3 worth $5, at $3.50 worth $6, at $4.25 worth $7;

TIDIES from 10c. to $3—the largest variety ever shown in this city;

LACE PILLOW-SHAMS at 60c. a pair worth $1, at 80c. worth $1.25, at $1 worth $1.50;

MARSEILLES QUILTS at $1.25 worth $2, at $2.50 worth $4, at $3 worth $5, at $3.50 worth $6, at $4 worth $8;

HAMBURG EDGINGS and INSERTINGS—We show an enormous stock. These goods will speak for themselves. LEVY BROTHERS,

mh 24 Leaders of Low Prices.

JUST RECEIVED:

60 dozen LINEN COLLARS at 5c. worth 20c.;

22 dozen LINEN COLLARS at 10c. worth 30c.;

17 dozen LINEN CUFFS at 13c. per pair;

18 dozen LINEN CUFFS at 19c. per pair worth double the money;

247 dozen yards SWISS TRIMMING at 2c. per yard, 20c. per dozen yards—never sold less than 5c. per yard; 173 dozen yards COTTON EDGE at 10c. per dozen—beautiful to edge ruffles, &c., and worth fully 20c. per dozen;

407 yards HAMBURG EDGE and INSERTING at from 10 to 17c.—cheapest goods ever brought to this city; No 12, CARDINAL, GOLD, NAVY-BLUE, SATIN, and GROS GRAIN RIBBON at 12c. per yard.

HUTZLER BROTHERS,

mh 22 525 Broad street.

JOHN C. SHAFER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 1004 MAIN STREET, TWO DOORS ABOVE THE POST-OFFICE,

has received a very large and fine assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of CLOTHS, DIAGONALS, SUITINGS, PLAIN and FANCY CASSIMERES FOR PANTALOONS, imported especially for him, which will be made to order in the LATEST STYLES and at prices consistent with first-class workmanship. A call is respectfully solicited.

SHIRTS, COLLARS, and CUFFS of fine grades made to order. fe 24-3m

MERCHANT TAILORING.

BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT

OF

NEW SPRING GOODS.

ALL THE NOVELTIES.

E. B. SPENCE & SON,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

903 MAIN STREET.

CALL AND EXAMINE THEM.

[mh 18]

MILLINERY.

NEW SPRING STYLES OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY in PLAIN and FANCY STRAW, CHIP, &c., in latest shapes. CHILDREN'S TRIMMED MIXED STRAW SAILORS at 50 cents.

HUTZLER BROTHERS, 525 Broad street,

Proprietors of Mrs. F. Hutzler's Fashionable Millinery. mh 8

TOLU.

TOLU

ROCK AND RYE.

(TRADE-MARK SECURED.)

THE GREAT APPETIZER.

THE SURE CURE FOR

COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA

CONSUMPTION,

AND

ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

TOLU. TOLU. TOLU. TOLU. TOLU. TOLU. TOLU. TOL