Richmond Dispatch.

FRIDAY.....JULY 7, 1882.

The North Carolina Muddle.

The telegraphic columns of the *Dispatch* told its readers yesterday that in the Democratic State Convention of North Carolina, in session at Raleigh on Wednesday, there had been much doubt expressed as to whether "sufficient machinery" exists in that State to hold a lawful election for congressman at large. So far as appears from the telegram, all this doubt was based upon the fact that a few days previously the Supreme Court of North Carolina had in an election case decided that all ballots containing more names than the voter is authorized under the State law to vote for are void, and therefore cannot be counted for anybody. That is to say, the law of North Carolina declares that all such ballots shall be worthless—so much waste paper. And as there is no State law providing for the election of a congressman at large, the name of the candidate for this place cannot be put upon the ballots to be voted next November without rendering them void. However, a committee of fifteen lawyers was appointed to consider the matter and lay their views in regard to an extra session of the Legislature before the Governor and Council—evidence enough that the matter is regarded as very serious.

The Virginia law is better. It provides that ballots containing a greater number of names for any one office than the number of persons required to fill said office shall be void as to all the names designated to fill such office, "but no further."

There are no better lawyers than those in North Carolina; and we are inclined to think that they will yet reach the conclusion that the act of Congress authorizing the election of a congressman at large will be able to override any State law inconsistent with it, and to take the election of a congressman at large from under the operation of the State statute just authoritatively construed by the State Supreme Court. In many States, there are congressmen at large to be elected; and in all of them, the act of Congress will no doubt be held to be "the supreme law of the land."

The Negro.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* is indignant because the *Afro-American* declares that the negro owes nothing to the Republican party. The *Commercial* says:

"He owes to the Republican party his privileges as a citizen of Ohio and the United States, and the possibility of being at the head of a newspaper free to express his opinions on all public questions. But for the Republican party he would, in all probability, be the property of a white man whose right to wollop him would not be disputed even by himself; he would at least have no political voice in the land, and would have found occupation as a boot-black or hod-carrier."

In one sense, what the *Commercial* says is true. In another, it is not. MACAULAY'S remark that the Roundheads or Puritans of England objected to bear-baiting, not because it was cruel to the bears, but because it afforded pleasure to the spectators, will illustrate the case before us. The Republicans conferred the right of suffrage upon the negro, not at all because they thought he was fit for its proper exercise, nor because of any desire to benefit him, but as a means of punishing the so-called "rebels" and of securing the ascendency of the Republican party in the South. He must be a very ignorant negro who does not know these facts. Therefore, the *Afro-American* is justifiable in declaring that the negro owes no debt of gratitude to the Republican party; for this is the evident meaning of its declaration that he owes "nothing" to that party. To claim the negro vote for the reasons set forth by the *Commercial* is to claim it upon false pretences. As well claim that the negroes owe a debt of gratitude to WILLIAM L. YANCEY and JEFF. DAVIS because but for the efforts of those gentlemen and their followers they would still be slaves.

Won't be Bossed.

J. AUGUSTUS MICHIE, Esq., of Albemarle, a Republican in politics, is not willing to be bossed. He is out in the Charlottesville *Jeffersonian* in a letter which is a little mixed, but of which the following paragraph has a plain meaning. He says:

"The Republicans of this country do not intend to be bossed by any man or set of men, as is evidenced by the independent movement in the great State of Pennsylvania. The Republicans of Virginia, the bulk of whom have been recently released from bondage, and consequently know what it is to be slaves, will not voluntarily seek political bondage by submitting to the authority of any boss, much less a *Democratic boss*. The assaults of the Richmond *Whig* (which is largely owned by General Mahone and is regarded as his organ) upon ex-President Hayes and members of his Cabinet, as well as the members of the Cabinet of the illustrious Garfield, and indirectly upon the martyred President himself, have impressed the writer with the belief that the Readjuster Boss contemplates some new movement upon the political chess-board—that his aim will be, if he fails to control the next National Republican Convention, to break up the National Republican party, as well as the Democratic party, and organize a National party out of the odds and ends of all parties, to be controlled by Cameron and other bosses in the North and by himself and *subservient* bosses in the South, to be known in the North as the Stalwart Republican and in the South as the Liberal party."

The Pennsylvania Boss.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* crows over the Cameronites as follows:

"The Independent Republicans' victory is already won. They have dethroned bossism in Pennsylvania. They have only to remain firm to give it its death-blow. They should yield to no trick, be caught in no trap. Indeed, they have nothing to yield. They may listen to terms of compromise, but they must listen to none that do not embrace the absolute withdrawal of Boss Cameron's ticket. Not a candidate of it should be permitted to remain in the field. He and it are already beaten; let him and it surrender and retire to that private station which they will best adorn. The Independent Republican ticket reflects the true spirit of Republicanism. It is the realization of the Republican creed that the people shall alone rule. If it stand firm until the closing of the polls in November it will defeat not only for this but for all time the autocratic control of the bosses; it will make bossism impossible. The Independents have no other terms to accept from the bosses than their surrender—their defeat has already been accomplished."

GOOD.—The North Carolina Democratic State Convention's platform favors the immediate repeal of the internal-revenue system. Let the national Democracy mount this platform, and success in 1884 will surely be the result. The people, North and South, are tired of the exactions of the system.

The Virginia Law Journal for July is a good number—Hon. GEORGE L. CHRISTIAN and JAMES M. MATHEWS, editors. J. W. RANDOLPH & ENGLISH, publishers.

The Coupon-Killer.

C. V. MEREDITH, Esq., of this city, has an article in the July No. of the *Virginia Law Journal*, showing up in amusing style the incongruities of the RIDDLEBERGER bill known as the coupon-killer. He quotes the law in full, and then analyzes it. When we read his statement that the act in question declares that the bonds issued under the Funding and MCCULLOCH acts "are in existence without authority of law," we at first thought that he had read the coupon-killing law hastily and misunderstood it. That our readers may see how he justifies his construction of it, we copy a few paragraphs from his article:

"The act, as seen above, begins with a number of reasons for its birth. The first one given is that the bonds issued under the 'Funding' and 'McCulloch' act 'are in existence *without authority of law*.'

"To most minds it would occur that this is an amusing reason to give for desiring to protect the holders of those bonds. The illegality or invalidity of the bonds is alleged as a reason why they should be protected by additional legislation. This is rather a startling '*non sequitur*.' The invalidity of a contract is never deemed a reason for its being aided to a more perfect enforcement. To use a trite phrase, this is indeed heaping coals of fire upon the heads of the exacting holders of invalid bonds. This is carrying to an extreme the doctrine of turning the remaining cheek when smitten on the other. No, the title to the act is an exquisite piece of irony.

"It must be admitted that the allegation contained in that reason is a premeditated and a direct attack upon those bonds. It may be noticed that this reason cannot be said to be a minor one, for it occupies the honor of being the first one alleged. Thus at the very start a court in construing this act sees that the validity of the bonds issued under the said two funding acts is denied. Even a hurried reading of the act must satisfy one that there is no doubt about the correctness of this view. The language of the reason itself shows that it is intended to be an emphatic denial of the validity of all bonds issued under the said funding acts.

"But should there be a doubt in any one's mind whether this is a correct reading of the first reason, it will be quickly dissipated by reading the second reason that is given.

"The second reason states that '*other such* bonds are in existence which are spurious, stolen, or forged,' etc. This shows that the first reason was not intended to apply to 'spurious, stolen, or forged' bonds. It is made the office of this second reason to denounce them. The first reason, then, must have been intended as a denial of the validity of the genuine bonds. This is the only reasonable construction.

"But the fifth reason furnishes a demonstration of the correctness of this view. There it is said, 'and whereas such frauds on the rights of the holders of the *aforesaid bonds* impairs the contract made by the Commonwealth with them.' What are referred to by the words 'aforesaid bonds'? The language must have reference to those mentioned in the first reason. None other had been alluded to as being genuine. It is true that they are denounced as invalid, but is not denied that they are genuine.

"These views prove that the first reason was intended as an attack on the genuine bonds—those issued by the State under the two funding acts. This is the light shed by the first reason upon the purpose of the Legislature in passing the act. It will be seen that the second, third, and fourth reasons allege the existence of frauds, and the fifth asserts that such frauds on the rights of the holders of the bonds, which are in existence without authority of law, impairs the contract made by the State with them.

"After this clearly complicated statement of the pressing need for the act it proceeds to state, therefore, for the purpose of protecting the rights of said bondholders (whose bonds are in existence without authority of law), and of enforcing the said contract (which is invalid), etc., 'Be it enacted,' etc., etc. Such being the contradictory inducement to the act, what must be the opinion that a court, called on to construe the act, will have of its good faith? Its suspicions of a covert and improper purpose must necessarily be immediately aroused."

Our learned morning contemporary has published the *Whig's* account and the *Bedford Sentinel's* account of a Bedford Readjuster meeting. Was this done to discredit the *Sentinel*, or the *Whig*?—*Whig*.

You know very well that it was done to discredit the *Whig's* report, the *Sentinel* being published in Liberty, where the meeting was held, and having stated the number of persons present.

As "turn about is fair play" we ask you to state whether the *Sentinel's* statements are true that the meeting was held in a jury room, and that it consisted of less than thirty persons?

Whilst we are at the good work, we will let the Gordonsville *Gazette* discredit another of the *Whig's* correspondents. The *Gazette* says:

An extract from a letter by the Orange correspondent of the *Whig* (presumably "Howard") in its Saturday issue says that the cause is gaining ground steadily, and the prospects for success in this county are bright. Where he derives his information from is a mystery, and the only conclusion to be arrived at is that his own fancy was construed to be fact. This correspondent is not at all acquainted in the county, save in his own locality, and cannot possibly have any proof of what he affirms. To make such bare-faced assertions, however, is the rule with Readjuster correspondents in order to arouse enthusiasm amongst the members of the party. In this instance it affords us pleasure to deny that our party is losing any strength whatever in Orange, nor will we permit these reports to go unanswered when we know they are not based on fact.

And, finally, to let the *Whig* see how even General MAHONE and itself were totally misled in 1880 by the letters received from their country correspondents we reproduce once more the following very interesting document:

COMMITTEE ROOMS,
READJUSTER ORGANIZATION,
RICHMOND, VA., October 28, 1880.

Let us assure you, as I do *confidently*, that your electoral ticket, headed by Cameron and Riddleberger, and pledged to Hancock, will carry the State by a *plurality* of 25,000; that it will beat either the Funder or Gripsack ticket by this vote—*not less*. *Rely on this*.

WILLIAM MAHONE.

The vote at the polls ten days afterwards stood in round numbers: Democratic, 96,000; Republicans, 84,000; and "your electoral ticket, headed by CAMERON," 31,000.

New Scientific Work.

Essays on the Floating-Matter of the Air in Relation to Putrefaction and Infection. By JOHN TYNDALL, F. R. S. New York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1882.

We call this a new scientific work because it has just been republished in this country. Some parts of it were published in England several years ago. Mr. TYNDALL as an authority is "first among equals."

For sale by WEST, JOHNSTON & Co.

That best of all grains, the wheat crop, may now be said to be out of danger; harvest is about over. According to accounts from every quarter, this is the best crop of wheat ever raised in this country. The next important crop is the corn; the prospects for a good yield are now favorable. The weather is warm and seasonable, and corn is growing rapidly.—*Front Royal Readjuster*.

The Luray Cave property is assessed at $25,000.

SEEKING THE DEAD.

Details of the Melancholy Disaster at Mingo Junction.

Terrible Scenes Described—The Scioto on Fire When She Began to Sink—No Escape but the River—Hundreds of Frantic Excursionists Battling for Their Lives—Dead and Missing.

[By Telegraph to the Herald.]

MINGO JUNCTION, O., July 5.—Arriving at this place—about fifty miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio river—early this morning, I obtained the following particulars about the collision between the steamboats Scioto, Captain Thaddeus Thomas, and John Lomas, Captain Engelbright, causing the death of many persons. The steamer Scioto is a little packet that during the past year has been running in the local trade between Wheeling and Matamoras under the ownership and management of Captain William Dillon, of Wheeling. Last spring she was sold to the Wheeling and Parkersburg Transportation Company, who put her in thorough repair, furnishing her with new steel boilers. River-men considered her in a sound condition. Her carrying capacity was in the neighborhood of 200 tons, and under the law she would have been entitled to carry sixty to seventy-five passengers. The steamer John Lomas is an outgrowth of the Oella, a little low-water packet that has served in the trade around here for nine years past. The latter was purchased by Engelbright & Co., of Martin's Ferry, about two months ago, her machinery and cabin being placed on a new hull, thus constituting the Lomas. Since her completion she has been running in the passenger trade between Wheeling and Martin's Ferry. Her capacity is about fifty tons, and she was fitted to carry about forty passengers.

The Wellsville Cornet Band chartered the Scioto for an excursion from Wellsville and East Liverpool to Wheeling, and took on about 500 people. The Lomas brought out a party from Martin's Ferry to Brown's Island.

THE COLLISION.

The boats ran all right until evening. The Lomas left Steubenville at fifteen minutes after 8, going down, and met the Scioto coming up at Mingo. The most authentic account as to the cause of the collision seems to be that the Lomas whistled for preference of sides, and that the Scioto's pilot did not understand properly or answer promptly. At any rate, the Lomas went into the Scioto's quarter, striking her fifteen feet back from the bow, tearing a hole in the Scioto's hull and crushing half way through the cabin. The Lomas backed off uninjured. The Scioto began to fill, and sank in five minutes. On board the Scioto were fully four hundred persons. A panic broke out, and the people threw themselves into the water. The Lomas and small boats picked up the greater portion, but many are missing and thought to be drowned. The Scioto lies about fifty feet from the Ohio shore, with the water covering the cabin floor about two feet

MISUNDERSTOOD SIGNALS.

David Keller, pilot of the Scioto, is said to be keeping a saloon in Wheeling, and, it is thought, has grown rusty. Captain Thomas, of the Scioto, is crazed from the collision, and can give no information. Keller left for Wheeling on the Lomas. Cyrus Higgs, first engineer of the Scioto, says Keller is licensed, but did not run regularly on the Scioto. The second engineer, Wilson Hubbard, thinks the signals of the Scioto were given wrong. There is no doubt that the Scioto was overloaded. A hundred persons left her at Wellsville yesterday morning, afraid to go further. None of the Scioto's company are hurt, and all the deaths are from drowning. No one on the Lomas suffered. Judging from the reports and the appearance of the crowd after the accident there had been considerable drinking on board. The officers of the Scioto say that only a few passengers were drunk, and the crew were all right. The Scioto's machinery was working all right.

DANGER FROM FIRE.

The wreck of the Scioto promises to be more disastrous and to cost more lives than was anticipated by even the most low-spirited passengers on the floating coffin. It was only by the merest chance that the disaster was not more overwhelming. The hundreds of panic-stricken unfortunates who were aboard last night no doubt realized their danger in its fullest extent, and probably thought that the extent of the danger could not be increased. In this they were mistaken. Death for every soul on board was threatened from the opposite elements—fire and water—and it seemed almost miraculous that any one escaped after the collision occurred. When the Lomas went ploughing into the Scioto she tore through between the coal-boxes and the furnace, throwing the coals all over the lower deck. In an instant the boat was in flames, the dry and inflammable material offering every facility for the spread of the fire. From the shore it looked as though the Scioto was doomed to be an immense funeral pyle. Her wheels made but one revolution, she swung slowly around, and began to sink. As the boat went down and the water seemed to ascend the fire gave way, and the fear of a grand cremation scene went with it. It was then that thoughts of another danger flashed across persons familiar with the Ohio river at this point. The water is very deep, and where the Scioto was going down there was enough of it to cover her from her keel to the top of her pilot-house. Down she went, the water washing over her lower deck, hiding the boilers, touching the boiler deck, and then rushing toward the hurricane deck. It looked as if it was all up when the downward motion ceased. The Scioto had struck on Will's bar. Had she foundered above or below or on either side of this spot she would have been completely submerged, and her passengers would have died like rats in a trap or perished by the score after a struggle in the water. On the other hand, had she not sunk no power on earth could have prevented her from burning to the water's edge. In either case death was inevitable had it not been for the fortunate circumstance of striking just where she did.

ON THE WRECK.

This morning at 11 o'clock, before the boat had been visited by any one, the *Herald* correspondent explored her as far as possible. A more sickening picture of desolation than that presented by the boat would be hard to imagine. The skiff used to reach her passed over the rail on the boiler deck until the bow struck and forced open one of the doors leading to the cabin. The water washed to and fro, tossing about a lot of odds and ends, principally of female apparel, while a teacup went sailing around on a mattress. On the tables could be seen the *débris* of the executionists' feasts; nuts and oranges, pieces of sandwiches, cakes, candy, and raisins were scattered about as though they had just been left and their owners intended to return to them once more. On the hurricane deck the scene was worse, and gave a better idea of the terrible despair the passengers must have suffered and the fearful fusion into which they were thrown. Lying against one of the smokestacks was a huge bass viol, its neckpiece half off, its strings broken, and a gash down the top. A shawl hung on one of the log chains and a parasol leaned against the pilot-house. There were fully a hundred fans thrown around the deck, while shoes, stockings, hats, handkerchiefs, the hand-satchels so universally carried by ladies, neckties, and all manner of smaller portions of apparel were there without end. Below the boiler deck, where so many bodies are supposed to be, nothing could be seen, the water veiling it from sight. Above the wreck, tied halfway up the jack-staff, a miniature copy of the United States flag was floating. Wet and dirty though it was, the Scioto had gone down with her colors flying.

THE PANIC.

A terrible scene is reported to have taken place immediately after the collision occurred. It is said to have beggared description, the women running about clinging to each other and to the men, screaming for their children, their husbands, or friends, and the men, their panic increased by the screaming of the women, were unable to collect their wits so as to do anything intelligibly. Besides the upper cabin of the Scioto being filled with people dancing and enjoying themselves the lower decks were also crowded, and in the rapid sinking of the boat there was no escape for those there but to jump into the river.

STRUGGLING IN THE WATER.

A large number of those on the lower deck probably went down with the boat, but within three minutes over a hundred people were struggling in the swift current. An eye witness declares that the water about the boat was black with people crying for aid. Of these a large proportion never reached the shore or anything to save them. One man sunk when the skiff was within a few yards of him. They then devoted themselves to taking off the terrified passengers and conveyed fifty-three to shore. Two other skiffs—one occupied by John Zimmerman and Joe Davis and the other by Thomas McDonald and William H. Henry—also saved several lives. Some of those who succeeded in reaching the shore only did so after a terrible struggle. A boy named Tasta, aged twelve years, from East Liverpool, was supposed to be lost, but was picked up on the West Virginia shore. A striker, whose first name was Andy, was also thought to be drowned, but was also caught and landed on the Virginia side. Two children about six years of age were picked up near Wellsburg, three miles or more below, floating on a log. William Bagley, a boy of sixteen, went over with a small board, which he clung to, and was rescued in an exhausted condition a mile and a half below. His mother saw him going down, and was nearly thrown into hysterics from fright. Mrs. John Peake was picked up after swimming around for quite awhile. Mayor Burgess's wife and two children were swept overboard and caught by some parties at the stern of the boat when she sank. A drunken fellow from Calcutta played on the piano in the cabin until the key-board was under water. Among the saved were Cyrus Higgs, first engineer, and Wilson Hubbard, second engineer of the Scioto; John L. Allison, of Steubenville, and Wilson Wright, of East Liverpool, two passengers. The last named is the father of the boy Wright who was lost. John Peakes's wife was taken home to East Liverpool in an exhausted condition. Mrs. George Staley is crazy. Miss V. Green made a narrow escape by being caught on the lower deck. Her clothing was torn from her by strong hands. Miss Olla Webber was rescued with difficulty, and lost nearly all her clothing and jewelry. Wilson Faul and John Christy swam to the West Virginia side and walked up the river to East Liverpool.

SEEKING FOR THE BODIES.

At the wreck this morning the work of exploring for bodies was commenced. It was first supposed that there would be but few bodies found at the wreck, as it was thought the swift current would carry them a long way down the stream, but by 1 o'clock eleven bodies were recovered, and more were rapidly taken out, while it was expected that when the lower deck of the Scioto was reached there would be a large discovery of bodies. The Scioto lies in the middle of the river, in twelve or fifteen feet of water, with her bow toward Pittsburgh. The lower deck is under water, the boiler and hurricane decks being dry to-day. The boiler deck was under water after the collision, but the river has fallen two or three feet since.

CAPTAIN THOMAS.

It was a dismal scene that at Mingo this morning. To look out on the placid water, even with the sunken boat in full sight, one would not imagine that a terrible scene had been enacted there but last night. But there was a solemnity about the surroundings that impressed the visitor with awe. Several hundred people had collected on the shores on either side, the great majority being on the Ohio side, who stood and gazed on the picture before them in silence or with bated breath. I inquired of every person who was supposed to know anything for any information relative to the disaster. The fishing party of three young men from Steubenville, who are camped on the Ohio shore, and who did such noble work last night in rescuing upward of sixty persons from a watery grave, were objects of much interest to visitors, who were constantly arriving. "Do you see that man in the light suit and straw hat?" asked Walter App, one of the fishing party, as he pointed to a party seated on a stool on the boiler-deck of the sunken steamer. "That is Captain Thomas, the captain of the Scioto. You see those two men standing by him. Well, they are watching him." "What for?" I inquired. The man responded: "App is nearly crazy; he has been doing nothing but wringing his hands and crying ever since the boat went down. I tried to get him ashore awhile ago, to lie in our tent and take a rest, but he would not leave the boat. Those two men who are standing by his side are watching him. They are afraid he will drown himself, and it is no wonder that this man is almost on the verge of insanity. He has a terrible load to bear, besides being to a great extent responsible for this slaughter of life. He himself lost a son in the disaster. The boy's name was David Thomas and he was sixteen years of age. When the Captain reached the shore after the disaster and was informed that his son was missing he wrung his hands and cried, "Oh, my God! save my son's body! God have mercy on me!" Since that time it has been necessary to keep a guard over him, as stated, to prevent him from doing away with himself.

BODIES RECOVERED.

The list of bodies recovered so far is as follows: C. E. Spriggs, Harmondsville, Ohio; Miss Belle Brandon, Wellesville, Ohio; David Fogo, Wellsville, Ohio; Sarah Kiddy, Wellsville, Ohio; Stewart Pipes, Wellsville, Ohio; Edward Smith, Wellsville, Ohio; Joe Cannon, Wellsville, Ohio; Miss Maggie Shields, East Liverpool, Ohio; E. P. Burke, East Liverpool, Ohio; Harry Beardmore, East Liverpool, Ohio; David Thomas, son of the captain of the Scioto, fifteen years old (body found at Brilliant, three miles below); Edward Duffy, of Steubenville, Ohio; E. P. Smith and two children, of Wellsville, Ohio.

THE MISSING.

The list of missing is very difficult to get at, as there was no record of the passengers by the Scioto and as all those who escaped left for their homes early this morning. Some who were reported missing have since been found to have escaped, and some of those now in the list may be alive. On the other hand, there are many lost whose names are not yet obtained.

A Personal and Political Explanation.

RICHMOND, July 6, 1882.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

I have just read your editorial on the proceedings of the Gloucester meeting, and crave your kindness to permit me, as a member of that meeting and as the mover of the resolutions, which seem to be conflicting, to explain the resolutions. One resolution does demand a State Convention to reörganize the Conservative-Democratic party; another resolution does ask the First Congressional District Committee to call a district convention at once to nominate a candidate for Congress. The object of those resolutions was to have both State and district conventions as soon as possible, and not let the call for the district convention be postponed until after the reörganization of our State and executive committees. If it is postponed, the District Convention cannot possibly meet before the middle of September. There will be no difficulty between the present committee of the First district and the one to be appointed by the State Convention on the question of the call of the District Convention.

Your kindness in inserting with so much promptness in your valuable paper the proceedings of our meeting is highly appreciated, and for the space in your columns for this "explanation" permit me to return you my thanks. J. N. STUBBS.

☞ No Family Dyes were ever so popular as the Diamond Dyes. They never fail. The black is far superior to logwood. The other colors are brilliant.

PETERSBURG.

ORDER ISSUED BY THE READJUSTER CHAIRMEN OF THE COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL—ABOUT MR. JARRATT—THE COUNCIL WILL PROBABLY ELECT HIM, AFTER DECLARING HIS OFFICE VACANT ON THE 23D—CROP OUTLOOK—BAD WEATHER FOR PEANUTS.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

JULY 6, 1882.

The statement made in this correspondence that the Readjusters would starve out the Democratic office-holders is corroborated by the publication this morning of an order signed by the chairmen of the Readjuster Council committees, in which order all people are notified that "such persons only as are authorized by the Common Council (Readjuster) are empowered to purchase supplies or commodities on account of the city of Petersburg. No bills contracted by any other persons whatsoever will be received, audited, or paid by the Common Council." Pending the order of the courts the question arises, How will these Democratic claimants be supplied with the necessities of life? No one has yet been heard of who volunteers to advance sufficient money to meet the needs of the Democrats, who cannot sustain life upon settled convictions that they are legally right.

Mr. Jarratt, who was elected mayor at the general election in May, has not qualified, and the duties of the office devolve upon Colonel F. H. Archer. The latter has informed Captain Gilman, chief of police, who was elected by the Readjuster Council, that he will neither accept nor reject his daily reports, but will simply let them remain tabled until the courts have decided the disputed claims and have established one party or the other in its claim to the city government. Colonel Archer is a Democrat, and was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Colonel Cameron and the elevation of the latter to the gubernatorial office. If Mr. Jarratt does not qualify by the 23d of July the Council will probably proceed to elect his successor. The Council being Readjuster, the political complexion of the mayor elected by that body is no matter of doubt. The Council may reëlect Mr. Jarratt, having first declared that a vacancy exists.

Our boating people are greatly elated at the recent victory of the Cockade City Club. This Club had trained long and arduously for the struggle which they anticipated from the Olympics, and they are therefore well pleased at the favorable result of their contest with foemen so worthy of their oar. No little money changed hands on the result, and several neat little sums were brought back by backers of the Cockade City Club.

The petition praying the authorities of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Company to cease their Sunday excursion trains has not been signed as numerously as was expected.

The continued cool weather will certainly do great injury to the corn and peanut crops in the counties east of Petersburg, where corn and peanuts are staples. In Southampton county, and the counties adjoining, an increased acreage had been planted, the high prices obtained for nuts last year proving a great incentive to plant largely. But as far back as the middle of June the peanut-vines had been much retarded by the late spring, and there were few good "stands" to be found anywhere. A small yield this year from the greatly-increased acreage planted will entail much loss upon the planters, and they are gloomy enough in their prognostications if the weather be not considerably modified.

ROBIN ADAIR.

The wheat harvest will hardly be completed in this county before the end of the week. Labor is scarcer at this particular time than it has ever been known to be, and the colored people, in some cases, took advantage of this condition of things and demanded $2.50 per day for cutting with the cradle.—*Clarke Courier, 6th.*

Is your scalp full of dry, husky scales and little pimples? Dr. Benson's Skin Cure will cleanse your scalp and remove all scales and tenderness within six days. Try it, for it is the best head-dressing ever used. One dollar per package, at all druggists.

MARRIAGES.

Married, June 22, 1882, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. John Pollard, J. A. HEISLER to C. A. SCHLEICHER; both of this city.

DEATHS.

Died, yesterday, July 6, 1882, at 12:15 o'clock, ALMIRAH V. BOSSIEUX, wife of Louis J. Bossieux.

The funeral will take place from St. John's Episcopal church, Twenty-fifth and Broad streets, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON at 5 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend.

MEETINGS.

A STATED COMMUNICATION of TEMPLE LODGE, No. 9, A. F. and A. M., will be held at St. Albans Hall, corner of Main and Third streets, THIS (Friday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock. All Master Masons in good standing are fraternally invited to attend. By order of the W. M.

jy 7-1t* S. MCG. FISHER, Secretary.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—The MEMBERS OF HINES LODGE, No. 17, K. of P., will attend a stated meeting at Schiller Hall on THIS (Friday) EVENING, July 7, 1882, at 8 o'clock. Candidates for degrees requested to be prompt. Installation of officers. Members of sister lodges invited to be present.

By order of the C. C. R. S. DENNY,
jy 7-1t K. of R. and S.

MYRTLE LODGE, No. 25, K. OF P.—Attend a stated meeting of your Lodge THIS (Friday) EVENING at 8 o'clock at your castle (Concordia hall). Those who failed to pay their quarterly dues at the last meeting must pay them tonight or become non-beneficial. Installation of officers will take place. All Knights in good standing fraternally invited to attend.

By order of the C. C. JOHN W. GLENN,
jy 7-1t K. of R. and S.

IRON-MOULDERS' UNION, No. 128.—All members are requested to attend the next regular meeting, SATURDAY EVENING, July 8th. Business of importance.

By order of the Union. jy 7-2t*

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF VIRGINIA LODGE, No. 6, GOLDEN CHAIN, will meet THIS (Friday) NIGHT at Wilkinson's Hall, No. 26 North Ninth street, at 8 o'clock.

By order of FRANK T. SUTTON, Commandant.
ROBERT N. NORTHEN,
jy 7-1t* Secretary.

THE STATE BANK OF VIRGINIA,
RICHMOND, VA., June 27, 1882.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS BANK will be held in their banking-house FRIDAY, July 7, 1882, at 12 o'clock M.

je 28-tJy7 WILLIAM M. HILL, Cashier.

BASE-BALL.

THERE WILL BE A PROFESSIONAL GAME OF BASE-BALL PLAYED AT BASE-BALL PARK, head of Clay street, between the PEABODYS, champions of Baltimore, and the RICHMOND SWANS (colored), of Richmond. Game to be called at 4½ o'clock. Come one, come all, and witness this fine game. Admission, 25 cents. jy 7-1t*

EXCURSIONS, PIC-NICS, &c.

TO WILLIAMSBURG ON JULY 11TH!

GRAND EXCURSION AND BASKET PIC-NIC OF THE VENABLE-STREET SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Everything will be done to insure to those who go a delightful time. Refreshments in abundance and variety at city prices.

Tickets: Gentlemen, $1; ladies, 50c.; children under twelve, 25c. To be had of Cook & Powell, 1711 Franklin; T. R. Williams, Seventeenth and Broad; W. H. Cowardin, Eighteenth and Main; E. Gathright & Son, 16 Governor street; of the committee, and at the train.

Train leaves Chesapeake and Ohio depot at 7:30 A. M., and returning arrives at Richmond at 7:30 P. M. jy 7-3t

OPENING OF BON AIR HOTEL AND EXCURSION ARRANGEMENTS TO THAT FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT FOR THE SEASON OF 1882.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD,
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, May 24, 1882.

This popular resort is NOW OPEN for the season of 1882, and in addition to the perfect train service therefor advertised in the company's regular schedule, SEMI-WEEKLY EXCURSIONS will occur regularly during the season on TUESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK upon special trains, leaving Richmond at 5 P. M., and, returning, arrive in Richmond at 10:30 P. M.

The uniform rate of fare for round-trip tickets on regular passenger or excursion trains will be 25c. Straight fare in each direction, 25c.

The usual forms of commutation tickets will also be on sale.

For tickets and all information apply either at Richmond or Manchester stations.

For charter of special trains call on the undersigned.

A. POPE,
my 24 General Passenger Agent.

NO MATTER what your feelings or ailment is HOP BITTERS will do you good. Prove it.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE CHEAPEST YET.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST-ASSORTED STOCK OF LACES now to be had at

jy 6 LEVY BROTHERS'.

☞ FOR LADIES' HOSIERY, MITTS, AND GLOVES, of the latest style and at lowest prices, go to

jy 6 LEVY BROTHERS'.

☞ A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LAWNS, at prices to suit every one, at

jy 6 LEVY BROTHERS'.

☞ TRUNKS, SATCHELS, ULSTERS, BATHING-SUITS, at prices to suit every one's pocket, at

jy 6 LEVY BROTHERS'.

☞ WHITE GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Some extra bargains in this stock at

jy 6 LEVY BROTHERS'.

☞ HAMMOCKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, PILLOWS, ROPES, and STRETCHERS, at

jy 6 LEVY BROTHERS'.

☞ FOR THE HEATED TERM.

JULIUS MEYER & SON CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THEIR LARGE STOCK OF THIN WHITE GOODS, IN WHICH THEY ARE OFFERING SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS—AS FOLLOWS:

YARD-WIDE VICTORIA LAWN, extra fine, at 7½c.;
YARD-WIDE SHEER LINON DE DACCA at 8½c.;
SUPERB FRENCH LINON DE DACCA at 12½c. worth 20c.;
EXTRA SHEER and FINE LINON DE IRLANDE at 16½c.;
WHITE LINEN LAWN at 15c. worth 20c.;
50 pieces FRENCH MULL LAWN at 20c.;
40 pieces FINE LACE-STRIPE MUSLINS at 8½c.;
SATIN-STRIPED LINON DE IRLANDE at 12½c.;
75 pieces DOTTED and FIGURED CREAM and WHITE SWISS MUSLINS from 12½ to 50c.;
FRENCH NAINSOOK, FRENCH CAMBRICS and ORGANDIES, at low prices.
SWISS EMBROIDERIES! SWISS EMBROIDERIES!—The handsomest line in town; 40 new patterns just opened, in various widths, at 10c. up to wide flouncings at $1.25.
LACES! LACES! LACES! LACES! LACES!—500 pieces in ORIENTAL, EDELWEISS, BRABANT, DUCHESS, MALTESE, RUSSIAN, MENCHOTE, CORALINE, CARDINAL, SPANISH, SPANISH GUIPURE, NEW POLKA-DOT (Spanish), at special low prices;
FRENCH NAINSOOK, 1¼ yards wide, at 37½c. worth 60c.;
50 pieces WIDE TORCHON LACE at 5c.;
500 dozen SUPERB REAL LISLE-THREAD GLOVES—full regular made, in white and colored—at 25c. per pair;
BLACK and COLORED LACE MITTS;
SARAH BERNHARDT SILK GLOVES;
Entire stock DRESS GOODS at reduced prices;
Another lot of the FRENCH LACE BUNTINGS at 10c.;
ALL-WOOL NUN'S VEILINGS, every shade, at 25c.;
In HOSIERY, 100 dozen LADIES' SILK-CLOCKED BALBRIGGAN at 14c.; 20 dozen FULL REGULAR BRILLIANT LISLE-THREAD at 50c. worth 85c.; FULL REGULAR SOLID COLORS at 25c.;
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS! GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS!
The BOSS UNLAUNDRIED SHIRT—reinforced bosom—at 60c.; the celebrated PEARL—best made—at $1; best BLEACHED JEANS DRAWERS—reinforced seat—at 50c.; superior GAUZE UNDERSHIRT at 25c.; FINE WHITE LAWN TIES at 17c. a dozen.

JULIUS MEYER & SON,
601 and 603 Broad street.

DR. WARNER'S CELEBRATED CORSETS—all styles and sizes. je 11-eod

☞ MINERAL WATERS.

Just receiving, fresh from the springs:
CLYSMIC—A purely natural water, from the Clysmic Springs, Waukesha, Wisconsin. As a table water and a diluent for wines and liquors it has no equal.
TAUNUS, APOLLINARIS, and SELTZER, from Germany; and VICHY, the most celebrated water for dyspepsia, from France.

For sale by
je 9-1m OSCAR CRANZ.

CLOTHING.

TOO MUCH COOL WEATHER,
TOO MUCH WET WEATHER,
TOO MUCH WINDY WEATHER;
THEREFORE,
WE HAVE TOO MUCH CLOTHING,
TOO MUCH FURNISHING-GOODS
AND
TOO LITTLE MONEY;
AND
TO MAKE A FAIR AVERAGE,
WE WILL OFFER OUR STOCK OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING
AND
FURNISHING-GOODS
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

THOSE IN WANT OF
CLOTHING AT VERY LOW PRICES
ARE INVITED TO CALL AT
903 MAIN STREET.

E. B. SPENCE & SON,
MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS,
903 MAIN STREET.

[je 7-tJy19]

CITY DIRECTORY NOTICE.

PERSONS HAVING MADE OR CONTEMPLATING CHANGES IN EITHER BUSINESS OR RESIDENCE are requested to send them in at once to the Directory office, as the canvass is now over and the work being made ready for the printers. J. H. CHATAIGNE,
Compiler and Publisher.
je 18 corner Eleventh and Main streets.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ SYCLE BROTHERS,
311 BROAD STREET.

TOO MANY GOODS—SEASON ADVANCING, AND THEY MUST BE SOLD, AS OUR MOTTO IS NEVER TO CARRY GOODS FROM ONE SEASON TO ANOTHER.

1 case WHITE IMITATION LINEN LAWN at 7c.;
1 case VICTORIA LAWN, superior quality, at 8c.;
1 case very fine LINON DE DACCA at 12½c.;
1 case LINON DE DACCA at 18c., never sold before for less than 30c.;
1 case CHECK MUSLIN at 8c.;
1 case FRENCH PLAID MUSLIN at 16½c., good value for 37½c.;
Hundreds of other WHITE GOODS at bottom prices;
Several cases LAWNS at 5, 6, 8, 10, and 12½c.;
Several cases GINGHAMS and SEERSUCKERS at much below regular value;
We have still several pieces of those LINENS left, suitable for