Richmond Dispatch.

WEDNESDAY...NOVEMBER 21, 1883.

Eighteen Thousand Majority!!

We give this morning a table containing a statement of the vote in every county and city at the late elections in this State. It will be seen that the Democratic majority is 17,964. We have obtained these figures from the official vote as published in the county papers wherever we could get that vote, and from the best of the other sources that were at our command. The official vote as it will next Monday be added up by the State Canvassing Board will not vary materially from the vote as stated in our table of to-day.

It will be seen, too, that a very heavy vote, both white and black, was polled—the largest ever cast in Virginia. It is estimated that one hundred thousand negroes voted—nearly all of them supporting Coalition candidates. The number of negroes who voted for Democratic candidates was perhaps four or five thousand. We would there had been more of them. The Democrats will get a larger negro vote after they appoint in every county having a large negro population negro trustees and teachers for negro schools. It is to be presumed that all these, or most of them, will vote with the Democrats.

The Facts against General Mahone.

The table we publish this morning puts an extinguisher upon General MAHONE. There were 271,836 votes cast in the recent elections in Virginia, of which 144,885 were Democratic and 126,951 were Coalitionist! The largest vote ever cast in the State at any previous election was in 1876, when TILDEN received 139,670 votes, and HAYES 95,558—in all 235,228 as against 271,836 this year. The whole number of the voters in the State, white and black, is about 334,000, according to the census of 1880.

Last year the whole vote cast for JOHN S. WISE and JOHN E. MASSEY, candidates for congressman at large, was 196,607. WISE got only 101,232 votes, MASSEY only 95,375. This year, we repeat, the whole vote was 271,836.

It will be seen that even in 1876, when, as now, no capitation-tax qualification of voters was required, the total number of votes cast, presidential election though it was, fell far below the total number polled this year. In 1880, the total vote of the State was only about 221,000, though this was also a presidental election. Contrast these with 271,836 in 1883.

There are about 206,000 white voters in Virginia. The Democrats lacked 62,000 of voting the whole white vote, assuming all their votes to be white (there were a few thousand negroes voted with the Democrats).

There are about 128,000 negro votes in Virginia. The Coalitionists probably got between ninety and a hundred thousand of them. The rest of their voters were white.

Of course, we do not know to a certainty how many negroes voted either for the Democratic or for the Coalition candidates.

But the figures clearly prove that there could not possibly have been any intimidation of the negroes. Never before did they poll anything like so many votes. They came out in their strength. The few hundred who failed to vote in Danville were, it is supposed, told by the Mahoneites to abstain from voting.

Will the Cincinnati *Commercial* let its readers know the truth? Is it not patent that it is totally inexcusable to talk of bulldozing and intimidation having resulted in a total vote of 271,836 in 1883, when last year the total vote was only about 196,607? What will the northern people think of General MAHONE'S manifesto now? Let it be read in the light which these figures throw upon it.

Meeting of the Central Committee.

To-morrow at 11 o'clock A. M. the State Central Committee of the Democratic party of Virginia will meet at the Exchange Hotel in this city. Mr. BARBOUR has acted wisely in convening the Committee at the present crisis of affairs. We have in other articles in to-day's *Dispatch* said all that we desired to say as to the duty of the Committee under the present circumstances. It is to be hoped that there will be—and we expect—a large attendance. There are many wise heads in the Committee.

The State Central Committee.

The Washington correspondent of the Alexandria *Gazette* says:

"Mr. Barbour was in the city to-day. He will go to New York this evening to attend a railroad meeting, but will return and go to Richmond in time for the meeting of the Democratic State Committee on Thursday next. When asked this morning by the *Gazette's* correspondent if he intended to answer Mahone's infamously-false screed he said he thought it would be better for the answer to come from the fifty reputable gentlemen from all parts of the State whom he would meet in Richmond next Thursday."

We are glad to learn that Mr. BARBOUR approves the plan of having a document prepared in answer to General MAHONE'S manifesto, and of having it signed, not by himself as chairman, but by a large number of representative Virginians. The names of fifty men such as those who will assemble here to-morrow will carry a weight to which General MAHONE'S unfortified statement can make no pretence. But even fifty names are hardly enough, unless they be selected altogether from among those of men prominent enough to be known in the North.

However, we are perfectly willing to leave the whole matter to Mr. BARBOUR and his committee. We are inclined to think that General MAHONE'S paper has had no effect in the North favorable to his schemes.

COLUMBIA, November 17, 1883.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Your tribute to Mr. Barbour's management of the campaign in the *Dispatch* of the 14th instant was very proper, and perhaps well deserved, but in the opinion of many of us the late victory was due to the sober, returning sense of the white people, aided, more than in any other one way, by the vigorous, timely, and continuous articles (editorials mostly) in the *Dispatch*. The managers had very little to do with it. Some late notices, however, make me fear the Democracy may again make a mistake. The great start that General Mahone made was by employing young men, unknown, but talented and ambitious of distinction and denied it in the regular party by the numbers of old men. The call in the late contest was on the "young Democrats," and they have responded. The true policy is to put them in office and give a new impetus to the people's party. Don't let us add any weights to our onward movement. FLU.

We said distinctly, we thought, that the victory was the people's own and won by themselves.

The young men certainly did their full share of the work.

The Enemy.

We don't like to use the word "enemy" as descriptive of an opponent in politics, but we do so now because the Democrats are so many of them acting as if the battle were yet to be fought and won, and as if our political opponents were real enemies not recognizing the rules of civilized warfare, but ready to resort to any and all sorts of means in order to deprive the conquering Democracy of the fruits of victory. Here is a paragraph from a Washington letter in the Alexandria *Gazette*:

"It is reported here from Richmond that Mahone is only prevented from resorting to the most revolutionary means for obtaining control of the Legislature of his State by the refusal of his captains to sustain him, and that he is denouncing them roundly for their want of what he calls 'pluck.' His intention, therefore, of forcing his Returning Board to throw out enough senators to give Lieutenant-Governor Lewis the casting vote in the Senate has been abandoned."

Now, General MAHONE might possibly contemplate in his "lunacy," as General WICKHAM very well styles it, a *coup d'etat* after the French fashion; or a pronunciamiento after the Mexican fashion, winding up with, "God and Liberty! MAHONE, JONES, and ARTHUR!" for he holds a fat office to which he has a title that will be good for several years yet to come. But, in the name of reason and common sense, why should the Governor and the other members of the State Canvassing Board even think of such a thing as attempting to override the public will? What are they to make by such a course? Why should they desire to disgrace themselves in the eyes of all the people of the United States, Democrats and Republicans? Would Democrats in their places endeavor to cheat the people? No, indeed. No more will the Coalitionists.

Again: Mr. ARTHUR, we are told, is expected to send troops to Virginia. Upon whose call? Read the Federal Constitution:

Act IV., sec. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; *and on application of the Legislature*, or of the Executive (*when the Legislature cannot be convened*), against domestic violence.

Governor CAMERON has no right to call for troops. It is the privilege of the Legislature to do that whenever it is to be done, and to judge whether there is or is not good reason for calling for them. We do not for a moment credit the rumor that Governor CAMERON would try to usurp the powers of the Legislature, which meets in regular session two weeks from to-day; but even if we charge him with such insensate folly, would President ARTHUR disregard the plain provision of the Constitution quoted above? Other persons may believe what they will; but we do not believe that he would seriously consider such a demand. He would reply at once, "Your Legislature *can be convened*, and that, too, in a few days' time, and I shall send no troops to Virginia upon your demand. I shall respect my oath." Where would troops be sent to? What county or city is now suffering from "domestic violence"?

The Petersburg *Mail* of yesterday suggests another reason why Democratic papers should not be sounding alarums at this particular time. It says:

"'We have met the enemy, and they are ours.' Mahone and his coalition were defeated a fortnight ago by a majority of 30,000 votes! The Legislature of Virginia is ours in both of its branches. We have fought the good fight, and have been mercifully delivered out of the hands of our enemies, who now lie crushed and dying at our feet. Is it not, therefore, we would ask, the course of wisdom and of common sense to regard the battle as really over and the victory as actually won, instead of inaugurating a system of false alarms which, in our judgment, are calculated merely to invest the beaten enemy with a power which he no longer possesses? Should we not take warning from the shepherd-boy of Æsop's fable and cease crying 'Mahone, Mahone,' while there is no present danger, lest, if at some future crisis real peril should arise, our warning might be disregarded? We contend that the Coalition has literally gone to pieces and its hosts are demoralized beyond the possibility of a successful rally, unless we, the victors, sound the note of recall and revive their hope and courage.

"It is but poor statesmanship to raise the shout of victory with one breath, and with the next to excite the fears of the timid and wavering by appearing to admit that the foe may still be strong, active, and mischievous. The alarm produced by dread of the ghost may result in a veritable resurrection, which is the thing least of all to be desired, especially by those who may thoughtlessly bring about the evil."

No Democrat ought to admit that such a crime is possible as the one first above alluded to; and we happen to know that our great leader does not admit that it is possible that our "enemy" should ever have thought of such a thing.

We must still see that for the new Legislature to undertake to pay the disowned portions of the debt would be to insure the repudiation of all the debt by the exasperated voters—yes, all of it, even the part which the Riddleberger bill agrees to pay. *Richmond Dispatch.*

If Virginia people are really so weak in this matter, perhaps it would be well for the esteemed contemporary to take a little time from the "nigger-supremacy" subject and advocate rudimentary honesty.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

Mr. LINCOLN emancipated the slaves of the people of Virginia, valued at more than a hundred millions of dollars. Is the *Republican* "honest" enough to advocate paying for them? No. The *Republican* thinks that it was allowable to steal our negroes, but not allowable to agree to a reduction of the public debt that would never have been necessary if those slaves had not been taken from the southern people in violation of the Federal Constitution and in total disregard of the President's oath to support that Constitution.

A good many Republican newspapers are rejoicing over the overthrow, as they are pleased to term it, of Mahoneism in Virginia.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

And why shouldn't they? If Mr. BLAINE is their choice for President of the United States, and they see ARTHUR and MAHONE using the patronage of the Government to kill off their favorite and secure the nomination of a Stalwart, they can surely find in MAHONE'S defeat good reasons for rejoicing. ARTHUR would be beaten out of sight even if nominated. The fate of Judge FOLGER in New York in 1882 indicates what would be Mr. ARTHUR'S fate in the whole Union in 1884.

The New York *Times* aptly terms the distinguished Pennsylvania candidate for the speakership "Brakesman Randall." Just so; and the indications are that he will have the Democratic congressional train well in hand when the crisis comes. *Philadelphia Telegraph.*

It is because he is a brakesman that he ought to be elected Speaker. His calm, cool, ready manner in the House of Representatives imparts unlimited confidence to his Democratic associates. He is thoroughly familiar with parliamentary law—so familiar that the sharpest parliamentarian on the Republican side never catches him napping. He can state his propositions as clearly off hand as other men can state theirs in writing.

YES, RANDALL is the very man that the Democratic train needs. A good brakesman is a good public servant.

Federal Aid to Education.

The Providence (R. I.) *Journal*, in what we may term a review of and partial rejoinder to the *Dispatch's* last article on the subject of national aid to education, says:

"Let us reason together. It is proposed to bestow upon the South some hundred millions of dollars, more or less, of the money taken by taxation from the people of the United States, and the South, or, at any rate, the *Dispatch*, says that it must be given without any—the least—restriction; that is to say, in the matter of administration. The schools of the South are to be under State control. No Federal official is to have any voice in their supervision, nor any right to say that the colored race shall be cared for in the business of education, either in proportion to their numbers or their capacity for mental advancement. In short, the country is to give the money and trust to the South to make a good use of it.

"We submit that this is not according to business principles. When the Government of the United States builds a custom-house in Rhode Island, it does not send a lump sum of money to the Governor or the Legislature, and say: 'Build your custom-house to suit yourselves.' The *Journal* has always anticipated the obvious difficulties. Rhode Island would not give up her right to educate her own children for any sum the Government could offer. On the other hand, she does not expect the nation to bestow upon her the means of education without some supervision of the use thereof. That which the *Journal* has asked, so far without answer, is, How the State is to accept Federal aid without relinquishing rights vital to the sovereignty of the State? On the one hand the question is laid aside as irrelevant; on the other it is said there shall be no issue made; the South will not yield to the authority of the General Government in any form or to any degree.

"It is to be said that the doctrine of the *Dispatch* is intelligible, while that of the Boston *Transcript*, which led to this discussion, is simply vague, illimitable in application, and as stated, wholly inequitable. It is not wise nor just to say, without more, that the North should give to the South 'everything for a generation to come.' The *Dispatch* does the *Journal* the justice to say that it is 'candid.' It is; and it is not in the alleged category of newspapers advocating a 'national system of education in which teachers and parents would be held subservient to the dictates of the Administration at Washington.' And yet it desires to see the colored race in the South educated by the aid of the Federal treasury. It does not wink out of sight the fact that when Congress makes our laws of marriage and divorce, and has authority over the schools, even in any measure, the old-fashioned, legitimate, and constitutional doctrine of State rights will have been largely impeached and abrogated."

With all our heart we echo the sentiment, "Let us reason together," especially since the dissipation of one little heresy of the *Journal* will, we think, bring it in perfect accord with us. As to what the *Journal* says of its own position, we have never placed it in the catagory of the papers advocating "a national system of education in which teachers and parents would be held subservient to the dictates of the Administration at Washington." On the contrary, we have recognized as a most healthy sign that it has shown itself fully alive to the dangers of vesting any such power in the Federal authorities whenever it has discussed the subject. In guarding the constitutional rights of the States against Federal encroachment the *Journal* is doing the whole country a service. Its view is a broad and liberal one in this matter certainly, and it is not open to the charge of being influenced by partisan motives. As to the *Dispatch's* position, it also states that candidly and fairly according to the lights before it. There is only one thing in all it says—viz., the little heresy mentioned—to which we can take exception, and that proceeds, if our contemporary will pardon us for saying so, from ignorance.

The *Journal's* stumbling-block is the negro. The cause of its difficulty is the idea that in order that the negro shall be fairly treated and get his rights there shall be Federal supervision. This is the premise from which it argues: that there must be Federal supervision, and, consequently, impeachment and abrogation of the constitutional doctrine of State rights. The answer to this is that the *Journal's* premise is not correct. The record of the administration of the public-school system in the South shows this to be a fact. The State public-school funds are by constitutional provision distributed for the education of white and colored in proportion to school population. On this line of argument, then, the *Journal's* premise is disposed of, and that being the case, it goes without saying that its conclusions fall to the ground. It is straining a point to suppose that the States would thus use their own educational funds, which are derived mainly from a tax upon the property of the whites, and misapply any funds that might be appropriated by the Federal Government out of accumulations in the treasury from all sources.

But to take another and broader view of the subject, the South cannot afford not to educate the negro. He is with us, and he is going to stay with us. He has every legal right that a white man has. He is a citizen, and the only way to make him a good citizen is to elevate him by education. As a mere matter of political policy, we must meet the issue. The interest of the *Journal* in the negro is sentimental. With all due respect to our contemporary, it knows nothing about him. As a political factor in Rhode Island the negro is *nil*. It makes very little difference whether he be a good or a bad citizen when the matter is viewed from that standpoint. With the South the interest in him is both practical and sentimental, and self-protection demands that he should be so enlightened as to be able to emancipate himself from the influence of demagogues. We guarantee that if the editor of the *Journal*, holding the liberal views in general that he does on this subject, could spend a few months in the South just previous to an election and see how the ignorance of the negro is made to antagonize his best interests, the *Journal* would be the last to say that the southern whites would miss any opportunity to elevate the negro in the scale of citizenship by education. The observation that would convince him that we are not fools would convince him of that much.

And now having gotten the negro stumbling-block out of the way, we have, we think, as a natural consequence answered the *Journal's* categorical question, "How is the State to accept Federal aid without relinquishing rights vital to the sovereignty of the State"? If what we have stated be so, there is no necessity for Federal supervision at all, and nothing stands in the way of Federal aid being given subject to the method of distribution provided in the several States. As strict as we claim to be on all matters regarding the constitutional doctrine of State rights, we fail to see how such a course could abrogate or impeach that doctrine, or involve in spirit or in letter Federal supervision.

MESSRS. WEST, JOHNSTON & CO. have sent us the December No. of *Harper's New Monthly Magazine.*

New Books.

Maid of Athens. A Novel. By JUSTIN MCCARTHY, author of "The Comet of a Season," "Donna Quixote," &c., &c. Price 20 cents.

Ione Stewart. A Novel. By E. LYNN LINTON, author of "Patricia Kemball," "The Atonement of Lean Dundas," &c., &c. Price 20 cents.

Both for sale by WEST, JOHNSTON & CO., and both belonging to *Harper's Franklin-Square Library.*

An Old New Book.

The English Grammar of William Cobbett. Carefully Revised and Annotated by ALFRED AYRES, author of "The Orthoëpist," "The Verbalist," etc. Uniform with "The Orthoëpist" and "The Verbalist." 18mo., cloth. Price, $1. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers.

This edition of COBBETT'S old and interesting Grammar—so called, though it is merely a series of letters—would have been better without Mr. AYRES'S notes. He has in a certain sense devoted the entire book to the proper use of the word "that," or rather "which," "who," and "that." He has left uncorrected a number of COBBETT'S errors. He has made blunders of his own. Nevertheless many persons will find this the most useful of "grammars"—practical, plain, and easily understood, being devoid of technicalities. We may criticise it hereafter.

For sale by WEST, JOHNSTON & CO.

Personal.

Ex-Mayor Prince, of Boston, will spend the winter South, with his wife.

Prince George, of Russia, is about to marry a niece of Meyerbeer.

Herr Klever, a German artist, is painting the recent coronation scene at Moscow.

M. Talazac and M. Valero, tenors of fine repute in Paris, have been engaged by Mr. Mapleson to sing in America next year.

Peter Cooper, according to a writer in the *Century*, was especially fond of Pope's Essay on Man, and could repeat nearly the whole of it.

William G. Harrison, who died in Baltimore on Sunday night, was a man of great wealth. Years ago he was president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. His age was eighty-two years.

It is related of John B. Gough, the lecturer, that when a boy, alone, friendless and penniless in New York, he sold his knife to buy postal-stamps and letter-paper with which to write to his parents.

Colonel Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte's eldest daughter will make her *début* in Washington society early this season at a brilliant entertainment to be given by her father in honor of the event.

Mrs. George Bancroft, the wife of the venerable historian, reached her eightieth birthday last week. She is described as a very pretty lady, wonderfully well preserved, and, indeed, much healthier than her husband.

The Drake's Branch Club.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

This famous Club reassembled at Drake's Branch on the evening of the 17th instant, and with hearty good-will did its colored members unite in reasserting their allegiance to the Democratic party.

After the meeting a bountiful feast of 'possums and oysters was set out by the organizer of the Club, Mr. T. W. Scott.

Thanks to this club, the colored men of Charlotte are at last free. The credit of this organization is wholly due to T. W. Scott. And let it not be forgotten that T. W. Scott was the man who knocked out the bull's-eye of the "Black Belt."

Mr. Editor, in common with all thinking people, the people of Charlotte often differ upon measures of policy; but in times of public danger, when the liberty and honor of the State are threatened, the people of Charlotte have never been divided.

SENEX.

Obliterating the Color Line.

A large meeting of the colored voters of Charleston, S. C., has unanimously endorsed Mayor Courtenay (Democrat) for reelection. In doing so they adopted a platform declaring that they recognized the fact that the interests of the white and colored races are inseparable; that for the welfare and advancement of Charleston it is necessary that there should be unity, peace, and concord between the races; and that to insure good government all party and personal prejudice should be put aside and a union effected for the right man in the right place. All the leading colored taxpayers united in the proceedings.

Mahone's Statements to be Refuted.

RICHMOND, November 19.—The address to the country published by Senator William Mahone is a tissue of falsehoods and misrepresentations. The facts and figures will be furnished in a few days in refutation of the assertions of the unscrupulous maligner of a brave and honorable people.

GEORGE D. WISE.

THE HORSE KICKED HIM.—The horse is a noble animal, and one of the best friends of man. Yet no man wants even his best friend to kick him in the back. Mr. Libby, of Lowell, Mass., received such a kick from a horse in 1865. Ever since he has been a martyr to spinal suffering. Perry Davis's Pain-Killer has relieved him from a great deal of agony. While he has been using this valuable remedy he has enjoyed his life as he never could have done otherwise. "Accidents will happen." Provide against them by procuring Pain-Killer.

MARRIAGES.

Married, Wednesday evening, October 31, 1883, at the Sixth Street Evangelical Lutheran church, by the Rev. J. C. Oehlschlager, Mr. OTTO LOHMANN, of Richmond, and Miss BERTHA FEITIG, of Henrico county. *

Married, November 7, 1883, by Rev. S. S. Lambeth, Miss KATIE WOODFIN CHALKLEY to Mr. JAMES H. CHAPPELL; both of this city. *

DEATHS.

Died, November 20th, at twenty minutes past 2 A. M., GAY CAMERON, only child of John T. and Annie B. Martin; aged eleven months and twenty-seven days.

Here will moulder into dust
And slumber in decay
Little GAY, our joy of earth,
The sunlight of our day.

There, on snow-white pinions soaring
To that radiant land,
She will wander, upward, onward,
Waving back her little hand.

Toll the bells softly,
The gates are ajar,
Angels are waiting
Her soul from afar.

Her funeral will be preached at Laurel-Street Methodist church WEDNESDAY, 21st, at half-past 3 o'clock P. M. Friends and acquaintances respectfully invited to attend.

Died, of consumption, yesterday morning, after long suffering, at the residence of her brother, Charles H. Pennell, Miss LUCY J. PENNELL, in her forty-second year.

Her Christadelphian household and other friends are invited to her funeral at 1 P. M. TO-DAY at the residence, 909 Beverly street.

Baltimore papers please copy the above. *

Died, November 20th, at 12:30 P. M., Mrs. SARAH WALLACE COURTNEY, wife of Thomas L. Courtney.

Her funeral will take place from the Second Baptist church THIS AFTERNOON at half-past 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend. *

☞ SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH (Corner of Main and Sixth streets).—Rev. H. L. MORRHOUSE, D. D., of New York city, will preach in this church TO-NIGHT at 7:30 o'clock.

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

AN INVALUABLE TONIC FOR THE nerves, muscles, and digestive organs, producing strength and appetite, is BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

Rev. W. B. Smith, Grafton, Mass., says: "I have derived benefit from using Brown's Iron Bitters for a low state of blood."

FLORENCE, GA.—Dr. W. H. Prather says: "Brown's Iron Bitters has given satisfaction in every instance I have known it used."

[no 21]

MEETINGS.

HEADQUARTERS RICHMOND COMMANDERY, No. 2, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, RICHMOND, VA., November 21, 1883.

SPECIAL ORDERS.—SIR KNIGHTS.—Attend a stated assembly of the Commandery at St. Albans Hall, corner of Main and Third streets, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in full dress of a Templar on foot, for work.

Members of Commandery No. 2 and visiting Sir Knights are cordially invited to attend.

By order of the Eminent Commander,
JAMES H. CAPERS, Captain-General.
Attest: S. MCG. FISHER, Recorder. no 21-1t

BAND OF HOPE.—MRS. PLEASANTS, President of the BAND OF HOPE, has returned to the city and desires all of its members, and especially the young ladies, who expressed such interest in the work, to be with her at the meeting, at 4 o'clock THIS AFTERNOON, in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Fourth and Franklin streets. no 21-1t*

RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, VA., November 16, 1883.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, corner of Byrd and Eighth streets, on TUESDAY the 27th instant, at 12 o'clock M.

The books of transfer will be closed from the 23d instant until after the day of meeting.

M. W. YARRINGTON, Treasurer.
no 17-td

ANNUAL MEETING.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROAD and RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG RAILROAD CONNECTION COMPANY will be held at the office of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company, in Richmond, on WEDNESDAY the 28th of November, 1883, at 12 o'clock M.

no 14-didm J. B. WINSTON, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the POTOMAC RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company, in Richmond, on WEDNESDAY the 21st of November, 1883, at 11 o'clock A. M.

no 11-tdm J. B. WINSTON, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS OF THE RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the company in Richmond on WEDNESDAY, November 21, 1883, at 12 o'clock M.

J. B. WINSTON, Secretary.
no 8-td

AMUSEMENTS.

RICHMOND THEATRE—TO-NIGHT.

MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON,
In her great creation,
THE NEW JANE EYRE.

This play is not a dramatization of the book of the gifted Charlotte Bronte, but it was suggested by several dramatic passages in her famous work. Miss Thompson's comedy-drama the NEW JANE EYRE abounds in sparkling fun and eccentric character.

Reserved seats to be had at Theatre and Ramos & Moses'.

TO-MORROW EVENING, THE WILBUR OPERA COMPANY.

MONDAY, November 26th, F. S. CHANFRAU as KIT. no 21-1t*

RICHMOND THEATRE.

WILBUR OPERA COMPANY,
with their record of 150 nights in New York city, as yet unapproached in their inimitable representations.

THURSDAY, November 22d, OLIVETTE;
FRIDAY, November 23d, IOLANTHE;
SATURDAY MATINEE, 24th,
PIRATES OF PENZANCE;
SATURDAY EVENING, 24th, MASCOTTE.

GRAND ORIGINAL COMPANY—
Miss Susie Kirwin, Miss Ray Samuels, A. W. F. MacCollin, J. E. Brand, J. E. Conly, Fred. Lennox, and
A CHORUS OF THIRTY VOICES,
three years under this management.

Box-office opens Wednesday, 9 A. M. Prices as usual. no 20-3t*

TO ALL THE FRIENDS OF ORPHANS IN THIS CITY AND STATE.

An ENTERTAINMENT will be given at Mozart Hall
TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 27TH,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE MALE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The exercises will consist of READINGS by Miss MAMIE BOWEN, an elocutionist of rare talent, well known to this community; also by Professor KRONTHAL, of New York, and CHORUSES by a trained company of the ORPHAN BOYS.

Admission 50 cents, and tickets for sale at Ramos & Moses, Ryland & Lee's, the principal bookstores, and at the door. no 18-7t

DRY GOODS.

CARDOZO, ALSOP, MOSBY & CO.

Having received our complete stock of

DDD RRR Y Y GGG OO OO DDD S^{SS}_{S}
D D R R Y Y G G O O O O D D S^{SS}_{S}
D D RRR Y Y G G O O O O D D S^{SS}_{S}
D D R R Y G GGG OO OO DDD S^{SS}_{S}

we can with pride and great confidence invite an inspection of same. In our

DRESS-GOODS AND SILK DEPARTMENTS

we have everything new and desirable in all the styles and colorings introduced this season, including a beautiful assortment of NOVELTIES in BROCADE SILKS AND VELVETS in Ottoman effects. Our

CLOAK DEPARTMENT

is unusually attractive, our display being much more VARIED AND ELEGANT than we have ever shown before, and the PRICES ARE LOWER. We have

S^{SS}_{S} EEE A L S^{SS}_{S}K K H NN N S^{SS}_{S}
E AA L K K H NN N
S^{SS}_{S} EE A A L S^{SS}_{S}KK H NN N S^{SS}_{S}
E AAA L K K H NN N
S^{SS}_{S} EEEA A LLLL S^{SS}_{S}K K H H N NN S^{SS}_{S}

RUSSIAN AND SILK CIRCULARS in Ottoman effects. PLUSH GARMENTS in great variety of styles, and JERSEY CLOTH JACKETS—the best-fitting garment worn.

BBB L A NN N K K EEETTTT S^{SS}_{S}
B B L AA NN N K K E T
BBB L A A N N N KK EE T S^{SS}_{S}
B B L AAA N N N K K E T
BBB LLL A A N NN K K EEE T S^{SS}_{S}

are unusually cheap this season by reason of an overstocked market. We bought this season from auction very cheap, and offer real bargains from $2 up to $15 a pair. We have enlarged our

GENTS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,

and our stock of GENTLEMEN'S SCARFS, HANDKERCHIEFS, NECKWEAR, and UNDERWEAR is very handsome and complete.

In our CASSIMERE STOCK we now show the handsomest stock of SUITS and PANTS GOODS we have ever had.

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Ask to see our TOWELS at $2.75 per dozen.

[oc 14-eod2m]

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Location unsurpassed; newly furnished and improved, with 300 rooms, offers attractions superior to any hotel in Philadelphia. L. U. MALTBY, Proprietor.
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

CCC A RRR PPP EEETTTT S^{SS}_{S}
C C AA R R P P E T S^{SS}_{S}
C A A RRR PPP EE T S^{SS}_{S}
C C AAAA R R P E T
CCC A A R P EEE T S^{SS}_{S}...

A large stock to select from. The choicest patterns of MOQUETTE, AXMINSTER, BODY BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, SUPER- and EXTRA-SUPER INGRAIN VENETIAN, HEMP, RAG, LIST, and CHINESE CARPETS; CHURCH CARPETS a specialty; LINOLEUM, OIL-CLOTHS, MATS, HASSOCKS, OTTOMANS; SMYRNA, TAPESTRY, and BODY BRUSSELS; VELVET, AXMINSTER, MOQUETTE, and OIL-CLOTH RUGS and MATS. WINDOW-SHADES, LACE and TURCOMAN CURTAINS, CURTAIN-FIXTURES;

DAMASK in great variety for CURTAINS and FURNITURE-COVERING, and experienced hands on the premises to make and lay carpets and to do all kinds of Upholstery work.

CLOAKS.

Our stock is large. No such an assortment can be found elsewhere. Don't think of purchasing until you have looked through our elegant assortment.

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to fit misses of all ages, and a good assortment of styles to select from;

Also, ULSTERETTES and HAVELOCKS for misses.

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No such assortment ever before shown in any one establishment. Great bargains in every grade.

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6-4 LADIES' SUITING, all colors.

Bargains in every department, which advertise for us far better than we can for ourselves. Give us your patronage. We can benefit you.

LEVY, DAVIS & DRAKE,
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A U U CCC TTTT H OO NN N
AA U U C C T H H O O N N N
A A U U C T H H O O N N N
AAA U U C C T H H O O N N N
A A UU CCC T H H OO N N N

S^{SS}_{S} A L EEE
S^{SS}_{S} AA L E
S^{SS}_{S} A A L EE
S^{SS}_{S} AAA L E
S^{SS}_{S} A A LLLL EEE

OF THE LARGE STOCK OF DRY GOODS OF FERDINAND MEYERS, WALKER STREET, NEW YORK CITY, WHO FAILED SOME TIME AGO FOR THREE MILLION DOLLARS.

At Townsend & Farge's auction-house on October 30th was held the sale of the above stock of goods, which was the largest sale of dry goods held in New York since 1870, and lasted thirteen hours, goods being sold in immense lots. SYCLE BROTHERS' senior partner was the only buyer from this city, and, in fact, from the State of Virginia. Consequently they are the only ones having bargains from this auction sale. We will enumerate some of the bargains:

5 pieces 6-4 CHINCHILLA at 50c. per yard;
10 pieces 6-4 WATERPROOF at 50c. per yard;
SEAL PLUSH, 48 inches wide, at $2.50 worth $5;
SEAL PLUSH at $5.50, 48 inches wide, worth $12—much better quality;
6-4 SACKING at $1.50 worth $3;
6-4 SACKING at $2 worth $4;
6-4 PLUSH at $1.50 worth $2.50;
SILK-MIXED DRESS GOODS at 12½c. worth 40c.;
1 case of TYCOON REPS at 15c. worth 25c.;
1 case PLAIDS at 10c. worth 25c.;
SHAWLS at $1 worth $2.50;
SHAWLS at $2.50 worth $5;
BLANKETS at $1.50 worth $2.50, BLANKETS at $3 worth $5, and so on in the same proportion to as high as a $25 Blanket;
GENTLEMEN'S MEDICATED SHIRTS at $1.25 worth $1.75;
GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS and DRAWERS at $1 worth $1.50;
GENTLEMEN'S WHITE MERINO SHIRTS and DRAWERS at 75c. worth $1.25;
LADIES' VESTS at 40c. worth 50c., at 50c. worth 75c., at 75c. worth $1, at $1 worth $1.50;
A line of CHILDREN'S VESTS at just exactly half price;
All the popular brands of CORSETS at 25 per cent. less than they could be sold had we not bought them from this great sale.

W W W RRR A PPP S^{SS}_{S}
W W W W R R AA P P S^{SS}_{S}
W W W W RRR A A PPP S^{SS}_{S}
W W W R R AAA P S^{SS}_{S}...
W W R R A A P

These goods, in great variety of colors and qualities, at manufacturers' prices.

GGG L OO V V EEE S^{SS}_{S}
G GL O O V V E
G L O O V V EE S^{SS}_{S}
G GG L O O V V E
GGG LLL OO V EEE S^{SS}_{S}...

In this department we shall offer special inducements. The stock is complete in every respect. We have all the desirable shades and styles.

King Solomon says: "The foolish man gives a feast, and the wise man eats." We cannot help but liken ourselves to the foolish man, for we certainly give the public a feast as far as prices are concerned, and it only remains for them to be like the wise man and eat.

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