Richmond Dispatch.

FRIDAY.....DECEMBER 28, 1883.

A Proposition.

In the following article the Winchester *Times* proposes what at first blush seems to be a fair proposition; but we fear that the owners of foundries, factories, and mines will hardly consider it so; for whatever theorists may teach, all (or practically all) the men engaged in manufacturing believe that a tariff protects them from foreign competition. It is useless, therefore, to argue with them on that point. A man who believes (as we know one who does) that to reduce the tariff on the articles he manufactures would be to compel him to discharge three hundred hands, and to shut up his factory, will hardly endorse the *Times's* proposition. Nor would it be easy to get the three hundred workmen thus threatened with idleness to vote for a candidate for representative in Congress whose action in that body would result, or even probably result, in throwing them out of employment.

We think, therefore, as we have said heretofore, that the Democrats of Virginia would better agree to disagree on the tariff question. Circumstances have forced into the Democratic party of this State thousands of protectionists. If they are willing to vote with the party, and hold their protectionist views in abeyance, we suggest that the other side might afford to do the same.

Nevertheless, the *Times's* article is worthy of consideration; and so we reproduce it below. It is as follows:

CAN WE DIVIDE?—The Richmond *Dispatch* has a well-put editorial to show how impolitic it will be for the Democratic party to divide upon the tariff. It is undoubtedly true that at no time in the South have the white voters seriously divided without an attempt on the part of the negroes to seize the State government. On the debt question, which divided the white voters of this State, the negroes early in the fight allowed scheming place-hunters to mass them solidly in aid of one faction. They soon learned to designate that faction as their peculiar party, and to coërce by bulldozing and persecution every member of their race into one solid phalanx. And this, too, although they had not one dime's interest in the result one way or the other. And so funderism and readjustment ended in a color-line fight, forced upon the whites by the evils of negro misrule in the State, and the threat of still worse evils. The Democrats will be a long time recovering from the scare Mahoneism has given them. And as the fight upon the debt ended, so will a fight upon protection and tariff reform, or any serious division in the white vote of the State. It affords too favorable an opportunity for the worst elements of the whites—the hungry politicians—to marshal the negroes to victory, subjecting the State to the untold evils of carpet-bagism and Mahoneism. No, we will follow the Democratic party wherever it leads for protection, for free trade, or for tariff reform, whatever that may prove to be. Political differences have at last to be submitted to some tribunal for decision. Why should not the high-tariff and low-tariff Democrats of the South submit their views for arbitrament to their party, which contains in a large part the virtue, intelligence, and worth of the people? This is a fight in the party. There is no reason why a majority (if it should prove to be), who wish a reduction of taxation, should surrender their views to a minority, who may desire high protection. It is unfair, therefore, for high-protective-tariff Democrats to ask low-tariff men to let the tariff alone. Not to make an issue with the Republicans is to declare for high protection, and is a surrender of their views to what perhaps is a small minority of the party. We invite our high-tariff friends to a fair contest within our common party, and, whatever the verdict upon this particular question may be, we have too much in common at stake to part from each upon any subordinate issue.

Mr. Blaine's Bid—Mr. Blair's Scheme.

We said in commenting upon two letters which Dr. CURRY recently addressed to us that he had by no means satisfied us that there was any difference as to their constitutionality between Mr. BLAINE's scheme to give absolutely to the several States moneys collected by the United States, and Mr. BLAIR's scheme to appropriate such moneys to the several States to be used only for educational purposes. We have rather favored this latter scheme, but with the understanding that the Federal Government was to have nothing in the world to do with the money after it had been paid over to the several States. The Providence (R. I.) *Journal* asserts the right of Federal supervision, and claims that Dr. CURRY agrees with that paper and not with us. It is a very interesting question, and will soon in all probability become a practical one. We therefore reproduce from our Providence contemporary the following article:

DR. CURRY FOR HIMSELF.—The Rev. J. L. M. Curry, LL. D., agent of the Peabody Educational Fund, whose intelligent zeal in aid of the administration thereof has elicited the encomiums of the trustees, has presented to us some information in regard to his views as to Federal aid to education, which is new and gratifying. Dr. Curry will readily understand that his exposition of his doctrine, as given at Washington, might easily escape our attention, and that in commenting upon his letters to the Richmond *Dispatch* we could not account for his apparent reticence upon a particular point, by the fact that he suggests that the readers of that paper are familiar with his theory. That theory is, to use the words of Dr. Curry, that:

I. Universal education is a *sine qua non* for the security and the prosperity of this republic.

II. Universal education is the work of government, and must be furnished in a large measure by government action and government revenues.

III. This work is primarily that of State governments. With it, in the first instance, the National Government has nothing to do. Primarily and chiefly it is the duty of the States to furnish this education.

IV. The southern States cannot adequately cope with this problem; it is for them an impossibility.

V. "Those in the South who have been friendly to the establishment of public schools have not been numerically the majority of the population of the South."

VI. The question of the authority of Congress, constitutionally speaking, to make appropriations in aid of education, the Doctor thinks demonstrable, but he puts the matter upon the basis of the "old maxim that 'the safety of the republic is the supreme law.'"

But that which we have asked is upon what terms this national aid should be afforded, and Dr. Curry is explicit in this regard so far as the principle is concerned. We give his own language: "State systems should not be superseded. The General Government should act in coöperation with State authorities, and not adopt any plan or practice or method which will subordinate them. The Government has the right, and is in duty bound to follow the appropriation to see that the money is properly applied. Any misappropriation of the money or departure from the conditions of the grant should be followed instanter by a withholding of the remainder of the appropriation."

The policy of Dr. Curry is perfectly comprehensible. He goes as far as any man need go who is not responsible for the framing of the necessary statute. The foundation of his claim is ultra-constitutional. It is not, therefore, necessarily either illogical or insufficient. He is in direct antagonism with the Richmond *Dispatch* as to the question of the right of Federal supervision, as he is in agreement with the *Journal* upon that point. We are glad to be able to do justice to Dr. Curry, because it is of infinite importance that, as a condition precedent to any legislation, a full and fair understanding of the sentiment of the South should be had; and in this connection the testimony of Dr. Curry that the South is, as we have before alleged, not in favor of the education of the negro, as the North counts education, is worthy of notice. Even from the standpoint of the Doctor, it is easy to perceive that there are many difficulties in the way of efficient legislation; but our purpose now has been simply to put Dr. Curry right upon the record, as he is eminently entitled so to be placed.

The old maxim that the safety of the republic is the supreme law was the plea of the Radicals in Congress for violating their oaths to support the Federal Constitution when they sanctioned the emancipation proclamation. There is no measure of any sort that cannot be justified if the Constitution may be set aside and the "safety of the republic" be pleaded as an all-sufficient reason. Upon that plea Congress might provide for a religious establishment based upon the New Testament. Upon that plea Congress might pass a Maine liquor law. Upon that plea Congress might pass a law of any sort. We can imagine no limits to a power based upon the "welfare of the republic." We do not understand Dr. CURRY to hold that the old Latin maxim *salus populi suprema est lex* can be pleaded as of superior authority to the Constitution of the United States. And if he holds that the authority of Congress, constitutionally speaking, to make appropriations in aid of education is demonstrable, whilst its authority to make such appropriations as Mr. BLAINE proposes is not demonstrable, then we should be greatly obliged to him if he would take the trouble to point out this difference to the readers of the *Dispatch*.

We suspect that the *Journal* has misconstrued Dr. CURRY's language. He says that the General Government ought to adopt no plan that would "subordinate" State methods. That's what we say. He adds merely that the Federal Government "has the right, and is in duty bound, to follow the appropriation to see that the money is properly applied." But what if it is not "properly applied"? Nothing, says Dr. CURRY, except "the withholding of the remainder of the appropriation." Surely that is not all that the Providence *Journal* means when it advocates what it calls "the right of Federal supervision." Dr. CURRY, as we understand him, would not allow the Federal Government to do anything more than satisfy itself that its contribution was used in aid of education. If used for that purpose, it may be used in any way the State chooses. And even if used for other purposes, he would not concede that Congress could recover the money or do anything else than "withhold the remainder of the appropriation."

The Republican National Convention.

We frequently read in northern Republican journals paragraphs going to show that those journals do not consider that the Republicans of the South have all the rights of those in the North. The last Cincinnati *Commercial* gives us a specimen of that sort of talk in the shape of several paragraphs and a leading editorial breathing the spirit of the few lines which here follow:

"Under the system of the Republican party, which the National Republican Committee refused in January last to change, there will be in the next National Convention three hundred delegates from the solid South. Shall the shot-gun rule in the Republican conventions also?"

This means, leaving the libel contained in it out of view, that a southern Democratic State ought not to be fully represented in a Republican National Convention—that is, ought not to be represented in proportion to its population; but it says never a word as to what ought to be done with northern Democratic States—Ohio, for example, or New York, or Oregon. Why not? Because the *Commercial* is so blinded by prejudice against the southern people that it is incapable of doing justice, even to southern Republicans. It waves the bloody shirt more persistently than any other northern paper which comes to this office.

We suggest to the *Commercial* that representation in National Conventions ought to be based upon the party vote. There were in round numbers 4,500,000 votes cast in 1880 for Mr. GARFIELD. Let each State send to the Republican National Convention one delegate for every 9,000 votes it cast in that election, and then each State send two delegates at large, and this body will consist of 576 delegates—an assemblage as large as such a body can be if it is to be a deliberative body. Thus, with a smaller National Convention, the party would nevertheless have a chance to be represented in it by an unusually large number of its most distinguished leaders. Why? Because the Republican States would elect the most of the delegates.

Both parties might profitably adopt this new basis of representation.

A Washington telegram in the Cincinnati *Commercial* says as to the fitness of Indianapolis for the seat of the next Democratic National Convention that Indianapolis "proposes to patch out her admitted want of hotels by a claim that ten thousand strangers can be taken in by private families, which would certainly make it lively for those of the families."

Indianapolis has a much larger white population than has Richmond.

THE COUPON BUSINESS.—The Hustings Court adjourned yesterday.

The court disposed of all the coupon cases that were on the docket.

The amount of coupons verified for the month of November was $27,000; December, about $40,000—all of which must now be redeemed at the treasury in greenbacks.

In other words, the money paid in by the taxpayers must be refunded and the coupons received.

The above is clipped from the local column of the *Dispatch* of the 23d instant. Those of us who live in the rural districts, and who "swear by" the *Dispatch* (without using "cuss-words"), would be glad to be informed on several points:

1. In this country, where there is a *theory* of "equality before the law," will you inform us if the man holding a $30, or a $15, or a $3 *tax-receivable* coupon stands on the same footing in the *use* of his coupon in paying his taxes as the large holders, making up the $40,000 and $27,000 above mentioned? If not, why not? To be sure, the lawyers and officials, who have access to the Acts of Assembly, *know* all about it, but the average reader, Thomas, Richard, and Henry, do not.

2. And this leads to the suggestion that our *Dispatch* friends would oblige many of its constant readers if they will give a *brief* account of the general features of the Riddleberger and Coupon-Killer acts (Nos. 1 and 2), the court deliverances thereon, the difference between Coupon-Killer No. 1 and 2—laws made to "hinder, delay, and defraud creditors."

3. If the coupon-holder and the State of Virginia get into court, and the holder (the tax-payer) succeeds, does the Commonwealth pay *costs*; and if the tax-payer elects to bring his suit on *each* coupon, does the State pay *costs* in each case?

After 1st January the irrepressible tax-receivable coupon and legislation to make good the promises of the Lynchburg platform will be before the Legislature and the people. Let us have light, and let us *know* what we will be talking about. RUSTIC.

So many persons desire to obtain information of the kind asked for by "Rustic" that we will try to answer his questions; but so briefly (for want of room) that we fear we may fail to satisfy him.

1. This question does not need an answer.

2. The RIDDLEBERGER bill sets forth that the State owes only about twenty millions of dollars, instead of the thirty millions recognized in 1871. In order to reduce the debt to the amount recognized in the RIDDLEBERGER bill, this bill provided for issuing new bonds for 60 per cent. of one class, 69 per cent. of another class, 80 of another, 63 of another, &c. The bonds thus scaled down were bonds of the State issued under the acts of 1871 and 1879, and other bonds. One third of the debt of Virginia had been assigned to West Virginia by the funding bill of 1871. The scaling down was, therefore, not done as a means of setting apart another portion of that debt to West Virginia.

The Legislature passed in January, 1882, a bill providing that the several tax-collectors should receive for taxes nothing but gold, silver, bank notes, and greenbacks—that is, should *not* receive coupons. This law made everybody pay his taxes in money, but allowed a person offering coupons to bring suit and get his money back if he proved the coupons to be genuine. The State was to be taxed with "necessary costs" if the court certified that the Commonwealth's attorney had done his duty against these coupons, and this officer to be taxed with five dollars in each case if the court refused him the certificate aforesaid.

In April, 1882, the Legislature passed a bill providing that the Supreme Court of Appeals should issue no writ of mandamus, prohibition, or other summary process whatever, for the relief of coupon-holders.

The Supreme Court of the United States decided the RIDDLEBERGER bill to be *not* in violation of the Constitution of the United States.

3. The third question we have answered above.

Mr. BLAND, of Missouri, the chairman of the new Committee on Coinage, is reported to be in favor of redeeming all the outstanding trade dollars. He would give a standard dollar for each trade dollar. As the trade dollar has 7½ grains of silver in excess of the number in the standard dollar, and the Government's own mints can soon convert the trade dollars into standard dollars, there is no good reason why Congress should not be of the same opinion as Mr. BLAND in regard to this matter.

PETERSBURG.

THE BUSY HAND OF DEATH—TWO MORE PROMINENT CITIZENS DEAD—NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH—SALE OF THE UPPER APPOMATTOX PROPERTY.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

DECEMBER 27, 1883.

Death has been busy in our midst this week, and to-day claimed as its victims two more of our prominent and well-known citizens. Mr. William Pleasant Taylor, treasurer of the Petersburg railroad, died at 6 o'clock this morning of diphtheria, after a few days' illness, in the forty-first year of his age. He had been in the employment of the company since immediately after the war, when he was appointed to the humble position of clerk in the office at Gaston, N. C. He was subsequently promoted from place to place under the different administrations until in 1874 he was elected auditor, and in 1876 treasurer. He came to Petersburg in 1868. He was a thoroughly competent official, and one in whom the company placed the highest confidence; and withal he was the model of a Christian gentleman. Mr. Taylor was a member of the Official Board of the Washington-Street Methodist Episcopal church, and a faithful worker in the Sunday school. He leaves a widow and four children.

Mr. William S. Harrison, an aged and respected citizen, died to-day after a protracted illness. He was about seventy years old. Mr. Harrison was a native of Charles City county, but had lived for many years in Petersburg, where he conducted a large mercantile business. He was at one time wealthy, but like many others, suffered losses by the war.

Mr. George Perkinson, a citizen of Chesterfield, met with a serious and painful accident yesterday afternoon while out deer-hunting. While passing through some bushes his gun was by some means discharged. The load of fifteen buckshot grazed his temple, producing an ugly scar, and, it is feared, destroying the sight of one of his eyes. His escape from instant death was miraculous.

It is pretty well understood that the Upper-Appomattox canal property will change hands to-night. An opportunity is to be given the Common Council at a meeting to be held to-night to purchase or decline the purchase on behalf of the city. If the Council declines, the offer of a company of capitalists will be accepted, and the papers immediately signed. If the city purchases the property it will be for the purpose of meeting the future increased demands for a water-supply. If the capitalists get it, they will immediately expend a large amount in improving the water-power, and in building mills and factories on the line. If the Council decides to purchase, their action will be submitted to the vote of the people for approval. ROBIN ADAIR.

DANVILLE.

SO, MUCH FOR BUCKINGHAM—MRS. E. H. DUPUY—A GOLD-HEADED CANE AND CHRISTMAS MUSIC—THE WAY THE THING WAS DONE.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

DECEMBER 27, 1883.

I wrote the *Dispatch* a few days ago that Mr. Grief Lampkin, of the internal-revenue service, had published that the affixing of his name to an endorsement of Colonel Rauiston's letter to the *Spirit of the Valley* was done without his "knowledge, approval, or authority." Mr. Lampkin remarked soon afterwards that he felt sure that the publication of that card would cost him his office, but that he felt it his duty to publish it nevertheless. Mr. Lampkin has been dismissed from office.

Mrs. E. H. Dupuy, mother-in-law of Captain Abner Anderson, of the *Register*, and of Dr. H. W. Cole, died at the house of Captain Anderson yesterday morning, after an illness of about two hours. The remains were carried down to Meherrin depôt, on the Richmond and Danville road, last night, and thence they were to be taken to the family burying-ground.

At the Christmas festival of the Baptist Sunday school last night Mr. P. B. Law, who had been superintendent for many years, was presented with an elegant gold-headed cane. On the same occasion Mr. Roger A. Pryor, Jr., discoursed some classical music on his $450 violin.

At the Christmas services of the Episcopal church Mr. Frank Cunningham, of Richmond, and Miss Rose Dorsey, of Hagerstown, Md., by special request, held leading parts in the choir.

Christmas here is no more, and everything has passed off pleasantly, and amidst the firing off of the various forms of fireworks no colored voter was extinguished. Squire Taliaferro stood upon the street-corners, and his face was shiny and wreathed in smiles. Some of the factorymen, in paying off their hands Saturday evening, added on something, but when some of those who had been the loud-mouthed men applied for loans on the score of services to be rendered next spring they received for answer, "Not a cent for you." ALPHA.

LYNCHBURG.

THE REMOVAL OF KASEY—THE VIRGINIA MUSIC-TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION—JAILED.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

DECEMBER 27, 1883.

The removal of Colonel Kasey, of Bedford, from the office of county treasurer, has already been chronicled by the *Dispatch*. Judge Davis has appointed James L. Arthur, Esq., a prominent and reliable citizen of the county, to supply the vacancy.

The annual meeting of the Virginia State Music-Teachers' Association took place at Holcombe Hall this morning. The body will be in session two days. The attendance is quite fair, and the programme arranged is very interesting.

Henry Thomas, a worthy colored man, in the service of Mr. J. E. Murrell, one of the proprietors of Lynch's warehouse, dropped dead yesterday morning, and the warehouse was closed to the public out of respect to his memory. He was one of those thoroughly reliable colored men who enjoyed the esteem of the white people of the community and the entire confidence of his employer.

"Professor" Johnson, a negro school teacher of Rockbridge county, who made himself very conspicuous at the late election as a Mahone stumper, was sent to jail yesterday for the larceny of a can of lard from a groceryman of this city. BEAUMONT.

HAMPTON.

PARTICULARS OF THE SHOOTING OF YOUNG PARSONS—REPORTED BURNING OF A CHURCH.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

DECEMBER 27, 1883.

As near as I can gather them, the particulars of the affray near Newport's News yesterday are as follows: Young Parsons, in company with two friends, started in a buggy from Newport's News for Hampton. They stopped at Ivy's store, and Parsons, who had been drinking, got into a difficulty with a number of negroes there. Some of the negroes pointed muskets at him, which caused him to draw his pistol and fire several shots, wounding one of the negroes in the foot. Parsons and friends then came on to town, but late in the evening Parsons returned alone to the store to get a robe he had left there, and, meeting the party of negroes with whom he had had the difficulty in the morning, was shot.

He will lose one of his eyes, but the chances are that he will recover, although his face was filled with shot. Five of his assailants have been arrested, and were lodged in jail here last night and carried to Newport's News this morning.

It is reported here that one of the Methodist churches in York county was burned on Monday night. HAMPTON.

PRINCE EDWARD.

LITHIA SPRINGS LEASE AND SALE—PROGRESS OF BUILDING—BEQUEST TO UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, &C.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

FARMVILLE, December 25, 1883.

We hear a rumor on 'Change to-day which is of no little importance to parties in interest, and to the town as well. We refer to the reported lease, and possibly sale, of the Farmville Lithia Springs, situated a few hundred yards north of the Appomattox bridge. Wealthy parties of Philadelphia have been in conference with the Virginia owners of this property, resulting, it is stated, in a lease (with an option to buy) for a term of years at satisfactory prices. It is further understood that these parties will at once proceed to put up large hotels and take steps to have these waters used extensively in the United States and abroad. They are business-men and mean business. They are convinced—what it is so hard to make some people believe—that there is such a word as "Progress," (and spelled with a big P.) and that this is the period for the recognition of live men. When old-fogyism and fossilism cease to exist in Southside Virginia then we may look out for the dawn of real prosperity, and not till then.

The fall of 1883 has been so favorable for building that property-owners of this town have been diligent in the business of improving their real estate. Accordingly a number of business-houses are in progress of erection, and altogether the outlook for 1884 is decidedly favorable.

It is stated on reliable authority that by the will of the late Mrs. Powers, of Roanoke county, Va., Union Theological Seminary, in this county, has $6,000 added to its funds. The donation, however, is to be expended, we hear, in aiding young students in their professional studies. The late Rev. Mr. Powers (husband of the lady above mentioned) added in his lifetime and by his will quite a large sum to the library fund of the institution. It will interest the readers of the *Dispatch* to learn that two institutions of learning in the village of Hampden-Sidney (the college and theological school) are making admirable progress in the great purposes for which they were founded. The year of 1882-'84 will be marked as one of much and diligent study and commendable deportment on the part of the students, and of great fidelity by the learned professors. A programme of the public exercises at the May, 1884, anniversaries of the Seminary will be issued in early spring. The inauguration of professors-elect Drs. Peck and Strickler will take place, the Rev. Dr. J. Henry Smith, of North Carolina, and Rev. Dr. H. M. White, of Virginia, taking part in the addresses of the occasion. S.

Swept Over a Dam.

TWO EXCITING ACCIDENTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.

A Pittsburgh special of the 26th says: Two exciting accidents occurred on the Monongahela river just above Lock No. 1 to-day. Shortly before noon the steamer B. D. Wood was coming down with a tow of coal barges, when she was caught by an undercurrent and carried over the dam. The steamer was saved, but the barges were sunk.

This evening the steamer Reindeer, owned by Magnus & Son, was bringing a tow down, and when near the point of the first accident she became unmanagable and started toward the dam with fearful velocity. The river in the vicinity of the lock was crowded with tow-boats waiting their turn to lock through, and nearly every one of them was more or less damaged by the Reindeer. The Ben Wood had her wheel torn, the Little Dick's guards were broken, and the others were slightly damaged. When the dam was reached the Reindeer broke in two and caught fire, while her tow was swept over the dam and sunk. The crew had a narrow escape, but were all rescued. The Reindeer is a total loss. The damage will exceed $25,000.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

RRR OOO Y Y A L
R R O O Y Y A A L
RRR O O YY AAA L
R R O O Y A A L
R R OOO Y A A LLL

BBB A K K H N N N GGG
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PPP OO W W W DDD EEEE RRR
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PPP O O W W W W D D EEE RRR
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no 21-1y

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE, THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF THE HAT HOUSE OF KNOWLES & HOFF, No. 921 Main street. Most of the stock is new, having been bought lately. A fine opportunity for an energetic man with moderate capital. Address JAMES CASKIE, Trustee.
de 23-1w Eleventh and Bank streets.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE—VALUABLE MEDICINE.—Dr. W. H. Parmelee, Toledo, Ohio, says: "I have prescribed the 'acid' in a large variety of diseases, and have been amply satisfied that it is a valuable addition to our list of medicinal agents."

MARRIAGES.

Married, on December 27, 1883, by Rev. Thomas P. Wise, at the residence of Mrs. Sarah H. Edwards, at the same time and under the same ceremony, I. N. MORRIS, of James City county, Va., to Miss ANN E. BOSWELL, of New Kent county, Va., and WILLIAM T. BOSWELL to Miss LUCINDA F. BOSWELL; both of New Kent county, Va.

Married, at the residence of the bride, on the 19th instant, by Rev. C. P. Scott, Mr. WILLIAM E. KELLEY, of Henrico county, and Miss POCAHONTAS KELLEY, of this city. *

DEATHS.

Died, at his home, in Ashland, December 26, 1883, in the eighty-fifth year of his age, Rev. HORACE STRINGFELLOW.

His remains will reach Elba station at 11 A. M. THIS 28TH INSTANT, and be taken thence directly to Hollywood.

Died, Wednesday night, December 26th, at 11:45 o'clock, of paralysis, PETER K. MORGAN, Sr., in the ninety-eighth year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at Hollywood cemetery THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Friends are respectfully invited to attend. *

MEETINGS.

COMMANDERY OF ST. ANDREW, No. 13, K. T., December 28, 1883.

SIR KNIGHTS.—Attend a stated assembly of your Commandery, in the Asylum, in St. Albans Hall, THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in citizen's dress. Members of Richmond, No. 2, courteously invited to unite with us.

By order of the E. C. E. C. WALTHALL, Captain-General.

JNO. E. LAUGHTON, JR., Recorder. de 28-1t

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF CAPITOL LODGE, No. 2096, K. OF H., are requested to attend a regular meeting at Knights-of-Honor Hall, corner Fifth and Marshall streets, THIS (Friday) NIGHT at 7½ o'clock. Quarterly dues are payable at this meeting. Election of officers will take place.

By order of the Dictator.

de 28-1t* J. B. WOODWARD, Reporter.

ATTENTION, MECHANICS!—A meeting of mechanics, merchants, and all others in any way interested in the formation of a BUILDERS' or MECHANICS' EXCHANGE, will be held at the Circuit Court-room (Judge Wellford's), No. 1007 east Main street, on MONDAY the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., sharp. All interested are cordially invited to attend, as an organization will then be instituted.

de 28-3t*

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNION BANK OF RICHMOND will be held in the President's office on THURSDAY, January 10, 1884, at 12 o'clock M. JAMES MILLER,

de 23-1Ja10 Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK OF RICHMOND will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, January 8, 1884, at 12 o'clock M.

de 11-td J. F. GLENN, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF RICHMOND, VA., RICHMOND, VA., December 22, 1883.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS BANK will be held at their banking-house on the 8TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1884, at 12 o'clock, for the election of directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may appear.

de 23-1Ja8 H. C. BURNETT, Cashier.

RICHMOND, VA., December 8, 1883.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PLANTERS NATIONAL BANK will be held at the office of the bank on TUESDAY, January 8, 1884, at 12 o'clock M. MANN S. QUARLES,

de 8-td Cashier.

AMUSEMENTS.

RICHMOND THEATRE—TO-NIGHT.

ENGAGEMENT OF MRS. LANGTRY,

(prior to her departure for Australia), supported by her own company,

Mr. C. M. MENDUM.....Acting Manager,

when she will appear in

THE HUNCHBACK.

SATURDAY MATINEE.

"SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER."

SATURDAY EVENING.

"THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL."

GORGEOUS COSTUMES AND STAGE-SETTINGS.

PRICES: $1.50 and $1; family circle, 50c.

de 28-1t*

RICHMOND THEATRE—SPECIAL.

MADISON-SQUAREE THEATRE

will present the Comedy Drama

"HAZEL KIRKE"

in this city

JANUARY 8TH AND 9TH.

ORIGINAL COMPANY.

de 25 ELEGANT SOUVENIRS.

SELECT BALL.

THE WEST-END BENEFICIAL AND SOCIAL SOCIETY

WILL GIVE A BALL NEW-YEAR'S EVE, MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1883,

AT

MONTICELLO HALL.

PRIZES IN GOLD COIN will be drawn for by the ticket-holders.

Grand March at 8½ o'clock.

Tickets of admission, 75c., admitting a gentleman and ladies, to be had of the members or at the door. de 23-6t

DIVIDENDS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF RICHMOND, VA., RICHMOND, VA., December 27, 1883.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared the usual DIVIDEND OF 5 PER CENT. (free of tax) out of the net earnings of the current six months, payable to shareholders on or after the 2D DAY OF JANUARY, 1884. H. C. BURNETT,

de 28-1Ja5 Cashier.

THE CITIZENS BANK OF RICHMOND, RICHMOND, VA., December 24, 1883.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CITIZENS BANK OF RICHMOND have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 3 PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the past six months, payable on and after JANUARY 2, 1884. S. G. WALLACE,

de 28-1Ja2 Cashier.

THE STATE BANK OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, VA., December 27, 1883.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a DIVIDEND OF 3 PER CENT. (free of tax), payable on and after JANUARY 2, 1884. WILLIAM M. HILL,

de 28-1w Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF 3½ PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the six months, free of tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2D DAY OF JANUARY, 1884.

J. F. GLENN, Cashier.

RICHMOND, VA., December 26, 1883.

de 27-2w

PLANTERS NATIONAL BANK, RICHMOND, VA., December 21, 1883.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. (free of tax) out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after JANUARY 2, 1884.

de 27-9t MANN S. QUARLES, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, VA., December 24, 1883.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 3 PER CENT., free from all taxes, payable on and after the 2D DAY OF JANUARY NEXT.

de 25-td J. W. LOCKWOOD, Cashier.

UNION BANK OF RICHMOND, December 22, 1883.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared the usual SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 3 PER CENT. and an extra dividend of 5 per cent., making in all four dollars a share, free of tax, payable to the stockholders on and after January 2, 1884, and ordered that the transfer-books be closed from the 24th instant until January 2, 1884. JAMES MILLER,

de 23-2w Cashier.

OFFICE VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, RICHMOND, December 22, 1883.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS of this company have declared a DIVIDEND OF 5 PER CENT. out of the profits of the past six months (free of tax). Dividend payable on and after JANUARY 1ST, proximo.

WM. H. MCCARTHY,

de 23-3w Secretary.

RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, VA., December 22, 1883.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a DIVIDEND OF 2½ PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company will be paid at the office of the company in the city of Richmond, Va., on and after the 1ST OF JANUARY NEXT. The transfer-books will be closed on the 25th instant until 1st January.

M. W. YARRINGTON,

de 22-9t Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, December 10, 1883.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held December 8, 1883:

Resolved, That a dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF PER SHARE be hereby declared on the common stock of the company, payable after the 1ST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, and that the same amount be paid at the same time on each dividend obligation of one hundred dollars.

de 11-1Ja2 J. B. WINSTON, Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SYCLE BROTHERS'

GGG RRR EEE A TTTT
G G R R E A A T
G RRR EE A A T
G GG R R E AAA T
GGG R R EEEE A A T

MM MM A RRR K K
MMMM AA R R K K ...
M M M A A RRR KK ...
M M M A A A R R K K
M M MA AR K K

DDD OO W W WNN N
D D O O W W W W N N N
D D O O W W W W N N N
D D O O W W W W N N N
DDD OO W W N NN

S SS S A L EEE
S S A A L E
S SS S A A L EE
S S A A A L E
S SS S A A LLLL EEE ...

SYCLE BROTHERS will try and make a clean sweep of their large stock of DRY GOODS before they take inventory. In order to make a sweep we have marked goods in every department to the BOTTOM FIGURES.

S SS S II L K K S SS S
S S II L K K S S
S SS S II L KK S SS S
S S II L K K S
S SS S II LLLL K K S SS S

AND

V V EEE L V V EEE TTTT S SS S
V V E L V V E T S
V V EE L V V EE T S SS S
V V E L V V E T S
V EEE LLLL V EEE T S SS S ...

Our $2.50 BLACK SILK marked down to $2;

Our $2 BLACK SILK marked down to $1.62;

Our $1.62 BLACK SILK marked down to $1.40;

Our $1.50 BLACK SILK marked down to $1.25;

Our $1.25 BLACK SILK marked down to $1;

Our $1 BLACK SILK marked down to 75c.;

Our 75c. BLACK SILK marked down to 50c.;

Our $1.50 COLORED SILK marked down to $1.25;

Our $1.25 COLORED SILK marked down to $1;

Our $2 BLACK and COLORED VELVETS we have marked down to $1.40;

BEAUTIFUL COLORED VELVETS at $1.25.

BBB L A CCC K K
B B L AA C C K K
BBB L A A C KK
B B L AAA C C K K
BBB LLLL A A CCC K K

GGG OO OO DDD S SS S
G GO OO O D D S S
G O OO O D D S SS S
G GO O OO O D D S S ...
GGG OO OO DDD S SS S ...

Our $1.25 BLACK CACHEMIRE marked to $1;

Our $1 BLACK CACHEMIRE marked to 75c;

Our 75c. BLACK CACHEMIRE marked to 50c.;

Our 50c. BLACK CACHEMIRE marked to 35c.;

BLACK CRAPE CLOTH at 12½c.;

SILK-WARP DRAP D'ALMA at $1;

SILK-WARP HENRIETTA at $1.25—marked from $1.75.

We have in stock about 400 SOILED QUILTS—we are going to sell them at half their real value.

Our stock of CLOAKS and SHAWLS is very much broken, and in order to close them out before we take inventory we are going to sell them AT and LESS THAN COST.

1 case of COTTON CRASH at 5c. per yard;
50 pieces SHUDAH CLOTH, 36 inches wide, at 20c.;
25 pieces ATLANTIC CACHEMIRE at 30c.—all shades.

SYCLE BROTHERS,
311 Broad street.

Branch House: 1529 Main street.

de 28-eodtJa11

CHAMPAGNE.

Receiving direct from the house of Bouche, Fils & Co., Marcuil, s-Ag., France
EXTRA DRY VERZENAY, VIN IMPERIAL, MAXIMUM, and PREMIERE SERRE.
Also, constantly on hand,
G. H. MUMM & CO., PIPER HEIDSIECK, LOUIS RODERER (Russian), and the URBANA WINE COMPANY'S GOLD SEAL, a very superior wine, made in this country.

de 9-3w O. CRANZ.

A GREAT CHANCE!

FIFTEEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT

ON ALL

GOODS IN OUR HOLIDAY DEPARTMENT.

SECOND FLOOR.

This gives you an opportunity to make your purchases of goods for New-Year's Presents at a great reduction. Our prices were the lowest before, and now, with the discount of 15 cents on the dollar, it will give you an opportunity to buy elegant goods at low prices. Every article in our Holiday Department is marked in plain figures, and you will have 15 cents taken off of every dollar's worth of goods you buy.

Those wishing to buy goods for Sunday-school Christmas-trees and New-Year's presents will find that they can save money by buying their goods of

LEVY, DAVIS & DRAKE,

1017 AND 1019 MAIN STREET,

RICHMOND, VA

[de 27]

HAVANA CIGARS.

A large invoice of VERY FINE HAVANA CIGARS, of my own importation, just landing and for sale. [de 14-2w] OSCAR CRANZ.

OLD LONDON DOCK JAMAICA RUM, ST. CROIX RUM, SCOTCH WHISKEY, APPLE and PEACH BRANDY—all of very best quality. For sale by O. CRANZ.

FRENCH BRANDY.—Direct importation of JAMES HENNESSEY and DUBOIS FRERES BRANDY, in wood and glass. For sale by

de 9-3w OSCAR CRANZ.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

IN STORE AND RECEIVING, AN OTHER HUNDRED OF THOSE FINE FULL-CREAM MARSHFIELD CHEESE;

ALSO,

25 cases of PINEAPPLE and EDAM.

For sale (close) to the trade by

J. COOK & CO.,

de 25-3t 1440 Main street, Richmond.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, &c.

NEW GOODS.—Rich Silver-Plated Ware, French Bisque and Marble Figures, Dresden China, Brass Goods, Parlor-Lamps; Decorated Dinner-, Tea-, and Chamber-Sets; Coal-Vases, in new and beautiful designs, suitable