# Richmond Dispatch.

TUESDAY........FEBRUARY 18, 1879.

## Let Us Settle.

Yesterday being the beginning of the business-week that is big with the fate of Virginia and of Richmond, we rose early and indulged the morning ablutions in our pure waters from the mountains that are so typical of purity, and so reminiful of our pleasant land, its health and salubrity. We then looked about the city and contemplated its superb natural advantages, and deplored its condition, brought upon it by the bad policy, discordant legislation, and impaired public credit of the State. Such an example of unimproved blessings is not afforded anywhere else that we know of; and this capital city of the State—the city which pays an eighth of the entire revenue of the Commonwealth—is a representative of the State itself. Providence has bestowed upon Virginia, which occupies the most favored of latitudes, the choicest blessings. She should have the most fruitful industry, the most successful enterprises, the most energetic and prolific processes of development, whereas there is little to be seen that does not indicate want of energy and want of success.

There are many causes for all this. The public discredit is one of them. Let the debt question be eliminated from the politics of Virginia, and there will soon follow results which cannot be otherwise than gratifying to the people, not only of this once-honored old Commonwealth, but of all the Union. And why should this question be allowed longer to disturb the peace of the people of Virginia? Surely they are anxious for its settlement. Surely they wish to close it up now, once for all. We have never known the papers of the State to be more nearly unanimous upon any similar subject than they are upon this. We have given letters also from various sections and counties and from gentlemen of influence, which speak the same language as the press. Perhaps it will be as well for us to reproduce in this column a few more of the utterances of the journals in different parts of the Commonwealth. We quote first the Highland *Recorder*, published in the extreme west:

The representatives of the bondholders have consented to amend the proposition they submitted at the conference by extending the term of 3 per cent. bonds from five to ten years.

This will, we suppose, insure its adoption by the Legislature. To fail to settle this question now would be to entail "woes unnumbered" upon this State.

Next from the *Clinch Valley News*, near the Kentucky line:

Although there were many who opposed the present session of the General Assembly as either unnecessary or illegal, yet it is likely that its deliberations will result in more substantial good to the State than any session since the war. Already much has been accomplished for the weal of the State. The Allegbany Railroad bill, which supersedes the effete and useless canal by a much-needed line of freight and trade, is probably fraught with as much real interest to the people as any one other enterprise ever projected. Yet the golden opportunity of the Legislature is to be found in the possible alleviation of the ills of the State debt. The opportunity so long sought by readjusters has been opened to them by the complaisance and generosity of her creditors, who have substantially proposed to relieve us of one third of the debt, and make the payment of the interest and sinking of the principal practicable without the increase of taxation. In our extremity a way has been suddenly and unexpectedly opened for relief, and to this Legislature is reserved the high privilege and honor of being the saviours of the State. We assure members from the Southwest that if this golden opportunity be lost they need never again attempt to ride the hobby of readjustment. The people are too intelligent to be deceived by professions that they know to be false; and having once proved recreant to duty, they will never again entrust their destinies to such keeping. Now is the time for readjusters to prove their faith by their works.

Next from the Leesburg *Washingtonian*, near the Maryland line:

"READJUSTERS' MEETING.—There was None—Not a Single Attempt at One, Even—The Call Was Made—No Response—Well Done for Loudoun. She wants to see the debt question taken forever from the political arena, and will favor, by a large majority, the settlement of the whole thing upon the basis of the late proposition of the bondholders, and close up the chapter of readjusting demagogism on the debt hobby in this State."

Next from the Petersburg *Post*:

We cannot see how any Virginian who honors his State and who really wants to pay any portion of the debt can stand up in the face of public opinion and ask the bondholders to accept less than *three* per cent. interest for the next ten years, *four* for the succeeding twenty years, and *five* for the next ten years. If we cannot pay such moderate interest as that, then the State had better repudiate at once.

These will suffice for this column. If we find room for them, more articles of the same kind will appear elsewhere in our columns. In the mean time we say once more, as we said the day the first proposition of the bondholders was made known—

"Let us settle."

## The Argument in a Nutshell.

Senator BLAINE, in supporting the bill putting a check upon Chinese immigration, said:

"The Senator from California (Mr. Booth) has said that there was not, as we understand it, in all the one hundred and twenty thousand Chinese, more or less (whether I state the number aright or not does not matter), there did not exist among the whole of them the relation of family. There is not a peasant's cottage inhabited by a Chinaman; there is not a hearthstone, in the sense we understand it, of an American home, or an English home, or a German home, or a French home. There is not a domestic fireside in that sense; and yet you say it is entirely safe to sit down here and permit that to grow up in this country."

No matter who says it is safe, he makes a great mistake.

We honor Senator BLAINE for voting for and supporting the Chinese bill. He thus gives one proof that he is not a bigot, and not disposed to sacrifice his own superior race to a foolish and vindictive fanaticism. Now, CONKLING is not a bigot, and is not mad from fanaticism. He is only calculating his chances for the presidency, and taking the side of the inferior races under the belief that he will thus cast the net in which he will get a great many votes. This shows him all the greater fool. He is only strutting about in turkey-cock style to excite the admiration of beings that will never be able to do anything for him. CONKLING is, after all, a born fool, and will, with all his talents, never achieve anything above a senatorial position. The Heathen Chinee will never make him President. The "face that is child-like and bland" will never smile on President CONKLING.

The placing of BRUCE (colored) in the chair of the Vice-President of the United States is the occasion for the rejoicing of a great many fools who seem to have been cultivating some vindictive hostility to the highest type of man—the Caucasian. They are self-disgraced themselves, and feel glad that a being nearer the plane they stand upon has been honored. Let them make the most of it. We never had much respect for the Vice-President of the United States, and rather think that the presidential chair of the United States Senate was made more respectable by BRUCE than when it is occupied by the very mediocre and impracticable and unimpressible Vice-President of the United States.

## Readjusters' Convention.

We feel sure that the mass of the people who attended the meetings for the appointment of delegates are heartily in favor of the acceptance of the bondholders' proposition for the settlement of the State debt. Almost everybody in Virginia wants it settled, and we do not believe public meetings of any considerable dignity can be gotten up in Virginia without including majorities of citizens who want the public debt settled now upon the terms offered. We cannot believe it possible that our people can be so wanting in wisdom as to decline peace and rest from the most troublesome of agitations when they are offered upon most practical and favorable terms.

KELLEY of Pennsylvania is one of those vain and foolish public men who are of opinion that they know more than anybody else, and that if their views of policy and public measures are not carried out the country will go to the devil. There are always such men notwithstanding that every day is illustrating their folly. The Hon. Mr. KELLEY was a leader amongst the Greenback lunatics, and he has covered up time itself with prophecies which will not be realized. Now he is damning resumption and swearing it cannot last, and that the country is on the way to eternal smash. Poor man. We wish for his sake, if he desires it, that he may live until another suspension.

Colonel WITHERS has proved himself to be wise in counsel. No man could have done more than he has in favor of the reduction of the tobacco tax. Read his remarks yesterday.

Senator JOHNSTON's health is not good; yet he, too, has been diligently engaged in the same good work.

VALENTINES.—We feel a kind of obligation to the public to dispense a sort of annual anathema upon such valentines as the miserable New York printers of such things and the more miserable authors of the same are sending over the country. They are the most abominable daubs that ever colors were employed in making. We should think it a just punishment that all engaged in making them should be imprisoned and doomed to live on bread and water. The abominable daubs are monstrous drawings, and vapid and course in wit. It is a pity that the dear, sweet little children should have their impressible minds perverted by such pictures. They cannot fail to affect their tastes and mental dispositions in a manner that will be detrimental in later stages of their lives. Now, Paris always sends forth pictures that are creditable works of art. They cannot pervert the tastes of the young, and such as may be hurtful morally may be withheld from the young. But these horrible American daubs have nothing to commend but everything to condemn them. We do hope that if the manufacturing of valentines is to go on those engaged in the business will take care to employ better artists and make pictures that will assist to improve the taste of the young while affording them innocent amusement. But we apprehend that before they do this they will have to elevate their own minds above their present condition. If they could have genius enough to throw into their rough pictures some wit and commendable humor that would be good. Now, CRUIKSHANK made some rough pictures and some *silhouettes*, but they never were without pith and point, and seldom without the very best humor. Therefore, it is not essential that a picture should be commendable for its beauty and fineness that it may be approved; far from it. But it should be required that the valentines should have some merit, some humor, and some pretension to drawing to give them a passport to the society of those dear little creatures whose bright and happy minds are imbibing impressions just as the dry sponge absorbs water.

THE TRAPEZE.—Among the most graceful performances we have ever seen are those of the trapeze. They are beautiful, and worthy of the critical study of the anatomical student; but it is the custom to carry them to a silly extreme. We are always content to see the exercises stop short of the "grand climax," wherein the slightest blunder or accident would terminate the life of the performer. Now, we should like it if there were a prohibition of this "grand climax," which frightens everybody and pleases nobody. A woman performer recently fell in this act, and was despaired of at last dates. Some may say that it matters not if such foolish people get killed—"it serves them right." If such judgment be a fair retribution, we are afraid the number of deaths would be rapidly multiplied. The fool on the trapeze would not be alone in reaping the reward of his folly. There are many fools who do silly things, and ought to perish as well as the intrepid wretch of the trapeze.

*Annotated Poems of English Authors.* Edited by the Rev. EDWARD T. STEVENS, M. A., Oxford, and Rev. DAVID MORRIS, B. A., London. *Cowper's Task.* Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

Cowper's Task, that familiar old poem, is here presented in fine style.

For sale by WEST, JOHNSTON & Co.

The New York *Times* says:

Death from trichinosis—the disease generated by eating raw ham—two other persons dangerously ill.

That is a heading, but it tells all.

The only difficulty about readjusting and settling the debt question at this time consists in the fact that many of those who have most loudly professed to be readjusters are in reality opposed to a settlement upon any terms, as they wish to keep that question open for the purpose of securing office through its continued agitation. The leaders of this faction are seeking self-aggrandizement, and not the good of the State.—*Highland Recorder.*

A majority of the people of Virginia have become convinced that the State cannot pay six per cent. interest on her debt without being excessively burdened, and consequently they favored an adjustment; and now, when so fair an offer of adjustment is declined (should it be finally declined) as that made by the creditors, the people will hold these representatives to an account for consulting their own instead of the welfare of the State.—*Bedford Sentinel.*

We think that if the people of Virginia, through their Legislature, fail to accept the proposition of the syndicate of bondholders lately offered they had better formally repudiate the debt so as to have done with the agitation.—*Winchester News.*

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA.

MONDAY, February 17, 1879.

### SENATE.

Senator QUESENBERRY in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. E. W. Warren, D. D., of the First Baptist church.

A number of House bills were read and referred.

Mr. LEE, from the Committee on Roads, submitted a report in response to a resolution as to whether the Richmond and Alleghany railroad propose to build the road, &c. They say they will build the road if the necessary legislation is had, and they can settle with the canal company's creditors; do not propose to sell their franchise, and that the gauge will be the standard gauge.

A number of bills were reported and placed on the calendar.

PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. LEE: Petition of citizens of Loudoun county asking a repeal of chapter 231 of Acts of 1877–'78.

By Mr. HURT of Halifax: A bill to amend the law in reference to damages for trespass by animals.

By Mr. MARSHALL: A resolution as to whether county courts have jurisdiction to grant injunctions to judgments rendered by justices of the peace.

By Mr. HURT of Pittsylvania: A bill for the relief of James Mason, of Grayson.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

On motion of Mr. GRIMSLEY, Mr. MURRAY was granted one day's leave of absence on account of sickness.

On motion of Mr. HAIRSTON, Mr. GRIFFIN was granted three days' leave of absence.

On motion of Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. WALSTON was granted leave of absence for four days.

On motion of Mr. NORTON, Mr. BLISS was granted leave of absence for one day.

SCHOOL FUNDS.

Mr. GRIMSLEY, from the Finance Committee, submitted a report of the committee, in response to a resolution, concerning the alleged diversion of school funds, which was ordered to be printed.

PASSED.

House bill to incorporate the Alexandria and Fairfax Agricultural and Industrial Association.

House bill to provide for the erection of suitable schutes by the owners of mill-dams across the north branch of the Shenandoah river for the free passage of fish.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The Senate next took up Senate bill No. 161, in reference to county organizations, &c., which was discussed until 3 P. M., when the body took a recess until 8 P. M.

#### Night Session.

Senator QUESENBERRY in the chair.

Mr. SINCLAIR presented the following:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Printing inquire into and report without delay the expense of reporting and publishing the debates of the Senate; and further, that they be requested to report who is the official reporter of the Senate; what duty he discharges; what is his salary and what benefits accrue from the employment of such officer, and under what law or resolution he derives his salary.

Mr. SINCLAIR spoke at length in advocacy of his resolution.

On motion of Mr. BLAND the resolution was laid on the table—ayes, 20; noes, 2.

THE RAILROAD BILL.

House bill No. 76, to authorize the James River and Kanawha Company to make sale and transfer of all its works, property, and franchises, and to define the powers and duties of the Board of Public Works in respect thereto, was then taken up, on motion of Mr. DANIEL.

Mr. HURT of Pittsylvania moved to amend the first section so as to require the Board of Public Works instead of the proxies of the canal company to make the contract with the Richmond and Alleghany Railroad Company.

Mr. MASSEY, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. DANIEL, Mr. SINCLAIR, Mr. PHLEGAR, and Mr. MARSHALL opposed the amendment.

Mr. FULKERSON and Mr. HURT favored the amendment.

Mr. FULKERSON spoke at considerable length in favor of the amendment.

After a long discussion Mr. BROOKE demanded the pending question, which was ordered, and Mr. HURT's amendment was rejected by the following vote:

AYES.—Messrs. Hurt of Pittsylvania, Powell, and Wood—3.

NOES.—Messrs. Betts, Bland, Brooke, Daniel, Elliott, Gayle, Johnson, Lee, Marshall, Massey, Phlegar, Quesenberry, Sherrard, Slemp, Smith, Spitler, Tanner, Tyler, and Ward—19.

Mr. FULKERSON stated that he had paired with Mr. WORTHAM, who would have voted "No." Mr. FULKERSON would have voted "Aye."

Mr. FULKERSON moved to amend so as to provide that the contract of sale, &c., shall be approved by the Attorney-General of the State.

Mr. BLAND offered the following as a substitute for Mr. FULKERSON's amendment:

Provided that before any control shall be assented to by the State proxies, it shall be submitted to the Attorney-General of the State for his advice as to whether the terms of the contract have been complied with.

Adopted.

Mr. HURT of Pittsylvania moved to amend the seventeenth line, after "described," to read as follows: "Which shall be a first-class railroad with steel rails, four feet eight and a half inches gauge, and equipped with ample accommodations for all passenger travel and freight transportation."

Mr. LEE moved to amend, so as to insert the words: "The same gauge as that of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway.

Mr. LEE's amendment was adopted, and the amendment, as amended, adopted.

Mr. HURT of Pittsylvania moved to amend in the twenty-fifth line, after the word company, by adding these words: "And the payment of a fair valuation of all boats upon said canal." Passed by.

Mr. DANIEL moved to amend by adding in the 132d line, after the word tide-water, these words: "And along the Lynchburg level between the water-works dam (which shall be preserved) above Lynchburg and the first lock below Lynchburg." Adopted.

Mr. DANIEL also moved to amend by inserting in the 134th line, after the word tide-water, "or between the water-works dam above Lynchburg and the first lock below Lynchburg." Adopted.

Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. HANGER in the chair.

STATE DEPOSITORIES.

House bill authorizing State depositories to substitute new bonds for those executed under existing laws, reported from the Committee on Finance, was read a first time.

FOURTH CIRCUIT.

On motion of Mr. WILKINSON, House bill 263, for holding circuit courts in the fourth judicial circuit, &c., was passed.

PRESENTED UNDER SUSPENSION OF RULES.

By Mr. JOHNSON, of Accomac: Bill to authorize E. A. Jeffreys to erect a wharf upon his land on Chincoteague, in the county of Accomac.

By Mr. FINNEY: Bill to furnish commutation to one-legged soldiers on certain conditions.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

was granted Messrs. CURLETT fifteen days, TAYLOR of Fluvanna six days, ASHTON five days, YOUNG three days, and HEALY and EDWARDS two days each.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED.

To amend and reënact section 10 of chapter 126 of the Code, in reference to personal representatives.

For the relief of James K. Lowry, late collector of Goodson township, in the county of Washington.

Providing commutation for D. Vest, of Rockbridge county, and Jesse Couch, of Bedford county, and others, one-legged soldiers, who are unable to wear the legs furnished them.

Allowing further time to A. J. Farrish, treasurer of Albemarle county, to make his return of delinquents and insolvents for 1877.

SENATE BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate and establish the Craig Agricultural and Mechanical Association, with an amendment.

To amend and reënact an act entitled an act to regulate the working of the public roads in the counties of Prince William, Montgomery, Chesterfield, and Lancaster.

To amend the charter of the Masonic Mutual Life-Assurance Association of Norfolk, with an amendment.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The resolutions proposing the amendments to the Constitution were taken up at 1 o'clock as the special order; the pending question being the motion of Mr. ROBINSON to reconsider the vote by which the House adopted the amendment of Mr. TALIAFERRO of Gloucester making *viva-voca* voting a provision of the Constitution.

The motion was again passed by.

Mr. TAYLOR of Fluvanna offered as a substitute for the resolutions a proposition to call a convention.

The SPEAKER (Mr. JOHNSTON of Giles) ruled that the amendment (substitute) was not german.

Mr. HENRY moved to amend the resolutions so as to leave the provision as to appeals to the Supreme Court as at present, $500 as the minimum where a mere question of money is involved. The committee reported in favor of $200 as the minimum.

Mr. LACY spoke in favor of the $200 proposition and against Mr. HENRY's motion to strike out. He thought that as a matter of principle a man was entitled to an appeal where a wrong is done him no matter how small the amount involved, but for public convenience he would consent to the $200 minimum.

Mr. WALKER of Northumberland favored Mr. HENRY's amendment in the interest of the public generally, and stated that under the $500 limitation a case cannot be reached in the Supreme Court in ordinary course in less than two or three years. If $200 is made the limitation the docket of the Supreme Court will be much more crowded than it now is.

Mr. BOHANAN in the chair.

Mr. FAUNTLEROY spoke in favor of the $200 minumum, as reported by the committee.

Mr. GREEN followed in favor of the present law—Mr. HENRY's amendment.

At 2¼ o'clock the chair was vacated until 8 P. M.

#### Night Session.

The House met at 8 o'clock. The galleries were empty and the House "thin."

SENATE BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Bank of Dublin.

To amend the charter of the city of Portsmouth.

For the relief of Emma A. Hodges, of the city of Portsmouth.

ADVANCED.

Mr. PULLIAM's bill to allow the use of convict-labor on the public grounds of Richmond was advanced to engrossment.

The convicts are to do work that would otherwise not be done at all.

A great number of other bills were read the second time and ordered to engrossment.

Adjourned.

## PETERSBURG.

SERMONS ON THE APOSTLES—SUNDAY NOTES—METHODIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION—THE PROPOSED LIBRARY—TWO OLD CITIZENS DEAD—ELECTION OF OFFICERS—DINWIDDIE COURT—NEW TOBACCO-FACTORIES TO BE STARTED, &C.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

FEBRUARY 17, 1879.

Rev. Dr. Witherspoon last night delivered the first of a series of twelve sermons on the Apostles, which was heard by a very large congregation. His subject was "Peter, the Impulsive Apostle," and his discourse next Sunday night will be on "Andrew, the Missionary Apostle."

Rev. Dr. W. W. Bennett, of Richmond, preached yesterday morning at the Washington-Street and last night at the High-Street Methodist Episcopal church.

The regular monthly meeting of the Sunday-School Association of the Methodist Church in this city was held yesterday afternoon at Wesley chapel, a large assemblage being present to witness the exercises, which consisted of singing, recitations, &c. An interesting and instructive address was delivered by Mr. R. T. Wilson on the subject of Sunday-school work. Of the seven Sabbath schools composing the Association two were absent or not represented. Reports from the other five for the four Sundays, including February 9th, show that the organization is 663, and the average attendance 517. The amount of money reported collected for school purposes was $31.81.

The efforts being made towards the establishment of a circulating library in this city are meeting with gratifying success. A number of citizens have subscribed to the scheme, and gentlemen feeling an interest in the matter will make a canvass of the city to get other subscriptions. There seems to be no doubt that the requisite amount to purchase the books and start the library will be obtained.

We have had a little of all kinds of weather, except sunshine, to-day. For an hour or two early this morning hail fell rapidly, followed by snow, which whitened the streets and house-tops. Then rain set in, which has been steadily falling all day.

Two old citizens who departed this life on Saturday were buried yesterday afternoon. The funeral of Mr. S. J. Pourch, aged sixty-six years, for many years a resident of Chesterfield county, took place from Grace church. Mrs. Sarah Whittington, a venerable Christian lady of over four-score years, was buried from the First Baptist church. A large assemblage gathered at each of the churches to show respect to the memory of the dead.

It is reported that two citizens—one of this city and one of Prince George—met Sunday afternoon just beyond our corporate limits and settled a difficulty pending between them by a regular fisticuff battle. They were accompanied by friends to see fair play.

At the meeting of the Missionary Aid Society of the Byrne-Street Baptist church held yesterday afternoon Mr. James Ramkey was elected president, W. W. Payne secretary, and George E. Weber treasurer. A board of directors was also elected, and steps taken for the more effective prosecution of the mission work of the church.

Dinwiddie County Court is in session to-day (Judge Jones presiding), but it is understood that the trial of Dr. E. C. Powell for cutting Mr. R. C. Shell will be continued.

The three Lodges of Knights of Pythias of this city will be represented in the Grand Lodge, which meets to-morrow in Richmond. It is not positively known whether the uniformed corps of our city will participate in the parade of Thursday.

Several new tobacco factories are soon to be started here—arrangements for which are already in progress. If the tax is reduced by Congress the number of manufacturers in Petersburg will be considerably increased.

ROBIN ADAIR.

## DANVILLE.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

FEBRUARY 17, 1879.

Miss Bettie B. Patillo, of Yanceyville, N. C., died on Saturday at the house of her brother-in-law, Mr. J. H. Paylor, of this city, after the illness of a few hours. The remains were taken to Yanceyville yesterday for interment. Miss Patillo was the daughter of the late A. A. Patillo, of Yanceyville.

Mr. J. B. Pace, of Richmond, while here last week gave $50 to each of the two fire companies in recognition of their services during the recent fire. During this visit, in which his claims upon the insurance companies were adjusted, he rented one of the large brick tobacco houses on Craghead street, and it is understood that his agents will proceed at once to business.

Vice-President John R. Hutchings presided at the session of the Macedonian Missionary Society on yesterday. Professor S. W. Averett presented an instructive paper on "Christianity in India and Burmah," which received marked attention from a large audience; and an essay was read from one of the lady members, which was well drawn and very interesting.

Mr. J. P. Harrison, of this city, was married on the 14th instant, at the University of Virginia, to Miss Mary J. Davis, daughter of Professor J. S. Davis. The programme of the party was a visit to Professor Edmund Harrison, brother of Mr. J. P. Harrison, and to some friends in Richmond, and thence to Professor Harrison, of Amelia, father of Mr. J. P. Harrison, and to friends in that county.

Snow fell this morning to the depth of four inches.

ALPHA.

## NEW KENT COUNTY.

THE LACY MURDERERS UP FOR TRIAL—TWO OF THE NEGROES CONVICTED AND SENTENCED TO BE HUNG ON THE 25TH OF MARCH—THE TRIAL OF THE OTHERS POSTPONED UNTIL TO-DAY, &C.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

NEW KENT COURTHOUSE, VA.,
February 15, 1879.

The brutal murder of John C. Lacy, which occurred on the 17th of last month, has created a profound sensation and interest in this and surrounding counties. At the time of the perpetration of the outrage, as your readers were informed, threats were made and fears were entertained that the alleged murderers would be handled according to the code of Judge Lynch; but better counsels prevailed, and the persons charged with the crime—to wit: Julius Christian, Patrick and Claiborne Smith, and Andrew Whiting—were taken to the Henrico-county jail to await trial at the February term of our County Court.

Accordingly, on Thursday last Sheriff Royster arrived from Richmond in charge of the prisoners. Most of the day was taken up in examination of witnesses by the grand jury, who found true bills against all the parties accused; and it was not until late in the afternoon that a jury was empanelled for the trial of Julius Christian, whom it was determined first to try, the accused having elected to sever in their trial.

The jury was adjourned over until 10 o'clock Friday, when, upon assembling, the Commonwealth proceeded to examine her witnesses. The principal and most important evidence was that of Mr. James W. Stamper, of Richmond, to whom the prisoners had made a confession while in Henrico jail. Mr. Stamper gave in his testimony in a very lucid manner, detailing all the circumstances connected with the murder as confessed by the accused, making up a case of the most shocking and diabolical brutality.

The Commonwealth was represented by R. T. Lacy, Esq., and the prisoner, at the request of the court, was represented by William E. Hart and George A. Jones, Esqs.

The case was submitted without argument about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and after an absence of ten minutes the jury returned with a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree." Judge Christian, amid profound silence on the part of the large crowd assembled, then proceeded, in a most touching and impressive manner, to pass sentence upon the condemned man, who received the same with the stolid indifference of an iceburg, and seemed less moved by the pathetic remarks of the Judge than any one else present.

At this writing Patrick Smith is on trial.

Yours, N. K.

FEBRUARY 16, 1879.

Since I last wrote you another of the Lacy murderers—Patrick Smith—has been condemned to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. The accused was defended by Messrs. Hart and Jones, who made the most of the facts in the case for the benefit of their client, while R. T. Lacy, Esq., represented the Commonwealth. After an elaborate argument of the case, the jury retired for a few minutes, when they brought in a verdict as above stated. If possible, the prisoner manifested more dare-devil indifference to his fate than the one previously convicted, and remained perfectly unmoved during the delivery of the affecting sentence of the Court. The interest in the trials remains unabated, and a dense crowd throngs the court-house each day. Owing to the necessary absence of counsel on to-morrow, the Court last night adjourned over to Tuesday the 18th instant, when the remaining two prisoners will be arraigned for trial. I will endeavor to keep you posted as to the result, notwithstanding the tardiness of our mails. The prisoners are kept under guard, our jail having been burned more than a year ago.

Yours hastily, N. K.

[For the Dispatch.]

### Who Pays the Tobacco Tax.

WATTSBORO', LUNENBURG COUNTY, VA.,
February 14, 1879.

Those who advocate the tobacco tax assert that it comes out of the consumer and not the producer, and that tobacco is a luxury and ought to be taxed. Every one knows that the consumer pays more for the tobacco he *uses* than he would pay but for the tax; but on account of the tax and the consequent high price of manufactured tobacco the poorer classes of the people of the country are more or less excluded from its use, and the manufacturer, consequently finding but poor sale for his tobacco, can pay the producer but a very poor price for leaf tobacco—not enough in most instances to pay the cost of production. This is true at least with regard to the tobacco-growing sections of Virginia. And right here is where the tax comes out of the producer. Every one ought to know that if the same amount of tobacco were used with as without the tax that the producer could not possibly lose anything by the tax; but it is not used, and therefore the producer alone must suffer in a pecuniary point of view. I know that taxing tobacco is a very pretty way to raise revenue, but that don't make it right and just to do so.

Tobacco may be a luxury, but I do not think that any one who has ever made a crop of it with his own hands will pronounce it a luxury to make it.

Taxing *manufactured* tobacco is a mere whipping the devil around the stump. It is precisely the same thing as if the farmer's tobacco were taxed before it left his barn, and I defy any one to prove the contrary.

Some may ask why it is that we do not abandon the cultivation of tobacco entirely in Virginia and turn our attention to other crops. I answer that in the sections of Virginia where tobacco is cultivated for market to any extent the soil is peculiarly adapted to that crop, and it is utter folly to attempt to raise any other crop for sale without using fertilizers to such an extent as to render remuneration from the crops upon which they are used an utter impossibility. This thing has been repeatedly tried by individuals, but always with the most signal failure.

J. L. S.

### The Halifax Meeting.

HALIFAX COURTHOUSE, VA.,
February 15, 1879.

Messrs. Editors,—"Quid Nunc," in his communication from this place, under date of January 30th, told you of a "trap" he would spring on this 15th day of February, and of what a powerful delegation would be sent from Halifax to the readjusters' convention to be held in your city on the 25th instant.

To-day was assembled in our court-house a crowd of about thirty white and fifty or sixty colored voters of the county, when Mr. G. R. C. Phillips called the meeting to order, and, on motion, Captain E. B. Jeffress was elected chairman, and E. D. Hundley, Jr., appointed secretary. Captain Jeffress, on taking the chair, thanked his fellow-citizens for the honor conferred on him, and said that none but readjusters on the Barbour-bill plan would be allowed to take part in the proceedings. On motion of Mr. G. R. C. Phillips a committee of five on resolutions were appointed, when Mr. Silas Lawson (colored) asked if the colored people were expected to take any part in the meeting; if so, he wanted representation on the committee. Mr. Phillips assured Mr. Lawson and the colored people present that all who were sound on the Barbour bill, whether white, black, blue, or brown, were expected to participate.

The Chair appointed G. R. C. Phillips, S. S. Kent, John C. Balwin, Alexander Owen, and Silas Lawson, the two last colored. Mr. Lawson objected to Mr. Owen, and asked that Robert Dugger (colored) be put in his place, which was done.

After the committee retired Dr. G. R. Gray, the worst scalawag Radical in the State, was called upon to address the meeting, which he did in a speech of about thirty minutes, filled with abuse and misrepresentations of the Conservative party such as this: "That but one proposition had ever been made by the bondholders for a settlement of the State debt, and that was either to take three per cent. on $30,000,000 or six per cent. on $15,000,000, which were the same, and the people were too poor to pay that, and hence the Barbour bill was the only true and feasible plan and must be accepted." This same Dr. Gray was a candidate for clerk of our County Court at the last November election, and at his own precinct, that of Black Walnut, received four votes out of about 650 cast, 399 of which were colored, and out of about 4,300 votes cast in the county he got 14. This will show you what is thought of the man who was called on to enlighten the readjusters of Halifax.

Mr. Phillips, the chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported that the two colored gentlemen on the committee would not agree to the third resolution, and asked to be allowed to make his report; which was done, and the resolutions adopted. Mr. Lawson objected to them, but was told by the Chair that any man who could not endorse the section in question was no readjuster, and could take no further part in the meeting. Messrs. Lawson and Dugger and several of their colored friends then left the room. Mr. Daniel Carter (colored) moved that three colored men be put on the committee in the place of Lawson and Dugger; which was done. The Chair then appointed thirty-three delegates—seventeen white and sixteen colored—to represent the readjusters of this county in the convention of the 25th instant. The trap was declared flung and the chair vacated. Now, Messrs. Editors, if this body of men represent Halifax county, or anything but themselves, I am at a loss to know what a representative body is. Halifax is by a very large majority in favor of an honorable settlement of the State debt, and will never consent to anything else.

Respectfully, H. B. M.

### MARRIAGES.

Married, at the University of Virginia, on Thursday, February 13th, by Rev. J. S. Hanckel, MARY JANE, daughter of Dr. J. S. Davis, to JAMES P. HARRISON, of Danville, Va. *

### DEATHS.

Died, at the residence of her son, 1102 north First street, Sunday night, February 16th, at quarter to 7 o'clock, Mrs. CATHARINE MARRIN, in the eighty-sixth year of her age.

The funeral will take place THIS (Tuesday) MORNING from St. Peter's Cathedral at 9½ o'clock. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend. *

Died, on the 16th instant, of croup, HARRY LEWIS, infant son of Theophilus and Elizabeth A. W. Gibson; aged one year, five months and nine days.

The funeral will take place TO-DAY (Tuesday) at the residence of his parents, No. 2136 Pleasant street. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend. *

Died, at her residence, No. 115 south Second street, on Monday, February 17th, at 4:20 P. M., of consumption, Miss MARY L. BRADLEY.

Her remains will be taken to Charles City county for interment.

### SPECIAL NOTICES

☞ THE GREAT NEW YORK FIRE!

COHEN BROTHERS

HAVE BECOME THE PURCHASERS OF OVER

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH

OF

DRY GOODS,

DAMAGED BY WATER ONLY AT THE GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.

These goods were purchased at a great sacrifice, and will be offered at a small advance. They consist in part of

WHITE and COLORED TABLE DAMASK;
LINEN and COTTON SHEETING and SHIRTING;
PRINTS, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS;
LINEN DIAPER;
DRESS LINENS, LINEN DRILLS;
BLAZ LINENS;
FURNITURE LINENS, in plain and fancy;
TABLE-COVERS, SHIRTING-LINENS,
TOWELS, HAMBURGH EMBROIDERIES,
TABLE NAPKINS,
and many other goods.

COHEN BROTHERS would also state that they are now receiving heavy shipments of

GOODS FOR THE COMING SEASON.

Their store has recently been refitted and very much enlarged, so that the heretofore inconvenience experienced by being too dense will be in greater part obviated. fe 18

☞ TWO HUNDRED PIECES BROWN COTTON, slightly damaged by water—each piece containing from 40 to 50 yards—to be sold at $1.48 a piece at

fe 18 COHEN BROTHERS'.

### BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

LOOK AT THIS!

I have placed on my counter SHOES to be sold regardless of cost:
INFANTS' TIES, all colors, at 50c.;
INFANTS' BALMORALS, all colors, at 60c.;
BOYS' CONGRESS GAITERS, 1 to 3, at $1;
LADIES' SERGE BUTTON-BOOTS, $1.50;
LADIES' SERGE BUTTON-BOOTS, hand-made, at $2.50 worth $4;
GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLE-SOLE CALF CONGRESS GAITERS, $7 worth $9.

The above are all first-class goods. Call at once if you wish bargains at No. 335 Broad street.

ja 18-3m W. P. W. TAYLOR.

### PROPOSALS.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT CITY GAS-WORKS,
RICHMOND, VA., February 10, 1879.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. THURSDAY, February 20, 1879, for the BEST QUALITY OF GAS-COAL, free from slate and other impurities, to be furnished the Works for the fiscal year ending February 1, 1880, to be delivered at the Lower Works as the necessity of the Superintendent may require. The minimum yield of the coal must be 4.50 cubic feet per pound, with an illuminating power of not less than 16 standard candles. Any deficit will be deducted monthly from the price paid the contractor, who will be required to give bond and security for a faithful compliance with the contract, and if inferior coal be repeatedly sent to the Works after due notice from the Superintendent, it shall be deemed sufficient cause to abrogate the contract.

The Committee on Light reserve the right to reject any or all bids. JOHN H. KNOWLES,

fe 10-10t Superintendent.

### DENTISTS.

DR. W. B. PLEASANTS HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO 506 EAST FRANKLIN STREET, between Fifth and Sixth streets.

ja 22-1m

G. W. JONES,

DENTIST,

with new and elegant office, NEXT TO ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, on NINTH STREET, with every convenience for comfort of his patients, with twenty-five years experience, is prepared to perform all operations gently and thoroughly for all such as desire his services. ja 1-3m

HENRY C. JONES, D. D. S.,

(formerly assistant to Dr. John Mahony.)

DENTAL OFFICE: 915½ MAIN STREET (east).
RESIDENCE: 325 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

oc 14-eod

JUD. B. WOOD, D. D. S., M. D.

DENTAL OFFICE

OVER MESSRS. MEADE & BAKER'S,

919 MAIN STREET.

L. M. COWARDIN, D. D. S., Assistant.

my 28-eod

JOHN MAHONY,

DENTIST,

(formerly Wayt & Mahony.)

OFFICE: 625 Main street between Sixth and Seventh, Richmond, Va.

oc 1-eodts

### CITY RAILWAY.

OFFICE RICHMOND RAILWAY COMPANY.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Any citizen signalling a street-car and not gaining attention of the driver will oblige the undersigned by taking No. of car and reporting the same.

R. L. WALKER,

no 19-3m Superintendent City Railway.

### CONFECTIONERIES, &c.

PURE CANDIES.—I am manufacturing daily my inimitable pure crushed sugar CLARIFIED FLINT CANDIES. I make better CANDIES for wholesale purposes than any house in this country—warranted perfectly pure and no adulterations. We don't use any glucose grape-sugar, terra alba—nothing but pure sugar; it is more highly flavored, whiter, brighter, firmer, and is warranted to stand firm in any climate.

LOUIS J. BOSSIEUX, Confectioner,

ja 30 1412 Main street.

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ BUNTINGS,
BUNTINGS,
BUNTINGS,
BUNTINGS.
BLACK,
WHITE,
BLUE,
GREEN,
BROWN,
CREAM, and
DRAB BUNTINGS,

at LEVY BROTHERS'.

TORCHON LACES in great variety. fe 18

☞ PERCALES AND CAMBRICS.

Just received, a nice assortment of

PRINTED PERCALES AND CAMBRICS

for children's wear and

SHIRTINGS, at

fe 18 LEVY BROTHERS'.

☞ THREAD BOBBIN EDGE.—Genuine hand-made goods; a piece of eighteen yards for 20c. worth 5c. a yard;

INVISIBLE HAIR-PINS, fifty in a box, for 5c.;

INDIA-RUBBER DRESSING-COMBS at 5, 10, 15, and 25c., worth more than double the money;

INDIA-RUBBER ROUND COMBS at 5, 10, and 15c., just half the price they were selling for a short time ago;

A large variety of HIGH-TOP COMBS very cheap;

TIDIES at 15c. worth 30c., at

LEVY BROTHERS'.

TORCHON EDGINGS and INSERTINGS.

fe 18

☞ ANOTHER ARRIVAL OF SILKS, CASHMERES, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, and other seasonable DRESS GOODS at

fe 18 LEVY BROTHERS'.

☞ NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW-SHADES, CARPETS, RUGS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATS, and MATTINGS at

fe 18 LEVY BROTHERS'.

☞ UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS!—SILK, ALPACA, SERGE, CAMBRIC, and GINGHAM UMBRELLAS can be had at [fe 18] LEVY BROTHERS'.

☞ WATERPROOF CLOAKS TO BE sold at one half of regular prices:

BEAVER-CLOTH CLOAKS at $6 worth $8;
BEAVER-CLOTH CLOAKS at $8 worth $14;
BEAVER-CLOTH CLOAKS at $9 worth $15;
BEAVER-CLOTH CLOAKS at $10 worth $18;
BEAVER-CLOTH CLOAKS at $12 worth $20;
BEAVER-CLOTH CLOAKS at $14 worth $25;
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS at $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4, $4.50, and $5, at LEVY BROTHERS'.

[fe 18]

☞ ONE HUNDRED NEW PATTERNS of HAMBURG EDGINGS and INSERTINGS.

EVERLASTING EMBROIDERY EDGINGS in great variety, very cheap.

CASH'S COVENTRY RUFFLINGS at lower prices than ever.

WIRE and BRISTLE HAIR-BRUSHES,
CLOTHES-BRUSHES,
COMBS of every description,
POCKET-BOOKS, PURSES,
MEMORANDA-BOOKS,
RUFFLES, RUFFLINGS,
LINEN COLLARS and CUFFS, at

fe 18 LEVY BROTHERS'.

☞ THE LARGE FIRE RECENTLY IN NEW YORK, ON WORTH STREET.

SYCLE BROTHERS

have become purchasers of several thousand dollars' worth of goods slightly damaged by water only. All these goods will be sold at a great sacrifice.

2 cases PIQUES at 5c. per yard;
3 bales LINEN CRASH at 5c. per yard;
4 bales YARD-WIDE UNBLEACHED COTTON, 4½c.;
3 bales YARD-WIDE UNBLEACHED COTTON, 5c.;
5 cases PRINTS at 4½c.;
50 pieces BED-TICK at 8, 10, 12½, and 16⅔c. This BED-TICK is worth double the money we ask for it.
Good NECK-RUSCHING at 6¼c.—not hurt much;
500 pair CHILDREN'S HOSE at 5c.;
Lot FRENCH-WOVEN CORSETS at 25c.;
REMNANTS OF BLEACHED COTTON at 8⅓c.—equal to Wamsutta;
100 dozen RUSSIAN TOWELS at $1 per dozen;
BLACK ALPACA, 16⅔, 20, and 25c.;
CHECKED MUSLINS at 12½c. worth 25c.;
CAMBRIC EDGES at half price;
REMNANTS OF IRISH LINEN at 50c.—real value $1;
1,000 GENTLEMEN'S LAUNDRIED and UNLAUNDRIED SHIRTS at 50, 75, and 90c.;
100 dozen GENTLEMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS at $3 worth $6 per dozen;
50 dozen HANDKERCHIEFS at $1.50 per dozen worth $2.50 per dozen;
1,000 dozen pairs HOSE at 12½c. per pair worth 25c.;
BLACK and COLORED SILK and CASHMERE in great variety and at low prices;
300 pieces more of those 10c. TRIMMINGS.

For real genuine bargains you must call at

SYCLE BROTHERS',

fe 4-eod 311 Broad street.

☞ COD-LIVER OIL.

MEADE & BAKER'S

MEDICINALLY PURE.

IMPORTED DIRECT

We have the testimony of physicians who prescribe it, and of patients who have taken it, that IT IS MORE ACCEPTABLE TO THE STOMACH AND MORE EASILY ASSIMILATED THAN ANY OTHER OIL.

MEADE & BAKER,

Importing and Dispensing Pharmacists,

no 15 919 Main street, Richmond, Va.

### 99-CENT STORE.

GO TO THE

99-CENT STORE

FOR CHEAP GOODS.

THE FEATURE IS THE 5c. COUNTER.

YOUR CHOICE IN A VARIETY OF 200 ARTICLES FOR 5c.

SEE THE BARGAINS OFFERED.

Catalogues mailed to any address.

W. A. STEVENS,

fe 18 505 Broad street.

BOOK AND JOB WORK NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE DISPATCH PRINTING-HOUSE.