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The DAILY DISPATCH is delivered to subscribers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week, payable to the carrier weekly. Mailed at $6 per annum; $3 for six months; $1.50 for three months; 50c. for one month.

The SEMI-WEEKLY DISPATCH at $2 per annum, or $1 for six months.

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HUB PUNCH.

A DELICIOUS DRINK

FOR USE IN FAMILIES, HOTELS, CLUBS, PARTIES, ETC.

HUB PUNCH.

BOSTON:

C. H. GRAVES & SONS.

THE "HUB PUNCH"

has lately been introduced, and meets with marked popular favor.

IT IS WARRANTED TO CONTAIN ONLY THE BEST OF LIQUORS,

UNITED WITH

CHOICE FRUIT JUICES AND GRANULATED SUGAR.

It is ready on opening, and will be found an agreeable addition to the choice things which undeniably enlarge the pleasures of life and encourage good fellowship and good nature if rightly enjoyed.

GOOD AT ALL TIMES.

JUST THE THING TO KEEP IN WINE-CELLARS.

SIDEBOARDS NOT COMPLETE WITHOUT

HUB PUNCH.

IT CAN BE USED CLEAR OR WITH FRESH MILK, ICE, SODA, OR HOT WATER, LEMONADE, OR WITH FINE ICE, TO SUIT THE TASTE.

Sold by leading wine merchants, grocers, hotels, and druggists everywhere.

Trade supplied at manufacturers' prices by CHRISTIAN & WHITE, Grocers, 814 Main street, Richmond, Va. ja 9-oSu,W&F6m

FANCY GOODS, &c.

STEVENS

CALLS ATTENTION TO

The NEW HANDLED POCKET-BOOK for ladies at 65c. It is equal to any ever sold at $1. Colors: Red, black, and brown.

Also, to his NEW BUCKSKIN SPECIE-PURSE at 15c.;

New designs in EASELS and EASEL-FRAMES, from 15 to 50c.;

A few elegant ARROTYPES, neatly framed;

The balance of our ENGLISH JET TEA-POTS (will stand fire) marked down from $1 to 50c.;

Double sets of TABLE-CUTLERY, with handles of ebony, redwood, or bone, at $1 and $1.25;

DINNER- and DESSERT-KNIVES, with bone, ivory, or walrus handles, at bottom prices;

ROGERS'S BEST PLATED KNIVES and FORKS sold cheap;

A splendid assortment of CARRIAGE-WHIPS—either showy or durable, or both—at prices not equalled in town. Every one warranted.

The stock of DECORATED CHAMBER SETS is large and constantly being added to, at

STEVENS',

Central Block, 505, corner Fifth and Broad.

fe 15

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.

EARLY SPRING.

CARDOZO, ALSOP, MOSBY & CO.,

1003 EAST MAIN STREET,

FOURQUREAN, PRICE, TEMPLE & CO.,

429 EAST BROAD STREET.

"FOSTER" KID GLOVES.

with patent laced fastenings. Of these goods we have just opened our first spring instalment, consisting of about 3,200 pairs. The colors, finish, and fabric are above the usual high standard.

CAMBRIC, NAINSOOK, and SWISS EMBROIDERY.

Of these goods we can show the most superb and varied stock ever exhibited in this city.

EDGINGS and INSERTINGS exactly to match, for ladies and children's wear. This stock presents unusual attractions.

WHITE GOODS,

SUCH AS

LINON DE BACCA, JACONET, CAMBRIC, PERSIAN LAWN, LINEN LAWNS, IRISH LINENS, CHECKED NAINSOOK, TARLATANS, at very lowest quotations.

FURNISHING GOODS,

SUCH AS

DAMASKS, TOWELS, DOILIES, NAPKINS, WINE-CLOTHS, BATH-TOWELS, PILLOW-CASE LINEN, LINEN- and COTTON-SHEETING, bought low for cash and prices guaranteed.

CORSETS in French and American novelties. Largest stocks south of New York; 50c. to $3 Best value.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

Of this department we make a specialty, and solicit a comparison as to price and value with any market. Any special orders for UNDERWEAR in Cotton, Linen, Cambric, or Jaconet, filled at shortest notice.

BLACK GOODS.

In this department our stocks are replete with the CHOICEST STANDARD and FANCY GOODS such as CRETES, $2 to $9 per yard; SILK-WARP HENRIETTA, $1.25 to $2.25 per yard;

CASHMERES, ALPACAS, MOMIE CLOTH CAMEL'S-HAIR, at lowest rates

GENTLEMEN'S UNLAUNDRIED SHIRTS—best values ever seen;

"CROWN" SHIRT at 75c.; "GEM" SHIRT at $1; "PEERLESS" SHIRT at $1.25.

Full line of SOAPS and PERFUMERY very low.

MILLER'S CYDONIN at 25c.

FOURQUREAN, PRICE, TEMPLE & CO.,

429 Broad;

CARDOZO, ALSOP, MOSBY & CO.,

fe 6-eod 1005 Main street.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c.

SPECIAL!

THE LARGEST STOCK

OF

HANDSOME DINNER-, TEA-, AND TOILET-SETS

to be found south of New York,

and we have reduced the price of these goods from 10 to 30 per cent.

A full line of CHRISTMAS GOODS, consisting of all the NOVELTIES imported. Call and examine and be convinced of our low prices.

E. B. TAYLOR,

de 9 1011 Main street

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—LARGE STOCK—GREAT INDUCEMENTS—EASY TERMS OF PAYMENTS.—We call attention of all in need of goods to our large and select stock of Furniture, embracing all of the latest styles in Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-Room Suits. Our stock is full and complete; our prices as low as the lowest; our goods will compare with any in the city as for workmanship and finish.

E. GATHRIGHT & SON,

de 8-3m 16 Governor street.

LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK

CHAMBER FURNITURE,

PARLOR FURNITURE,

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,

MATTRESSES,

Good; sold on accommodating terms.

SAMUEL W. HARWOOD,

fe 9-eod3m Governor street.

LICORICE PASTE.

PURE SPANISH LICORICE PASTE.

A fresh supply of the celebrated "PELAS" BRAND, recently imported from Spain, for sale by

fe 8-14t DAVENPORT & MORRIS.

DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. LIX. RICHMOND, VA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 1881. NO. 40.

Richmond Dispatch.

WEDNESDAY....FEBRUARY 16, 1881.

☞ THE CIRCULATION OF THE DISPATCH IS LARGER THAN THE COMBINED CIRCULATION OF ALL THE OTHER DAILY NEWSPAPERS OF THE CITY.

[Entered at the Post-Office at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter.]

WEATHER REPORT.

INDICATIONS FOR TO-DAY.—For the Middle Atlantic States, warmer and partly cloudy weather, possibly followed by rain, easterly veering to southerly winds, and falling barometer.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY was clear and pleasant. At night it was cloudy and threatening. At 11:30 P. M. rain commenced falling.

THERMOMETER YESTERDAY: 6 A. M., 26; 9 A. M., 32; noon, 48; 3 P. M., 48; 6 P. M., 45; midnight, 40.

Mean temperature, 39.5 6.

Sleighing in London.

A FESTIVE OCCASION IN HYDE PARK—FIVE SLEIGHS IN LINE, TWO OF THEM "CONVERTED."

[London Daily News, January 27th.]

The announcement of a meet of the "Sleigh Club" in Hyde Park for yesterday must have come as a surprise upon those who are only dimly conscious of the semi-Arctic nature of our English climate. The increasing difficulty of locomotion by the ordinary agency of wheels during the sharp frosts through which the metropolis has for some days been passing has naturally called attention to the subject of sledge-driving, and latterly it has been by no means an uncommon sight to witness snug little sledges, with their bright, noiseless steel blades and jingling little bells, as they glide along the bleak roadway in the parks and even in the principal public thoroughfares. The Prince of Wales, who, it was expected, would make one of the party at the meet yesterday, but who did not arrive, has shown a marked liking for this exhilarating pastime, and his Royal Highness's equipage has been seen in public driving along Rotten Row within the last few days. Strictly speaking, the Sleigh Club can hardly be called a club at all. The glorious uncertainty of the frost, even during the most rigorous of winter weather, renders the permanent establishment of such an association in this country somewhat unnecessary, if not impracticable.

It occurred, however, to Captain Bonhote to appoint a general rendezvous for some friends and others who have a taste for this new and seasonable mode of locomotion, and it is that gentleman who not unreasonably presided over yesterday's proceedings. The place of meeting was near the Powder magazine, on the spot where, in more genial weather and when the roads afford a less treacherous foothold to horses' hoofs, the gay equipages of the members of the Four-in-hand Club are wont to assemble in imposing numbers. No such gathering, however, as those which take place during the coaching season was visible yesterday, although many hundreds of persons, most of them skaters who temporarily deserted their favorite amusement, took up their positions on either side of the roadway to witness the unusual spectacle of a sledge meet. It had confidently been anticipated that fifteen sledges at the lowest calculation would be upon the ground, but as a matter of fact, punctually at 12:30, the appointed time, four only were at the place of meeting. These were afterwards joined by several others, but at no time was there any considerable muster. The state of the weather was doubtless unfavorable to the promoters. To those who came to Hyde Park yesterday prepared for the invigorating exercise of skating upon the massive ice of the Serpentine no doubt it was a matter of little moment that the wind blew from the east, or that the thermometer had dropped to within "measurable distance" of the figure zero. But to those who had to sit still as they drove their sledges along the frosted road the case was far different, and not even the warmest of fur-clothing apparently sufficed to guard against the effects of the exceptionally severe cold. There was a nipping and an eager air, which cut at the face and set the ears tingling, but had not the force necessary to disperse the thick mist which hung over the dreary prospect of the turf with its bear covering, and the trees with their gaunt, leafless branches.

The first arrival was Captain Bonhote, who, accompanied by Mr. Askew, drove up in splendid style in a beautifully-fashioned sledge, with bright, curled steel blades, in the form of a swan, and ornamented with silver bells. Others came in quick succession; but with this one exception the equipages were as unlike, for instance, the sledge in which the Polish Jew was slain by the innkeeper Mathias, in Messrs. Erckmann-Chatrain's romance, as could well be imagined. In the greater number of cases the blades fashioned into curves out of black iron strips had been fitted to cart-springs of the ordinary kind, suggesting the possibility of a rough-and-ready process of conversion having been resorted to to meet the emergency. As regarded their outward appearance, in fact, these vehicles had very much the same appearance as ordinary traps and breaks, although it was easy to see how much better adapted they were for locomotion under existing circumstances than wheeled carriages. The fine, trodden-down snow in the roadway afforded just sufficient foothold to the horses, while the blades glided along smoothly and swiftly behind them. Several ladies undertook to drive, "handling the ribbons" (as a by-stander in particularly tight trousers put it) with dexterity. The toilets naturally did not constitute so striking a feature as at the great gatherings in Hyde Park during the summer, but the dark sealskins were in decided keeping with the wintry surroundings and by no means unpleasing to the eye. The start was made shortly after the appointed time by Lord Charles Beresford, with whom was Lady Lonsdale. Following them were Captain Bonhote, Colonel Ferguson, and others in single-horse, pair-horse, and tandem sledges. The journey around the Serpentine was several times performed in a very small space of time and without mishap. A considerable crush at the place of meeting had been anticipated; but although there were a number both of carriages and pedestrians the police force which had been specially told off to keep order, under Inspectors Bradley and Allison, had very little to do except to look on during the proceedings. It was understood that should the state of the weather be favorable and the roads remain covered with snow a second meeting will probably be held on Saturday next.

Governor F. W. M. Holliday, of Virginia, spent yesterday in the city, on his way to Florida.

Colonel Thomas H. Carter, a member of the Railroad Board of Arbitration of Virginia, passed through the city yesterday, on his way to Florida.

The Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, of the First Baptist church of Richmond, Va., occupied the pulpit at the Citadel-Square Baptist church yesterday morning, and preached an able and eloquent sermon.—*Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier, 14th.*

A correspondent of the *Clinch Valley* (Tazewell county) *News* gives an account of a large cave recently discovered near Cigar Fork, on the lands of Thomas Walker, Esq. A number of skulls and bones and petrified snakes, fishes, &c., are said to have been found in it.

Peter Cooper's Ninetieth Birthday.

THE VENERABLE PHILANTHROPIST TELLS THE STORY OF HIS LIFE.

[From the New York Sun.]

Peter Cooper spent the day yesterday surrounded by his family, at his home, corner of Lexington avenue and Twenty-second street. He rose early, as usual, and throughout the day received many congratulations from relatives and friends. The house was filled with the odor of flowers. In the afternoon the reporter was granted an interview on the condition, imposed by Mr. Cooper's kindly guardian, his daughter, Mrs. Hewitt, that it should last only eight minutes. Mr. Cooper seemed in excellent health and jovial spirits. His face was beaming with benignant smiles. He seated himself in his favorite easy chair, and asked what he could do for the *Sun*.

"First, tell me how you managed to live so long; what advice would you give to young people to help them to live to be ninety?"

"I should put it in two words, live soberly and righteously," said Mr. Cooper.

When asked to amplify a little on those words Mr. Cooper added: "One of the best lessons I ever got was from one of the oldest records of human events, where I find that man is the offspring of the Infinite Power which has given him the world, with all that in it is, to be rightly enjoyed. It is only required of man that he should keep it and soudue it. I understand by that that the Infinite Power gives us all that is in the garden to eat, to drink, to work, and to play. We are required not to eat too much, nor to drink too much, nor to work too much, nor to play too much. When a man eats too much he appears like the Prodigal Son, who took all his portion of the loaves and fishes and went and spent it in riotous living and among harlots. He thus got into a deplorable state, and would fain have partaken of the husks that the swine did eat. That reminds me that man's very wretchedness will bring him to himself. His sufferings will teach him that he has done wrong. When the Prodigal Son returned to his father he was humble, and thought that peradventure his father would make him one of his hired servants. But he did not find his father harsh and unforgiving. His father did not say, 'You rascal, why have you been wasting my substance?' No; his father welcomed him, saying, 'This is my son, who was dead and is alive again.' He called his people and killed the fatted calf, and gave the prodigal a welcome that even offended the son who had not gone from home. I infer from this that we are living here on earth under beautiful and beneficent laws—laws designed in infinite wisdom for the elevation of mankind. I infer that just in proportion as we live in obedience to those laws we shall have health and comfort. If we disobey those laws we shall pay the penalty. That rule holds good for man, or city, or community, or State, or nation. The penalty of disobedience must be paid somewhere, somehow, at some time."

"One more question, Mr. Cooper. How did you get rich?"

"In the first place, I learned three trades. I learned to be a brewer, a coachmaker, and a machinist—all before I was twenty-one years old. I worked three years at $1.50 a day, and I saved enough out of that to get a start in life. I was making machines to shear cloth. Then I bought the patent-right of the machine and made them for sale. That was before the war of 1812."

"What general rule have you adopted in business?" was asked.

"One was that I determined to give the world an equivalent in some form of useful labor for all that I consumed in it. I went on and enlarged my business, all the while keeping out of debt. I cannot recollect a time when I could not pay what I owed any day. I would not spend money before I earned it. Another rule I had was to keep clear of the banks. I never asked them for accommodation. I never got them to discount notes, because I did not wish to incur an obligation without a certainty of being able to pay it. In that way I managed to keep clear of panics. My rule was 'pay as you go.' I can't remember the time when any man could not have had for the asking what I owed. Another thing I wish to say: All the money I ever made was in mechanical business, and not in speculation."

A Wicked Servant.

HORRIBLE CRUELTY TO A LITTLE GIRL FOR HER NURSE GIRL'S CRIMES.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 14.—Charles E. Crawford, a clerk, with his wife and daughter, thirteen years old, reside at the corner of One-Hundred-and-Sixty-first street and Morris avenue. On the 1st of September last Mary Dooley, aged twenty, with good references, was employed as a house-servant. A month afterward various articles of small value began to disappear. Jewelry and money next were missed. Search was made, and $1.50 was found wrapped up in some of the doll-clothes of Mr. Crawford's daughter. Other articles were found in her doll's trunk. She was accused of theft, but denied it, and was severely punished by her parents. They desired her to confess what she had done, and to this end severely chastised her. To avoid further punishment, she acknowledged that she had stolen all that was missed. Property continued to disappear, and the child was again accused. She again denied, but through fear of punishment again confessed. She said she had destroyed them. Her parents began to think that she was of unsound mind. A physician was called, who called it kleptomania. The girl was watched, but property continued to disappear.

On January 1st the bedclothing in the chamber of Mr. Crawford was set on fire, and nearly one hundred dollars' worth of property was destroyed. The daughter was also accused of doing this, it being set down to insanity. To avoid punishment she confessed it. After this her hands were strapped to her sides. Still the robberies continued. On January 18th a fire broke out in the laundry of the house, which came near destroying the entire structure. After it was extinguished it was discovered that it had originated in a basket containing laundried clothes, part of which had been saturated with kerosene oil. This also was attributed to the insanity of the little girl. Her father feared that she would do injury to herself. He had a belt made for her, and procuring a long chain, chained her to a staple in the wall of the living-room during the daytime, and at night to the post of her bed. Mary Dooley slept with her, to prevent her doing herself injury during the night.

Early in February a lady called on Mrs. Crawford. She laid aside her wraps, which consisted of a valuable fur-lined mantle, muff, and bonnet. When she looked for them they were gone. Search was made for them in vain. A detective was called in, and at length the cloak, muff, and bonnet were found concealed in the garret. That day the little girl was unchained, but went about the house with her arms bound to her sides. Upon being threatened with punishment, she confessed having placed them there. Shortly before this a case of razors had been stolen from Mr. Crawford's drawer. The idea then struck Mr. Crawford to watch the servant-girl. Detective Wilkins was consulted, and in due time a large quantity of clothing was found which was thought to have been burned during the fire in the laundry. Other stolen articles were there. Last night the servant was accused of the thefts, and with having set fire to the house on the two mentioned occasions. She confessed, and said the greater part of the jewelry and valuables were at her home, where they were found by the detectives.

To-day Mary was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court, where only the charge of incendiarism was preferred against her. She was committed in default of $3,000 bail to await the action of the grand jury.

LOCAL MATTERS.

VERY REV. FATHER JANSSENS AND THE NATCHEZ BISHOPRIC.—The announcement yesterday of the appointment of Very Rev. Father Janssens, of this city, as Bishop of Natchez, Miss., was received with universal expressions of regret by his host of friends, Catholic and non-Catholic, who seem forgetful of the honor conferred upon him in the great loss it will occasion to the Richmond diocese. The appointment has not yet been officially announced, though the source of the information leaves little doubt as to its being authentic. In reply to a question from a representative of this paper as to whether he will accept the Bishopric of Natchez, Father Janssens said that it was rather premature to speak of accepting a position which had not been officially offered him. He had had lately some slight intimation, but the telegram in the *Dispatch* yesterday was the first positive intelligence he had received respecting the matter. He had always been an advocate of strict obedience and coöperation with ecclesiastical authority, and there is not a doubt but that he will accept the position when officially offered him.

Rev. Francis Janssens was born October 17, 1843, at Tilberg, Holland, and at the age of thirteen began his studies at the seminary of the diocese, called Bois-le-Duc. He remained there ten years, passing through the departments of the seminary known as the *small* and the *great*. He then, in 1866, entered the American College at Louvain, Belgium, with the view, when he should be ordained, of devoting his life to pastoral duty in the United States. After two years' study at this college he was ordained priest on the 21st day of December, 1867. He came to Richmond in September, 1868, where he has remained ever since, each year becoming more and more beloved by the Catholic community here. He has been occasionally sent off on mission work to Warrenton and elsewhere in Virginia. He was administrator of the diocese from 1877 to 1878, and has been senior priest under the three successive administrations of Bishops McGill, Gibbons, and Keane. By the last named he was appointed Vicar-General of the diocese. His usefulness here cannot be over-estimated, and to his energies and ability is due the flourishing condition of this See. He is especially beloved by the Cathedral congregation, and is admired and respected by all our citizens with whom he has been thrown in contact. His intellectual attainments and many accomplishments are in marked contrast with his simple and unaffected manners. He will be sadly missed in the many good works he has been engaged in, but especially will St. Peter's school and the cause of church music suffer a serious loss in his departure. He goes to Natchez to the See which was made vacant by the transfer of Bishop Elder to Cincinnati as coadjutor of Archbishop Purcell.

The Catholic diocese of Richmond seems to be particularly happy, or unhappy, in furnishing bishops for other parts of the United States. This will be the third bishop, in addition to an archbishop, it has given forth in the past ten years.

ACTUAL MORTALITY IN THE CITY OF RICHMOND, showing ages of decedents, sex, and color, with nativity, and annual death-rate per 1,000 inhabitants for the month:

Cause of Death: Abscess, 1 colored; apoplexy, 1 white; brain-disease, 1 colored; Bright's disease, 1 colored; consumption, 2 white, 3 colored; convulsions (infantile), 1 colored; croup, 1 white; debility, 1 white, 1 colored; diarrhœa, 3 colored; fever (childbed), 1 white; fever (typhoid), 1 white; heart-disease, 1 colored; hydrocephalus, 1 white; inflammation of bowels, 1 colored; inflammation of brain, 1 white; old age, 3 colored; paralysis, 1 colored; pneumonia, 3 white, 2 colored; premature birth, 1 colored; pyæmia, 1 white; softening of brain, 1 white; scrofula, 2 colored; syphilis, 1 colored; tabes mesenterica, 1 colored; unknown, 7 colored; whooping-cough, 1 white, 3 colored. Whole number of deaths in the city (exclusive of still-births), 49. Still-births, 2 colored females. *Age:* One day to thirty, 4 colored; one month to six, 3 colored; six months to twelve, 1 white, 3 colored—total, 4; one year to three, 4 white, 6 colored—total, 10; three years to five, 1 white, 2 colored—total, 3; five years to ten, 2 colored; ten years to twenty, 1 colored; twenty years to thirty, 3 white, 2 colored—total, 5; thirty years to forty, 1 white, 1 colored—total, 2; forty years to fifty, 1 white, 2 colored—total, 8; fifty years to sixty, 2 white, 2 colored—total, 4; sixty years to seventy, 1 white, 1 colored—total, 2; seventy years to eighty, 1 white, 2 colored—total, 3; eighty years to ninety, 2 colored; ninety years to one hundred, 1 colored. *Condition:* Single, 8 white, 25 colored—total, 33; married, 5 white, 4 colored—total, 9; widowers, 2 colored; widows, 1 white, 3 colored—total, 4; unknown, 1 white. *Nativity:* Richmond, 26; other parts of United States, 23. *Locality:* Marshall Ward, 2 white, 2 colored—total, 4; Jefferson Ward, 6 colored; Madison Ward, 2 white, 3 colored—total, 5; Monroe Ward, 4 white, 5 colored—total, 9; Clay Ward, 3 white, 6 colored—total, 9; Jackson Ward, 1 white, 7 colored—total, 8; almshouse, 2 white, 5 colored—total, 7; penitentiary, 1 white.

MORTALITY FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 12, 1881.

	White.	Colored.
Total deaths	15	34
Still-born	...	2

Mean temperature for week ending February 5th, 30° 28'; mean temperature for week ending February 12th, 49° 14'.

Amount of rainfall for week ending February 5th, 0.25 inches; amount of rainfall for week ending February 12th, 0.56 inches.

Rate: Population, as per census 1880—White, 37,971; colored, 26,699—total, 64,670.* Rate of mortality of whole population was 39.50 per 1,000 per annum. Rate of mortality of white population was 20.44 per 1,000 per annum. Rate of mortality of colored population was 65.97 per 1,000 per annum.

Figures used in this report—White, 38,200; colored, 26,800—total, 65,000.*

*The 330 added to population as per census is considered a meagre allowance for the floating population of our city.

SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS, TUESDAY.—Herring vs. Douthat and *als.* Argued by M. M. Gilliam, Esq., for the appellant, and Henry G. Cannon, Esq., for appellees, and submitted.

HUSTINGS COURT.—In the Hustings Court yesterday—Judge Christian presiding—the following cases were disposed of:

Walter Brown and Henry Clay were found guilty of assault and battery and each sentenced to six months in jail and fined $100.

Mary Jane Washington, unlawful cutting, was tried and acquitted. Littleton T. W. Marye counsel for defence.

POLICE COURT.—The following cases were disposed of at the Police Court yesterday morning by Police-Justice D. C. Richardson:

L. Berkley, charged with beating and threatening to cut W. W. Saunders. The case was continued till to-day. Berkley was also charged with violently resisting the police, for which he was required to pay $10.

Samuel Green was fined $5 for being drunk and abusing the police.

Lizzie Finnie (colored) was sent to jail for sixty days for stealing a cloak from Mary Dandridge.

William Jackson (colored) was found guilty of stealing one lot of apple-butter from T. B. Cersley & Co. and sentenced to be punished with ten stripes.

James Hill (colored), for stealing a lot of smoking-tobacco from Joseph Mettendorf, was sent to jail for thirty days, with twenty lashes added.

MASONIC ELECTION.—J. E. Tyler has been elected junior warden of Dove Lodge, No. 51, A., F. and A. M.; Charles W. McFarlane, senior deacon, and Robert W. Courtney, junior deacon for the unexpired Masonic term.

The New Railroad Ordinance.

THE RICHMOND AND ALLEGHANY RAILROAD ORDINANCE AS IT PASSED THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN AND GOES TO THE COUNCIL.

A number of inquiries having been made for the main provisions of the ordinance allowing the Richmond and Alleghany Railroad Company to enter and pass through the city, we print to-day the full text of the ordinance and title as it passed the Board of Aldermen, and as it will be sent to the Common Council:

AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF A RAILROAD TRACK WITHIN THE CITY OF RICHMOND BY THE RICHMOND AND ALLEGHANY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Be it ordained by the Council of the city of Richmond, 1. That permission is hereby given the Richmond and Alleghany Railroad Company to construct and operate, with all necessary engines, cars, machinery, and appliances, and under the conditions and stipulations herein contained, not more than two railroad tracks of the gauge now or hereafter required by the said company within the city of Richmond upon the property of said company and on the streets of the said city, as follows: Proceeding down the line of the James River and Kanawha canal from the western limits of the city, crossing Fifth, Sixth, and Byrd streets to a point about 100 feet west of the south line of Canal street; thence deflecting to the right with a curve of 500 feet radius to a point on the company's property on the north bank of the canal west of the western line of Eighth street; thence along the north bank of the canal, crossing Eighth street, and across the basin in a line parallel, or nearly so, with Canal street, to a point in line with the eastern line of Eleventh street, crossing Ninth and Tenth streets, with the power to construct another track or tracks diverging from this line at some point east of eastern line of Eighth street and over the property now known as the basin as far eastwardly as the eastern limit of said basin property.

2. The crossing of Seventh street at its intersection with Canal street, as herein provided, shall be made at grade—the necessary work in making the said Seventh and Canal streets to conform to be at the cost of the said Richmond and Alleghany Railroad Company, and under the supervision of the City Engineer; and if at any time hereafter the Council should deem it desirable to raise the grade of Seventh and Canal streets at such point so as to carry the same over the track, the said company shall provide a suitable bridge, trestle, or other method of crossing as may be required by the Street Committee, and of such material and workmanship as may be approved by the City Engineer, for the safe passage of individuals and of vehicles; and should the same be a drawbridge, shall provide suitable gates and competent watchmen and attendants thereat for the operation of the same.

3. Wherever by the provisions of this ordinance the said company shall cross any street of the city at grade, and the Committee on Streets shall so require, it shall provide and maintain at such crossings suitable gates and flagmen to give due notice, by flags and lanterns, of the approach of all trains.

4. Whenever hereafter the city shall, by ordinance or resolution of its Council so require, the said railroad company shall provide suitable bridges or viaducts for the carrying of any of the streets of the city across its track or tracks in the line of the present direction of such streets, or in the event of the city allowing the crossings to be made at grade, shall provide suitable gates, watchmen, and flagmen, at each crossing, as provided in section 3 hereof.

5. The said lines of track, or any of them, may be continued eastwardly within the city of Richmond from the eastern limit prescribed in section 1 by such route as may be agreed on by the City Engineer and the engineer of the Richmond and Alleghany Railroad Company, which agreement shall be reported to and adopted by the Council and recorded on its minutes, and in the event of their failure to agree, then by such route as the Council may prescribe.

6. The privilege and permission hereby granted to the said company shall continue until revoked by the vote of two successively elected Councils, and for six months after notice of said revocation shall be served on the company.

7. Any injury to private property that may arise from the location of the tracks as herein provided shall be compensated when duly ascertained by the said company, and in no event be a charge against the city of Richmond.

RICHMOND IN BY-GONE DAYS.—A gentleman well known in this city, and now well advanced in life, having passed his three-score and ten, has from time to time given us very interesting accounts of old times in Richmond. It is equal to the best-written novel to hear him speak of his early recollections of men and things. We hope some day to gather together some of his reminiscences of people and property and put them on record for the benefit and pleasure of our readers. He did not know Washington, nor any of his nurses, but he did know Richmond when all the ground around the First market-house was a whortleberry swamp and Shockoe creek was crossed by a narrow bridge; when there were but few business-houses west of Seventeenth street, and all the beauty, fashion, and wealth of the city was located east of that street and on Church Hill. All the business west of the creek was done in the space included between about forty yards from the creek to near Mayo street, with a few houses on Fifteenth street. Those on the north side of Main street were in houses known as the "Brick Row." The ground west, what is now the market, was at that time ten feet lower than it now is. The tide rose in the creek above Walnut alley, and the fish-boats would go to that point to dispose of their cargoes. The only building between Seventeenth street and the market was a wooden building called "the cage," where disorderly persons were confined. He locates the house next in age to the Old Stone House as the part brick and part frame house on the south side of Main street between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, and nearly midway of the square, remembering it as an old house during his early life. It stands with its gable-end to the street, and was probably erected by Isaac Younghusband, who at one time owned the square of ground embraced between Main and Cary and Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets.

CONVICTS RECEIVED.—The following convicts were received at the penitentiary Tuesday: Aleck Lewis (colored), from Albemarle county, eleven years, for jail-burning; Daniel Foley, Franklin county, five years, for unlawful shooting; Schofield Webster and Robert Bryant, from Albemarle county—the former fifteen years and the latter fourteen years, for rape.

Our City Government and the Richmond and Alleghany Railroad.

To the Editors of the Dispatch:

What is the matter with our city government anyhow? If the business of the Richmond and Alleghany railway is of any consequence to Richmond—and our business men with one accord say it is—why is it hampered in the manner it is and has been by the conduct of our city government? If we all had vaults filled with gold dollars no noises should reach our ears but the strains of sweetest music, nor smells our nostrils but the odor of roses and violets and roasted canvas-back ducks; but when one has to make his bread he is compelled to put up with noises unpleasant, and submit to odors vile. We in Richmond are certainly in no position to be fastidious over minor inconveniences if by suffering them we can increase our wealth and prosperity. The Richmond and Alleghany should receive every possible encouragement at our hands, and, so far from being hindered in its requirements, we should proffer everything that would render its location here a perfect success. The men who control it have large influence North, and are able to bring here and to the James-River Valley the very people and capital we have been saying all our lives we need. When will we throw off our wretched provincialism and show ourselves worthy the times?

A MANUFACTURER.

Mr. Peay Explains.

OFFICE OF CITY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS,
805 MARSHALL STREET,
RICHMOND, VA., February 15, 1881.

Editors Dispatch: Dear Sirs,—Please allow me a short space in your columns to "explain" in answer to the inquiries of Mr. R. Duke.

At the commencement of the present session four schools of the First Grammar grade, Section A, were organized. Two of them were located in the High-school building, because we had two rooms not then needed for High-school classes. One was located at Leigh school and another at Central school.

At the intermediate examination, which ended last week, the promotions from these four schools to High-school classes were sufficient to require all the rooms in the High-school building for High-school work. I was, therefore, compelled to send the *unpromoted* pupils of the first grammar grade in this building to the schools which had been promoted to that grade in the other buildings.

I made special effort to retain the pupils of the grammar grade in this building, but I found that if I did so the High-school classes would be so large that the proper improvement of the pupils could not be hoped for.

It is therefore apparent that the pupils sent from this building to other schools are not at all degraded by the change, but are in the same grade they would have been in had they remained at the High school.

Respectfully,
J. H. PEAY, JR.,
Superintendent Schools.

[And thus another complaint is proved to be groundless; and everybody will be satisfied that Mr. Peay has only done his duty.]

MANCHESTER AND VICINITY.

The City Jail.—The commissioners appointed by Judge French, of the Hustings Court, to examine into the condition of the city jail and to see whether it is in all respects such as is required by law, &c., and to report to the court, have made an examination of the premises. They recommend that the small rooms in the top story be fitted up for the accommodation of insane persons, and consider the jail to be as safe as the building permits. They also report that the jail has been properly whitewashed and is scoured twice a week, and that the jailer has discharged his duties faithfully. The committee appointed were Dr. W. R. Welsiger, G. A. Peple, and H. A. Jordan.

The Colored Baptist Church.—The work of rebuilding the colored Baptist church in this city, which was suspended during the winter, will be pushed forward again in a few days. The church has paid all debts on the building up to date, and the sacred edifice will probably be completed about the first of the spring, and will be the handsomest one in the city. It has about 1,200 members, and its membership is constantly increasing. When completed it will be an ornament to that portion of the city in which it is situated. Rev. A. Binga, Jr., the pastor, has the good will and esteem of the entire congregation, and under his ministry the church is flourishing.

County Court.—The Chesterfield County Court—Judge Gregory presiding—was engaged Monday in hearing applications for a reduction of assessments. The court was engaged during the whole day in hearing these cases. It was in session yesterday, and will adjourn for the term this week. There is only one criminal case on docket for trial at this term, and that one will probably be tried to-day. This is not a regular grand-jury term.

Brief Items.—A colored woman named Mary Alfriend, residing on Hull street between Sixth and Seventh, fell down a flight of steps yesterday morning, breaking one of her arms.

The Board of Supervisors of Chesterfield county will meet again on the 28th of this month.

A special grand jury will be drawn for the next term of the Hustings Court. The cases of William Temple and Charles Russell, who were sent on for feloniously breaking and entering a railroad car at the Danville shops in the night time with intent to commit larceny, will be considered by the grand jury.

The river has fallen considerably, and yesterday was not very much above the high-tide mark.

Mr. M. A. Cogbill, clerk of the Chesterfield County Court, has been quite sick for several weeks. He was able to attend court Monday.

Nothing but civil business was transacted at the Mayor's Court yesterday morning.

About a half dozen English families have settled in Chesterfield since the first of the year, and have purchased farms in different parts of the county.

AS SURE AS THE SUN SHINES, DR. TUTT'S PILLS will cure Fever and Ague, if taken by directions—a bold assertion, but a true one. A million people endorse it. In any case, where directions are followed, that they fail, agents will refund the money.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES will instantly relieve a COUGH, a COLD, or HOARSENESS. Twenty-five cents.

ONE OF THE GREATEST LUXURIES is a pure and fragrant Toilet-Powder. To our lady readers we recommend J. & E. ATKINSON'S Rose, White Rose, and Violet Powder.

CALL ON CRUMP & WEST, 1719 east Cary street for the best, quick-kindling, machine-prepared Wood.

SAVE MONEY by having your printing done at the DISPATCH PRINTING-HOUSE. Good work, low prices, and satisfaction guaranteed.

FLORIDA ORANGES, direct from Jacksonville, Florida, at CHRISTIAN & WHITE'S.

M. ELLYSON & CO., advertising agents, insert advertisements in all of the newspapers of the United States at publishers' rates. Orders left at the *Dispatch* counting-room will receive prompt attention.

CALL ON CRUMP & WEST, 1719 east Cary street, for a 1 kinds of Coal, well screened, and full weight guaranteed

CELEBRATED KENTUCKY WHISKEY, four years old, $2.50, at CHRISTIAN & WHITE'S.

FOR THE BEST STEAM AND SMITHS' COAL, don't forget CRUMP & WEST, 1719 east Cary street.

FINEST AMERICA CHAMPAGNES, almost equal to imported, at CHRISTIAN & WHITE'S.

FOR THE BEST FOREST PINE AND WELL-SEASONED OAK WOOD, either long or prepared in any length to suit order by machinery in fifteen minutes' notice, call on CRUMP & WEST, 1719 east Cary street.

I HAVE analyzed the Whisky known under the brand of "S SELECT," controlled by Messrs. WALTER D. BLAIR & CO., Richmond, Va., and find it free from fusil oil and other impurities, and recommend its use for medicinal and family purposes. J. B. McCAW, M. D., late professor of Chemistry, Medical College of Virginia.

DR. HARTLEY'S REMEDY cures Catarrh when all other known remedies fail. One package is generally sufficient to effect a cure. Sold by all druggists.

ANDALUSIAN BALM.

To make the hands smooth, to keep the lips from chapping, there is nothing better than this excellent preparation. Now that the cold weather has set in everybody should have some of it.

Prepared by T. ROBERTS BAKER, Druggist, No. 913 Main street.