Richmond Dispatch.

TUESDAY.....SEPTEMBER 22, 1874

The Ohio and Chesapeake Line.

A friend who has made the journey to the Ohio river and back by the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad gives us a very cheering account of the condition of things along the line. The mining enterprises are full of promising results. New plans are steadily maturing, and the developments in the mining region during the year are expected to be extensive. Investments have already been made and improvements begun which must be followed by extensive operations. With regard to iron ore, new and valuable discoveries have been made in localities highly favorable for working and very convenient to coal.

With regard to the trade on the railroad, the signs are not only encouraging but quite up to the expectations of some of the more enthusiastic of the advocates of the road. As low as the Ohio is, the shipments by the road are very large. The Elevator at Huntington is begun, and will be ready for use by November. That will be a great thing for us, and will increase the shipments of grain by the Chesapeake and Ohio road from the West very largely.

Looking at what the line can do with this auxiliary to its operations we may begin to form some idea of its business when its western extensions to Cincinnati, Chicago, Louisville, and St. Louis are completed. The panic of last year, and the rather extended pressure that has followed it, put a check upon the prosecution of those extensions; but they will be put through before long. Their importance will secure their completion at a day not distant.

What Richmond wants is an Elevator at this end of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad. Our citizens can at present give their attention to no improvement that would better merit their favor.

That the Chesapeake and Ohio road will be a great contributor to the business of this city we have never doubted. True at one time there seemed to be ground for apprehension that it might fall into hands not inclined to favor us if indeed to be fair to us; but this fear has nearly worn off and we look to the road now with our wonted hope.

McEnery and Kellogg.

The New York *Herald* telegraphed these gentlemen inquiring whether they would resign in order that there might be a new election. McENERY replies promptly that he is willing to do so; but KELLOGG refuses to do so. He, however, states that a Legislature is soon to be elected which may act upon the matter, and may remove any and all of the present State officers. He knows, however, that by a law of the fraudulent Legislature the present government has complete control of the elections, and can make the Legislature what they please to make it. No other answer could have been expected from KELLOGG. Indeed, it was idle to interrogate him.

The Louisville *Courier* continues its strain of generous indignation at the wrongs of Louisiana. It concludes an article by remarking that a people, having tried ordinary instrumentalities for the redress of great grievances and failed, may take the course pointed out by Justice WOODBURY in the Rhode Island case pronounced from the bench of the United States Supreme Court. Seeming to contemplate a situation such as produced the resistance in Louisiana, the Judge said:

"All that is left in extreme cases, where the suffering is intolerable and the prospect is good of relief by action of the people without forms of law, is to do as did Hampden and Washington and venture action without those forms and abide the consequences."

But the condition annexed to this advice could hardly have attended the action in Louisiana. The "prospect" was not "good for relief" in the resistance to KELLOGG. That the cause was good and strong cannot be denied. Indeed, it has not been denied by any decent Republican authority. But men should not peril the safety of the community, especially the helpless part of it, by a hopeless resistance.

It really strikes us that one of the most extraordinary propositions which has ever emanated from the Executive of a State is that which has just reached the President of the United States asking him to turn over the investigations of the recent kuklux outrages to the local tribunals.—*Washington Chronicle.*

Of course all Republicans are struck with the impudence of any such pretension on the part of a State. They consider the States as nothing—the Federal Government as everything. And practically they are right. The States are helpless. Not one of them can protect one of their citizens from arrest and transportation to any prison or place of trial, or his detention without trial, under the authority of the Federal Government. The northern States may well consider what they have done.

CHAMBERLAIN, the Radical nominee for Governor of South Carolina, is a Massachusetts man and a graduate of Yale College. He was Attorney-General under SCOTT, late Governor, and has been associated all the time with the thieves, although it is said that no proof appears that any money stuck to his fingers. CARDOZA, colored State Treasurer, who nominated him, said that he did so "on the recommendation of General GRANT." It would be more proper and probably less injurious if General GRANT were to appoint CHAMBERLAIN Governor. CARDOZO helped to make away with $130,000 of the public funds. It is not good to have such a friend.

Unless the impromptu conference at the custom-house result in a much more complete understanding than seems possible between the opposing parties, the troubles which are gradually ruining the State will continue to afflict her.—*New York Times.*

This is but poor hope for Louisiana, which was once one of the richest and most prosperous of the States. Is the North willing to leave such a State to her fate? We rather think that the financial question involved in the matter will stir up a somewhat deeper interest in the affairs of Louisiana and some other States before long.

We suggested yesterday that there was no more justice in charging the Louisiana troubles to the whole South than there would have been in charging the whole North as being involved in the Dorr rebellion in Rhode Island. The comparison seems to have suggested itself to other journalists, and the Baltimore *American* recites the history of the affair. It happened thirty-two years ago, and created quite a sensation.

Senator CLAYTON, of Arkansas, wants more reconstruction. He needs it badly. He and his like will get it in due time.

Louisiana.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, whose thorough Republicanism none can deny, continues its indignant phillippics upon the wrongs of Louisiana. We extract from it the following vehement paragraphs:

"It may be essential, and it would seem to be essential, in order that the forms of law may be duly respected, that Kellogg and his horde of political adventurers should be reinstated in office. But that being done there can be no doubt entertained by any unprejudiced or honest mind that he and they should be forced by public opinion to resign their places, and that the McEnery Government should be invited to assume the offices to which the people of Louisiana called them.

"If so much justice cannot be done, then, at least, in the name of the liberty which we profess, let the Federal authority intervene once more with martial law. Under that rule political robbery and oppression will cease, and the people of Louisiana will soon be in a position to choose at the polls their own government. Under the Kellogg rule they would have no such chance; and hence it is that we find the people of a great commonwealth beseeching the supreme authority of the country to grant them, *as a privilege*, military rule. They prefer the rule of the sword in the hands of an honest soldier to civic rule in the hands of men not honest.

"Under any circumstances, after the reinstatement of Kellogg, his power for evil should be destroyed, either by his immediate resignation or the declaration by the Government of martial law throughout Louisiana. That is the least that should be done, and the honest, manly sentiment of the North, which hates wrong and injustice in any shape, should compel it to be done."

The Lynchburg papers claim Lieutenant-Governor DAVIDSON BRADFUTE PENN, of Louisiana, as a native of that place. His mother was Miss BRADFUTE, of Lynchburg, a very accomplished and charming lady, who married Mr. ALFRED PENN, of New Orleans. Her health being delicate, she staid much in Lynchburg with her relatives, and there gave birth to the now Lieutenant-Governor, whose acts have recently caused so much excitement.

THE DANVILLE DAILY NEWS is the title of the first daily newspaper ever published in the town of Danville. It is edited by Messrs. WATSON & SAVAGE, and displays very decidedly journalistic abilities. We wish it all success. Danville is a prosperous town. It is the centre of the finest tobacco-growing region in Virginia. It is the home of a fine and growing population, and of a society as genial as the sun and as hospitable as people can be. Lovely woman crowns with golden light the honors of the place. The Dan pours her flowing stream by the foot of the graceful town, and nature has lavishly bestowed her favors upon it. We can but compare with surprise the town now with what it was when we first saw it, and we wish it continued prosperity.

NEWSPAPER IN MANCHESTER.—We have received the Manchester *Courier*, a neat weekly newspaper, the first number of which was issued on Saturday. It is published by Mr. JOHN C. LIPSCOMB. The *Courier* embarks earnestly in the discussion of railroad questions, and takes the right view of the railroad interests of this city. We welcome the *Courier*, and tender it our best wishes for its success.

Petersburg is quite active upon the subject of extending a road from Garysburg, on the Petersburg and Weldon road, to the head of Albemarle Sound. The enterprise is well worthy of her support, and the proposed road, should it be built, will be of great advantage to her.

THE "ENQUIRER" AND THE SHARK.—The *Enquirer* cannot "shark" the question. We did not, but the Most Honorable the Fish Commissioner of the United States, Mr. BAIRD, did say (so says the *Forest and Stream*) that a blue shark seven feet long was the best fish to eat that swam. So the allegation that we recommended shark is an error and the "allegator" of the *Enquirer* is mistaken.

The New York *Graphic* (Republican) says:

"It is to be hoped that the President and his Cabinet will see their way clear to rid Louisiana of the Kellogg incubus and provide for a new election by the people, furnishing a moderate military government in the interim."

There is no such clear "way" ahead from present signs.

Letter from Petersburg.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

PETERSBURG, September 21, 1874.

Only a slight rain dash about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and a brief blow of wind in the afternoon, prevented the day being wholly clement, and the churches were accordingly well attended. At the Hebrew synagogue on Tabb street there were very interesting exercises appropriate to Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement, which were attended by a number of Gentiles as well as a large congregation of the devout children of the ancient faith. Rev. Alexander Gross led the services, intoning with singular richness of voice and earnestness of manner, while the choir music, rendered in Hebrew, German, and English, was very fine.

The Hustings Court, Hon. E. M. Mann judge, adjourned this afternoon after a session of three days. During its term three divorces *ab vinculis matrimoni* were granted by the court, two to colored couples and one to an inharmonious white pair, and all on the ground of marital infidelity. The will of the late W. P. Elam was admitted to probate. The judge has issued decrees during the session of the court distributing $23,000 and $8,000 in different cases. Judge Mann will leave for the mountains to-morrow morning.

The Sabbath was profaned yesterday by a lively row in the eating-house and bar-room of Joe Robinson (colored), on Short-Market street. It seems that two white men, one named Charles Edwards, went into the house and got their dinner, for which they refused and were unable to pay. Robinson pitched into Edwards's companion and beat him severely, which Edwards resented, and the war was transferred to him and the proprietor, and continued to be severe. The two men were finally gotten around to the station-house after a series of scuffles on the street, and there the matter was arranged before a justice.

The colored company, the "Guards" which Captain J. H. Hill commands, had a full dress-parade to-day on the streets, and showed great proficiency alike in the manual and the evolutions. They also had a target-shooting near the city somewhere, but the result of the same I have not yet heard.

The Grays—the white infantry company—will hold a meeting to-morrow night to perfect their organization under the captaincy of Captain F. E. Wright. I learn that Captain Wright will not undertake to revive the company unless seventy-five good men are put on the roll to begin with.

The new house of W. J. H. Claiborne, on Union street, approaches completion, and is a very stylish and handsome structure.

ROBIN ADAIR.

A RICHMOND MINISTER IN SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.—Rev. A. E. Dickinson, D. D., of this city, preached in Marion, Va., last Sunday morning, and at the close of the sermon about forty persons presented themselves for prayer—among them Hon. Fayette McMullin. Such was the religious interest excited in the community during the session of the Lebanon Baptist Association, which closed its session on Saturday last, that the pastors of the Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian churches have announced a union protracted meeting for this week. On Sunday there were fifteen conversions.

OLD POINT COMFORT.

SOMETHING ABOUT IT—HYGEIA HOTEL—AND MANY OTHER THINGS.

[Special correspondence of the Dispatch.]

HYGEIA HOTEL, OLD POINT COMFORT, September 18, 1874.

Here I am, seated in the spacious southern port co of Hygeia Hotel, situated on the shore of Hampton Roads at that

"POYNT COMFORT"

where our colonial ancestors found rest and safety in 1607—several years prior to my birth. What changes have happened since that day! Steamboats and railroads and telegraphs have been invented, and negroes and Republican revolution, the fourteenth and fifteenth and sixteenth amendments, and negro and carpet-bag governments have all been constructed since then! What wonders indeed they are! As an offest on the side of peace and virtue we have the Hygeia Hotel and its proprietor PHŒBUS. If 'twere not for that we should be badly off, indeed. Those poor ancestors of ours, who were knocked about for months upon the sea and came here to find a paradise in possession of "*ye sawvages*" and with them were constrained to treat, had not the remotest dream of the fine building which stands here now looking out upon the peaceful harbor in which they found "comfort" and consolation. I congratulate their spirits, that along with the comfort and luxuries I now enjoy were shut out from their prevision the dread evils that have fallen upon the States they planted and nurtured. Evils that so far exceed those they endured in a savage land that had they known them they would probably have returned home, entirely disinclined to build a country that portended so to resemble a terrene Hades as this does at present.

Nevertheless, I am one of the eels that have become used to skinning, and I am festive in spite of the devil himself.

HYGEIA HOTEL.

I must say that the Hygeia Hotel is a delightful place. I like it better than I did the old hotel which sat back near the principal gate of the great fort. The fort stood between that hotel and the Chesapeake bay and the only view the guest had was that of Hampton bay. Even the movements of the steamers were unknown to him except that the whistles announced the arrivals and departures. To see the roads and the bay you had to take a walk along the beach—an adventure not tolerable in summer save at early dawn or about sunset.

Now we look out of the hotel upon the Roads and upon the Chesapeake bay. From the porch Cape Henry light may be seen on a clear day, standing as a white guardian angel on the brink of the great ocean to guide the storm-tossed mariner to the haven of security. The grand commerce of the Middle States, conducted in vessels of all kinds, may be seen gliding to and fro, and those varying scenes of calm and storm, and sunshine and cloud, and smooth, mirror-like seas, and angry raging waves, by turns entertain the spectator. To a true lover of nature the scenes beheld from the porticoes of the Hygeia Hotel are sources of never-ending delight.

PORPOISES.

Not to be forgottes too are those comedians of the deep, the porpoises. I think that my friend PHŒBUS may consider these cheerful animals among his most valuable auxiliaries. They are a part of the attractions of the place and are practically worth to him some thousands of dollars per annum. I have just been roaring with laughter at their curious capers. They are mostly given to a summersaulting movement, very much resembling "leap frog" amongst boys. They move in line, one after another, and keep up this whirl with apparent delight. They vary this occasionally by a sort of stag-dance—slapping one another with their tails, and some of them leaping high above the water. They are generally understood to be catching fish—if so, the occupation affords as much sport to them as it does to men. I saw them often after schools of those pests to the angler, the flying fish, which leaped out of water and kept in the air until their wings gave out, and then they fell into the mouths of their pursuers. They eat the best fish, and know them as well as we do. They are cetacious, with warm blood, that breathe air and understand blowing as well as we do. Blow away, old "porpus"; there are men who can beat you and give you three in the game.

HYGEIA BATHING.

While these sights and the delicious sea and land breezes salute the guest with the welcome and cheers of health, the salt bath on the shore by the Hygeia is as fine as it is possible for salt bath to be. The landing is admirable, and the bed of the water is smooth and grateful to the feet. This season open bathing is preferred by almost everybody. Ladies and gentlemen clad in bathing suits go into a cove of the sea where the water is the right depth and where the surf is strong enough, where there is no under-tow, and where there is the most perfect security. On the American coast there is not to be had a more agreeable and secure bath in sea water.

LIVING AT THE HYGEIA.

This is a great thing for the Hygeia, to which hereafter commend us always. But the living and lodging are almost unexceptionable. People will find fault with the best entertainment. Of salt-water luxuries both the variety and quality are complete. No where else are they to be had in greater abundance. Mine host is one of the most attentive and obliging that ever entertained a guest.

FORTRESS MONROE AND ITS OFFICERS.

I should by no means omit the fort and its showy garrison, under command of that very considerate gentleman, General BARRY: a soldier who understands what war is and a gentleman who appreciates and practices the refinements and judicious courtesies and humanities of civilization. I often witness his parades and admire the order and propriety of the garrison. What a fine show soldiers make! If they were only wanted for that!

MILITARY AUTHORITY.

I am, however, partial to military government, and found myself rejoicing while in the fort at my temporary escape from Republicanism to the precincts of military authority, where order and politeness were enforced as the main principles of *liberty and security*. The fact is, liberty is only enjoyed where everybody is restrained from interfering with everybody else's liberty. Can this liberty be enjoyed outside of arbitrary government? Let us look into our political economy by the light of our American revolutions and feuds, and the fifteenth amendment, and see what answer we shall give to this question.

I have to thank General BARRY, aided by his powerful auxiliary PHŒBUS, for a few days of very complete peace and pleasure. The guest will not fail to discern the very great additions to the pleasures of Old Point afforded by fine parades of the garrison attended by a superb band.

THE REDOUBT.

I should not forget to mention that a fine redoubt is being added to the fort, and that Captain POST, of the engineer corps, is directing its construction. It will be a very powerful work, protected by an immense body of sand (thirteen feet deep on top of the work), constituting it an impregnable earth-work. It is outside the fort, and will command the channel to the Roads. Captain POST succeeds Colonel CRAIGHILL, who is engrossed with the river and other improvements. Captain POST is one of the most polite, affable, and considerate of gentlemen, and I acknowledge my indebtedness to him for courtesies not of every-day occurrence.

THE OLD HOTEL AND ITS COMPANY.

I remember days of joy and stateliness in the Old Hotel, where the society of other days was assembled, and the flower of the navy as well as the army was found in the saloons and at the festive board. There South and North were equally represented, and the decorum which distinguished the social proceedings was admirable and filled the mind alike with the high ambitions and virtues of civilization. I have seen there the very finest men in private and public life. Men noted for their admirably developed persons and gallant demeanor, in looking upon whom I felt the force of that truth that the most perfect men are the best animals. But, those days past, it is not wise to waste time in lamenting them. Let us make the best of what we have.

THE RIP-RAPS.

The poor old Rip-Raps is apparently abandoned. HOWE, in his history, says the name came from the unremitting ripple which is caused by the structure. (They have something greater than "ripples" thereabout.) Of course almost everybody knows this cannot be true. The name is from "Rip-Rap:—A loose foundation of stone." The work was begun under Mr. MONROE's administration, when CALHOUN was Secretary of War, and was named after him, which name is now ignored by the Government, not at all to the disturbance of Mr. CALHOUN. It was made by throwing over rock into the water until a foundation was had to build the fort upon. That was built to the first tier of port-holes. The foundation became irregular from sinking, when the work was suspended and a part of it taken down.

NEED OF EARTH-WORKS.

At a later day it was recommended and built up to the second tier of ports, but was suspended by the civil war. The experience of that war, added to that of the Crimean war, so clearly showed the insufficiency of masonry to stand against the powerful implements of war of the day that the fort was looked upon as a failure. It now awaits further orders. It is possible that it may be made an earth-work by heavy sand-embankments around it. Thus protected, it will be efficient.

Fortress Monroe may need alteration to meet the exigencies of improvement in military science. The redoubt I have spoken of is one step towards this adaptation of the defences of the place to modern war. When these things are done it will be a terrible ordeal for war vessels to pass between Fortress Monroe and the Rip-Raps. Those two torts were suggested by the last war with England, when the British ships came through the roads without being challenged and cut very impudent capers in Virginia waters.

GENERAL JACKSON'S SUMMER RESORT.

That truly great man—powerful intellect and powerful in will—General ANDREW JACKSON—was wont to spend a part of his summers at the Rip-Raps. There he was somewhat isolated. The army of office-hunters couldn't well get at him, and had to become an "army of observation" at Old Point. They stole over in fishing boats occasionally and put a word or two in, but they had to behave themselves. They didn't button-hole "Old Hickory." How different was his taste from that of General GRANT, who translates the Government as well as himself to that thronging Mecca of fashionable fools and worshippers of Mammon, "Long Branch!"

General JACKSON had very bitter enemies; but no man ever lived who more completely lived down hostility than he did. His determined will necessarily made him enemies. But his well-proved honesty and patriotism changed nearly all of them to admirers before his death. Frontiersman as he was raised, deprived of the polish of high schools and social conventionalisms, he was, nevertheless, in society the most polished and gallant gentleman of his day.

On all State occasions, at all the grand festivities of the White House, he shone like SAUL amongst the prophets, above all the ambassadorial representatives and above all the senatorial great men of our own country. This was especially true in regard to his courtly bearing towards the ladies. For grace of manner, affability, and for putting all in his company at ease without sacrificing a tittle of his own dignity, he was the most remarkable man of the age. He deserves to be held in memory as one of the greatest men that ever lived in this country; and this tribute is from one who opposed his Administration.

HAMPTON AND THE "FIFTEENTH."

I visited Hampton for the first time in my life. It was founded in 1610, and, as in Yorktown, we here find the colonial memorials brought in contact with the "fifteenth amendment." Hampton has an unsettled and apprehensive appearance. We see the old colonial church, with its te-sellated walls and a few remains ante-revolutionary, and we see the modern framed building, with perpendicular weather-boarding and slat-covered joints, standing with its arms akimbo with vulgar insolence beside them. Indeed, we see all sorts of knocked-up dwellings and a mottled population.

The "dark" people seem to be at home—the whites look like "temporaries." The town has the look of a place that has been pulled first in one direction, then another as ambitious real estate men desired. It finally settled down to a ragged obstinacy—the main street running east and west.

The general appearance of things is, as I say, restless. The earth of the peninsula on which it stands is a garden spot, and yet thrift is not emphatic. In a colored respect it seems to be the nursery of fishermen, who are awake when the fish bite and asleep when they don't. The agriculturists (colored) do not pursue the art earnestly nor on the most approved principles. Fences are all gone, and the cow and the "little bull" are lassooed to limited grazing grounds.

The fashions are fantastical. Among colored men the cast-off artillery suits from the fort form a conspicuous part. I saw one colored gentleman whose suit represented every year since the war began. The yearly pieces were quilted upon it in strong but not a very artful manner. He was a year-book bound in black, blue, yellow, red, with double back. The girls are gotten up without regard to order and in all styles. Some flaunt, some work, some appear about the fort or hotel, selling corn, &c. There must be a big resurrection-gun fired at Old Point to resurrect Hampton.

A LITTLE END ABOUT FISHING.

I have run out a rigmarole and have little room for "fishing." In the fearless-sailing boat "Shark," commanded by Captain PETER COOK, both navigator and fisherman, of the hue called by the Yankee "dark," I sailed in and out, and across and around all the indentations, inlets, and points of the region about Old Point, and caught more fish than you ever heard of. After an hour's fishing if anybody can count out more fish than PETER COOK counted from his "well" on our arrival at Old Point wharf, I will send him my felt looped up at the side with a cockade like General MAHONE'S.

I caught amongst several curious inhabitants of the salt water, a "skate." It was the first I ever saw, and the strangest of creatures. Very like a stingaree, it is yet different from that fish. Underneath very white, and on the back a muddy-yellow. Its mouth is underneath, resembling a trap-door; it has not a bony point to the tail like the stingaree. The skate belongs to the ray family. The one caught was 18 inches across. He was to me a profound stranger; but I saluted him not as "welcome" as did DANIEL WEBSTER the large fish he drew in, and the catching of which furnished him with the grand commencement of his welcome to LAFAYETTE: "Welcome, distinguished stranger from another hemisphere."

I think I had better end here, or I shall have to try ST. ANDREW'S remedy of lithia water at the Buffalo Springs.

So adieu, my dear friend PHŒBUS and HYGEIA, adieu! G. & F. C.

THE ROANOKE VALLEY RAILROAD.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE RICHMOND DELEGATES AND THE MECKLENBURG RAILROAD COMMITTEE AT BUFFALO SPRINGS.

Important Action Resolved On — Citizens' Meeting and Endorsement of the Propositions Adopted at the Conference.

The long-talked of conference between the delegates from Richmond and the Mecklenburg county committee on the Roanoke Valley Railroad was held on Saturday last, September 19th, at Buffalo Springs. The Richmond delegation consisted of Colonel A. S. Buford, president of the Richmond and Danville Railroad; W. T. Carrington, Esq., of W. T. Carrington & Co.; Colonel Beall, of Dillon, Ellett & Co., and A. L. Ellett, Esq. General J. R. Anderson and other gentlemen wrote to express their regret at not being able to attend.

The County Committee assembled early in the day, when there were present Messrs. Fulwar Skipwith, L. E. Finch, G. A. Endly, W. Baskerville, Jr., S. P. Thrower, J. A. H. St. Andrew, and the Rev. Thomas Drew. The committee sat in private session for some time, and adopted important action. Colonel W. Baskerville, Jr., presided.

THE CONFERENCE.

At 3 o'clock the County Committee and the Richmond delegation met in conference. W. T. Carrington, Esq., of Richmond, was appointed chairman, and J. A. H. St. Andrew, of Chase City, was appointed secretary. After addresses by Colonel A. S. Buford, L. E. Finch, Esq., A. L. Ellett, Esq., Colonel Beall, Messrs. Thrower, Endly, St. Andrew, and others, the following resolution was proposed by A. L. Ellett, Esq., of Richmond, seconded by L. E. Finch, Esq., and resolved unanimously:

"That this Conference recommends that the Roanoke Valley railroad be completed to Chase City, Boydton (branching at or near Five Forks), and Clarksville, as a narrow gauge railroad, the people of the county of Mecklenburg to contribute $105,000 as follows: A sum of $35,000 towards the construction to Chase City; a second sum of $35,000 towards the construction to Boydton; and a third sum of $35,000 towards the construction to Clarksville; the remaining amount required to be furnished by the Richmond and Danville railroad with such assistance as the city of Richmond may render, and the management of the railroad to be vested in a President and Board of Directors elected by the stockholders *pro rata* to their stock."

On motion of Captain Thrower, the Chairman was requested to report the above to the citizens' meeting. The conference then terminated.

THE CITIZENS' MEETING.

At 5 o'clock a citizens' meeting was held under the presidency of the Hon. Asa D. Dickinson, judge of the Circuit Court. Mr. J. A. H. St. Andrew was appointed secretary.

Among the prominent citizens present we noticed G. B. Finch, president of the Bank of Mecklenburg; Captain Williams, cashier of the Bank of Clarksville; Captain W. P. Webb, president of the Roanoke Fire Office; L. W. Wimbish, county treasurer; Phil. Lockett, Commonwealth's attorney; A. S. Boyd, Mayor of Boydton; Colonel G. A. Endley, Mayor of Chase City; L. E. Finch, Esq., Dr. Paul Venable, Dr. Watkins, Dr. Shelton, Dr. M. M. Jordan, Messrs. R. T. Thorp, A. S. Lee, W. P. Atkins, Colonel Baskerville, Captain S. P. Thrower, Colonel Thomas F. Goode, Captain Tucker Carrington, T. Paxson, L. Pixley, Rev. Thomas Drew, Colonel B. W. L. Holt, and Captain T. D. Jeffress, of Richmond; George Tarry, Esq., Richard Russell, Esq., Colonel W. Townes, Jr., of the *Roanoke Valley*; Colonel Townes, Sr., &c.

The Richmond delegation, A. L. Ellett, Esq., W. T. Carrington, Esq., and Colonel Beall, were also present.

Judge Dickinson stated that he was very happy to meet his friends on such an occasion, and that he hoped the meeting would result in satisfactory measures for the foundation of a railroad.

W. T. Carrington, Esq., of Richmond, the chairman of the Railroad Conference, reported the action of the Conference.

L. E. Finch, Esq., moved and Colonel Baskerville seconded, and it was

"*Resolved*, That this meeting cordially approves of the recommendations made by the Railroad Conference held this day, and trusts that the people of Mecklenburg may speedily do their part towards completing the arrangement."

It was resolved, on motion of Captain Tucker Carrington, of Clarksville, that Colonel Samuel Goode Jones, the distinguished railroad engineer of Alabama, be invited to address the meeting.

The Chair appointed Captain Carrington and Colonel Baskerville a committee to convey to Colonel Jones the invitation of the meeting.

Colonel S. G. Jones having been escorted to the floor, proceed to deliver a powerful argument in favor of the narrow-gauge system of railroads in preference to the broad gauge. The Colonel conclusively proved that narrow-gauge railroads are cheaper in construction and more economical in working, and he believed that in a few years they would see the narrow-gauge everywhere triumphant.

Captain W. P. Webb, Captain Carrington, and other gentlemen having briefly spoken, L. E. Finch, Esq., in response to an inquiry, stated that it was not at present intended to erect a bridge at Clarksville, but that Colonel Buford had expressed his intention to run a steam ferry, free to passengers and freight, until the bridge could be erected.

The meeting terminated with votes of thanks to Colonel Jones for his admirable address, and to the Hon. A. D. Dickinson for occupying the chair.

Trial of Fisher for Murder in Middlesex County.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

[Reported for the Dispatch.]

Court called to order at 10 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, 15th September, 1874, Judge Jeffres presiding. The jailor led the prisoner manacled before the court. He seemed much dejected, having a downcast, woebegone expression. When his shackles were removed, however, he assumed a more cheerful countenance. A large and curious crowd surrounded the prisoner from the jail to the court-house anxious to get a view of the man who is charged with and believed by the entire community to be guilty of a crime which if proven against him, he will answer with his life.

The counsel for the prisoner offered numerous pleas—claiming that a special term of the court should not take cognizance of the present charge, that only a regular term of the court had jurisdiction in this cause; the prisoner, through his counsel, protesting his innocence of the crime alleged against him; this cause was not on docket at the last regular term, and that, therefore, the prisoner ought not to be tried at a special term. All of which pleas the court, without hesitancy, rejected. Several pleas were offered in abatement, but promptly rejected.

Mr. Bland moved to quash the indictment on the ground that this court has no jurisdiction in this case. Overruled.

Mr. Bland then moved to quash the indictment on the ground that there was no examination by a magistrate before or after the indictment. Overruled.

Colonel Montague moved a general demurrer. Overruled.

The prisoner was then asked by the court whether he plead guilty or not guilty of the charge against him. With a stammering accent, caused by a natural impediment of speech, he plead "*not guilty.*"

Mr. Evans moved a continuance of this cause to the next regular term of the circuit court on the ground that there was not a single witness recognized to appear at this trial for or against the prisoner. There was no reason to believe that the prisoner would be arraigned for trial at this special term.

Here the attorney for the Commonwealth informed the counsel for defence that it was not the business of defence to provide witnesses for the prosecution. The defence might be sure the Commonwealth would be well provided for.

Mr. Bland argued that not one of the counsel for the prisoner was notified that an autopsy of the body of John W. Ross would be had on Thursday, 17th of September. He declared that important evidence in favor of the prisoner had come to the knowledge of counsel for defence since the indictment of Monday, 14th instant, which was not before discovered; also, a witness whose evidence is absolutely material for the defence is now quite sick and unable to be in attendance on the court.

The court informed the counsel for defence that he should require them to make affidavit to the above facts, and requested them to prepare their affidavits while the court took a recess for one hour.

The court assembled again at 3 o'clock P. M. The counsel, after considerable delay, presented their affidavits. The judge, after carefully reading these sworn statements, informed the counsel that he saw nothing in the papers which was significant. The papers only stated that to the best of the knowledge of the counsel the evidence of the absent witness was material, and did not state that it was known of a certainty. He saw nothing in these affidavits of counsel and prisoner to justify a continuance.

Counsel for defence here seemed much excited, for they well knew that in failing to get a continuance their case would be lost. They then stated that Governor Montague was the material witness they had reference to, and that their client could not with safety to his life go into the trial in the absence of Governor Montague's testimony. The counsel thought, indeed, that this evidence would prove the guilt of other parties and exculpate the prisoner.

The whole people were much astonished at this position of Governor Montague, knowing that he was quite active in the examination before the coroner's jury, and was greatly instrumental in sending Fisher to jail for farther trial, having heard him, also, express himself as decidedly of the opinion that Fisher was the guilty party.

After considerable discussion on the part of the defence (the prosecution were satisfied that the court would decide properly and according to law) and great hesitancy of the court, a continuance was granted on the ground, as stated above, that Governor Montague's evidence was vital to the interest of the prisoner, and that the Governor could not attend the court in consequence of illness.

The grand jury was then dismissed till October 14, 1874, when the Fisher case will again be called.

The autopsy was held by Dr. W. K. Gatewood, at the request of the Commonwealth, Friday, September 17, 1874. There were found three leaden bullets near the region of the heart, each of which would weigh down three buck-shot. Besides, several small shot were found imbedded in the heart. These bullets are said to compare precisely with a number of bullets discovered by the Richmond detective, aided by a party who assisted Fisher in burying them.

MARRIAGES.

Married, on the 16th instant, at Weldon, N. C., by Magistrate L. F. Larkin, Mr. W. J. TYLER to Miss AMELIA A. HOBBIND; both of Richmond.

Baltimore and Newark, N. J., papers please copy. *

DEATHS.

Died, September 21st, 1874, MARY, beloved wife of George Callan.

Her funeral will take place from St. Patrick's church THIS (Tuesday) EVENING at 4 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. *

Died, in Washington city, September 21st, 1874, Mrs. FRANCES A. ELMORE, wife of Theodore Elmore, formerly of this city.

Her funeral will take place from the Clay-Street Methodist church TO-DAY at 2 o'clock. Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. *

Died, on Saturday morning, the 19th instant, at a quarter to 10 o'clock, FREDDIE WILBY, son of Matthew and Euthetta L. Mayo, aged one year, one month and one day.

Farewell, FREDDIE, thou art sleeping
Sweetly in thy home of rest,
And we know while we are weeping
Thou art with our Saviour blest.

Died, September 21st, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his mother (Mrs. Martha Cardona), near the Baptist College, WILLIE FRANCIS CARDONA, in the sixth year of his age.

The funeral will take place TO-DAY at 3½ o'clock. The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend.

Norfolk papers please copy. *

Died, on the 16th of September, 1874, at the residence of Chastain White, Esq., (her son-in-law), Mrs. SARAH A. DEITRICK, the widow of the late Captain William A. Deitrick. *

Died, in Norfolk, Va., September 12th, after a painful and protracted illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, Mrs. MOLLIE L. BUTLER, consort of George W. Butler.

LECTURES.

LECTURE
ON
THE COSMOPOLITAN BUG,
(a humorous satire) by the
REV. J. C. HIDEN,
On THURSDAY EVENING, September 24th,
at 8 o'clock, in the main audience-room of the Second Baptist church,
for the
BENEFIT OF THE YOUNG MEN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

PROFESSOR TURNER, the organist, and the CHOIR will be present and render several of their best pieces during the evening.

Admission, 25 cents.

Tickets for sale at the bookstores, A. Pizzini's, Jr., G. A. Handley & Co.'s., and at the door.

se 22-3t

AMUSEMENTS.

SCHUTZEN PARK, DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RETREAT, FINE SCENERY, &c., &c. This beautiful Park having been recently fixed up and put in thorough order, is for rent to Lodges, Orders, private parties, &c., &c. Being on the bank of the river, it commands the finest view of any establishment of its kind near the city. There is on the ground a new and elegant pavilion for dancing, &c.

The Park is open daily for the reception of visitors. No pains nor expense have been spared to make it the equal of any place of amusement in the city. Good order will be strictly enforced. Apply on the grounds, or through post-office box 42.

YUENGLING & CO.,
je 25-3m Proprietors.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO BALTIMORE.

The Richmond, York River and Chesapeake Railroad Company will issue
EXCURSION TICKETS FOR PASSAGE TO BALTIMORE AND RETURN;
good from FRIDAY, September 25th, to SUNDAY, September 27th, for
$3 THE ROUND TRIP.

Passengers for this excursion leave Richmond FRIDAY, September 25th, at 3 P. M., connect at West Point with the splendid bay-steamer Louise, and arrive in Baltimore early next morning. Returning, leave Baltimore SATURDAY, September 26th, at 6 P. M., and arrive in Richmond next morning.

This excursion offers an opportunity for a delightful trip up and down York river and Chesapeake bay on the elegant steamer Louise, with moonlight on the bay, an all-day visit to Baltimore, with time to attend to business, and the theatres and other places of amusement, all of which give afternoon performances on Saturdays, and also see BARNUM'S GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME, the most gorgeous spectacle ever exhibited, which is now at Baltimore, but will not come further South.

Passage ticket for this excursion, including admission to Hippodrome, $3.50.

For tickets or further information, apply at the office at the depot, Dock street, foot of Twenty-third street.

EDWARD F. FOLGER,
se 21-5t Superintendent.

RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE OF GENERAL TICKET AGENT,
RICHMOND, September 2, 1874.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

During the month of September by either of this company's fast trains
To Baltimore and return.....$10.00
To Washington and return..... 9.50

J. B. GENTRY,
se 3-tO1 General Ticket Agent.

MILITARY NOTICES.

ATTENTION, "F" COMPANY!—Attend a regular meeting at the regimental armory on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING at 8 o'clock promptly, for business and drill. A full attendance is desired.

By order of Captain M. T. CLARKE.

ROBERT H. GILLIAM,
se 22-1t* Orderly Sergeant.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Any person knowing of any Maryland Confederate soldiers remains' burial place (other than the two cemeteries in this city) will confer a great favor by communicating with

JAMES H. SMITH,
Agent of Baltimore (Md.) Association,
se 22-3t* No. 1320 Main street, Richmond.
Merchants Hotel.

LOST, STRAYED, &c.

LOST BOY.—Ran away from me, his mother (Sally Robinson), about four weeks ago, a small MULATTO BOY, JOHN MINNS, about nine years old. Any one who will give information that will lead to his recovery will be suitably rewarded by applying to MRS. SALLY ROBINSON,
St. Peter's street between Duval and Baker.
se 22-3t*

STRAYED AWAY, on Monday the 14th instant, from my house, near Mechanicsville turnpike, just outside the city limits, a large DARK-BAY HORSE, with the letter U branded on right fore shoulder, and hair rubbed off by britching. To any one returning him to me I will pay the sum of $5.

HENRY REDWOOD,
se 22-1t* opposite Black Pond.

LOST OR STOLEN, A BLACK ENGLISH BULL PUP. A liberal reward will be paid if the dog is returned to No. 9 Eleventh street. se 22-3t

LOST OR MISLAID, CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT No. 1,017, issued by Isaacs, Taylor & Williams, dated 12th November, 1872, for the sum of five hundred dollars, payable to my order and endorsed by me. This is to give notice that application has been made for a duplicate certificate.

B. K. O'DWYER.
se 8-1aw