THE DISPATCH.
BY COWARDIN & ELLYSON.
CASH—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.
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; 75c. per month for a shorter period.
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DAILY DISPATCH.

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Richmond Dispatch.
THE CIRCULATION OF THE DISPATCH IS LARGER THAN THE COMBINED CIRCULATION OF ALL THE OTHER DAILY NEWSPAPERS OF THE CITY.
THURSDAY.....OCTOBER 15, 1874.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY.—*From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be partly cloudy.*

LOCAL MATTERS.

CITY CONSERVATIVE COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the City Conservative Committee was held last night, Mr. William F. Drinkard in the chair.

General Bradley T. Johnson, who resigned his place as a member of the committee, and also as superintendent of the city, to become a candidate for the Senate, was unanimously elected to both positions.

Mr. William F. Drinkard was elected assistant superintendent in place of Dr. McRae, resigned.

The vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Melbe as a member of the Jefferson Ward delegation was filled by the election of Captain A. G. Babcock.

Mr. John A. Curtis having resigned as a member from Marshall Ward, Mr. Aylett R. Woodson was chosen to fill the vacancy.

The following were recommended for appointment as United States supervisors to serve during registration and on the day of election:

Marshall Ward.—First Precinct, George W. Dandy. Second, Alexander Tomlinson. Third, Thomas E. West.

Jefferson Ward.—First Precinct, W. H. Force. Second, John Frischkorn. Third, W. F. Cox. Fourth, Henry K. Bonn.

Madison Ward.—First Precinct, James J. Crodie. Second, W. C. Taylor. Third, C. W. Allen. Fourth, W. E. Johnson.

Monroe Ward.—First Precinct, W. Upshur Ross. Second, R. E. English. Third, Andrew Kouse. Fourth, A. S. Johnson.

City Ward.—First Precinct, Thomas J. Smith. Second, James Jeffries. Third, James C. Loughton.

Jackson Ward.—First Precinct, P. A. Lambert. Second, Joseph Fisher. Third, Thomas Cox.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, YESTERDAY—*Judge Robert W. Hughes presiding.*—Augustus Chapin was tried, found guilty, and fined $50 for violation of the internal revenue law.

The grand jury indicted William Critcher, R. F. James, and James A. Blick, registrars of Petersburg, for violation of the enforcement act of Congress, and was adjourned sine die.

On motion of the District Attorney it was ordered "that the registrars in the city of Petersburg who have been summoned to appear before the grand jury and bring with them their registration books, and who are now attending before this court with the said registration books, do deliver the same forthwith to the clerk of this court, who will at once proceed to cause true and exact copies thereof to be made, and return the originals to the registrars in whose custody they belong."

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Robert W. Hughes presiding.*—In the matter of James M. Wilkerson, bankrupt. The report of the assignee of the sale of the bankrupt's real estate was confirmed, and it appearing that the purchaser has paid enough in cash to pay the expenses, and that the only lien upon said land has been assigned to the purchaser for value received, the assignee is ordered to convey said land to the purchaser by deed with special warranty.

In the matter of Cyrus Hickey, bankrupt. Upon the petition of the assignees they were authorized to sell the 109 acres of land surrendered by the bankrupt to G. W. Mathes for $270 subject to the right of dower of the bankrupt's wife; and upon terms of one-fourth cash, and the balance at one, two, and three years' credit.

In the matter of William G. Richardson, bankrupt: The assignee was ordered to pay $88 28, the balance in his hand, to William T. B. Frazier, the first judgment creditor of said bankrupt; and the entire property of the bankrupt having been applied and disposed of, it was ordered that the assignee be finally discharged.

In the matter of E. H. Stokes, bankrupt: The restraining order made herein on the 2d of December, 1870, was dissolved, and the Circuit Court of Lunenburg county having assumed jurisdiction of the administration of the bankrupt's real and personal property prior to his bankruptcy; the cause was remanded to said State Court to be finally disposed of, and the assignee was ordered to be made a party to the suit in said court.

In the matter of H. B. P. Pool, bankrupt. The report of the assignee of the sale of the bankrupt's real and personal property, and the report of special Commissioner Atkins of the liens thereon, were confirmed, and the assignee was ordered to pay certain claims, amounting to $88, from the funds in hand, and convey the bankrupt's interest in the house and lot sold by him to the purchaser by deed with special warranty.

In the matter of William Dobson, bankrupt. Upon the petition of Joel Hayes's administrator, praying that all proceedings in regard to the farm called "Waterview" be dismissed, it was ordered that the bankrupt and assignee and Wolf & Heyman do appear on the 9th of November next and show cause why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

L. G. Farley, of Gloucester county, filed his second petition to be adjudicated a bankrupt to-day.

Upon the motion of the District Attorney a *nolle prosequi* was entered in each of the following cases: United States *vs.* Ambrose C. Dunn, two cases; United States *vs.* Samuel Smith; United States *vs.* J. W. Calvert; United States *vs.* H. T. Perks.

POLICE COURT, YESTERDAY.—Justice White ordered the dog belonging to George Young to be killed, as it had been allowed to run at large and to bite the child of M. M. Burton.

Robert Davis was fined $2.50 for driving his team across the sidewalk at the corner of Jackson and St. Peter streets.

Philip Epps (colored), charged with carrying concealed weapons, was sent to the grand jury.

G. W. Smith was fined $5, and William Gray and Daniel Willis $2.50 each, for fighting in William Gray's barber-shop.

The case of William Johnson (colored), charged with stealing $15 worth of clothing from Jeffry Bell in August, was continued until to-day.

GOLDEN WEDDING.—Colonel Thomas B. Bigger and lady, of this city, yesterday celebrated their golden wedding, or semi-centennial anniversary of their marriage. Nearly all of their ten children and twenty-six grandchildren were gathered together under the parental roof, and the couple, aged but still healthful and in the full enjoyment of life, received the congratulations of numerous friends. Colonel Bigger was born in Prince Edward county in 1795, and during the war of 1812 enlisted in the Petersburg Volunteers under Captain McRae, and was at the siege of Fort Meigs, and on the Lake at the time of Perry's victory. After he left the army Colonel Bigger located in Richmond and married a Miss Russell. He has ever since resided here, and has served as captain of the Blues, colonel of militia, member of the Common Council, member of the Legislature, and was for about eighteen years postmaster of Richmond. At present he is employed in the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts, and is as regular in his attendance and as prompt in the discharge of his duties as any man half a century his junior.

Address of the Conservative City Committee to the Voters of Richmond.

RICHMOND, October 14, 1874.

The Central Committee, whose business it is to guard the interests of the Conservative party and those of the people of the city of Richmond, deem it their duty to remind the voters that the elections which take place on the 3d of November will be important ones, and that upon the result will depend the welfare of many weighty interests. The happy condition of Virginia as compared with that of Louisiana, Mississippi, or South Carolina is due to the fact that the real people of our State—the men of intelligence, character, and property—have had charge of the Government. Even Virginia, however, has suffered, and is still suffering much as a consequence of Radical rule in her sister States, and Radical misrepresentations as to the condition of society even here, it being one of the most common forms in which carpet-bagger malignity presents itself to slander the communities upon which these political adventurers are preying. So long as these dangerous self-seekers have even a hope of securing the offices in Virginia, so long will they fill the ear of the northern people with slanderous accusations against the true people of the State. And so long as these false tales of disorders here and of an unsettled condition of society are thus propagated, so long will northern men of capital decline to invest their means in those manufacturing establishments which we so much need, and which would contribute so largely to the wealth of the farmers of Virginia and of all her people. Nobody can estimate the damage which has been done to our material interests by the traitors who reside amongst us, and whose only motive in traducing us is to get possession of the offices of the State. Let us defeat these men at the ballot-box for a few years longer, and defeat them by such majorities as will blast all their hopes of public plunder, and we shall reap a rich reward in peace and prosperity. Upon you, voters of Richmond, devolves the duty of defeating them in this fair city. You are deeply concerned. Our city is gaining population and wealth constantly, and it is for you to say that this happy condition shall not be changed, as it certainly will be changed, if you turn over the interests of the city to the adventurers who are now seeking to secure control of them.

In our candidate for Congress we have a man whom the voice of the people of all Virginia declares to be the political savior of the State. His record as Governor has given him such a popularity as it has perhaps never before been the good fortune of any man to enjoy. Not to elect him would be to disappoint the true men of this whole Commonwealth and gratify the entire Radical party of the nation. Happily, we need fear no such results. The indications are that Gilbert C. Walker will be elected by a very large majority.

Our candidate for the Senate is also a good man and true. His nomination has given satisfaction in every part of the district, and to all good Conservatives. Such are his prospects of election that it is doubtful whether he will have any opposition. But let us not relax our efforts for this reason. Every vote may be needed, and must be polled for A. S. McRae.

We could say much more to induce you to exert yourselves in the campaign, but we trust that it is not necessary so to do. The glorious news of the overwhelming defeat of the Republican party in Ohio is of itself enough to nerve your arms, animate your hearts, and renew your zeal. This committee have worked faithfully and diligently, and are not willing to believe that you are less zealous than they. We will only say in conclusion, that whilst this committee expect to spend no money unnecessarily in this campaign—none, indeed, except for the unavoidable expenses of registration, election-day, advertising, printing tickets, hiring hacks, &c.—yet they will expect you to furnish cheerfully the small amount which they may ask for. Not one dime of it will be spent upon the committee itself, but all will be used in promoting by honorable means the success of that party upon whose permanent rule depends our and your welfare and prosperity.

W. F. DRINKARD,
Assistant Superintendent.

W. H. Wade, Secretary City Central Conservative Committee.

THE LOTTERY-TICKET SWINDLE—MR. DULL APPLIES FOR BAIL.—Mr. George D. Wise, counsel for Mr. John C. Dull, one of the three parties sent on to the grand jury charged with defrauding Mr. Joseph M. Fowlkes, of Amelia county, of $570, and committed to jail by the Police Justice, has obtained a writ of *habeas corpus*, which was made returnable before Judge Guigon yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. At the hour appointed Mr. Dull was brought into the Hustings court-room by Deputy Sergeant Briggs, and soon afterwards the Commonwealth's attorney and two or three gentlemen who proposed to become Mr. Dull's sureties made their appearance. No witnesses were summoned to be present, and it was understood to have been agreed by the prisoner's counsel and the attorney for the Commonwealth that the application to be made for bail should be submitted upon the evidence as reported in the *Dispatch*. Judge Guigon, however, sent word that he was too unwell to come down town, and Judge Fitzhugh was sent for by counsel to sit in his place. Judge Fitzhugh considered the matter and decided that he would wait until 12 o'clock to-day, and then, if the services of no other judge could be obtained, he would give his. Mr. Wise, hearing this from Judge Fitzhugh, was at first inclined to make another application to Judge Wellford, but finally concluded not to do so.

It is likely Judge Guigon will be present at his court to-day. If he is not, the steps necessary will be pursued to have by Judge Fitzhugh a hearing on the question of bail.

METEOROLOGICAL.—The weather, which had been getting colder for several days, verified the predictions of "Old Prob." yesterday, so far as frost was concerned. There was a heavy frost in the morning, and the thermometer indicated 33 degrees at sunrise. This is the coldest weather of the season, so far, and has proved very destructive to vegetation.

PERSONAL.—Rev. James Shrigley, of Philadelphia, who was, many years ago, pastor of the Universalist church in this city, is expected to make a long-promised visit to his old parishioners, and preach for them on the last Sunday in this month, and probably on the Sunday following. His many friends, both in and out of his own denomination, will be glad to greet him once more.

DR. WILLITS'S LECTURE TO-NIGHT—"PLEA FOR MARRIAGE AND HOME"—AT ASSOCIATION HALL.—To-night at 8 o'clock Dr. Willits will deliver before the Young Men's Christian Association a lecture on the very interesting subject of Marriage and Home. All who heard the Doctor on Tuesday night on the Sunshine of Life will be sure to hear him on Marriage and Home. From present prospects the house will be full. The Philharmonic Association will again open by singing select pieces. Tickets can be had at the book-stores and at Association Hall.

UNMAILABLE LETTERS REMAINING IN THE RICHMOND POST-OFFICE OCTOBER 14, 1874.—H. O. Broaddus, Dunn's store, Caroline county, Va.; Mr. Braxton, 1116 Baker street; Mrs. Campbell, Third street, second door below Cary, Richmond; Miss Agnes Baker, care of Mr. Lard, box 1,482; Mr. R. B. Leaman, Richmond, Va.; Mr. Washington H. Jenkins, 17 Eighth street, Richmond, Va.; Mr. Willie Taylor (colored), present, Oliver's factory, Richmond, Va.; Office of *Christian Observer*, Twelfth and Franklin, Richmond; Miss Sue K. Barnes, Dinwiddie Courthouse, Va., care of W. T. Barnes; D. E. Olmstead, 78 Montgomery street, Jersey City, N. J.

THE TRANS-ALLEGHANY NARROW-GAUGE RAILROAD.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN AND COMMON COUNCIL IN JOINT SESSION.

MINORITY REPORT.

Addresses by General Imboden, Col. W. P. Burwell, Mr. Franklin Stearns, Gen. Anderson, and others.

A joint meeting of the two bodies of the City Council was held yesterday afternoon in the Council chamber in pursuance of a joint resolution agreed to by the two bodies—Hon. John A. Meredith, president of the Board of Aldermen, in the chair. The meeting was called at the request of the "Special Committee of Fifteen" on the proposed Richmond and Trans-Alleghany Narrow-Gauge railroad to hear the report of that committee, which was published in the *Dispatch* at the time the last meeting of the committee was held in the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. John Enders, chairman of the committee, addressing the joint session, read the report.

GENERAL JOHN D. IMBODEN,

temporary president of the Richmond and Trans-Alleghany road, addressed the meeting at some length, urging the importance of the construction of this road and reciting the many benefits which will accrue to Richmond in the event of the completion of the work.

General Imboden predicted that if this subscription is not made on the part of Richmond a bill will be introduced in the General Assembly at its next session, and Baltimore will get possession of the Clinch Valley, and if the prediction proves true Richmond will be cut off entirely. There will be no outlet except by the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad and the canal. The Chesapeake and Ohio is already tapped, and the canal is not finished.

General Imboden believed that Richmond was on the brink of a volcano, and that unless this subscription is made our city will be completely at the mercy of Baltimore and the Baltimore and Ohio road.

General Imboden then spoke at some length of the future connections which the Trans-Alleghany road will have at Pound Gap if the road is built. In the course of his remarks General Imboden referred to a letter which Colonel Craighill addressed to Dr. Mills, collector of this port, asking the Collector whether he thought the commerce of Richmond would be increased if James river was deepened to eighteen feet, and if such was his opinion he would probably recommend an appropriation from the United States sufficient to finish the work.

ADVANTAGES OF THE NARROW-GAUGE SYSTEM.

General Imboden introduced Mr. Moore, an engineer, who has recently been building a narrow-gauge road for the Baltimore and Ohio line in West Virginia. He addressed the committee some time since on the advantages and economy of the narrow-gauge system.

Mr. M. L. Straus called attention to the fact that General Anderson was present, and that the Council would like to hear from him.

General Anderson addressed the Council, and said that he had the honor of being a member of the Committee of Fifteen, but was in the minority. He was one of three members of the committee opposed to the report of the majority, and he, therefore, read the following paper, expressing the views of the three gentlemen alluded to.

MINORITY REPORT.

To the Honorable the City Council:

The undersigned, members of a committee to which was referred the matter of the Richmond and Trans-Alleghany Narrow-Gauge railroad, having understood that a report will be made to the City Council by a portion of the committee favoring a subscription by the city to that enterprise, beg leave to present their views in opposition to such a subscription. They regret very much to have to differ from the gentlemen who advocate the measure, but as their convictions are clear, they feel it to be their duty to express them to the representatives of the people, who will no doubt be pressed to commit the city to an enterprise which must greatly add to her permanent debt, and which, in their judgment, promises no adequate return for the expenditure.

The proposition is to build a narrow-gauge railroad from this city to Pound Gap, crossing the Southside railroad in Appomattox county and the Virginia and Tennessee railroad in Montgomery county near Dublin. And although it is designed, of course, to afford facilities of transportation and travel throughout the line, the great leading objects, we are told, are, first, to develop the rich mineral deposits of the counties adjacent to Pound Gap, and, secondly, by meeting a line to be constructed with the same gauge (3 feet) from Pound Gap west we are to have an unbroken line from Richmond to Cincinnati, and possibly, in time, to St. Louis. Now, the city appropriation is not opposed on the ground that this road will injure existing roads. Looking to its proposed location it is manifest that it cannot do much harm to the Chesapeake and Ohio, and it is not understood that the friends of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio are concerned about it, although it would assuredly be its competitor. But the undersigned oppose the subscription asked for from the city because they think that money used to build another road from Richmond to Dublin will be money injudiciously spent. If Richmond should expend a million of dollars in building fifty or a hundred miles of this road, they see no inducement that could be offered to capitalists to complete it. *They* will see that when you have built the road more than two hundred miles to Dublin that you have only reached a point with which Richmond is already connected by as good, if not a better, line; whereas if you had expended the million of dollars in building a road to the rich coal and iron-mines in Wise and Buchanan counties you will have created new business by connecting these mineral deposits with a railroad to tide-water, which now have no outlet whatever. It is therefore submitted to your honorable body that if this city has money or credit to use in the development of the resources in question it would be more judicious not to expend it in building any other road, where we have one now, but, utilizing what we have already acquired by largely taxing our own people—a railroad to Dublin, built, stocked, and in operation—expend your money in building a feeder to it from Dublin to the coal-mines, and in local branches east of the mountains where needed. But even this it would not (in the opinion of the undersigned) be judicious for Richmond to undertake. Now, it is alleged that the existing line (Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio) will not prorate. Is this so? It will certainly be wise to make diligent inquiry before committing Richmond to building another road. That a road already in existence from Dublin to Richmond, of unbroken gauge, which claims to have business enough to pay expenses, including interest, can carry cheaper than a new road between the same points that has first to find business enough to pay expenses, does not, in the opinion of the undersigned, admit of a doubt. The only question remains, Will it do it? In the opinion of the undersigned it would be found that the same laws of self-interest and of trade which control in other cases would be found to control in this. To get the business the company would assent to reasonable terms. Then it is said that Richmond cannot expect fair and equal terms from this line. Whether there be grounds for this apprehension the undersigned do not feel called upon to assert or deny. But this they do say, and maintain: that Richmond has large interests in this the only unbroken line she has to the Mississippi river and to the South. She has not only appropriated out of her treasury to the construction of the principal division of this line (Virginia and Tennessee railroad) more money than any other city in the Commonwealth save Lynchburg, but she has paid through the taxation of her people from a ninth to an eighth of the three-fifths appropriated by the Commonwealth to the construction of the whole line from Norfolk to Bristol, and hence has a right, which should never be relinquished, to the use of this line of road on equal terms with all other cities and people within or without this Commonwealth. If this be not accorded to her now, let her appeal to the courts; and if it cannot be obtained under the charter as it exists, let her appeal to the Legislature so to amend the charter that she may have an equal portion with all others of this great highway. She asks for no discrimination in her favor—no advantage over her sister cities—but only equality. Her demand is simple and precise: the right to prorate with Norfolk to and from all points southwest, as well as on all goods carried through Norfolk or Richmond to and from all points north of Virginia. If the law now gives Richmond this protection, the courts will enforce it; if not, then the Legislature is bound to give it, when asked, through an amendment of the charter of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio. A measure so just and equal can hardly meet with opposition in any quarter, and with it Richmond, like Norfolk, will have equal and harmonious trade connections with all points reached by the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio and its connections.

The undersigned, therefore, respectfully suggest that, in their opinion, it is the policy of Richmond to employ any means or credit she may control in making new connections between trade centres and existing lines of railroad and canal rather than in beginning again at Richmond to build another trunk line of road to the great West before those already built and in which she has invested so much have been able fully to connect themselves with the great system of the West, which must be done before she can realize the great benefits from these roads which she was led to expect when she subscribed her money to them.

In what has been said no reference has been made to the relative advantages of the narrow and existing gauges. The undersigned are aware that different persons entertain very conflicting views on this question. Were Richmond now called on, as an original matter, to decide what is the best width of track, this question would be very pertinent. But the matter has already been settled by adopting other gauges, and the undersigned can see no connection the question of gauge has with this subject, unless, as suggested by some of the advocates of the pending scheme, it be considered wise to abandon—nay, tear up—existing lines. Not apprehending that such would be the sober judgment of Richmond, the undersigned forbear any comments upon the subject further than to say that if Richmond should determine to make any appropriation to this enterprise it would, in their judgment, be eminently wise for her to see that such a gauge should be given to the new road as would be in unison with the system of roads in the country through which it would pass, so as to insure sustenance through the roads of that system without transfer of goods. With these views the undersigned could not recommend the building of a road from Richmond to Cincinnati with any other gauge than that which prevails there and unites that city with the other great cities of the West. In accordance with these views, so far from adopting new gauges, it is obvious that the experience of railroad men and of the whole country now tend to the elimination of all gauges but one. Indeed, so strong is the feeling that it was an error to have more than one gauge in this whole country—that a break of gauge is a tax on the traffic of the country—that we have seen a movement made to make it a subject of Federal legislation. True, in some parts of the hilly and sparsely-settled West it is found expedient to have a light, three-foot road across the country. Still, the general feeling is to consolidate all the existing gauges into one—that one being the most generally adopted. Hence, within three or four years we have seen the road from Cincinnati to St. Louis changed from 6 to 4.8½. So also the road from Cincinnati to Louisville; later, the Grand Trunk railroad, in Canada; and a plan is on foot to change the gauge of the Erie in like manner. Is this a time, then, for Richmond to discard all that has been done, and set out with a new system that will not be in harmony with any system with which it is to connect? The undersigned think it would be unwise.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH R. ANDERSON,
A. Y. STOKES,
I. DAVENPORT, JR.

General Anderson addressed the committee at some length, urging very earnestly the adoption of the minority report.

MR. FRANKLIN STEARNS

next addressed the Council in favor of the majority report for the subscription of $5,000 to aid in the survey of the proposed line. Mr. Stearns set out by saying that his interests were bound up in the city of Richmond; that he loved her people, and that he hoped it would be the pleasure of the Council to lend the aid of the city to this enterprise. A few months ago he felt very despondent for Richmond, but now that there are sixty-one narrow-gauge roads in the United States, that the people have taken up this subject, he felt encouraged. We want a road of our own—one that we can control, or pay nothing for it. We want cheap modes of transportation. Why not build this road at a cost of from $7,000 to $15,000 per mile? He would be willing to put his money in pony railroads; he would like to have $100,000 in one of these roads. The wide-gauge roads will be historical in less than twenty-five years. He believed that the road would pay in less than five years double the interest on $65,000. He would rather have the stock than the city eight per cent. stock.

He believed that the destiny of Richmond hangs upon this road; and if the city will not give the money the citizens who feel as he does will raise it and build the road. We are bound to have it. There is no use in talking any more. He hoped it would be the pleasure of the Council to adopt the majority report.

MR. BURWELL

said he had heard with pain the views presented by General Anderson in opposition to a road which promised so much to the future of Richmond. He regretted that General Anderson had left the hall, for he promised that the friends of this Narrow-Gauge railroad would never rest until every point made by the General's deliberate report would be answered before this honorable body was called to vote on this proposition for $5,000. As for himself, he was willing to surrender all hope of this road if every argument used by General Anderson could not be answered in full. If he could have been blindfolded and introduced in this hall to-night, and heard the remarks of General Anderson in opposition, he would have supposed that he was listening to the conclusions which General Mahone would oppose to this scheme, taking it for granted that General Mahone was opposed, which he is not, nor can he oppose it, for in doing so he would surrender all argument to oppose Baltimore in extending the Valley railroad down the Clinch valley into Tennessee. He said that General Anderson was very inconsistent with himself, for he had subscribed $10,000 to the "straight shoot" to Lynchburg—a road having common objects with this. In fact, he had stated within three weeks that he wanted to garner up the resources of Richmond to aid at an early day to run a road to Lynchburg, to enable Richmond to recover the trade which she had lost in the Southwest by reason of General Mahone's consolidated line. He contended that General Mahone's present line from Dublin answered all the purposes for this city, and urged that we should build the Narrow-Gauge from Dublin to Pound Gap.

Mr. Burwell asked whether the Council, with the present feeling of the city at the loss of her southwestern trade, was willing to aid in building another road to feed General Mahone's line.

He said that General Anderson's opposition to the Narrow-Gauge railroad was born of his fears lest this road would antagonize the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad. On this point he said that as great a friend of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad as General Anderson—General Chapman, of Monroe—had said that there was no antagonism between the two roads; that each drained a different country, and were demanded by the vast tonnage seeking an Atlantic port from the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. He used the following figures:

Present real estate of the city	$30,000.000
Present limit of charter for city debt	5.400.000
Present debt	3,997.990
Amount the debt might be increased	$1.402,010

Leaving, after the new reservoir is completed, one million to appropriate to save the city from the terrible aggression of Baltimore.

He would not now go into the discussion of the comparative advantage of the advanced railroad views embraced in this narrow-gauge system, but would conclude by asking the Council whether they would refuse $5,000 to throw light on one of the most important schemes which had ever been undertaken for the future of Richmond.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Mr. Thomas W. McCance favored the adoption of the majority report, and spoke earnestly in favor of the scheme to build the road. He had always been an enthusiast for Richmond until within the past few months. Now he was despondent. He hoped that the Council would appropriate this piccayune sum; and if the information is good, let us build the road and build up the city to what she ought to be and what she can be. It sinks his heart when he sees the little interest manifested in this scheme.

Mr. A. L. Ellett endorsed what Mr. McCance had said.

Colonel Coalter Cabell endorsed the report of the committee. He thought it an admirable time to test the narrow-gauge system.

Mr. W. G. Carrington called the attention of the meeting to the rule of the Council requiring members to be present during a meeting, and when once entered not to absent themselves without permission—it they do they are fined $10. If there ever was a time when this rule ought to be enforced be believed the present to be that time. He hoped the majority report would be adopted.

On motion of Mr. Lipscomb, the two reports were referred to the two branches of the City Council.

The Chair called the attention of the meeting to the fact that it was an important question whether this appropriation could be made under the city charter without first having a majority of three-fourths of the qualified voters of the city.

Adjourned.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF STATE DEPARTMENTS. By law the heads of State departments and boards of State institutions are required to send in their annual reports to the Superintendent of Public Printing by the 15th of October. Already the reports of the University of Virginia, Virginia Military Institute, Board of Education, and Eastern Lunatic Asylum have arrived. The report of the Central Lunatic Asylum has been prepared, but is yet to be submitted to the Board of Directors for their approval.

The report of the Board of Education is complete with the exception of returns from Culpeper county. As nothing could be obtained from the superintendent, Dr. Ruffner based his estimates upon the returns of last year.

THE MERCHANTS' LICENSE-TAX.—Judge Christian, of the Supreme Court of Appeals, has awarded a writ of *supersedeas* to the judgment of the Hustings Court in the case in which the merchants' license-tax was recently pronounced unconstitutional. It is likely the case will be tried before the Supreme Court at Staunton at once.

EXCELSIOR CLUB.—Conservatives of Clay, Jackson, and Monroe Wards have organized a working body to be called the Excelsior Club, and have elected the following officers: President, William C. Carrington; Vice-Presidents, A. S. Johnson, P. T. Moore, W. F. Drinkard, and Albert Ordway; Secretary, Montrose Angle; Treasurer, Thomas A. Brander; Sergeant-at-Arms, T. L. Skinner.

WOODEN BUILDINGS.—Those parties named in the list of permits to build wooden houses published in the *Dispatch* on the 22d of September can now get their permits from the city clerk, in the Council Chamber.

MANCHESTER NEWS.

CHESTERFIELD CIRCUIT COURT.—In this court yesterday the grand jury brought in the following bills of indictment: Eli Henson, charged with incest upon his daughter Martha Henson, not a true bill; Martha Henson, charged with perjury, not a true bill; Marley Wickham (negro), charged with setting fire to the house of S. A. Chalkley on the 7th of September, a true bill. This case is set for trial to-day. At 5 o'clock P. M., when the court adjourned, the grand jury had under consideration the case of Silas Fowlkes, charged with burning the barn of F. W. Ruffin on the night of July the 29th. They will meet this morning at 10 o'clock, when the case will be resumed.

REPUBLICANS ENDORSING THE BOY CONGRESSMAN.—A meeting of the Republicans in the Fourth Ward was held Tuesday night at Bailey's shop, at which the merits of the two Republican candidates for Congress were discussed; after which, Hon. J. Ambler Smith, by a unanimous vote, was endorsed as the standard bearer of the party.

LITERARY.—The Jefferson Literary and Library Association will hold a meeting the early part of next week for the purpose of reörganizing.

FOR STILL STRONGER EVIDENCE OF THE SUPERIORITY OF THE ENAMELLED AND SATIN-FINISHED PICTURES see the OPINIONS of the following REVEREND GENTLEMEN:

The picture of ministers present at the late Baptist Memorial Meeting, taken at the LEE GALLERY, is the best-executed group we have ever seen, and we hope it will find a place in every family.

WILLIAM D. THOMAS,	J. B. TAYLOR, Jr.,
N. W. WILSON,	ALEX'R H. SANDS,
WILLIAM E. HATCHER,	H. DAVIS EAGLAND,
J. L. M. CURRY,	C. C. BITTING,
J. R. GARLICK,	J. L. BURROWS,
J. A. BROADUS,	J. WILLIAM JONES,
J. B. JETER,	A. E. DICKINSON,
T. FIFE,	E. MCMINN.

RELINE YOUR MUFFS AND REPAIR YOUR FURS at WILLIAM H. ZIMMERMANN'S, 908 Main street. Muffs relined with first quality silk at 75 cents, second quality silk at 50 cents.

PEMBROKE SHIRTS for sale by E. B. SPENCE & SON. Perfect fit or no sale. Call at 1300 Main street for your clothing and shirts.

I have analyzed the Whiskey known under the brand of "B 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.
January 13, 1872.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR FALL STOCK of WALL-PAPERS, WINDOW-SHADES, CORNICES, CURTAINS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.
BOOTH & CO.,
Tenth between Main and Bank streets.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.—A large stock at low prices for sale by E. B. SPENCE & SON, 1300 Main street.

FALL CAMPAIGN.—All ready; forward, march right to 1300 Main street, where you will find a very large assortment of English and French cloths, diagonal and worsted coatings, and fancy cassimeres and vestings, suitable for fall and winter wear, and E. B. SPENCE & SON have expert cutters and workmen ready to make up your clothing to order in the latest and most fashionable style, and at prices as low as the lowest. Call on them and leave your orders for your fall and winter clothing.

HEAVY MERINO UNDERSHIRTS, only one dollar each, for sale by E. B. SPENCE & SON.

MEDICATED RED FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS and drawers—certain cure for rheumatism—for sale by E. B. SPENCE & SON.

ONE DOLLAR will buy a heavy Merino undershirt from E. B. SPENCE & SON.

COOL WEATHER.—Call at the NEW FURNISHING HOUSE of H. T. MILLER & CO., 915 Main street, and supply yourself with underwear for fall and winter. They make a specialty of gentlemen's furnishing goods, and are offering great inducements. Store lately occupied by Starke & Ryland.

TRANSFER PRINTING INKS.—We invite attention to the beautiful and useful TRANSFER INKS that we are now using. They are of recent introduction, but are already extensively used by railroad and steamboat companies, banks, merchants, and others. The inks that we are now furnishing are of a quality that can be copied any length of time after being printed. Will copy in ordinary letter-press book.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

THOMAS W. KEESEE, 10 A. M., at No. 1317 Main street, pawnbroker's sale of diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, &c.

MOODY & ROYALL, 5 P. M., seven lots on Eleventh street, Manchester.

COOK & LAUGHTON, 10 A. M., diamonds, gold and silver watches, gold chains, &c.

WINES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO, &c.

SUMMERDEAN (AUGUSTA COUNTY) RYE,
VIRGINIA MOUNTAIN DEW RYE,
OLD IMPERIAL CABINET RYE.
A choice lot of these excellent WHISKEYS always in store.
PURE COUNTRY APPLE BRANDY,
FRENCH'S NEW ENGLAND RUM, specially suited for tobacco manufacturers' use.
For sale at wholesale only by
JENKINS, CAPERS & CO.,
oc 9 No. 113 south Fourteenth street, below Cary.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

ENVELOPES FOR CHURCHES, DRUGGISTS, MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.—We have a large stock of ENVELOPES of all sizes. We print them to order at short notice. Also, LETTER, NOTE, and BILL-HEADS.
New supply of FANCY STATIONERY just received.
oc 15-d&w RANDOLPH & ENGLISH.

SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS
FOR
COLLEGES, PRIVATE SCHOOLS, and FREE SCHOOLS.
The subscribers are supplied with a large stock of all the BOOKS adapted for use in the colleges and schools in Virginia, which they will furnish in quantities or the single volume upon as good terms as can be obtained anywhere.
Their catalogues are now ready, and will be mailed or delivered free on application.
WOODHOUSE & PARHAM,
se 10 Booksellers and Stationers.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

CHROMASATE! CHROMASATE!—We have received another supply of this preparation for EMBALMING FALL LEAVES and FLOWERS. We have received many orders for it to be sent by mail, but it cannot be shipped except by EXPRESS. Price, 50 cents per bottle.
POLK MILLER & CO.,
Apothecaries, corner Ninth and Main streets.
oc 14

MILK OF MAGNESIA—antacid and aperient;
Savory & Moore's PANCREATIC EMULSION,
Winchester's SYRUP OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES,
RACAHOUT DES ARABES,
Nestle's MOTHER'S-MILK SUBSTITUTE,
GRANULAR EFFERVESCING SALTS (variety),
Squibbs's FLUID EXTRACTS,
Shird & Dohme's SYRUPS and ELIXIRS,
Boudault's WINE PEPSINE,
PEPSINE POREI,
Laville's GOUT PILLS,
Hezeman's ELIXIR CALISAYA BARK,
Hezeman's ELIXIR BARK and IRON,
Larrogue's ELIXIR OF BARK.
All the new and popular preparations for sale by
POLK MILLER & CO., Apothecaries,
oc 10 corner Ninth and Main streets.

VACCINE VIRUS, NON-HUMANIZED, ON QUILLS.—As this article is efficient only when fresh, physicians in want will please apply *at once* to
J. BLAIR, Druggist,
825 Broad street,
agent for the Vaccine Department New York Dispensary.
oc 6

ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE—a sure cure for fever and ague—for sale by
BODEKER BROTHERS,
oc 6 Druggists.

TO THE TRADE.

We are receiving a large lot of
COLMAN'S GENUINE DURHAM AND DOUBLE SUPERFINE MUSTARD,
in all size packages,
which we offer at the lowest cash prices.
PURCELL, LADD & CO.,
se 26 Druggists, 1216 Main street.

TO PHYSICIANS.

We have the following valuable CHEMICALS and PHARMACEUTICALS on hand and guarantee their quality:
OLEATES of MERCURY, ACONITIA, ATROPIA, and MORPHIA, all of the strengths recommended by Marshall;
BRUCIA, CODEIA, CONIIN,
ATROPIA, NARCEIN, CAFFEIN,
DIGITALIN, ACONITIA,
EUPATORIN, DIASCOREIN,
MONOBROMATED CAMPHOR,
CHLOTON CHLORAL-HYDRAT,
PHOSPHIDE of ZINC,
BROMIDE of QUININE,
BROMIDE of MORPHIA,
BROMIDE of STRYCHNIA,
BROMIDE of ZINC,
CITRATE and CARBONATE of LITHIA, and all new remedies as they appear.
MEADE & BAKER,
Practical Pharmacists,
au 27 919 Main street.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

PHILLIPS & JENNINGS
HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR
FALL STOCK OF GOODS,
consisting of
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, CURTAINS,
CORNICES, gilt and rosewood;
WINDOW-SHADES, PAPER-HANGINGS of every variety, which they offer to their friends and the public generally. oc 3-2m

1874 FALL AND WINTER. 1874
CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, &c.
We are now receiving our fall supply of CARPETINGS, RUGS, OIL-CLOTHS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, and WINDOW-SHADES in every variety, which we offer to buyers on terms as reasonable as we can afford.
R. P. RICHARD