THE DISPATCH.

BY COWARDIN & ELLYSON.

CASH—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

THE DAILY DISPATCH is delivered to subscribers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week, payable to the carriers weekly. Mailed at $6 per annum; $3 for six months, $2 per month for a shorter period.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY DISPATCH at $3 per annum, $1 50 for six months.

THE WEEKLY DISPATCH at $2 per annum.

Richmond Dispatch.

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

MONDAY.....FEBRUARY 7, 1876.

WEATHER REPORT.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 7:35 A. M. FEBRUARY 7, 1876, AT HUNTINGTON, HINTON, AND WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.	Rain-fall.	River. Ft.	In.
Richmond	3	S. W.	Cloudy.	.....	26	0
Hinton	4	S. W.	Clear.	.....		
White Sulphur	3	S. W.	Clear.	.....		

THE WEATHER ON SATURDAY was clear and cold. It was a day that tried men's souls—under foot it was that it proved his uprightness was [illegible]. A good deal of the snow [illegible] the street railway managers were not [illegible] to order out the cars, although the [illegible] were free from snow all day. The dock [illegible] were frozen over early in the morning. [illegible] was very thin and soon melted. The [illegible] were generous enough to allow the [illegible] the girls, too—to use their sleds [illegible] on the capitol hill, in the [illegible] side of the Executive stable-lot. [illegible] a stray member of the Legislature [illegible] while coming down the walkway, and [illegible] was, of course, a roar of laughter. A [illegible] were out again, but most of the sleighs [illegible] on the paved streets. At night the [illegible] was clear and cold.

Thermometer at the Dispatch office

February 5, 1876.			
8 A. M.	18	3 P. M.	34
12 M.	25	6 P. M.	29
3 P. M.	30	Midnight	25

Average temperature 27 5-6.

February 5, 1875.			
8 A. M.	17	3 P. M.	34
12 M.	24	6 P. M.	30
3 P. M.	34	Midnight	27

Average temperature 27½.

[It is observed that the temperature on the corresponding day of 1875, one year ago, was about the same as on Saturday.]

IMMIGRATION.

Proceedings of the Virginia Commissioners in Washington.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, February 4, 1876.

The proceedings of the conference to-night between the Joint Immigration Committee of the General Assembly of Virginia and the Virginia delegation to the National Congress were marked by as earnest an appeal for the furtherance of the State's interests in the cause of immigration to her borders as its best and most zealous advocates could demand.

The joint committee met the congressional delegation at the rooms of Representative Terry, and very soon after their arrival commenced business in a very vigorous way. General Elliott, who was called to the chair, at once interested all present with a statement of the object of the visit to Washington, which was to take counsel with the Virginia representatives in Congress upon a subject so material to the interests of their State. The chairman alluded to the happy homes of Virginia; to the general inviting prospects in the State, with the ample resources, which, if known, would cause a tide of immigration from all parts of the world to be attracted to her borders.

Colonel Carter, the chairman of the committee in the House of Delegates, followed General Elliott in a speech that commanded thorough attention and notable for a fund of statistical lore and general information upon the subject of emigration. Withal it was an oration eloquent in every part. The speaker expressed his deep and abiding interest in the subject, and introduced facts thereon which made excellent impressions as to the necessity for a well-defined plan of action by the properly-constituted authorities, showing that the grand aggregate of immigration to this country from 1820 to 1874 was nine millions of persons—one half of whom came from the British Possessions. Colonel Carter quoted from the high authority of Commodore Matthew F. Maury, of whom he, in the course of his remarks, related touching incidents regarding the great benefits of immigration, and made an appeal for the Commonwealth, that she might derive the deserved benefits of the influx of hardy people into her midst that has not been without weight. Space will not of course allow very extended reports of what the chairman of the House committee said. His speech was quite lengthy, but in no respect did he for a second lose the attention that was his from the time of the first utterance. Emigration to other sections was not unattended to, but, said the speaker with particular allusion to Virginia, it is not that we love others less, but we love her more; and for the wealth that emigration brings, of the great amount that permeates the whole country the State of Virginia has received but a fraction. A remedy was earnestly desired, and in eloquent terms the speaker invoked that blessing upon the State, deploring at the same time the decrease of population in the ten years between 1860 and 1870, which aggregated 42,555. And addressing the representatives of Virginia in the National Congress, in her State Legislature, in her Press, and in the assemblage then present, he said: How far is that thing to progress? Where is it to be stopped? It can only be stopped in one way—by an increase of the means of developing her latent resources and an increase of her population. In order for us to apply the remedy certain representations are first necessary. First, we must have hope; we must have faith—if not strong enough to move mountains, strong enough to tunnel them and bring forth their rich products; and we must have love to work. Of course, notwithstanding the importance of the subject, I could not in this correspondence give more than a succinct idea of this appeal for a remedy to prevent Virginia from a loss of population, power, and prestige. The idea of all the speakers was for definite plans, and systems of organization to perfect them.

Carter's peroration was good. Near its close he said: "Who will be the prophet to stand in the breach and call upon the four winds to breathe upon these dry bones and make them live, and raise up an army whose swords shall be pruning-hooks, and whose spears shall be pruning-hooks."

General Fitzhugh Lee was impressive and able in a lecture, it may be called, upon emigration, combined with an appeal for some means of giving his State a practical advantage over others. He alluded to the visit of the society of which he is president to New York, and the deep interest manifested by persons there in the matter they had at heart. The systematic emigration plans of northern and western States became also a subject of attention. General Lee suggested a plan of having two agents—one in Europe and another in New York—to give attention to the great interests of the State now at stake. The burden of several of the speakers was that not enough is known of the greatness of Virginia in all respects. Guide-books and descriptive maps are needed, and heads and hearts to carry on the work of progression vigorously and zealously are necessary. There were suggestions that the members of Congress prepare information of their districts, but the gentlemen representing the state in Congress, when it came their turn to speak, thought this a task they could not perform in connection with other duties.

General Lee's speech was of considerable length for an evening session, as, indeed, were they all; but from the beginning to the end of the conference there was not the slightest lack of interest manifested. He spoke of the opposition to the Centennial appropriation by gentlemen from Virginia, and without a word to unfavorably criticize their judgment and action fairly indicated a feeling in favor of the State being represented there; and through her agents to invite the wandering population of the Old World, and the Great West, and elsewhere, to visit Virginia—with her Monticello, Harper's Ferry, Yorktown, and Mount Vernon—could have none but a good effect. His speech was replete with sound statistical information, patriotism, and love for the soil he lives upon. It deserves greater space than I have here.

Representative Douglass made some remarks, and in the nature of a wet blanket, some of the committee seemed to think; but the representative from the First district certainly meant them never unkindly for the committee, nor to be quoted as opposing any plan of securing immigration. He spoke, he said, of difficulties in the way in order that they might be remedied.

Senator Withers asked that he might know what he should do, and to the best of his capacity he would act.

Other gentlemen represented their entire sympathy, and will, when something is perfected, not be a whit behind in giving their aid to the development of the State through means of immigration.

Hon. John Randolph Tucker said he was no farmer, and had no suggestion to make to farmers. He expressed some regret that he had been *arraigned* (as the gentleman interpreted General Lee's remarks on the Centennial bill) for his vote on that appropriation; but he said for that he was ready to account to his constituency and the people of his State. He regarded the Constitution.

Leaving that, however, Mr. Tucker made an oration on the development of Virginia. He believed in its moral as well as material development, but we live in an era where we must look to material development. This necessitated the coming of capital into the State. On that point Mr. Tucker related that a prominent gentleman from New York had recently said to him that the people of the South were better off than those of the North. The South had reached the bottom of her troubles and the North had not. The speaker believed the time had come, in the relations of the two sections of the country, when there is a tendency of emigration from the North to the South, when the cheap lands of the South can be bought up. Regarding foreign immigration, we want no more in Virginia than can assimilate with the old stock.

Mr. Tucker spoke of the great necessity of reaching the practical ends of harmony and coöperation between the obstructionists (if those are called so who find difficulties such as Mr. Douglass did, your correspondent presumes to say,) and the progressive enthusiasts. Then would result benefits; and the speaker referred to Jefferson and Madison—the one as constantly pushing and the other coöperating with him but halting ever to ascertain his bearings as productive of nothing but good.

In this report I have attempted to give only the proper representation of what occurred at this conference to-night. The speeches were, some of them—most of them—careful and enthusiastic. The society may rest assured, it seems, of the fullest cooperation practicable on the part of the Virginia representatives in Congress. Though several of the members intimated the many and constant demands upon their time, nearly all were present. General Hunton, who was sick, sent word of his sympathy and desire to coöperate with the committee. The speeches were not in a single instance heavy, and the results of the conference thus far seem satisfactory, and it seems to be that now is only the beginning of a new era of good to the Old Dominion. The Immigration Committee and Society are wide-awake, progressive, enthusiastic, and not to be scared away in a hurry from what they have evidently determined to accomplish if possible. They are very welcome here, and must feel that they are. General Terry gave them a warm greeting at his rooms. Governor Walker and Senator Johnston were present at the conference, but did not make speeches. The meeting did not adjourn until quite late, and will assemble again at 10 o'clock to-morrow. TIMON.

Saturday's Session.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, February 5.—The meeting this morning between the Virginia Joint Committee on Immigration and the congressional delegation was productive of some good results. The remarks made were all of a practical character, and resulted in an agreement to apply to the Legislature for a State Commissioner of Immigration, who shall put in shape and superintend the State interests in that respect.

General Fitzhugh Lee presided over the meeting to-day, and after an interchange of views and very harmonious conversation the conference adjourned.

The committee will meet again in Richmond on Tuesday next to prosecute the good work it has on hand. TIMON.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, February 5.—The committee appointed at the immigration conference last night met to-day at the Metropolitan Hotel, General Fitz Lee presiding. Among those present were Senators Withers and Johnston, and General Terry, of the Wytheville district. Speeches embodying practical suggestions in regard to immigration were made by Messrs. Withers and Terry, and Messrs. Hinton, J. A. Carter, Taliaferro, Elliott, Clarke, Gilman, and Popham, of the Virginia Legislature. Messrs. Handy, Ball, Riddlebarger, and Daniels, of the Virginia press, also spoke. The plan agreed upon looks to making Virginia a part of the trip of European tourists to the Centennial by means of including our railroad and steamboat lines in the round-trip arrangements now being made by agents at London, New York, and other points. The committee strongly recommend to the Legislature the appointment of a competent and energetic State immigration agent.

The Virginians have been sight-seeing this afternoon, and to-night they will attend a dinner given in their honor at Wormley's by Governor Walker.

A New Canal.

THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE TO BE CONNECTED WITH THE BAY OF FUNDY.

The Canadian, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia papers are discussing the project of building a canal to connect the Gulf of St. Lawrence with the Bay of Fundy, and thereby shorten the ocean route from Montreal to New York by 500 miles, by means of which Western grain can be delivered in Boston or New York considerably quicker than by the present route. The route is through the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy. Says a St. John paper: The project involves the connection of Baie Verte, in the Gulf, with Cumberland basin, at the head of the Bay of Fundy, by an artificial channel across the isthmus which separates those bodies of water. By the proposed plan the distance from Montreal to St. John and Boston will be shortened some four hundred or five hundred miles, and a line of protected coast navigation secured for the whole distance. It is asserted that propellers of the largest class used on the lakes will descend the St. Lawrence and go directly to our Eastern seaport cities, and there discharge their cargoes, consuming from four to six days less time on the trip than is now required to carry grain to New York by the canals. The freight charges will be, it is estimated, much in favor of grain delivered by the St. Lawrence route. The vessels engaged in this trade will take return cargoes from the New England States, but more especially of coal from the provinces, which, it is said, could be delivered on shipboard for $2.50 a ton. The cost is estimated at $8,500,000, and the popular sentiment is declared to strongly favor the project.

ST. LOUIS, February 5.—The counsel for McKee filed a motion in the United States Circuit Court to-day for a new trial.

LOCAL MATTERS.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD CASE DECIDED BY THE SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS.—The case of Silliman *vs.* the Fredericksburg and Charlottesville Railroad Company, decided by the Supreme Court on its last opinion-day, was a suit by persons claiming to be holders of mortgage coupon bonds of the company, which they sought to enforce by the sale of the property of the railroad. The Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Company was incorporated for the purpose of building a railroad from Fredericksburg to Gordonsville, for which they obtained the State's subscription. Having failed to comply with its undertaking, after making progress in it, its charter was forfeited, and by its terms, and by virtue of an act of Assembly, it was superseded by the Fredericksburg, Orange and Charlottesville Railroad Company, which was authorized to complete the road to Orange Courthouse and extend it to Charlottesville. By an act of February 21, 1872, this company was authorized, in order to complete and extend the road and to pay certain debts, to borrow $1,200,000, at an interest of seven per cent., on coupon bonds secured by a mortgage on all the property, rights, and franchises of the company then existing or thereafter acquired, but not more than $600,000 of bonds were to be issued before the completion of the road to Orange Courthouse. Bonds were accordingly issued, some of which, it is claimed, came to the hands of the plaintiffs. But it was provided by the act under which these bonds were issued that should the company fail to complete the road to Orange Courhouse, in the manner prescribed, by the first day of May, 1873, it should forfeit to the State of Virginia its corporate franchises and rights, together with the railroad track, road-bed, work-materials thereon, and all other property, and the State should hold the same as trustee for the benefit of her herself, the corporation of Fredericksburg, and the other private stockholders of the original Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Company. Progress was made in the work, but it never was extended to Orange Courthouse. By an act passed March 26, 1873, the time for the completion of the road to Orange Courthouse, subject to the same conditions of forfeiture, was extended to the first of July, 1873, and it was made the duty of the Board of Public Works, should the forfeiture occur, to take possession of the road and to reörganize the former Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Company, which should thereby be reinvested with its former corporate existence and all the property, franchises, rights, powers, and privileges of the Fredericksburg, Orange and Charlottesville Railroad Company, and that the company thus reörganized should proceed to complete the road. The forfeiture took place, and the Board of Public Works took possession accordingly and reorganized the former company, which thereby became and is now invested with full corporate power over the road, and all its other property connected therewith, of the said Fredericksburg, Orange and Charlottesville Company; but the plaintiffs insisted that notwithstanding these transactions the lien of their bonds still subsisted and should be enforced. The Circuit Court of Richmond dismissed their bill, from which they appealed, and the Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the Circuit Court.

MR. JAMES MACDOUGAL REMOVED FROM OFFICE.—In the Hustings Court on Saturday Judge Guigon directed the following order to be entered, removing James Macdougal from office as judge of election at the First precinct in Jefferson Ward:

"In the matter of the rule awarded against James Macdougal. This day came the said James Macdougal as well the attorney for the Commonwealth; and it appearing that the said James Macdougal has been guilty of gross neglect of official duty as judge of election at the First precinct of Jefferson Ward, in this city, at the election held in November last, and no cause being shown why the said James Macdougal should not be removed from his said office, it is therefore ordered that the said James Macdougal be removed from his said office as judge of election at the First precinct in Jefferson Ward of the said city."

RICHMOND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The intermediate examination of the scholars in the Richmond public schools commenced last Monday morning and was finished Friday afternoon. The principals report the following number of scholars in attendance for the past week:

White Schools.	*No. Scholars.*	*Per Cent. of Attendance.*
Richmond High-School	222	98
Bellevue School	670	97
Central School	507	99
Leigh School	564	96.3
Madison School	577	98
Bethel School	278	96.5
Total	2,818	97.5
Colored Schools.		
Baker School	531	96
Navy Hill School	505	95.6
Valley School	630	96.4
Total	1,666	96
Total white and colored	4,484	97

INSURANCE-DEPOSIT LAW.—A petition has been signed by large numbers of businessmen of Richmond and others earnestly praying the Legislature to repeal the present insurance-deposit law. It is said to operate very injuriously to the interests of our insurance companies, as when they seek business in other States they generally find a retaliatory law, which compels them to make deposits, thus locking up capital in other States that could be more usefully employed here at home.

PERSONAL.—Mr. T. Ritchie Glazebrook, of this city, and Miss Mollie Denoon (daughter of the late Samuel D. Denoon), also of Richmond, were joined in the holy bonds of matrimony in Baltimore last Thursday morning. The ceremony took place at the cathedral, Right Rev. Bishop Gibbons, of Richmond, officiating. There was quite a large attendance of the friends of both the bride and groom, who joined in wishing them God-speed and a prosperous future. The happy pair returned to Richmond Saturday.

Major Fulton, of the famous American Rifle Team that distinguished itself last year in Great Britain, is in Richmond.

Rev. A. E. Dickinson, of the *Religious Herald*, has been invited to be present, and speak for the Baptists of the South, on the occasion of the removal of the headquarters of the American Baptist Publication Society of Philadelphia into their new hall, corner Chestnut and Fourteenth streets, which has been erected at a cost of $200,000. The event takes place on the 14th instant, and will be celebrated by a grand jubilee meeting.

The Governor on Saturday appointed James W. Spotts a notary public for Tazewell county.

Rev. Moses D. Hoge is to lecture in Petersburg on February 15th for the benefit of a Presbyterian church there.

THE SOUTHERN WIDOWS' LOTTERY ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the clergy of all denominations will be held at 12 o'clock today at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association for the purpose of taking steps to cause the Legislature to repeal the charter of the Southern Widows' and Orphans' Lottery Association.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT TO THE CHARTER PROPOSED.—A petition is now in circulation, and has already received the signatures of many large property-owners, praying the Legislature so to amend the charter of the city of Richmond as to allow of appeals in cases of city assessments from the City Council to one of the judges of the city.

BALL.—There will be a ball at the Virginia Opera-House on Monday evening the 21st instant by the McGill Lyceum, for the benefit of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum.

THE LATE MAJOR DANIEL TRUEHEART—THE EVENING JOURNAL'S SKETCH OF HIM.—Major Daniel Trueheart, Jr., was the youngest and last surviving son of Daniel Trueheart, Esq., who was long known to the older residents of Richmond as one of her representative citizens of the olden school. He was born in Richmond in 1831. After passing most of his boyhood here he entered the Military Institute in 1847, whence he graduated in 1850. He studied law at the University; but possessing a far more decided bent for military and scientific pursuits than for law, he turned aside from that profession after completing his studies at the University and accepted the position of assistant professor of mathematics at the Military Institute. At the request of his father, who desired his presence in Richmond, this position was resigned. After a brief residence here he entered the United States Coast Survey, which he abandoned a year or two before the war to accept a position of chief engineer of a railroad then projected from Tuscaloosa, Alabama, to Rome, Georgia. Upon the formation of the Confederate Government, being then in Richmond, he went at once to Montgomery, then the seat of government, to offer his services in behalf of the South. He was commissioned a first lieutenant in the regular army, and was at once assigned to artillery duty at Pensacola. Shortly after the secession of Virginia he was promoted to a majorship, and was chosen by Stonewall Jackson as chief of artillery on his staff. After serving through one or two campaigns with Jackson he was transferred to Mobile and placed in charge of the artillery defences of that important strategic point. In the fall of 1864 he was transferred to the command of a battalion of artillery in the Army of Tennessee, and followed Hood's disastrous campaign to Nashville, where he was captured, defending the last remaining gun of his battalion. He was released from prison shortly after the close of the war, and returned to Virginia, whence after two years he removed to Texas, where, as editor, teacher, and engineer his changeful history was continued to its close. Peace to his ashes, which rest at last with his fathers in the old ground on Shockoe Hill.

A ROGUISH ENTERPRISE, BY WHICH A LONE WIDOW GOT IN PRISON.—Two daughters of Mr. John Purcell, while in Washington, last week, and just about to start home, were unfortunate enough to lose or be robbed of the *port monnaie* containing their baggage-checks to Richmond. Upon reaching this city Friday morning application was made for the baggage at the Byrd-street depôt with a statement that the checks had been lost in Washington. After fully describing the trunks they were delivered up to the rightful owners and a receipt taken by the railroad officials therefor. Saturday morning a white woman arrived on the early train and engaged a hackman, and gave to him two checks for her baggage, as she claimed, stating that the baggage had come on in advance. The hackman went to get the baggage, and was followed by the woman. The baggage indicated by the checks not being readily found, Mr. Winston, the agent, was called upon to see about it, when he discovered that the checks presented by the woman were the very ones belonging to the Misses Purcell. Mr. Winston asked the woman if it was her baggage she was claiming. She stated that the checks had been given her in Baltimore by a Mr. Campbell, a man but slightly known to her, and whom she had seen but once or twice. Her statements were so inconsistent and evidently false that Policeman J. B. Angle, of the middle district, who was listening to the conversation, felt it his duty to arrest her. She told Mr. Angle that she was to meet Campbell at Ford's Hotel, and was going thither had she procured the trunks, but he found out from other parties that she had been inquiring—before she had applied for the baggage—when the next train left for Washington, and it is believed she intended to go off on it with the captured baggage.

Accused was taken before the Police Justice Saturday morning, where she gave her name as Mary Lewis. On the charge of being a suspicious character, and in default of $500 security to be of good behavior for sixty days, she was sent to jail.

It was ascertained on Saturday that Mary Lewis is a bogus name, and that the prisoner's right name is Mrs. Charles Camp. She was raised in Richmond, and went away ten years ago. Her husband is dead. She is about thirty-two years of age, and presents a respectable appearance, though not decidedly good looking.

TILTON'S PROBLEM OF LIFE.—This evening Mr. Theodore Tilton will lecture at Assembly Hall on the "Problem of Life." Mr. Tilton's tour this season is reported as being one of the most remarkable upon record, he having lectured six times a week since the middle of September, and being engaged every night up to June. Invitations were received to-day from Danville and Charlottesville, but he will be unable to accept either, there being no open night. Mr. Tilton, always famous for his oratory, is said to be speaking with unusual force this year, and not a few competent critics have pronounced his lecture on the "Problem of Life" one of the very finest efforts ever heard upon the American platform. No doubt he will speak to a full house to-night.

CHANCERY COURT OF RICHMOND—SATURDAY.—The following cases were disposed of:

Rutherfoord's executors *vs.* Bennett, &c. Decree referring cause to a commissioner for inquiry, account, and report.

Hardgrove, &c., *vs.* Hardgrove, &c. Decree confirming report of commissioner and providing for a partial disposition of the fund.

Watt *vs.* Watt, &c. Decree correcting an error in a former decree, and directing a commissioner to convey to the purchasers the property therein mentioned.

King's administrator *vs.* Goodall's executor and Viall's executor, &c. Decree confirming report of commissioner and providing for the distribution of the fund.

POLICE COURT, SATURDAY—*Justice Joseph J. White presiding.*—Andrew Richards (colored), a common thief and vagrant, was sent to jail for sixty days in default of surety.

John M. Alley, charged with being a deserter from the schooner Leonessa, now lying in the dock, was committed to jail to await the sailing of the schooner.

Wash. Coles and Henry Jones (both colored), arrested for fighting in the street, were discharged.

David Henderson (colored), for cursing and abusing Agnes Ross, was fined one dollar and costs.

William Ward and Judy Vaiden (both colored), charged with creating a disturbance in the street, were required to pay costs.

Wilson Monore and James D. Gordon (both colored) were required to pay two dollars for abusing each other.

Pat. Laughlin was fined fifteen dollars for careless and reckless driving on the public streets.

GRAND JURY OF THE HUSTINGS COURT.—The grand jury of the Hustings Court will meet this morning at 11 o'clock. The following is a list of the jury: Alexander Hierholzer, John C. Shafer, Charles L. Todd, John A. Glazebrook, L. W. Rose, George A. Cunningham, E. P. Hudgins, William H. Powers, Samuel P. Lathrop, John T. Sizer, Christian Unkel, John H. Montague, H. E. C. Baskervill, Thomas J. Starke, Asa Snyder, E. A. J. Clopton, John H. Claiborne, David Baker, Jr., Richard D. Mitchell, H. A. Atkinson, Sr., Oscar R. Kelley, A. G. Babcock, James Woodhouse, Augustus Arsell, Jr.

DIED FROM HER INJURIES.—Mr. Smoot's little daughter, who lived on Brook avenue between Clay and Leigh streets, and who was so badly burned a few days ago, died from the effects of her injuries on Friday night.

THE CANAL COMPANY.—The stockholders of the James River and Kanawha Company met Saturday morning and Saturday afternoon—Judge Meredith in the chair—and resolved to leave to the Legislature the determination of the question whether the connection between Clifton Forge and Buchanan shall be made by rail or canal. Adjourned to meet on Wednesday the 23d of February.

MR. MCCREARY'S CONCERT.—Preparations are being made by the members of the Gesangverein and Philharmonic Associations for the complimentary concert tendered Mr. J. V. L. McCreary, formerly of this city, and at one time president of the Philharmonic Association. The concert will take place at Assembly Hall to-morrow night. Reserved seats may be procured at Wyatt's without extra charge.

THE CENTENNIAL SOCIALS.—The Centennial Socials is a new order just organized in this city, with the following officers: J. Childress, president; W. C. Brown, vice-president; O. Hatcher, treasurer; J. O'Niel, recording secretary; S. J. Klauber, financial secretary. They will celebrate their organization with a calico hop at St. Alban's Hall on Monday, February 16th.

DR. DEEMS'S LECTURE.—As has been already stated, Rev. Charles F. Deems, D. D., pastor of the "Church of the Stranger," of New York, will lecture at Centenary (Methodist) church on Thursday night. Subject: "Trifles." Dr. Deems is quite well known in this city as a clergyman of ability, and he will doubtless be welcomed by many of his friends.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.—The following is a list of the conveyances of real estate for the week ending February 5, 1876: Lots fronting — feet on Thirteenth street, corner of Lombard alley, for $800; 30 feet on G street between Madison and Monroe for $3,000; 27¾ feet on Catharine street between Gilmer and Munford for $138.

COMMON COUNCIL.—The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Common Council will be held this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

VALENTINES.—The largest and best-selected stock of valentines in the city can be found at C. F. JOHNSTON'S music- and news-store, 918 Main street, at from 1c. to $10 each.

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

LADIES' GUM-BOOTS at less than manufacturers' prices. JOHN C. PAGE, JR., Agent, 909 Main street.

THE "PRIDE-OF-KEY-WEST" CIGAR can be found at most of the first-class bars and restaurants. The price is low and quality very fine.

DISPATCH PRINTING-HOUSE.—Unsurpassed facilities for the prompt execution of all kinds of printing. Orders filled promptly and at low prices.

BOYS' GUM-BOOTS at less than manufacturers' prices. JOHN C. PAGE, JR., Agent, 909 Main street.

TWO DOLLARS will buy a misses' school-shoe, of Philadelphia make, at J. A. GRIGG'S, Tenth and Main streets.

DANGEROUS COUGHS.—A cold in the throat will cause inflammation of the pleuritic membrane, accompanied with difficult respiration and cough that will irritate the lungs into consumption. All these ailments are easily cured by WISHART'S PINE-TREE-TAR CORDIAL, the most infallible remedy for pulmonary complaints.

FIVE DOLLARS will buy a first-class gaiter at J. A. GRIGG'S, Tenth and Main streets.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.—We solicit your orders for printing, or a call at any time you may wish to see specimens or obtain estimates, feeling assured that it will be to your advantage.

MISSES' GUM-BOOTS at less than manufacturers' prices. JOHN C. PAGE, JR., Agent, 909 Main street.

BOSCHEN & BROTHER offer their winter stock of Boots, Shoes, Trunks, and Valises at very low prices in order to make room for spring goods. 509 and 511 BROAD STREET.

REMEMBER THIS.—Now is the time of the year for pneumonia and fatal results of predisposition to consumption. BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP has been used in this neighborhood for the past two or three years without a single failure to cure. If you have not used this medicine yourself, go to your druggist and ask him of its wonderful success among his customers. PURCELL, LADD & CO., wholesale agents.

DISPATCH PRINTING-HOUSE.—In order to meet the constantly increasing demands of our trade we have added a well-selected assortment of NEW TYPE, which, together with our IMPROVED MACHINERY and SKILFUL MECHANICAL STAFF, warrant us in guaranteeing the VERY BEST CLASS OF WORK at moderate figures and in the most expeditious manner.

THE RILEY VIRGINIA WHISKEY sold by CHRISTIAN & WHITE has been analyzed by Drs. McCaw and Taylor and recommended as a pure medicinal beverage. Price for two-year old, $2.50 per gallon; price for three-year old, $3.50 per gallon.

CUSTOM (hand-made) WORK to order, and guaranteed to fit. Repairing neatly done by BOSCHEN & BROTHER, 509 and 511 Broad street.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

W. GODDIN, 12 M., coal land, in Chesterfield, adjoining Clover Hill pits.

E. D. EACHO, 4½ P. M., two new brick tenements on Main street between Second and Third.

W. C. MONCURE, crier, at Mr. E. H. Jarrell's, near the Yellow Tavern, corn, fodder, shucks, farming tools, one mare, &c.

COOK & LAUGHTON, 10 A. M., C. Glover's entire stock.

J. D. WHITEHEAD, 10 A. M., groceries, &c.

R. S. ANDERSON & CO., 10 A. M., groceries, &c.

WANTS.

WANTED, occupants for a SUIT OF ROOMS on first floor, and one on second with DRESSING-ROOM attached, fronting the Square, with board. Apply at Valentine House. fe 7-eod1w*

WANTED—I desire to employ a SERVANT WOMAN of good character and without incumbrance, and who is a good seamstress. Apply at 201 Marshall street. fe 7-3t JOHN C. WILLIAMS.

WANTED, orders for JOB PRINTING of every description at ACKERLY'S, 1201 Main street. Entrance on Twelfth. Good work and low prices. fe 7-eod3t*

WANTED, AS BOARDERS, A SMALL FAMILY to occupy a large and well-furnished front room at the Rutherfoord House, on Franklin street corner of Adams. fe 5-3t* MRS. B. H. SMITH.

WANTED, OCCUPANTS FOR SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with BOARD, furnished or unfurnished. Apply at 711, Eighth and Leigh streets. fe 4-eod6t* MRS. E. LORRAINE.

WANTED, PERMANENT AND DAY-BOARDERS on reasonable terms. MISS J. A. MAGRUDER, fe 4-3t* 807 east Grace street.

WANTED, several WOMEN—COOKS, WASHERS, &c.—for New York, Philadelphia, and other northern cities; also, a MAN and WIFE, and another WOMAN, and BOY sixteen years old, to go to Columbus, Ky. Also, SIX WOOD-CHOPPERS and one BLACKSMITH to go to the country—all colored; and one WHITE WOMAN to cook for a family in the country. Apply to J. P. JUSTIS, Labor Agent, fe 2 No. 9 Fifteenth street.

LOST, STRAYED, AND FOUND.

LOST.—TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid at the office of Ford's Hotel on the delivery of a DIAMOND CLUSTER (diamond shape), of sixteen stones, lost on Wednesday, February 2d, on Broad or Clay streets. fe 4-3t*

LOST, PROBABLY AT THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD DEPOT, or on the train between there and Gordonsville, a MASONIC GOLD AND ENAMEL BREASTPIN set with pearls, oval in shape. On the reverse side are the letters "J. G. to P. M. S." A suitable reward will be paid for it if left at this office. fe 4-3t*

FOR CHAPPED HANDS.

CYDONINE, the nicest preparation of the kind ever used. Neither greasy nor sticky. Prepared by POLK MILLER & CO., Apothecaries, corner Ninth and Main streets. MILLER & PIERCE, corner Fifth and Marshall streets. ja 15

BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest News from Washington.

TROUBLE IN THE RADICAL CAMP.

BLAINE VS. MORTON—THE BLAINE INTEREST IN THE FOREGROUND—MONEY USED FREELY.

NO DIFFICULTY BETWEEN BRISTOW AND THE PRESIDENT.

THE COMING TRIAL OF BABCOCK.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, February 5.—There is every indication of trouble in the Radical camp. The different combinations favoring candidates for the nomination at Cincinnati are earnestly at work, and thus far it seems as if the Blaine interest is in the foreground. They are using considerable money in advancing the claims of the ex-Speaker, and are publishing all over the country, in Republican journals, details of the life and partisan services of Blaine. The Morton men take exception to this, but the New England faction are getting along satisfactorily to themselves by using funds to publish the claims of their favorite.

A row is breeding which will certainly develop more bad feeling in the party than has ever been dreamed of.

There is no truth in the report that there has been a difficulty between Bristow and the President. Cabinet officers, including the Secretary of the Treasury himself, say there was never in the history of the present Administration a calmer session of the Cabinet than occurred yesterday. At the same time, prominent politicians of both parties believe that there will soon be a change in the Treasury Department, and some think that Pierrepont will follow Bristow, though the retirement of both will be voluntary and not because of an outbreak with the President.

The intense interest felt here in the coming trial of General Babcock, at St. Louis, exceeds that manifested in any previous trial. Almost the entire force of subordinate officials at the White House have been subpœnaed as witnesses—Mr. Lucke, the private secretary, among them. The President's son, Ulysses Grant, Jr., is acting private secretary. Ex-Internal Revenue Commissioner Douglass and the present Deputy Commissioner Rogers have also been summoned. TIMON.

[Associated Press telegrams.]

The Treasury.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—The Treasury now holds $361,033,462 to secure national-bank circulation and $18,621,500 to secure public deposits. The national-bank circulation outstanding is $342,809,036, of which amount $2,100,085 are in gold notes.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $415,451; for the month to date, $1,559,601; for the fiscal year to date, $18,573,749.

Receipts for customs to-day were $822,127; for the month to date, $2,462,788; for the fiscal year to date, $89,236,634.

New York Items.

NEW YORK, February 5.—The piano and organ manufacturers have formed a protective association against the sale of bogus instruments made of inferior material.

Judge Blatchford has rendered his decision in the case brought by the United States Government against General James Watson Webb for contempt in not answering certain questions put to him in relation to money paid to officials in Brazil when Webb was United States Minister to that country. In his decision Judge Blatchford dimisses the contempt, and says that from the nature of the issue it would not be necessary that he should give any more specific answers put to him in regard to the manner in which the money was dispensed.

A meeting of the creditors of Archibald Baxter & Co., who failed in August last, was held to-day. Claims amounting to $440,035 were proved, and J. Nelson Tappan, City Chamberlain, was elected trustee of the firm's estate.

Justice Dykman, at White Plains, to-day remanded Stokes to Sing-Sing to serve the remainder or his term. A bill of exceptions was taken for appeal to the general term of the Supreme Court.

John C. Stockwell, paper-stock dealer, has failed. Liabilities, $25,000.

It is reported that the managers of the different fast freight lines from this city to all parts of the United States and Canada are perfecting arrangements for the concentration of their business so that it will be necessary to employ one general superintendent only on each line of railroad. It is thought a great saving will thus be effected.

Governor Tilden has signed the bill repealing the amendment to the charter for the Gray Nun Institution.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

England.

THE DEUTSCHLAND INVESTIGATION.

LONDON, February 5.—The official investigation of the loss of the steamer Deutschland has been concluded. The report says the wreck was owing to an error of reckoning and to the captain's disregard of the force and direction of the tide. The report praises the discipline maintained aboard the steamer and the conduct of the officers. The boatmen at Harwick and elsewhere are exonerated from the charges of cowardice, pillaging, and not rendering prompt assistance, etc. Telegraphic communication is recommended between the light-ships and the shore.

Germany.

BISMARCK ON HOHENLOHE'S MISSION TO ROME.

LONDON, February 5.—The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Berlin special says: "Prince Bismarck has sufficiently recovered to drive out in a close carriage. His parliamentary soirées will be resumed. When questioned about Cardinal Hohenlohe's visit to Rome by some deputies who called upon him, the Chancellor distinctly stated that whatever might be the Cardinal's mission, or whether there be any mission at all, it was unauthorized by him. He declared that so long as he remains at the helm it will not be the State which will make the first advance towards a reconciliation with the Church.

France.

PARIS, February 5.—The international committee on the construction of a sub-marine tunnel between France and England have established a complete agreement on all points under consideration, as well as on the possibility of the undertaking.

Spain.

MADRID, February 5.—It is officially announced that one hundred and sixty-five Carlists of Biscay and Old Castile have requested amnesty.

Belgium.

ST. ETIENNE, BELGIUM, February 5.—Fifty of the two hundred and sixteen miners who were caught in the Jolien mine have been recovered alive. It is feared the balance are lost. Twenty-one dead have been recovered.

ANTWERP, BELGIUM, February 5.—A rumor is published that seven packages of