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; $2 per month for a shorter period.
The SEMI-WEEKLY DISPATCH at $3 per annum, or $1.50 for six months.
The WEEKLY DISPATCH at $2 per annum.

DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. L. RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1876. No. 37.

THE DISPATCH.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
CASH—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

One square, one insertion	$0 75
One square, two insertions	1 25
One square, three insertions	1 75
One square, six insertions	3
One square, twelve insertions	5 50
One square, one month	10 0
One square, two months	18 00
One square, three months	25 00

MEETINGS.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The members of DOVE LODGE, No. 51, A. F. and A. M., will attend a stated communication of their lodge at the lodge-room, Washington Hall, on Broad street between Ninth and Tenth, on THIS (Friday) EVENING, August 11, at 7 o'clock. Members of sister lodges and transient brethren fraternally invited. By order of the W. M.
BEN. T. AUGUST, Secretary.
au 11-1t

EXCURSIONS.

SELECT EXCURSION TO WEST POINT, MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1876.
The undersigned having chartered a special train on the York River road, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will on the above date run an EXCURSION to that well-known and delightful resort WEST POINT.
His experience and success of all excursions in which he has heretofore been engaged is a guarantee that this, the only excursion on this road now offered the public, and in which the undersigned is alone interested, will receive his strictest attention, and the best of order will be maintained, and that persons favoring him with their patronage will spend an agreeable and orderly day. The fact that he has recently met with a painful accident, which has caused him much loss of time and permanent loss of one eye specially presents his claim for your patronage on this occasion. SELECT MUSIC has been engaged. The usual enjoyments will be offered without stint to the patrons of this EXCURSION.
Tickets—Gentlemen, $1; ladies, 50c. Refreshments at very low prices. Train leaves York River depot at 7:30 A. M., and return at 7:30 P. M.
S. R. PERDUE, Manager.
au 5-6t,S,Th,W,Th,F,&S

PIC-NICS.

SELECT EXCURSION AND BASKET PICNIC TO STAPLES'S MILLS, Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad, TUESDAY, August 15, 1876, under the control and direction of the ladies of Broad-Street Sabbath School. Tickets: Adults and 25c. for children. Excursion train will meet at Broad-Street church at 8 A. M. on the 15th. Tickets to be had of members of the school before and on morning of excursion at church, corner of Eighth and Broad streets.
au 11,14,&15

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A VALUABLE VIRGINIA PLANTATION, free and clear, one of the finest BRICK-YARDS, in full operation, forty-five miles from New York city, near New Brunswick, N. J., immediately on a navigable river, in front of water at the docks, half mile of river front, containing ONE HUNDRED ACRES EXCELLENT LAND, with an inexhaustible supply of brick-maker's clay, out of which alone an immense trade can be made shipping direct to New York market. The Brick-Works are first-class in every respect, with all needed machinery of most approved construction—eighty-horse engine, commodious sheds, large brick boarding-house, office, tool-house, carriage-house, two large barns, &c. Can make 65,000 bricks per day, at a cost of $2.50 per thousand. The land without the improvements alone is worth the price ($65,000) asked for the whole in exchange. For particulars, address
SAMUEL C. SLOAN,
31 east Seventeenth street, New York city.
au 11-2w

FOR SALE PRIVATELY,
A LARGE LOT OF
OLD BRICKS AND LUMBER.
Inquire at my auction-house, 1324 Main street.
au 9-3t E. W. POWELL.

PIANOS, ORGANS, &c.

PIANO FOR SALE.—Must be sold before the 15th of this month. Handsome 7-octave. A great bargain may be had by calling promptly, as it must be sold. Address
E. ABRAM'S LOAN OFFICE,
1412 Main street.
au 11-1t

DRY GOODS.

YOU WANT CHEAP DRY GOODS!
JULIUS MEYER, 603 BROAD STREET,
is selling
Yard-wide VICTORIA LAWNS at 12½c. worth 16c.;
New styles CORDED PIQUES at 10c.—reduced from 16½c.;
BROCADE STRIPED PIQUES at 12½c.—reduced from 20c.;
Best yard-wide BLEACHED COTTONS at 8½c.;
Yard-wide WHITE CAMBRICS at 8½c. worth 12½c.;
BUSTLES in all styles and sizes, from 25c. up;
The cheapest line of CORSETS in the city;
WHITE CHIP HATS at 16c.;
SILK, SERGE and GINGHAM PARASOLS below cost;
If you want bargains go to
au 11-eod JULIUS MEYER'S.

MULES, HORSES, &c.

JUST RECEIVED, THIRTY HEAD of MULES and HORSES from A. B. Goodman on consignment. They have been used but a few months. Great bargains, as they must be sold at once, owner having no further use. Call at KENTUCKY STABLES, Fifteenth street between Main and Franklin. au 10-3t

MULES AND HORSES TO ARRIVE.—I expect to receive by the 15th of this month thirty-two LARGE, YOUNG MULES, mare and unbroke; also, thirty-four FARM and DRIVING HORSES. Parties that can will do well to wait, as Mr. Buck will sell them very low.
au 5-eod6t EDMOND BOSSIEUX.

WOOD AND COAL.

FUEL GREATLY REDUCED.
I am selling to dealers and consumers cheaper than at any time since the war best ANTHRACITE COAL, all sizes; best BITUMINOUS COAL, CLOVER HILL, and MIDLOTHIAN; best COOKING COKE, BELLONA and CARBON HILL; WOOD of all kinds, embracing my celebrated steam-prepared cooking and kindling WOOD, so convenient and economical, at Ninth, Cary, and Basin bank. Buy now for winter. [au 9] J. B. WATKINS.

NEW COAL AND WOOD-YARD.—SO CONVENIENT.—The undersigned have opened a branch office, No. 810 Broad, between Eighth and Ninth streets, and are prepared to furnish ANTHRACITE, SPLINT, and CLOVER HILL COALS; also, best CARBON HILL SOFT COKE, for cooking; dry OAK and PINE WOOD, sawed and kindling, at the lowest prices. Now is the time. Order fuel for winter while it is cheap.
COTTRELL & GILES,
Tenth and Basin bank,
and 810 Broad street, between Eighth and Ninth.
au 7-3m

ANTHRACITE, SPLINT COAL, &c.
ANTHRACITE, a full supply of RED and WHITE ASH at summer prices;
SPLINT—the very best;
STEAM and BLACKSMITHS' COAL—none better;
OAK and PINE WOOD for family use.
P. R. CARRINGTON,
au 5 corner of Seventeenth and Cary streets.

COALBURGH SPLINT LUMP COAL is unrivalled for grate use. Price low.
S. H. HAWES,
au 4 Sole Agent, Eighteenth and Cary streets.

NUTTALBURG STEAM COAL has *only one per cent. of ash*, and is by actual test superior to Cumberland or other steam coals.
S. H. HAWES,
au 4 Sole Agent, Eighteenth and Cary streets.

ANTHRACITE COAL, A LARGE stock on hand at summer rates.
S. H. HAWES,
au 4 Eighteenth and Cary streets.

ANTHRACITE COAL.—Five hundred tons best quality Red-Ash Egg, Stove, and Chestnut Coal for sale at cost for cash. Those wishing to secure their winter supplies will avail themselves of this opportunity. West Virginia Splint Coal and Oak and Pine Wood delivered at lowest rates for cash. WIRT ROBERTS,
au 2 corner Seventeenth and Cary streets.

COAL AND WOOD.—ANTHRACITE COAL for all purposes, of the best, at less prices than can be bought in this market; SOFT COKE, $5 per ton of 2,000 pounds, or $4.50 for 1,750 pounds of best LUMP; best LUMP WEST VIRGINIA, CLOVER HILL, or MIDLOTHIAN at $3.50 to $4.50 per ton of 2,000 pounds; OAK and PINE WOOD, good and seasoned, $4.50 and $5 per cord; and all kinds of fuel at very lowest prices at Nineteenth and Cary streets. C. H. PAGE.
jy 31

CLOVER HILL LUMP COAL AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
2,000 pounds LUMP COAL, delivered, $4.50;
1,650 pounds LUMP COAL, delivered, $4.25;
1,500 pounds LUMP COAL, delivered, $4.
Also, ANTHRACITE, SPLINT, and COKE COALS of every description.
OAK and PINE WOOD (long and sawed) at lowest market rates.
R. O. GARY,
No. 118 Eighth street,
jy 26-1m near Packet landing.

CLOVER HILL LUMP COAL IS NOW offered at ONE DOLLAR LESS PER TON than West Virginia coals. The price is lower and the quality better than any heretofore marketed, and is pronounced by many close observers to be a more economical fuel than West Virginia, even at the same price.
Office: Eleventh street between Main and Bank.
FULL WEIGHTS GUARANTEED.
JAMES R. WERTH, Receiver;
T. C. JONES, Commercial Agent.
Orders received by the principal dealers. jy 25

$4 FOR 1,600 POUNDS CLOVER HILL LUMP COAL:
$4.50 for 2,000 pounds CLOVER HILL LUMP COAL.
W. S. PILCHER,
jy 27 823 Main near Ninth street.

$4.50. HAIL COKE; LUMP COKE, $5. $4 a cord for SEASONED OAK WOOD.
W. S. PILCHER,
jy 24 Main near Ninth street—823.

ANTHRACITE HOUSE COALS, at lowest summer prices, in all sizes;
WEST VIRGINIA SEMI-CANNEL and SPLINT COALS, guaranteed the best in the market;
CUMBERLAND and NEW RIVER STEAM COALS will be furnished at low figures to large purchasers.
S. P. LATHROP,
jy 3 Seventeenth street, at draw-bridge.

Richmond Dispatch.

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

FRIDAY.....AUGUST 11, 1876.

WEATHER REPORT.

PROBABILITIES TO-DAY.—*Washington*, August 10.—For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, higher barometer, and nearly stationary temperature, southeast to southwest winds, and partly cloudy or cloudy weather will prevail, with thunder-storms.

For the Middle States, rising followed by falling barometer, southeasterly to southwesterly winds, and generally warmer, partly cloudy weather, with probably thunder-storms.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY was what might be called mixed. It was clear in the forenoon, and in the afternoon there were copious rains. Last night it was partially cloudy, and the expected metoric showers were obscured.

THERMOMETER YESTERDAY: 6 A. M., 77; 9 A. M., 84; noon, 87; 3 P. M., 79; 6 P. M., 76; midnight, 72. Average, 79 1-6.

The Massacres in Turkey.

The massacres of Christians by the Turkish troops reported to have taken place in Bulgaria and other provinces of European Turkey are so atrocious in their character as to be almost incredible. It is difficult to believe that there could be such wild and senseless destruction of human life as has been reported. If Turkey were ruled by some ruthless tyrant delighting in cruelty and bloodshed, even then it would seem strange that the land should be turned over to the troops to be harried and ravaged at their pleasure, as the tyrant would be apt to have too much regard for the effect upon his treasury to permit such wholesale slaughter of his human life-stock. But a mass of concurrent testimony leaves no doubt that the defenceless people have been killed by the thousand, that villages have been burned and desolated, and that only women whose personal comeliness rendered them of value as slaves could escape the slaughter.

The Porte and his ministers profess the greatest regret for these outrages, and seem to make exertions to prevent their commission, but their mandates appear to be ineffectual. The murder of the foreign consuls at Solonica was promptly avenged by the hanging of the leaders in the affair, and in other instances the Turkish Ministry has evinced a disposition to repress the sanguinary and fanatic tendencies of the Moslem population. Their complete failure in holding in check the Bashi Bazouks evinces the real impotency of the Turkish Government, and shows the folly of expecting the realization of any of the proposed "reforms." The only scheme of reform which will relieve the Christian population from the most cruel apprehensions is to drive the Turk beyond the Bosphorus and establish a protectorate over the Christians of Asia Minor.

Some writers account for the ferocious temper of the Turks by tracing it to the savage characteristics of their Tartar ancestors. The Tartar conquerors of the middle ages placed no bounds to their appetite for bloodshed. They massacred their captives in cold blood, and built ghastly pyramids of their heads as monuments of their exploits. But this was centuries ago, and the Tartars were not alone in sanguinary deeds. Even Christian Europe witnessed the most terrible massacres, and the fury that broke out in the religious wars equalled Tartar cruelty in its appetite for carnage. The progress of civilization has rendered the recurrence of such things impossible in Christian countries, but some influence has secluded the Turks from the general advancement in the humane virtues. The most horrible massacre recorded in modern history was perpetrated by the Turks. During the Greek rebellion the Island of Scio was taken by the Turks on April 11, 1822. A slaughter of the inhabitants began and lasted ten days, over forty thousand being killed. The houses were burned and the island was completely desolated. The only persons who escaped the massacre were young women and boys, of whom thirty thousand were reserved for the slave markets. Recent events have shown that this same ferocious spirit still exists among the Turks, and it only depends upon circumstances whether the civilized world may not yet be horror-stricken at accounts of massacres rivalling that of Scio.

The cause of the imperviousness of the Turkish character to the humanizing influences of modern civilization must be looked for in the intensely theocratic nature of the Turkish Government. The Porte is not the ruler of a nation, but the Commander of the Faithful, and the precepts of the Koran are the supreme law, overriding the edicts of the Sultan when they conflict. Warfare upon infidelity is the duty of all good Moslems, and hence any public excitement is fraught with danger to the Christians. The edicts of the Porte are powerless to restrain the tide of fanaticism when it has begun to flow, as the injunction of the Koran can be produced in opposition to the commands of the Government. The second chapter of the Koran contains the following precepts:

"Fight, therefore, until there be no temptation to idolatry, and the religion be God's.

"Fight for the religion of God against those who fight against you. Kill them wherever ye find them, and turn them out of that whereof they have dispossessed you; for temptation to idolatry is more grievous than slaughter.

"War is injoined you against the infidels; but this is hateful unto you; yet perchance ye hate a thing which is better for you, and perchance ye love a thing which is worse for you; but God knoweth and ye know not."

Of course in ordinary times the literal carrying out of the injunctions is not attempted, but in time of civil insurrection, like the present, patriotic sentiment as well as religious fanaticism finds its expression in fierce attacks upon the Christian population.

English diplomacy has been chiefly instrumental in maintaining the power of these fanatic barbarians, and the fact that Turkey is greatly in debt to English investors exerts a strong influence with the English Government, but there are no lack of indications that the people of Great Britain will not tolerate any further alliance of Christian England with the Turks. The tone of the recent debates in the House of Commons and of the press comments thereon plainly declare the public indignation at the outrages perpetrated upon Christians, and indicate the general dissatisfaction with the feeble policy of the present Ministry. Foreign intervention in Turkish affairs will have to take place before the present struggle is ended, and England might as well accept the situation.—*Baltimore American.*

It is difficult to convince an English jury that a man has not an inherent right to be eccentric. In the will case of Purdon against Lord Longford it was shown: (1) that the testator, Adolphus Cooke, did not believe in Christianity; (2) that he believed in the transmigration of souls, and would not allow a dog to be hurt, inasmuch as the soul of his grandfather was in the animal; (3) that he used to have twigs carefully collected to save the crows the trouble of looking for them to build their nests; (4) that he had windows shaped like fiddles built in his house; (5) that he bequeathed his property to a son of the Earl of Longford, and left the heir-at-law, the plaintiff, out in the cold. The jury decided that these eccentricities were not proofs of mental aberration.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT CALMLY CONTEMPLATING THE APPROACH OF THE END.—[From the New York *Sun* of Wednesday.] The stereotyped answer to morning inquiries relating to Commodore Vanderbilt's condition was given at the house in Washington Place yesterday morning that he was unchanged. He passed a restless night, suffering great pain at times, and awakening frequently. At about 5 o'clock he ate a little breakfast of egg, toast, and tea. As the morning progressed he rallied, and at noon seemed to be stronger and more cheerful than on the preceding day.

The Commodore's youngest son, Cornelius Jeremiah Vanderbilt, visited him early in the day, and conversed with him for the first time since the commencement of his illness. He called on Monday, but did not see the invalid. Mr. Torrance was also admitted, as well as Mr. Wardell, the Commodore's clerk, who received his usual instructions in relation to the business, his employer speaking to him as calmly and rationally as though he had been sitting in his office in unimpaired health.

At noon the physicians met in consultation, and although it was apparent that the invalid was gradually sinking, with intermissions of temporary improvement, such as he experienced yesterday, the decline was so slow that his demise, though inevitable, might possibly be delayed for a fortnight or more.

The Commodore's appetite was hardly so good yesterday as it was on Monday, but he, nevertheless, enjoyed what he ate, and was able to eat such substantial food as beefsteak, eggs, and toast. He was supplied liberally with watermelon, which was especially acceptable to him, and is, his physicians say, exceedingly beneficial.

Among the visitors yesterday were Dr. Deems, with whom the Commodore spoke for some time upon religious topics, and Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, who called two or three times, and sat with his father the greater part of the evening.

The physicians say that although the recent hot weather has had its inevitable debilitating effect upon the Commodore, it has acted beneficially upon his complaint. Diseases of the nature of that with which he is afflicted are always benefited by a high temperature, and are less perilous in warm climates, where the sufferer perspires freely, as has been the case with Commodore Vanderbilt for some days past, than in cold and inclement countries.

The patient, for his own part, is rarely deceived by the sudden changes in his condition. He has very little hope of his ultimate recovery, and although, with the vacillating temper of a dying man, he is sometimes sunk in depression, and as often in almost buoyant spirits, he hardly ever gives expression to an expectation that many more days will be added to his great age.

Yesterday, as one of the Commodore's physicians was sitting by his bedside, the patient suddenly asked, "Doctor, how long will it be before my funeral?" The doctor replied, "I have already told you twice that you are dying, but I shan't speak of it again."

At 10 o'clock the Commodore was moved from the bed in the front room of the second story, which he had occupied through the day, and was placed in the back room. He was quiet, suffering very little pain, but was not so strong as he was during the day.

The evening was passed quietly, though the Commodore did not sleep. Drs. Linsly and Elliot remained at the house during the night. At 1 o'clock the Commodore was resting comfortably.

FUNERAL OF EUPHIE F. BOUDAR.—Coroner Lee, who was notified on Tuesday night of the death of Euphie F. Boudar, declined holding an inquest Wednesday. The parents were averse to having any more publicity given to the matter, and the coroner was satisfied with the certificates of the attending physicians. At 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon the remains were taken to St. Peter's church, corner of Poppleton and Hollins streets, where services were held according to the ritual of the Roman Catholic Church, the Rev. C. B. Corrigan officiating. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Glen Boyd, George London, Deliver Feast, and Mr. Riley, of the *Catholic Mirror*. Amongst the floral decorations which adorned the rosewood casket which contained the remains of the still beautiful child were a magnificent cross of natural flowers, the gift of C. C. Fulton, Esq., and a crown sent by the ladies of his household. A number of friends of the family of the deceased were present, and also many of her young companions, who were deeply affected during the solemn services.

Rev. Mr. Corrigan delivered a short but sympathetic address, dwelling on the tender and loving nature of the deceased, the painful circumstances which brought about her death, and the lessons which were to be learned from such a mysterious dispensation. The funeral cortége then proceeded to the new Cathedral Cemetery, where the body was interred. The sympathies of all their friends and acquaintances are with the bereaved parents, who feel their loss deeply, although the condition of the child during the last few days was such as to foreshadow the event, and thus to some extent mitigate the poignancy of their grief.—*Baltimore American.*

DEATH OF A METHODIST MINISTER.—Rev. Norval Wilson, a well-known minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, died at the residence of James M. Brown, near Charlestown, W. Va., Wednesday, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. Rev. Mr. Wilson was a member of the Baltimore Conference, and was frequently stationed in Baltimore. His health had long been feeble, and for nearly twenty years he had not been in active ministry. He often filled the office of presiding elder in Maryland and Virginia, and was known as a preacher of more than ordinary force. Rev. Dr. Alpheus Wilson, of Washington, D. C., is his eldest son.

THAT STRAPPED MILITARY COMPANY.—Colonel William St. Martin, who chaperoned the Cincinnati Light Guard on their long march from that city to Philadelphia, gives the following account of his connection with the affair:

"When this movement was first talked of I was called on by several of the members of the Light Guard at my office in Cincinnati, who asked me whether I would take charge of the enterprise and lead the detachment through to the Centennial, saying that they would raise the necessary funds from the contributing members to furnish the outfit—horses, mules, wagons, tents, provisions; everything which was needed to make the movement a success was to be done in the very best style. I was not to be put to the expense of a single dollar. Some of the contributing members were seen; the scheme was not looked upon altogether favorably, and the result was that $140 was collected from the contributors, $230 was raised by publishing a small paper for the benefit of the party, and that was all I ever received toward defraying the expenses of the outfit and the march of over eight hundred miles; the balance, some $1,900, all came out of my pocket. When I found that they could not raise the money for the outfit I told them that I would furnish the money myself and take the chance of getting it out of the staff after reaching Philadelphia, and I shall consider myself fortunate if I get $400 or $500 out of the entire outfit. Each man was to pay into the general fund for expenses of the trip $35. I have never seen a cent of it. I furnished brogans for the party, a matter of something over $100, which were all used, and for which each man was to pay as he needed them. I have never seen a cent of it. My agreement with them, which I signed, was to see the party through to Philadelphia, and there my connection with them ended."

It is now said that Chinese servants are wanted in England, especially laundrymen.

LOCAL MATTERS.

FAST MAILS.

EFFORTS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE CHARGED WITH THE INVESTIGATION OF THE SUBJECT—VIEWS OF PROMINENT RAILROAD MEN.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday evening—the president (E. O. Nolting, Esq.) presiding. Present: Messrs. Coglan, Blankenship, Potts, Childrey, Logan, Grubbs, Ellett, Hawes, and Watkins. The president announced the appointment of Mr. Charles D. Hill as chairman of the Committee on Mail Facilities in the place of Mr. Spotts, resigned.

Mr. Potts, from the Special Committee on Fast Mails, submitted a report stating that they had not finished their labors, but enclosing a copy of a circular-letter addressed to several leading railroad men. Mr. Potts said: We give you a reply from Colonel Douglass and Major Scott, and desire your very best attention to these letters, because at a glance you can see where the true cause of our trouble lies, and how that delay can be corrected—namely, by *close connection* and an *all-rail route*.

Colonel E. D. T. Myers, General Superintendent, advised me in person that Captain Robinson would reply next week to the letter of your committee. Colonel Buford has sent in a reply, but owing to the absence of Colonel Talcott, General Superintendent Richmond and Danville road, we are not in possession of some points necessary to enable us to lay all the papers before you. Colonel Bridgers has not yet replied. We also desire to return our best thanks to Governor G. C. Walker, member of Congress from this district, who in person presented our petition to the Postmaster-General. In this connection we beg also to advise you of receipt of valued correspondence from the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston, S. C., Savannah, Ga., and Augusta, Ga. From all points southward we have letters expressing a hope that the desired end may be secured, and offering to second any good work we may engage in for the welfare of our common country.

In his letter Mr. Fred. Scott said: I manage the Richmond and Petersburg railroad for the benefit of the stockholders (with a due regard to the public interest), and for that reason I will be glad to unite with connecting lines in the formation of a through fast-mail line. I believe it will so increase my revenue that I will be fully compensated for any local disadvantages I surrender; but it can only be accomplished by mutual concession and agreement.

I give you below the schedule now run between New York and Charleston, and a schedule that may be run provided the roads unite to effect it. No change is needed in the New York and Washington schedules. The roads south of Washington can connect with any of the many daily trains running north of that city:

Present schedule.	Hours from N. Y.	No. 1 leave	Hours from N. Y.	New schedule.
9:20 P. M.		....New York....		9:20 P. M.
7:00 A. M.	9:40	...Washington...	9:10	6:30 A. M.
1:20 P. M.	16:00	....Richmond....	18:55	11:15 A. M.
8:00 A. M.	34:40	...Wilmington...	24:25	9:45 P. M.
6:30 P. M.	45:10	Ar. Charles'n Ar.	34:25	7:45 A. M.
		No. 2—Leave		
8:15 P. M.		....Charleston....		8:15 P. M.
7:55 A. M.	11:40	...Wilmington...	10:15	6:30 A. M.
10 P. M.	25:45	....Richmond....	20:45	5:00 P. M.
6:00 A. M.	33:45	...Washington...	25:30	9:45
5:10 P. M.	44:25	....New York....	34:15	6:30 A. M.

New York to Charleston: Present schedule, 45:10; new, 34:11.
Charleston to New York: Present schedule, 44:55; new, 34:10.

In conclusion Mr. Scott said: This difference is not made by fast running, but mainly by close connection. Passengers going through Richmond north on the evening train now stop an hour and a quarter here, and hour and a half in Washington, and over two hours in Baltimore. The day train stops two hours and three-quarters here, and consumes the balance of the time on the Potomac River boat. The new schedule contemplates running all-rail, and making only stops as may be necessary for passengers and mails. Savannah, Macon, Augusta, Columbia, Raleigh, &c., &c., can of course make close connection with the through line and enjoy all the advantages of it. I promise you my hearty cooperation in your endeavor to carry out this through fast line.

In his answer Colonel Douglas, of the Petersburg and Weldon railroad, after reviewing the situation, said the new schedule proposed is entirely practicable, and would afford facilities to your city as well as to others between New York, Boston, and New Orleans that you cannot enjoy so long as the present schedules are continued. I have considered the delays and time consumed on this line an outrage on the public and a reflection upon the management since my first connection with this road, and have labored to bring about the desired change to this time, however, without results. I earnestly trust that your efforts may accomplish what we desire, and I can assure you of my most cordial cooperation.

The committee was continued, and instructed to place all the correspondence before the Postmaster-General.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.—At a meeting of the City Conservative Committee held last night the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in the event of more than one candidate being before the people for the nomination for Congress in this district there shall be a primary election held on the 22d of August.

THE TILDEN WAR-HORSES IN THE TRACES. There will be a grand ratification meeting at Louisa Courthouse on Monday next, and Hon. A. M. Keilley will speak. Ex-Governor Walker will also be present and let his constituents know all about the Radical rascality he has helped to unearth. A Tilden and Hendricks flag will be flung to the breeze, ten by fifteen feet in dimensions. A regular field-day is anticipated.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Quite a noise and excitement was created yesterday evening in the vicinity of the alley which runs back from Tenth to Ninth street between Main and Cary, when it was learned that one poor unfortunate named Ackers meditated taking his own life. It seems he has had, or imagines he has, some family trouble, and yesterday, whether in earnest or with the object of frightening his people, appeared in the alley armed with a long dirk and declared that he was going to kill himself. The screams of his sister soon brought a crowd to the spot, and Ackers, not being in a hurry to end the tragedy, was disarmed by the timely arrival of a policeman.

COLLISION IN THE DOCK.—Yesterday evening soon after the arrival of the steamer J. W. Everman at her wharf she was run into by a schooner which was being hauled out. The bow-sprit of the schooner struck the Everman fair on the port-side, tearing away the stanchion under two life-boats, a portion of her rigging, and railing around main deck.

PERSONAL.—Mr. J. H. Oakshott, of Washington, the general inspector of all the public buildings in the United States, was at the St. James yesterday, and, in company with Major Hawks, superintendent, visited the Old Dominion Granite Works and inspected the stone which is being cut there for the Philadelphia custom-house and post-office.

A. V. Bachus (colored), mailing clerk in the Richmond post-office, is now stumping the Petersburg district for De Mortie.

A. Rack Koon, Esq., has been turned loose in the Square, by Colonel Sam. Boykin. He is supposed to be a Chinaman, but we believe that he came from Hanover.

SENT TO THE GRAND JURY.—Thomas Tompkins was sent on to the grand jury of the Hustings Court yesterday for felonious cutting.

THE NEW YORK HIGHLANDERS.—The following letter, received a few days ago, conveys official information of the postponement of the visit of the New York Highlanders to this city:

"NEW YORK, August 3, 1876.

"*H. Irvine Reill, Esq., Fourth Chieftain Richmond Caledonian Club, Richmond, Va.*: Dear Sir,—Your favors of the 25th and 31st ultimo are to hand, and for your very kind expressions of regard, generous offer of assistance, and enthusiastic adoption of the idea of the projected visit to your city of the 'Old Guard Highlanders,' I beg to tender you the most sincere thanks of the corps.

"It is with the utmost regret that I am compelled to inform you that the visit must be deferred until the coming year, as we find that it will be impossible for us to bring on a sufficient number of members further than Philadelphia to make an adequate display such as would reflect credit upon you as hosts, ourselves as guests, and on the Highlanders, our patrons of chivalrous truth, honor, and fearlessness.

"In the hope that the coming year will give us the opportunity of meeting you in your beautiful and historic city to recount the 'tales of the borders' and to quaff a cup to 'the day of auld lang syne,'

"I have the honor to remain, my dear Chieftain, your most obedient servant,

"DAVID T. KEILLAR,
"Lieutenant and Secretary,
"Old Guard Highlander."

POLICE COURT, YESTERDAY—*Justice Joseph J. White presiding.*—The case of Margaret Melton, charged with trespassing on the premises of George W. Fleet and taking one lot of damsons, and assaulting Fleet's wife, was continued until to-day.

Washington Mayo (colored), drunk and disorderly in the street, was fined $1.

Samuel Robertson (colored), assaulting and attempting to cut Charles Griffin with a knife, was sent to jail for ninety days.

T. G. French, charged with trespass and removing sand from the premises of W. B. Hoge. The case was continued until Saturday.

William Nelson, charged with stealing one lot of tobacco, was discharged.

Pat. Coleman (colored), drunk and disorderly in the street. Sent to jail for thirty days.

ARRESTS.—The following parties were registered on the police books at the Old Market last night at midnight:

Charles Scott (colored), charged with being a common thief.

John Whitaker (white), drunk and disorderly. John was arrested in the morning on the same charge, and was locked up until he became sober, and then turned out; but he did not appreciate the kindness of the officers, or the modern maxim, "Oh, dear, I'll never get drunk any more," so as soon as he was released he went and got drunk again, and now he will have to put in his appearance before the Justice.

Charles Johnson (colored), beating the child of Lucy Elldridge.

Easter Keys (colored), keeping an ill-governed house.

Tazewell Carr and Sarah Montelle, charged with unlawful cohabitation.

W. H. Lewis (colored), charged with being drunk and unable to take care of himself.

Philip Lambert and Marcellus Burch, charged with concealing the daughter of John Huber for the purpose of prostitution. They were also charged with assaulting and beating G. W. Barker, and also with stealing a muskmelon. They were further charged with stealing a watermelon from W. A. Grubbs; and if night had not come there is no telling what charges would have accumulated.

James Smith, James Allen, and Cornelius Campbell (colored), charged with stealing a basket of eggs from Robert E. Ellison.

James Cotton and Lemuel Seay (white), charged with stealing lead from Thomas Barry.

Thomas Griffin (white), drunk and unable to take care of himself.

Augustus Griffin (white), trespassing on the premises of and threatening to kill Lula Montelle.

Wilson Bowler (white), creating a disturbance.

Hester Craft (negro), keeping an ill-governed house.

Stephen Camp and Robert Taylor (negroes), common thieves and vagrants.

W. S. Westbrook, registered as editor, is charged with being drunk and trespassing on the premises of D. W. Hughes.

THE CALEDONIA CONVENTION.—Captain John Maxwell and Messrs. James Macdougall and Forbis Alcock will leave the city to-day to attend the Caledonia Convention, which meets in Philadelphia on the 16th. They will also attend their games which take place on the 14th and 15th.

MAIL DELAYED.—The southern mail train due here about 9:15 o'clock last night did not arrive till after 10 o'clock, owing to an accident to the freight train near Meherrin. Damage slight.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICIALS IN THE CITY.—A party of gentlemen from the City of Brotherly Love were in Richmond yesterday, and were taken in tow by Councilman Curtis and Sergeant-at-Arms August. Last night they were entertained with a fine supper at Snellings's Café. Speeches were made by Mayor Carrington, Hon. A. M. Keiley, J. H. Knowles, Esq., Colonel George Bargamin, and several of the gentlemen from Philadelphia. The names of the latter we omit, at their request, as their visit is entirely unofficial, and they do not wish their constituents to think that they would take such a thing as a late supper. Good boys!

MOZART MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.—The Mozart Musical Association held their thirteenth musical *soiree* last evening at Association Hall. The attendance was fine, and the performance splendid. The following programme was presented: Overture—"Hayden," Auber, Orchestra; Quartette—"Evening Song," Banks, Richmond Quartette; Duo—Piano (Four Hands) Scherzo, Fesca, Messrs. Thilow and Reinhardt; Solo—Tenor, "Farewell," Graham, Mr. M. J. Dimmock; Quartette—"Integer Vitre," Ode xxii, Horace, Richmod Quartette; Sonate—Piano and Cello, Mendelssohn, Messrs. Thilow and Reinhardt; Solo—Baritone, "Tho' Fortune Darkly O'er Me Frowns," Balfe, Mr. W. H. Grant, Jr.; Waltz, Strauss, Orchestra.

Nearly every piece was *encored*, notably the cello solo of Professor Thilow and the baritone solo of Mr. Grant, who sang "Il balem," from Trovatore, in Italian, with an accent equal to Susini or Tagliapetri. The *soirees* of the Mozarts are very attractive, and we trust they will be continued throughout the coming season.

THE EXCURSION TO THE CAPES.—The excursion to Old Point, Norfolk, and the Capes, on Tuesday last, under the auspices of Centenary Methodist church, was one of the most pleasant trips of the season. The pastor (Rev. J. E. Edwards) and a large number of the members of the church and friends took passage on the well-known river-steamer John Sylvester, under the command of her popular commander, Captain Z. C. Gifford, who has recently recovered from a spell of sickness, and is looking well again. The party had ample opportunity to enjoy views of the many places of interest on the noble James, which were graphically described by Captain Gifford, and arrived at a seasonable hour at Old Point and Norfolk. Many of the party decided to remain at Old Point until the return of the boat for the trip to the Capes, and spent the time very pleasantly visiting the Fort and other places of interest in and around the Point. In a short time the Sylvester returned and steamed out to the Capes. The scene going out was one of sublimity and grandeur; a heavy cloud covered the heavens, and all was darkness until the forked lightning from the impending cloud lit up the scene. But the return was far more beautiful, as the clouds had dispersed, the moon in all her splendor rising out of the sea, cast her mellow light over the sparkling waters. A large number decided to spend the night at Old Point and test the hospitality of mine host of the Hygeia, and right well were they paid for it. Captain H. Phœbus is worthy of the name he has earned as the best keeper of one of the best hotels to be found at any of the watering-places in the country. The accommodations are ample for five hundred guests, and all the attaches are unremitting in endeavors to please. We saw a number of persons who had availed themselves of this charming resort, which is so free from all malarious diseases, to recuperate health, and they have found more relief there than at any of the mountain watering-places of Virginia. Our highest physicians, both resident and visiting, have pronounced Old Point healthy all the year round. To the ladies of the church, and the committee, Messrs. Hudgins, Lyon, and others, much credit is due for the orderly behavior and the pleasure enjoyed by all participating.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSION.—Mr. S. R. Perdue, a well-known gentleman and popular excursionist of this city, advertises in our columns proposing to give a select and delightful excursion to West Point on Monday the 14th instant. The manager of this excursion has chartered a special train for this occasion, and with Mr. Perdue's well-established reputation as a caterer to the public taste in this line, all who purchase tickets can rest assured of having a good time and spending a pleasant day.

"GENERAL LEE ON TRAVELLER."—We have received a very fine lithographic engraving of General Lee on Traveller from Colonel French, secretary of the Lee Memorial Association. It is taken from life, is a very good picture, and is sold for the benefit of the Lee Monument fund.

A LOAD OF MELONS WANTED.—A colored Ethiopian by the name of Washington Webb, yesterday, bought a load of melons from Mr. W. W. Adams and borrowed his mule and cart with which to convey them to "his sto'." Up to 12 o'clock last night he had not been heard of at the stationhouse, and it is supposed that he was either drunk, or sold the team and went to the Centennial.

[For the Dispatch.]

The Horse-Car Line.

RICHMOND, August 10, 1876.

Some time since you advocated a reduction of the grade on Main street from Seventh to Fifth streets. Is this grade heavier than that of Ninth street, or of Main below Twelfth? If not, I am satisfied that an extension of the horse-car track up Main to connect with the present track at Laurel street would solve the transportation problem in Richmond, as far as the West-End is concerned. Let the cars be labelled "Main street" and "Broad street" respectively, and that populous part of the city south of Main from Fifth to Laurel would have horse-car facilities which they are now denied, and the patronage would be a source of income to the company.

To residents in the vicinity of Monroe Park the saving in time in this Main-street route would be of great advantage.

Respectfully, WEST MAIN STREET.

MANCH