Richmond Dispatch.

THURSDAY.....OCTOBER 11, 1877.

PETERSBURG.

A BOY ARRESTED FOR HORSE-STEALING—POLITICAL MATTERS—A VOICE FROM THE TEMPERANCE MEN—THE LEGISLATIVE CONTEST—DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

OCTOBER 10, 1877.

This morning the police arrested a white boy, aged about fourteen years, named William Green, on the charge of stealing a horse, valued at $125, belonging to John Costella, a member of a gypsy band at present encamped in Prince George county. The youth has parents living in Petersburg, and left here several days ago with the gypsies. The animal was taken last night, and was to-day found in the possession of the boy. The case goes to Prince George for examination.

Mr. Joseph E. Taylor, of Matoaca district, who has been nominated for the House of Delegates by the Bolters' Convention in Chesterfield, is a highly respectable and well-known citizen, and is much esteemed by his neighbors and all who know him. Personally no objection can be urged against him.

The Workingman's party here is quietly perfecting its organization and increasing its strength. Friday night the Executive Committee will meet to decide finally whether or not a candidate for the House of Delegates shall be put in the field. The sentiment among the "workingmen" is that a man representing their views and interests shall be nominated.

The following card, which evidently means business, and is strongly backed, appears in the *Index* of this morning:

"We see there is a determination on the part of the liquor-dealers to support no man for the Legislature who will not pledge himself to vote for the repeal of the Moffett law. Let it be understood with emphatic clearness that there are many of us who will *in no case* vote for any man who makes any such pledge. VOTERS."

It is the voice of the temperance men and churchmen.

The Benevolent Mechanic Association of this city is considering the feasibility of organizing a building association, to be conducted under its auspices, the object of which will be to secure homes for the poor.

Mr. Nathaniel H. Baird, an old and well-known citizen of Dinwiddie county, died two or three days ago of congestive chill.

An unusually large area throughout this section will be sown in wheat this fall. The farmers are hopeful, if not confident, of good prices next year, and are making preparations for a big crop. ROBIN ADAIR.

DANVILLE.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

OCTOBER 11, 1877.

An adjourned meeting of the Danville Conservatives was held last night, Mr. P. Bouldin in the chair, Dr. I. P. Hoyt acting as secretary. The meeting was held to receive the report of the committee which had been appointed to notify Colonel Flournoy that he had been nominated for the Senate.

Mr. John Martin, for the committee, reported that Colonel Flournoy had replied that he felt constrained to decline accepting the nomination.

The Chair then inquired if it was the will of the meeting to make another nomination.

The subject was discussed by Mr. Chairman Bouldin, Mr. J. D. Blackwell, Mr. L. C. Berkeley, Jr., Mr. J. T. Stovall, and Mr. E. M. Pace, and it was resolved that the meeting adjourn till to-night.

A public meeting was held at New Design, near the city, yesterday, at which many of the candidates presented their views as to State and county matters.

A meeting of the Presbyterian and Baptist congregations was held at the Baptist church on Sunday night in answer to a request of a convention of the Protestant missionaries in China that the first Sunday in October be observed as a day of prayer in all Protestant churches for the success of the China missions. Mr. Holmes had delivered a sermon on the subject in the morning. At the meeting at night Mr. E. F. Acree read the appeal of the convention; addresses were delivered by Mr. J. P. Harrison, Professor J. T. Averett, and Rev. Dr. Martin, and prayer was offered by Professor S. W. Averett. The collections at the two services amounted to about $45.

The officers for the Baptist Sunday school for the ensuing year are: P. B. Law, superintendent; E. F. Acree, assistant superintendent; R. P. Boatwright, secretary; E. R. Waddill, treasurer; T. H. Averett, librarian; W. L. Johnson, chorister; P. W. Ferrell, captain of the army.

No frost yet. We commonly have frost on the 10th. ALPHA.

CAROLINE COUNTY.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

CHILESBURG, VA., October 9, 1877.

The rain of last Thursday was the heaviest that has fallen in this section for many years. The streams were very high, and many farmers had a part of their crop of corn and fodder carried off by the freshets. The tobacco was much damaged by the wind. There has been two slight frosts, but not enough to injure anything.

On Saturday night as James B. Wood, Esq., our deputy sheriff, was returning home from a neighbor's house he was struck a severe blow on the head by a club in the hands of some unseen party. The blow stunned him, and when he recovered he found that the ruffian had rifled his pockets of $205 and many valuable papers. A negro has been arrested on suspicion as the perpetrator of the outrage.

Yours truly, D. D.

The Valley of Virginia.

ILLNESS OF JUDGE RIVES—THE READJUSTERS—THE CONDEMNED MURDERERS.

[Special to the Baltimore American.]

HARRISONBURG, VA., October 9.—A telegram from Judge Rives to Colonel A. S. Gray, United States marshal, states that a severe attack of rheumatism will prevent his holding court here, which was to commence to-day. There is not one word of truth in the rumor that Judge Rives had an attack of paralysis. The fall term of the United States Court has been indefinitely postponed.

The many sensational stories telegraphed from here to the New York *Herald* in reference to the readjusters are greatly magnified. To those familiar with the facts they are not worth contradicting; but as Virginia bonds are suffering somewhat it may be proper that the sum and substance of the subject be stated as it is. There are several candidates for the Legislature who are using this hobby to ride to Richmond on—only this and nothing more. The people of this Valley—at all events, a very large majority of them—emphatically repudiate repudiation. You will, after the November election, hear no more of "forcible readjustment." The man Richardson, from Southwest Virginia, has written a letter to the baker's dozen of discontents here, stating that if the "Tenth Legion" chooses to vote for him for Lieutenant-Governor they are privileged to do so.

Silas Morris and Louisa Lawson, sentenced to be hanged October 23d and 30th for the murder of David G. Lawson, continue to assert their innocence. It is thought that Governor Kemper will respite Morris until the 30th. The effort to obtain a commutation for Mrs. Lawson is not generally approved of here. The people here contend if she was man enough to commit the crime she ought to be man enough to suffer the penalty.

The post-office at Pipsco, Surry county, Va., is reëstablished on the route from Waverly Station to Dillard's Wharf, with William Dillard as postmaster. A new post-office is established at Flat Woods, Scott county, Va., on the route from Estillville to Gladville, with George H. Baker as postmaster.

The Hon. A. H. Stephens and Robert Toombs called at the Executive mansion Tuesday, and, in consideration of Mr. Stephens's infirmities, the President came out to the carriage, and was there introduced to Mr. Toombs.

Episcopal General Convention.

[From the Boston Advertiser.]

THE QUESTION OF SHORTENING THE FORM OF PRAYER.

The Committee on Constitutional Amendments, through the Rev. Dr. Benedict, of Georgia, chairman *pro tem.*, reported resolves against the ratification of both the following proposed amendments to article 8 of the constitution:

Provided, that the General Convention may by canon arrange and set forth a shortened form of morning and evening prayer, to be compiled wholly from the Book of Common Prayer.

Provided, however, that the General Convention shall have power, from time to time, to amend the lectionary; but no act for this purpose shall be valid which is not voted for by a majority of the whole number of bishops entitled to seats in the House of Bishops, and by a majority of all the dioceses entitled to representation in the House of Deputies.

The Hon. J. W. Stevenson, of Kentucky, presented a minority report. This report goes on to say that in 1871 the Convention had the matter under discussion, and in 1874 the committee on the matter reported that a constitutional amendment was necessary in the premises. It then received the decided approval of both clergy and laity. In the House of Bishops the report was adopted with a few alterations. The minority assert that the necessity for the shortened form is now becoming more and more apparent. It has been in force in England for some years, and found to be highly beneficial. The minority claim that the whole scope of the proposed amendment is to provide the adoption of a form of service suitable alike to all, and having the sanctions. This portion of the committee recommended the following substitution:

Resolved, That the above amendment in constitution in section 8 be adopted.

The minority report is signed by George F. Cumstock, E. F. Wilder, J. V. Howe, and J. W. Stevenson.

The Rev. Dr. Breck, of Central Pennsylvania, said that in 1859 an effort was made to bring the above matter to the attention of the House of Bishops. This had been done, but no response was made. He thought the rights of the House of Deputies had been infringed.

The Rev. Dr. Leeds said that his objection was that the minority report was endeavoring to do indirectly that which they would not be willing to take direct action upon. He referred to the action of Parliament of England allowing a new service, and said he could arrange a series of prayers such as would alter the doctrine of the Church. The divine made several illustrations of the danger which the Church was laying herself open to, and proposed that the amendments should be so amended so that the shortened style of service be only used in circumstances which are peculiarly appropriate, such as missions, etc. He objected to the minority report for the reason that it was proposed to thrust this service upon those who wish for the present mode of service. The speaker concluded by saying that while he was in favor of a shorter service, yet he did not wish to remove the bulwark from around the Book of Common Prayer, which has been handed down from our ancestors as a most precious legacy.

The Rev. Dr. DeKoven, of Wisconsin, said that the proposition was simply looking to legislation in reference to the matter, and that when the subject comes up for direct discussion it will be time to present arguments for and against said amendment. The speaker read extracts from former journals to support his idea that shortened services were extremely necessary. He believed that with a judicious selection of a service of perhaps fifteen minutes the daily exercises would be attended by a large proportion of our people. In certain portions of our country the shortened form of service is almost universal. The speaker mentioned such institutions as Trinity College, Racine College, etc., under the direct supervision of the bishop of this Church.

The Hon. Richard Parker, of Virginia, moved that the whole matter be postponed, made the order of the day for Wednesday at 1 P. M., and that it be printed. Laid on the table.

The Rev. Dr. Harris, of Illinois, offered a resolution that a commission, consisting of seven bishops, seven presbyters, and seven laymen, be appointed to consider the revision of the constitution. Referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

At 1:30 o'clock the House took a recess of one hour.

On reassembling at 2:30 the House resumed the consideration of the motion to substitute the minority report for that of the majority of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

Mr. Montgomery, of Western New York, presented a certificate of the action of the Diocesan Convention of Western New York, approving the proposed constitutional amendments. It was received and placed on file.

Mr. Burgwin, of Pittsburgh, spoke against the pending resolution, and said that perhaps the best reason to be given was the circumstances under which the resolution was passed by the last Convention, proving that a matter of this grave importance might be acted on with great facility in the last days of a convention. In other words, it would be made easy to do what ought to be done with the utmost deliberation.

The Rev. Dr. Beers, of California, favored the resolution, saying that there were few clergymen who had not at some time felt the need of a shortened form of service.

The Hon. Daniel R. Magruder, of Maryland, said that everybody acknowledged the need of some change, and yet, when a practical way to make the change was proposed, technical objections and chimerical fears were raised. If the resolution was passed it would simply enable a subsequent Convention to set forth a shorter service, founded upon the prayer-book. Whatever gentlemen might say as to the hasty manner in which the matter had been acted on heretofore, it should be understood that that haste was owing to the fact that the action of the last Convention was not final. The Church was not made for the prayer-book, but the prayer-book for the Church. To use a homely phrase, the cart should not be put before the horse. The prayer-book was deservedly beloved, but it should not be reverenced to the point of idolatry.

The Hon. Isaac Atwater said it was confessed that a change was necessary, but the objection was made that this was an attempt to do indirectly what could be done directly. In answer to that he would say that if any gentleman could suggest a direct way he hoped he would do so. The feeling was universal among churchmen on the frontier that if they were to get thinking men in that section into the Church there must be a change. He did not think there was danger in the trial, but if it was not made there would be a check to the progress of the Church on the frontier.

The Rev. Dr. Ayrault, of Central New York, followed on the same side.

The Rev. Dr. Adams, of Wisconsin, related in an amusing manner his experience with a strange congregation, who had never heard an Episcopal service, but who, with a little instruction, followed the service through without difficulty. He objected to the resolution, because he did not think a change was necessary, and because it tended to make the Convention omnipotent in liturgical matters, which belonged to the episcopacy. A certain phrase was inserted in the resolution which had a definite liturgical meaning. "To set forth" meant to prescribe by authority, so that nothing else could be used, and he objected to such a restriction.

The Rev. Dr. Hall, of Long Island, sought to correct the impression that the subject under discussion had been hastily considered by the last Convention. He said that the matter was not new or experimental, but that the proposition was to assume the power to provide for an exigency which had long been notorious. He found himself lately in a town in Minnesota where it was absolutely impossible to carry through the present service, and he doubted if there was one clergyman in the house who could say, on his conscience, that he had never violated a rubric of the Church. The danger did not lie in that direction, but in the tendency of the younger clergy toward radicalism.

Mr. William Welsh, of Pennsylvania, said the people in the great cities were not satisfied with the present service. He was called on often to say, "I believe in the Holy Catholic Church," but he could not see how a Church could be catholic which said he could not bring a poor man into church to hear the gospel unless he would sit through a long liturgical sermon. This difficulty must be removed if progress was to be made, and a change was needed in the city as much as in the country.

The Rev. Benjamin J. Douglass, of Delaware, said he should vote against the amendment, holding that no amendment of the constitution was necessary.

The Rev. Dr. Fulton, of Wisconsin, opposed the amendment because in his judgment it was not necessary to amend the constitution. Again, it was no secret that throughout the length and breadth of the country had dropped the notion that they could not join in prayer in public without going through the entire form of morning or evening prayer. It was needless to prescribe what was already used and enjoyed. The amendment would not give greater liberty, which was not needed, but would actually lessen it, binding churchmen by canon where they were now bound only by rubric.

Mr. James Parker, of New Jersey, said he should vote against the amendment on his own judgment, and also because his diocese had disapproved it. He was convinced that the constitution as it stands was ample to reach the emergency.

Mr. Montgomery, of Western New York, said he reduced the objections to the proposition to two: First, that the General Convention, composed of all the bishops and clerical and lay deputies for every diocese, could not be trusted with so broad a power; second, that the Convention already had that power. While this deputy was speaking the hour of adjournment arrived.

Knights Templar.

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY—ARRIVAL OF COMMANDERIES.

Yesterday was a day of considerable excitement and bustle in the city, the streets being thronged with citizens and the visiting Knights Templar, with an abundance of music from the bands. Main and Church streets were profusely decked with flags and other tokens of welcome to the visitors, and the attractive uniform of the Knights gave the city an unusually brilliant appearance.

At 6 o'clock in the morning the commanderies already here marched to the depôt and escorted the visiting Knights from Richmond and Petersburg to the Norvell House, and at 11 o'clock those from Alexandria, who were accompanied by a band from Washington.

The reception of visiting Sir Knights and address of welcome at the asylum in Masonic Hall by Rev. S. T. Graham, pastor of the Methodist Protestant church, took place at 11 o'clock, and at 5 o'clock the exemplification of Knights Templar work by DeMolay Commandery.

At 9 o'clock commenced the reception and promenade-concert at the Arlington, one of the most brilliant entertainments that has been witnessed in Lynchburg in a long while. The festivities were protracted to a very late hour, and were greatly enjoyed by all. If such a thing were possible, our citizens would for once have had as much music as they wanted—for while one band was playing at the Arlington another was delighting the guests and the crowd around the Norvell House.

A pleasing episode of the evening's entertainment at the Arlington was the presentation to Appomattox Commandery, No. 6, of a costly and beautiful silver libation-service by Sir Knight John A. Scott, of Morton Commandery, No. 4, New York city. The set consists of a silver flagon, salver, slop-bowl, and six goblets.

The presentation speech was most admirably delivered, as was the response of Sir Knight Blanks, of Grice Commandery, in accepting the gift. The service can be seen to-day at the Norvell House, and is a real thing of beauty.

We may say without exaggeration that we have never seen a body of men more imposing in appearance anywhere, and if there is a bad-looking Sir Knight in either of the commanderies we have not seen him.

The following are the arrivals of Sir Knights at the Arlington yesterday morning:

Richmond Commandery, No. 2.—W. T. Allen, J. E. Laughton, R. Caruthers, O. M. Marshall, J. J. Wright, J. T. Vaughan, G. W. Poe, J. T. Robus, J. H. Dickinson, G. W. Robinson, William Ellison, James Evans, W. Moore, J. H. C. Howe, J. A. Scott, J. E. Riddick, C. A. Nesbitt, C. F. Danforth, L. D. Crenshaw, M. Loterzo, I. W. Walker, F. D. Steger, A. G. Babcock, W. W. Baldwin, J. H. Capers, S. G. Flournoy, M. Evans.

[And others from other places.]—*Lynchburg News, 10th.*

I. O. RECHABITES—MEETING OF VIRGINIA DISTRICT TENT, No. 4.—The annual session of the above-named body commenced in this city yesterday morning at 11 o'clock—District Chief Ruler E. W. Gaines presiding.

All the tents in Virginia were represented but one. The session throughout was very harmonious, and a considerable amount of business was transacted. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

D. P. C. R.—E. W. Gaines, of Norfolk, Va.

D. C. R.—James M. Black, of Norfolk, Va.

D. D. R.—J. B. Page, of Lynchburg, Va.

D. Secretary—J. P. Epes, of Norfolk, Va.

D. Treasurer—G. W. Black, of Norfolk, Va.

D. Levite—P. F. Price, of Lynchburg, Va.

Representative to the High Tent—W. T. Scurry, Lynchburg, Va.

Alternate—F. W. Black, of Norfolk, Va.

The tent closed its labors at 4½ o'clock P. M., and adjourned to meet in Alexandria, Va., on the second Tuesday in October, 1878.—*Lynchburg News, 10th.*

LIFE-INSURANCE POLICIES.—Life-insurance companies have long been contesting the question whether suicide vitiates a policy when it can be proved that the person who killed himself was insane. It would be tedious to review the various stages of this controversy. Suffice it that the companies have been complacent on several victories in the courts since ingeniously inserting in their policies, after the suicide proviso, the phrase "sane or insane." The obvious intent of the phrase is to cover all kinds of suicide, and a decision of the Supreme Court reported to-day gives the sanction of law to such an interpretation of the contract. The words of the decision are well worthy of notice: "If the assured be conscious of the physical nature of the act he is committing, and intended by it to cause his death, the policy is voided, although at the time he was incapable of judging between right and wrong, and did not understand the moral consequences of what he was doing." There is but one sensible inference to be drawn by the public from such decisions; that is, not to take a policy in which the words "sane or insane" are inserted.—*New York Tribune.*

VIRGINIA'S NATURAL RESOURCES.—On the 17th of October General Fizhugh Lee, Bradley T. Johnson, and John F. Hughes will address the people of York county, Pennsylvania, in reference to the agricultural and mineral resources of Virginia, with a view of encouraging immigration to the Old Dominion.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES ON TUESDAY.—No. 4—Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Samuel H. Early & Co. *et al.* On motion of Mr. James H. Starrs, dismissed, each party paying their own costs.

At the Cabinet meeting Tuesday there was considerable discussion on the controversy between the Southern and Pacific railroads in regard to the bridge over the Colorado river at Fort Yuma. The bridge leads the road upon a military reservation, and the military authorities stopped the operations of the road across the reservation. The Texas Pacific opposes the granting of the privilege because a similar favor was refused to that road some time ago. The whole matter will be referred to Congress.

THE LATEST TELEGRAMS.

The President will Visit Richmond on the 1st of November--Possibly October 31st.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE OHIO ELECTION: THE STATE HAS GONE DEMOCRATIC BY ABOUT TWENTY THOUSAND MAJORITY, WITH A MAJORITY ON JOINT BALLOT OF FORTY—THE ELECTION IN IOWA—THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION AT BOSTON: DISCUSSION OF IMPROPER INSTRUMENTALITIES USED TO RAISE FUNDS FOR CHURCH PURPOSES—NEW JERSEY LIQUOR-DEALERS INDICTED FOR SELLING SPIRITS WITHOUT A LICENSE—FAILURE OF A PENNSYLVANIA SAVINGS BANK—RESUMPTION OF WORK BY THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY—SURRENDER OF THE NEZ PERCES INDIANS UNDER CHIEF JOSEPH.

Orange County.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

ORANGE COURTHOUSE, VA., October 10.—Captain Thomas P. Wallace has just been unanimously nominated as a candidate for the House of Delegates from this county.

Washington.

THE SIBERIAN MISSION—SURRENDER OF THE NEZ PERCES, &C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 10.—J. Willis Menard, of Florida, contests T. Morris Chester's claim to the Siberian mission. General Chester hails through somewhere in Africa, England, and Pennsylvania, from Louisiana.

Sure-enough Democrats and anti-Hayes Republicans are happy to-day.

The members of Congress are arriving till you can't rest.

The following dispatch was received at the War Department to-day:

Chicago, Ill., October 10.—*To General E. D. Townsend, Washington, D. C.:* The following interesting dispatch is just received from General Terry:

Supplies have been sent out on Benton road.

[Signed] P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

The following dispatch is just received:

Headquarters District of the Yellowstone, Camp on Eagle creek, Montana, October 5, 1877.—*General A. H. Terry, commanding Department of Dakota:* Dear General,—We have had our usual success. We made a very direct and rapid march across the country, and after a severe engagement and being kept under fire for three days the hostile camp of the Nez Perces, under Chief Joseph, surrendered at 2 o'clock to-day. I intend to start the Second cavalry toward Benton on the 7th instant. Cannot supplies be sent out on the Benton road to meet them, and return with the remainder of the command to the Yellowstone? I heard that there is trouble between the Sioux and the Canadian authorities.

I remain yours, very truly,

NELSON A. MILES,

Colonel and Brevet Major-General, commanding.

As soon as the companies of the Second cavalry, of which General Miles speaks, arrive here the commission will start for Fort Walsh.

[Signed] ALFRED H. TERRY, Brigadier-General.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO RICHMOND—HE WILL BE HERE DURING THE FAIR.

Representative Gilbert C. Walker, of Virginia, presented an invitation from the managers of the Virginia State Agricultural Fair to-day to President Hayes. The President will be in attendance on November 1st, the closing day of the fair, and if possible will put in an appearance October 31st.

MAJOR SNIFFEN.

Major Sniffen, for twelve years attached to the White House, has, pending the passage of the army bill, been ordered to duty at the office of the Paymaster-General of the army in his capacity as major and paymaster of the army.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

No decisive progress was made to-day toward the solution of the speakership, &c., of the House.

President Hayes's Course

ENDORSED BY AN IMMENSE MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 10.—That President Hayes and his policy stand well in the minds of a vast body of prominent gentlemen of this city was clearly proved by the great crowd of social and substantial businessmen, bankers, and merchants who filled every inch of room within the great hall of the Cooper Institute to-night in response to a call issued by some fifty gentlemen.

The call stated that the object of the meeting was to endorse and express approval of the effort of President Hayes to restore union and harmony to the whole country, and to restore the civil service to its early efficiency and purity, and to express the disapprobation felt at the action of the Republican State Convention for placing the people of this State in a position towards the Administration at once false and injurious.

Long before half-past 7 o'clock the hall was filled, as was also the platform, on which was seated many ladies. At 8 o'clock George W. Curtis took a seat on the platform amid the most enthusiastic applause. Henry G. Stebbins called the meeting to order, and nominated Professor Theodore W. Dwight, of Columbia College law school, as chairman. The announcement was received with cheers, and Professor Dwight came forward and made an address.

The great object of this meeting was, the speaker said, to show their sympathy with the Administration in its measures of pacification and purification. He dwelt on the growing prosperity observable on every hand and in every kind of trade, and declared that the time for the meeting was indeed an auspicious one. They were here for two purposes only—to endorse the National Administration and also the State ticket nominated for their suffrages in November. They must recognize the fact that there were honest differences in the party as to the propriety of certain measures of the Administration. These differences must be respected, and men were not to be ostracized on account of them.

John Jay, Dorman B. Aton, William H. Guion, E. L. Faucher, and many others spoke.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS—ITS FINANCIAL CONDITION—RESIGNATION OF SUPERINTENDENT SHARP.

BALTIMORE, October 10.—The usual monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company—Mr. John W. Garrett presiding—was held to-day at the company's offices. Amongst other business transacted a dividend of three per cent. was declared on the main-stem stock. The five per cent. dividend declared in April makes, with this, eight per cent. for the year 1877.

Mr. Thomas R. Sharp resigned his position as master of transportation, which was accepted. Mr. William M. Clements, long an efficient officer of the company by appointment of the president in August last as assistant master of transportation, was unanimously confirmed in that position by the Board of Directors. He also will be acting master of transportation until that position is filled. Mr. Joshua G. Harvey was elected stockholder director to fill the vacancy created by the death of his father, Mr. James Harvey.

Tennessee.

THE BOARD OF TRADE ON THE RESUMPTION LAW, ETC.

NASHVILLE, TENN., October 10.—At a meeting of the Board of Trade this morning a resolution was adopted protesting against the resumption act, against the contraction and demonetization of silver, against the conversion of the non-bearing interest debt into gold interest-bearing bonds, and favoring a law making greenbacks receivable for customs and supplementary national-bank currency with United States Treasury notes.

A mass-meeting is called for Saturday to petition Congress for redress.

The October Elections.

OHIO.

TOLEDO, October 10.—It is conceded that the Nationals (or straight or greenback party) elected the entire ticket in Lucas county by majorities ranging from 200 to 800. In this city their majority is upwards of 1,000. Sturgeon and Kellogg, the newly-elected representatives, have hitherto acted with the Republicans. The result is a surprise to all parties, and to none more than to the Nationals themselves.

COLUMBUS, October 10.—There is scarcely any excitement to learn the definite figures of yesterday's election. Both committees concede that Bishop's majority will be between 15,000 and 25,000. The Democratic committee claim that they will have between thirty and forty on joint ballot in the General Assembly, and the Republican committee do not dispute this claim.

BISHOP'S MAJORITY NOT LESS THAN 25,000—PROBABLY 30,000.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, October 10.—The Republican Committee have received very little news to-day, and all political information has to be obtained from Democratic headquarters. The Democratic State Committee up to this hour have what are called official returns from just one half of the counties of the State, and these show a Democratic gain over the vote of last year of 16,576. Taking this as a basis, they claim that Bishop's majority cannot fall below 25,000, and they think the full official count will give him 28,000 or 30,000 majority.

In the absence of definite information the Republican Committee concede Bishop's election by 25,000. The Democratic Committee's figures on the General Assembly are as follows: In the House the Democrats will have sixty-seven members; Republicans, thirty-nine, and Nationals or Workingmen, three. Democratic majority, twenty-eight. In the Senate the Democrats will have twenty-five members and the Republicans ten. Democratic majority, fifteen. This will give the Democrats forty-one majority on joint ballot.

It is not likely full official count will materially change the legislative majorities claimed—not more than two or three at most.

There is no excitement in the city to-night, and no crowds about the headquarters of either party.

IOWA.

DES MOINES, October 10.—The Republican majority is 30,000, and the Legislature is in proportion.

The Episcopal Convention.

IMPROPER INSTRUMENTALITIES USED TO RAISE FUNDS FOR CHURCH PURPOSES.

BOSTON, October 10.—The proceedings in the Convention were mostly preliminary.

Dr. White, of Tennessee, said he desired in the form of a resolution to obtain the expression of the Convention in relation to the improper instrumentalities which were used for the purpose of raising money to defray church expenses. He disapproved of ice-cream parties, of round-dances, of fairs, raffles, and all such. He thought these things were demoralizing.

A resolution that the bishops take the matter into consideration was adopted.

New York.

MOVEMENTS OF VICE-PRESIDENT WHEELER.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., October 10.—Vice-President Wheeler left Malone this morning for New York, where he will remain a day or two before proceeding to Washington.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY—ELECTION OF DIRECTORS—EXAMINATION OF JOHN J. CISCO.

NEW YORK, October 10.—The annual election of directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company took place this morning. The following are the gentlemen selected: William Orton, William H. Vanderbilt, Edwin Robert Lennox, Kennedy, Moses Taylor, Augustus Schell, J. Wilson, G. Hunt, J. Pierrepoint Morgan, Park Worrell, Harrison Durkee, Cornelius Vanderbilt, James H. Bunker, Chester W. Claflin, Alonzo B. Cornell, Hamilton McK. Twombly, George W. Pullman, Marvin Greer, William K. Thorne, John R. Duff, Cambridge Livingston, Darius O. Wells, Oliver H. Palmer, Edward S. Sandford, Samuel A. Munson, David Jones, Joseph Harker, Anson Hager, Samuel F. Barger, and Edwin D. Worcester.

It was decided not to send out the annual report to the public.

President Orton submitted his report of the operations of the company for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1877. The bonded debt of the company at the close of the year was $6,448,440, less amount of sinking fund and accrued interest thereon held by the Union Trust Company trustees, $209,401.78; total bonded debt, $6,239,038.22. The gross earnings for the year from all sources were $9,812,252.61; gross expenses, including rental of leased lines, $6,672,224.94; net profit, $3,140,127.67.

There has been disbursed for four quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent. each $2,028,619.50; for interest on bonds, $454,685.08; for sinking-fund appropriations, $80,005.35. Total, $7,563,309.93. Surplus of net revenue for the year, after paying dividends, interest on bonds, and sinking-fund appropriation, $576,817.74; from which surplus there has been appropriated for construction of new lines, erection of additional wires, &c., $452,118.80; for the American Telegraph Company's (of Michigan) stock purchased, $36,785.50; for Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company's stock purchased, $20,874; for Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company's Company's stock purchased, $12,140; for sundry other telegraph companies' stock, lines, &c., purchased, $32,914.25. Total, $554,832.60; balance, $21,985.14. The balance of $21,985.14 has been carried into the general income.

The examination of John J. Cisco in the case of the Union Trust Company *vs.* The Houston and Texas railroad took place to-day. The proceedings were formal and of purely personal character, and of no general interest.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY.

NEW YORK, October 10.—The Pennsylvania Coal Company has issued a circular announcing the resumption of work in their mines, and offering coal at a reduction of about forty-five cents per ton on the former rates.

Cotton Report.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, October 10.—Of thirty replies from the Middle Tennessee district to the Nashville Department of the Cotton Exchange twenty-six report very favorable effect of weather upon the cotton and bolls opening finely. Only five report damage by worms, and three by rust. Eighteen report picking progressing slowly, and eleven progressing finely; twenty-three report from 600 to 700 pounds per acre, seed-cotton, and thirteen from 400 to 600; nineteen report a better yield than last year, seven a third more, and four double the yield of last year.

MEMPHIS, TENN., October 10.—The crop report for September of the Memphis Cotton Exchange, made from forty-seven reports from West Tennessee, fifty-one from North Mississippi, and fifty-four from Arkansas north of the Arkansas river, of average date of October 1, says: The majority report unfavorable weather, owing to rains keeping the crop growing and retarding its maturity. The average damage by worm, rust, and rot is six per cent. of general picking to September 23d. Possible damage by frost is estimated at eight per cent. greater than last year. The reports generally indicate but little or no top-crops, wet weather causing it to shed.

There is much complaint of excessive grass and weeds in the crop, seriously interfering with picking and promising much trash cotton. After a killing frost the crop is generally later than usual in maturing. Labor morale is good.

The corn crop is not so good as last year. The condition of the hay crop is good, with the prospect of an increase on the average of wheat, rye, and grasses of 12½ per cent.

ALABAMA

Of twenty-two replies from North Alabama seventeen report unfavorable effect of too much rain, retarding the opening of bolls, and five report favorable; ten report no damage and twelve serious damage by rain; nineteen report picking slowly in consequence of backward season; sixteen report from 300 to 500 pounds seed-cotton per acre, and six from 500 to 600 pounds; nine report a yield not so good as last year; seven about the same, and six from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. more than last year.

The following is the Mobile Cotton Exchange crop report for September:

From forty-one counties ninety-four letters have been received. The weather for September is reported as having been favorable during the first half of the month, but wet and stormy during the last half, causing a shedding and rotting of bolls, damage to quality, and stimulating a second growth. The damage from these causes is variously estimated. In twenty counties no percentage is given; in twenty-one the average loss is sixteen per cent. Picking has progressed slowly on account of the inclement weather. Some counties, however, report fair progress. The yield per acre will average about 350 pounds seed-cotton. The yield, compared with last year, is estimated in twenty-eight upland counties at fifteen per cent. less, and in thirteen prairies or bottom-land counties at five per cent. more.

MISSISSIPPI.

From eighteen counties forty-nine letters have been received. The weather during September has been the same as in Alabama, and has produced the same effects, the damage being estimated at about sixteen per cent. on the average. Picking has progressed very slowly on account of wet, stormy weather. The yield per acre (average) is about 400 pounds seed-cotton. In fourteen counties the average yield, as compared with last year, is estimated at seventeen per cent. less, in one (Tawamba) at fifteen per cent. more, and in one (Tishomingo) at the same.

Yellow-Fever Report.

THE DISEASE AT PORT ROYAL.

AUGUSTA, October 10.—Five new cases and three deaths from yellow-fever occurred at Port Royal to-day.

Four Sisters of Mercy leave here in the morning for Port Royal. The Mother Superior says others are ready to go if needed.

THE REPORTS FROM FERNANDINA ENCOURAGING.

JACKSONVILLE, October 10.—The situation at Fernandina as far as the sick is concerned is encouraging. No dangerous cases are now on hand, and no new cases reported to-day. Two deaths have occurred there since last report—one a colored woman and one Dr. Wellford, a volunteer physician. Provisions are still badly needed there, as no business is going on and rations have to be issued to an immense number whose means of support is cut off by the suspension of mills and other industries.

The Turf.

COLUMBUS RACES.

COLUMBUS, O., October 10.—Goldsmith Maid did not trot against time as was announced, Doble declining. She was unfit for work on account of having sprained a tendon at South Bend.

New Jersey.

INDICTMENT OF LIQUOR-DEALERS.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., October 10.—The grand jury of Morris county yesterday, after an unusually long session, presented fifty-four bills of indictment, a large number being for illegal selling of liquor and beer. Every known liquor-seller in Morristown is indicted.

Pennsylvania.

BANK-FAILURE.

PITTSBURGH, October 10.—The Franklin Savings Bank of Alleghany has failed.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

England.

THE TIMES'S FINANCIAL ARTICLE.

LONDON, October 10.—The *Times's* financial article says: Everything points to dearer money. It seems likely that even a five-per-cent. bank rate of discount will not be sufficient to arrest the outflow of gold. One hundred thousand pounds' worth of American eagles are said to be ordered for to-day (Wednesday).

FAILURE.

LONDON, October 10.—Frederick Demsdale, solicitor, has failed. Liabilities, $1,500,000; assets, $600,000, consisting of collieries and other property.

FINANCIAL.

RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGE.

WEDNESDAY, October 10, 1877.

SALES.—4 shares Virginia Fire and Marine Insurance stock at 39½.

American Gold.—102½ bid.

State Securities.—Virginia consols, 57½ bid, 58½ asked; Virginia deferred, 5½ bid; Virginia interest certificates, 15 asked; Virginia tax-receivable coupons, 83½ bid, 84 asked.

City Securities.—Richmond city 8's, 116 bid, 117½ asked; Richmond city 6's, 101 bid, 101½ asked; Petersburg city 6's, 95 bid, 97 asked; Lynchburg city 8's, 108 asked; Lynchburg city 6's, 93½ bid; Norfolk city 8's, 105 bid; Norfolk city water 8's, 110 bid; Norfolk city 6's, 90 bid; Fredericksburg city 7's, 100 bid; Manchester 8's, tax-receivable, 89 bid, 91 asked.

Railroad Bonds.—Virginia Central Railroad third mortgage 6's, J. and J., 72 bid, 75 asked; Virginia and Tennessee Railroad second mortgage 6's, J. and J., 84 bid; Virginia and Tennessee Railroad third mortgage 8's, J. and J., 84 bid; Petersburg Railroad first mortgage 8's, J. and J., 82½ bid, 90 asked; Richmond and Petersburg Railroad second mortgage 7's, A. and O., 100 asked; Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad mortgage 8's, J. and J., 100 bid; Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad mortgage 7's, J. and J., 95½ bid; Richmond and Danville Railroad consolidated 6's, M. and N., 73 bid; Piedmont Railroad first mortgage 8's, A. and O., 83 bid.

Railroad Stocks.—Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad common, 100 par, 50 bid; Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad six per cent. guaranteed, 100 par, 80 bid; Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad seven per cent. guaranteed, 100 par, 91½ bid; Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad common, 100 par, 84½ bid; Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad guaranteed, 100 par, 102 asked.

Bank Stocks.—First National, 100 par, 116 bid; National Bank of Virginia, 100 par, 95 asked; Planters National, 100 par, 110 bid, 114 asked; Merchants National, 100 par, 80 asked; Union Bank of Richmond, 50 par, 40 bid; Merchants and Planters Savings, 25 par, 18¾ bid; Citizens Savings, 25 par, 22½ asked.

Insurance Companies.—Virginia Fire and Marine, 25 par, 39½ bid, 41 asked; Virginia State, 25 par, 28 bid, 30 asked; Virginia Home, 100 par, 99½