Richmond Dispatch.

THURSDAY.....OCTOBER 17, 1878.

HANOVER COUNTY.

THE DISCUSSION AT THE COURTHOUSE YESTERDAY—SPEECHES MADE BY COLONEL NEWMAN, MAJOR DANIEL, DR. MONTEIRO, SENATOR QUESENBERRY, DR. CHILES, AND MAJOR GREGORY.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

HANOVER COURTHOUSE, VA., October 16, 1878.

To-day was our regular County-Court day and a great occasion in our political annals. Early in the morning the sovereigns began to come in, and continued coming until about noon. At 11 o'clock the court adjourned until late in the evening to give the people the use of the court-house.

The meeting was thereupon called to order by Mr. J. B. Brown, county superintendent, and Judge J. C. Redd was chosen chairman, and Mr. Edmund Waddill, Jr., secretary.

The discussion was opened about half-past 11 o'clock by General Joseph E. Johnston in a speech of five minutes, in which he stated that in consequence of a very severe attack of sore-throat he was unable to speak longer, and very much regretted it.

The chairman then introduced Colonel W. W. Newman, who occupied an hour in the presentation of his views.

The Chairman next introduced Major John W. Daniel, of Lynchburg, in very complimentary terms. The Major came to the front amid deafening cheers, and for upwards of an hour held the audience's attention. He took the ground that it was to the interest of every one to support General Johnston, and succeeded in proving it to many of our people who were in doubt on the subject. His speech was a telling one, and will certainly count on the day of election. He was repeatedly interrupted by long and deafening cheers, and many of our oldest citizens declared that they had never heard such an effort before. He closed in a most eloquent appeal, calling upon every man of every class to stand by the great hero and standard-bearer.

The Major was followed by Dr. Monteiro on behalf of Colonel Newman, and he by Dr. Quesenberry on behalf of General Johnston, who was then followed by Dr. Chiles on behalf of Colonel Newman, and the discussion was closed by Major W. F. C. Gregory on behalf of General Johnston.

All of these gentlemen acquitted themselves well and made good speeches. Captain George D. Wise was also to have spoken for General Johnston, but to the regret of the entire audience was compelled to leave before the time to speak.

Everything passed off quietly and in the most friendly manner. Everybody was duly sober (entirely too much so for the hotel-keepers), and paid strict attention to all the speakers, and will, I think, pretty generally show their appreciation of them by voting for the General on the day of election.

The county is thoroughly aroused. Appointments were made for Conservative meetings at Ashland on Thursday (to-day), Rockville on Friday, Hickinson's store on Saturday, at which points General Joe Johnston, Colonel Chas. White, Major W. F. C. Gregory, R. H. Cardwell, Esq., and others will discuss the issues of the canvass.

HENRY.

Trial of James Lyons.

The case of James Lyons, watchman at Staunton-River bridge, charged with the murder of Thomas Rosser, engineer of the steamboat Nellie, was called on Tuesday the 8th instant. The principal facts, which are generally known to our readers, are as follows: On the night of Saturday, August 10, Rosser left the saloon at Roanoke station for his boat, then lying at the wharf some three quarters of a mile distant, and, it appears, some words passed with Lyons at his house, near the bridge. The fireman of the boat was subsequently aroused by Lyons, whom he found standing over Rosser's dead body, and who stated that Rosser had assailed him with opprobrious words and stones; that he had retreated to his house, and fearing for his life, had shot a pistol, which shot killed him.

At the inquest on the following day thirteen marks of stones, apparently fired at the house, were discovered, and on examination before Justices Dickerson and Gaines and a jury of twelve, the killing was adjudged justifiable, and Lyons discharged. A brother of the deceased man subsequently arrived, new evidence was produced, a colored witness swore Lyons endeavored to induce him to aid in throwing the body into the river, and he was retirrested, indicted, and tried. An important part of the evidence were the statements of Lyons himself on the very night of the homicide, and concerning which the principal witness, Coleman Phelps, the colored fireman of the boat, seemed to have made different statements.

The defence was ably conducted by Judge H. H. Marshall and Wood Bouldin, of Richmond, I. R. Watkins and M. M. Martin, of this village. The prosecution was conducted by William H. Woods, Commonwealth's attorney, in a very fair and highly creditable manner. It was no light task to reply to the four able arguments of the learned counsel for the defence. The trial lasted three days, and the jury were finally unable to agree upon a verdict. We learn ten were for acquittal and two for one year in the penitentiary. At the request of counsel, Judge Bouldin assigned the new trial for the December term. The prisoner was discharged on $500 bail, Mr. Denis McNamara being security.—*Charlotte (Va.) Gazette.*

The Late General Ward.

General William T. Ward, one of Kentucky's bravest and most patriotic men, died at his home in Greensburg, Ky., at 7 o'clock yesterday morning from the effects of a paralytic stroke.

He was born in Amelia county, Va., August 9, 1808. He came to Kentucky with his family when he was only six years of age, and settled in Green county. After graduating at St. Mary's College, at Lebanon, he begun the practice of law and continued in the profession until 1846, when he went to Mexico as major of the Fourth Kentucky infantry. General John S. Williams was the colonel of the regiment and General William Preston was the lieutenant-colonel. He entered the City of Mexico with General Scott. After the Mexican war he resumed the practice of law in Greensburg, and in 1850–'51 represented his district in Congress. After his return from Congress he continued the practice of his profession until the late war, when he was commissioned as a brigadier general, and formed a camp at Greensburg in September, 1861, and organized the brigade composed of the Eleventh, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second Kentucky infantry. Afterward he was in command of a brigade in the Nineteenth Army Corps, and was severely wounded at Resaca, Ga., in charging upon and capturing the rebel fortifications and battery in 1864.

Soon after this attack he was placed in command of the Third division of the Twentieth Army Corps, which command he held during the advance on Atlanta and Sherman's march through to the sea. At the close of the war he resumed the practice of law in Louisville. He remained in Louisville until early in 1876, when his health began to fail him from age and the effect of his wounds. He had several attacks partaking of the nature of paralysis, which partially affected his mind and speech. The culminating attack commenced last Monday, and since that time he has remained in an unconscious and speechless condition, but during the past few days at times he appeared to understand a few words which were addressed to him. His funeral will take place at Greensburg. He leaves a wife and seven children—Colonel John H. Ward and O. T. Ward, both practicing lawyers of this city; Captain E. W. Ward, of the regular army; Will E. Ward, who is engaged in the mercantile business in this city, and three married daughters.—*Courier-Journal, October 16th.*

Nine prisoners burrowed their way through the wall of the Kohomo jail, Indiana, on Monday night, and escaped to the woods.

An Appeal by Canon Dixon.

BERKELEY SPRINGS, W. VA., September 28, 1878.

To the Editor of the Southern Churchman:

I am in receipt of a letter from the Rev. Canon Dixon, rector of St. George's church, Guelph, Ontairo, Canada, an extract of which I send you, in the hope you may find space for it in your excellent journal. Many of your readers and subscribers will peruse it with pleasure, for they know the Rev. Alexander Dixon personally, and have often received kindnesses at his hands, and ever a hearty welcome at his hospitable house at Port Dalhousie, Canada, where until the past two years he was the beloved pastor and friend. During the war, and the hard and trying years succeeding it, many of our southern people, especially Virginians, spent their summers at St. Catharine's and other points near, and within the parish of this large-hearted man of God, and they always found in him a true, unselfish, generous, sympathizing friend. Since then he has been removed to a larger field of usefulness, where his labors in his Master's cause have greatly increased; but here, too, his sensitive and loving nature is again moved to sympathy for the poor pestilence-stricken cities of the South, and the substantial aid of his noble congregation is worthy of kindly recognition.

Very truly yours, BEVERLY TUCKER.

THE RECTORY, GUELPH, ONTAIRO, CANADA, Sept. 17, 1878.

My Very Dear Friend.—Yesterday I received your noble letter as published in the *World*, and determined to write to you the first thing this morning to tell you how much I appreciate its sentiments. Last Sunday I made an appeal to my congregation on behalf of our brethren in the South now bowed down by such terrible afflictions, and appointed next Sunday as the day when special collections should be taken up on their behalf. I never saw a congregation more affected. One leading gentleman was so carried away that he hastened up to the chancel and begged that we should commence at once. After service a lady came to the rectory and gave me $10, another $5, and a young man, a clerk in a store, came in the afternoon and handed me an envelope. On examining I found in it $15. Yesterday I went to him and said, I wish to hand you back $10—you have given me more than you can afford, having a wife to support. I suppose his salary is not more than $400. Canon, he said, you preached on the nobility of sacrifice last Sunday; I confess it is to me a sacrifice, for I give up other things which I can do without with difficulty. But (God help the poor South) I cannot take back a cent, and wish only I could give double the amount. So yesterday, by the first mail, I sent a draft for $34 to the Rev. Mr. Waters, in New Orleans, as the first fruits of my appeal. This clergyman is a Canadian and lived in Toronto and Montreal. Lately he was appointed rector of St. Paul's, New Orleans. In the early summer he came North and took charge of the cathedral in Montreal for a few months. When the fever broke out he said there can be no difficulty in filling my place here; my duty is to hasten to my parish; and there he has been ever since, doing a noble work among the awful scenes of misery and death in that afflicted city. * * * * *

GUELPH, September 23.—On Sunday Canon Dixon, rector of St. George's church, made an earnest appeal to the congregation on behalf of the sufferers from the yellow-fever in the South, taking for his text the words of Christ, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me." There was a most liberal response to his appeal, for, after deducting the ordinary offertory, there will be over $200 to send to the South. This will be forwarded to the Rev. H. H. Waters, at New Orleans.

HOW A WOMAN KNOCKED ONE TRAMP SENSELESS AND MADE ANOTHER BEG FOR MERCY.—Racine can now come out and claim one of the pluckiest, if not the pluckiest, little women in the State. Her name is Barbara Hittle, and she lives on the west side of the city. Barbara has always been noted among the neighbors as being a woman of wonderful courage and pluck, but she never brought it into play and made a heroine of herself until Friday night, when she won a victory over two strong tramps. It seems tramps, beggars, &c., have been very annoying of late in the neighborhood where the lady referred to resides, but never tried to force things until on the evening above mentioned, when two burley ruffians made their appearance at Barbara's house, and asked for something to eat. They were invited in and a nice supper set before them, of which they partook freely. When they had finished they did not thank the kind-hearted lady for her favor, but proceeded to take improper liberties with her. Did she call for help when the villains did so? Oh, no. She merely grasped a large oak club that was lying near by, and with the first blow she knocked one of the fellows senseless on the floor, and mauled the other fellow unmercifully, until he begged piteously for mercy, and the brave little woman ceased to beat him. Then she took the one she had knocked senseless and dragged him out of doors, where she soused him in a pail of slops that was standing near by, which soon brought him around, and he left in a hurry, as his companion had done previously. If there is a woman who could have done better than this in the State, Racine people would like to hear from her.—*Milwaukee (Wisconsin) Sentinel.*

AN UNWELCOME PASSENGER IN A STREET-CAR.—[From the Washington *Star*, October 15th.]—Yesterday afternoon as one of the street-cars which run by the City Hall was slowly going up D street, between Third street and Lincoln statue, one of the horses used by the company to assist the car-horses up the steep grade at the point named, for some cause left his station at Third street and followed after the car, which contained a number of passengers, among them several ladies. Being a pretty quick stepper, he overtook the car, and immediately mounting his fore-feet upon the step, entered the car while it was in motion so far as to rest his hind-feet on the back step, and rode several rods, to the consternation of the passengers and great amusement of the outside spectators. The driver of the car stopped it to invite his unwelcome passenger out, as he hadn't put any fare in the box. At this time a rather small-sized bystander climbed over the back of the horse to the inside of the car, and raising the head of the animal from the lap of a terrified old lady who was apparently at the swooning point with fright, the sociable animal carefully backed out of that inhorsepitable stall and landed on the cobble-stones on all fours, right side up, nothing broken, and no one injured except some of the female passengers, whose nerves were unstrung by the intrusion. The entrance and exit of this odd passenger were witnessed by quite a number of spectators, among them General Bacon, opposite whose house the performance took place.

Mr. Hume, a horse-dealer from Rockingham, Va., was seriously, perhaps fatally, injured on Pennsylvania avenue between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, to-day, by his horse running away, falling and kicking him in the forehead.—*Washington letter—Baltimore Sun, 15th.*

[The *Republican* says he was of Madison.]

FROM ACUTE TO CHRONIC is an easy stage in cases of dyspepsia. A slight attack of indigestion, especially when there is a predisposition to digestive weakness of the stomach, must speedily culminate in the more obstinate form of the disease. It is well, therefore, to adopt preventive measures early. Although Hostetter's Stomach Bitters overcomes, if persisted in, cases of dyspepsia of long standing, it is obviously the part of wisdom to use it ere the malady assumes a chronic phase. This is particularly true, because as dyspepsia advances it engenders other bodily evils, such as disorder of the liver, constipation or undue looseness of the bowels, nervous disorders, hypochondria, sleeplessness. These maladies are both prevented and remedied by the Bitters, but how much better to check them in their outset with the great alterative than to wait until they established a firmer foothold in the system. Surely the advisability of this must be apparent. oc 15-Tu,Th,S&w

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE DISPATCH FROM ALL QUARTERS.

A DREADFUL PANIC IN A LYNCHBURG CHURCH; MANY PERSONS KILLED AND WOUNDED—SENTENCE OF THE SUFFOLK WIFE-MURDERER—ILLNESS OF ADMIRAL PAULDING, U. S. N.—THE PRESIDENT AT WINCHESTER; ADDRESSES—CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS—THE EPISCOPAL CONGRESS AT CINCINNATI; ADDRESS OF REV. PHILIPS BROOKS—THE YELLOW-FEVER SCOURGE—THE SUPREME COURT—FIRES IN NEW ORLEANS AND PENSACOLA—EFFECT OF EDISON'S LAST INVENTION—EFFORTS TO RAISE A RELIGIOUS WAR AMONG THE MOHAMMEDANS OF CENTRAL ASIA AGAINST ENGLAND—NEW BASIS OF ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN THE VATICAN AND GERMANY, &c., &c.

A Terrible Affair.

PANIC IN A LYNCHBURG CHURCH DURING A WEDDING AND MANY PERSONS KILLED.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

LYNCHBURG, VA., October 16.—A most terrible and heartrending scene occurred in this city to-night on the occasion of a marriage ceremony at the Court-Street colored Baptist church, which was packed to its utmost capacity.

A fall of plastering alarmed the crowd, who became panic-stricken, jumping from the second- and third-story windows, killing and wounding many.

The dead bodies of ten women have been identified.

The wounded are being carried to their places of residence.

Impossible yet to ascertain the number injured.

Second Dispatch.

LYNCHBURG, October 16.—The wounded from the Colored Baptist-Church disaster have all been removed to their places of residence except three, lying in the building supposed to be in a dying condition.

The following bodies have been identified: Maria Wilson, Virginia Robinson, Maria Ransom, Mollie Ward, Mary Henry, Emma Brown, and Arena Cox. The bodies of two women lying in the yard are unknown.

The fire department, military, and police are on duty, and crowds of white citizens are rendering every assistance possible, but the colored people seem perfectly horror-stricken. Many of the wounded, it is expected, will die from internal injuries.

The Suffolk Wife-Poisoner.

HE IS CONVICTED OF MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE AND SENTENCED TO THE PENITENTIARY FOR FIVE YEARS.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

SUFFOLK, VA., October 16.—The trial of J. W. B. Atkinson, charged with the murder of his wife by poison, began here on Monday and was concluded to-day. He was, strange to say, found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sent to the penitentiary for five years.

The Fever.

AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, October 16.—One hundred and ten new cases and 26 deaths reported in the last twenty-four hours.

Dispatches from all points show no material abatement of the fever. Rev. Leska Triest, of the First German Presbyterian church, died to-day. The Howards have received a dispatch asking that physicians and nurses be sent to Yazoo city, where very malignant fever has appeared.

AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, October 16.—The weather is warm and sultry. From 6 P. M. yesterday to noon to-day the undertakers reported 13 interments.

The wife of P. O. Woods, freight agent of the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad, died last night at Hernando.

The fever has appeared at Milan, Tenn.

AT OTHER POINTS.

MOBILE, October 16.—Fifteen cases in the past twenty-four hours; 73 cases and 23 deaths since the first case.

CHATTANOOGA, October 16.—Deaths, 4; new cases, 14.

LITTLE ROCK, October 16.—The operator at Hopefield reports two deaths to-day and four yesterday. The fever has broken out at Winterville.

FOREIGN CONTRIBUTIONS.

PARIS, October 16.—Count Deu, son-in-law of the Emperor of Brazil, has remitted to Minister Noyes four hundred francs for fever sufferers.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, October 16.—The Supreme Court to-day continued the hearing of the Jumel will-case.

To-day in the Criminal Court the District Attorney called attention to the cases against Suggfort, R. R. Butler, F. S. Sowers, Wiley Edwards, Henry Waters, Albert Metcalf, George H. Purdy, and R. B. Mitchell, charged with conspiracy and presenting a fraudulent claim. Mr. Wells stated it was claimed that in 1860 Suggfort furnished a quantity of flour to the army in Tennessee, and ten years afterwards he filed a claim for its value, $23,000; that it was rejected by two southern claims commissioners and reported on adversely by the Committee of War Claims of the House, and that afterwards the papers were taken to the Treasury and marked "Special," and on the same day a warrant was issued and draft drawn and paid. He was not prepared, however, to make out the case, and reluctantly would ask the Court to enter a *nolle prosequi.* The entry was directed by the Court.

California Constitutional Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 16.—The Constitutional Convention to-day adopted a resolution to memorialize the President and the United States Senate to so modify the Burlingame treaty as to prohibit Chinese immigration.

The Iowa Congressional Elections.

BURLINGTON, October 16.—The chairman of the Duncan Congressional Democratic Committee has decided not to call conventions to nominate candidates for the November elections, being advised to this effect by prominent lawyers of the State. The legality of the October elections will be opposed in Congress.

Congressional Nominations.

CHICAGO, October 16.—The Republicans of the First district have renominated William L. Aldrich.

LOWELL, MASS., October 16.—The Democrats of the Seventh district have nominated John K. Tarbox.

SALEM, MASS., October 16.—The Democrats of the Sixth district have nominated James H. Carlton.

MIDDLEBORO', MASS., October 16.—The Greenbackers of the First district have nominated Mathias Ellis. The Democrats have also nominated him.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., October 16.—The Democrats of the Eighteenth district have nominated John Ross.

GREENFIELD, MASS., October 16.—The Butlerites of the Tenth district have nominated Wilbur F. Whitney.

New York Items.

NEW YORK, October 16.—There is a prospect of a fight between the Democrats and J. S. Davenport, United States supervisor of elections. Yesterday Judge Freedman decided that a voter had a right to register on papers issued in 1868, and no election-officer had power to go behind the certification of the Superior Court or Common Pleas. Late last evening Davenport issued orders to supervisors and marshals to disregard the opinion of the Judge and refuse to register men with supposed fictitious papers. To-day the supervisors are carrying out the orders, and the Democrats are getting out a *mandamus* to compel the registration of those holding the papers.

President Hayes at Winchester.

RECEPTION AT THE STATION—A REST AT THE RESIDENCE OF GOVERNOR HOLLIDAY—VISIT TO THE FAIR-GROUNDS.

WINCHESTER, VA., October 16.—The President and party arrived at 11 o'clock this morning. In addition to the President there were Mrs. Hayes, Webb C. Hayes, General and Mrs. Hastings, Secretary Thompson, and others. They were met at the station by a large crowd, and proceeded to the residence of Governor Holliday under the escort of the Winchester Light Infantry. Governor Holliday courteously received the visitors, and after a short rest the party proceeded to the Fair-Grounds.

Upon arriving at the Fair-Grounds Governor Holliday addressed the large assembly in front of the main stand, alluding among other things to the President of the United States. He knew they would warmly welcome him on account of his exalted position. [Applause.] It had been the lot of Virginia to play a marked, a varied *rôle* since Colonial times. She gave to the country the founder of the republic, whose remains lie in view of those who administer the Government, and another of her sons became the father of the Constitution; yet when Virginia thought that the Constitution had been violated she went out of the Union and appealed to the great arbitrator of nations for the vindication of her course. During four years she denied her allegiance to the Constitution, but the verdict being against her, she, tattered and torn by strife, yielded to the decision, having written upon her pages many incidents of noble achievements and heroic suffering without, he believed, a spot of shame. [Applause.] She has returned once more to take her place in the Union and pledged her integrity to maintain the Constitution and law. [Applause.] If there was one man in the State, high or low, in private or official station, who denied their position, he did not know him. The Governor briefly spoke of the beauty and fertility of the Valley, and said that such exhibitions as that before them would have the effect to smooth whatever remained of the asperities occasioned by the late war. In conclusion he formally introduced the President to the men and women living in the Shenandoah Valley.

When the President rose to reply he was greeted with applause.

The President referred to his knowledge of the Shenandoah Valley, and said it was obtained in the rough school of the great civil war. It was a great satisfaction for him to revisit the Valley and to refresh his recollections of its superb scenery and of the places made interesting and famous by the war. For the first time in many years we see the American people in the midst of interesting and important elections, with their attention chiefly engaged about questions relating to the material and business interests of the country, and in regard to which in all the States the people are beginning to take sides without much reference to sectional or color lines. Whatever evidences of the old bitterness may be exhibited in any other part of the country, we know that here the general wish is that the sectional controversies which have so long disturbed our American society may be permanently settled, and that in pursuance of the Constitution and of the laws, peace and union may be restored and forever firmly established.

He then spoke at some length on the financial affairs of the Government, and said he did so in the hope that it would give encouragement and confidence to those who were looking anxiously but hopefully for better times. He quoted extensively from Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Richard Henry Lee, George Mason, Chief-Justice Marshall, and others, against the issue of paper-money. He argued that the money of the Constitution is coin, and, in conclusion, said: "If we would have an early return of business prosperity, let us not try to be wiser than the fathers, wiser than the Constitution, and wiser than human nature. In the present condition of our country, our progress towards prosperity as a nation and as individuals depends upon having a good public credit and a sound Constitutional currency."

The President was frequently interrupted by applause.

Governor Holliday then introduced Secretary Thompson, who said he came here not only at the bidding of the President but because he had an inalienable right to visit this his native State. Some of the happiest days of early life were passed in this vicinity. He had travelled much of the United States, but had never seen a more beautiful country than the Shenandoah Valley. He counselled his hearers to so strive that none might surpass them in agriculture. Let the disagreeable events of the past live only in the memory. It was the duty of all to maintain the national glory, and swear on the altar of a common country to unite in its defence against all enemies. [Applause.]

The band played "Hail Columbia," and the presidential party then visited the various parts of the Fair. They dined at Judge Pendleton's where the hospitalities were richly dispensed, and returned from the Fair-Grounds late in the day.

The Wollaston Disaster.

BOSTON, October 16.—In the examination at Quincy as to the cause of the Wollaston disaster, the testimony served to show that Hartwell, the conductor now under arrest, did not take the proper precautions to send a signal on the track to warn approaching trains, upon the supposition that the excursion train had arrived in Boston. An engineer of a freight train testified that Hartwell, after the accident, said if he had two seconds more he could have thrown the switch over and prevented the accident.

Railroad Matters.

ST. LOUIS, October 16.—A special from Topeka, Kansas, says: "Reports to the effect that work upon the New Mexico and Leadville extension of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad has ceased, or is about to do so, are wholly without foundation. The leasing of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad is an entirely independent matter."

A Suspended Bank Declared Solvent.

POTTSVILLE, PA., October 16.—The First National Bank of Tamaqua, the failure of which was announced Tuesday, was declared solvent by the bank examiners to-day, but it is not yet known whether it will resume business or not.

Fire in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 16.—The residence of Benjamin Dreybus, on Camp street, was burned last night. Loss estimated at $10,000. The family of Rev. Mr. Leucht, of Temple Sima, barely escaped with their lives. They lost everything.

Scull Race.

BOSTON, October 16.—The single scull race between Daniel F. Sullivan, of Lowell, and Michael Lynch, of Salem, for $300, distance two miles, with a turn, was rowed this afternoon on Charles river in the presence of an immense throng. Sullivan won by five feet. Time, 14 minutes and 51½ seconds.

Fall in Gas Stocks.

NEW YORK, October 16.—Edison's recent invention, by which it is expected that electricity will take the place of gas in every house, is sending down the price of gas stocks. The New York City Gas-Company stock sold for $95 two months ago, and to-day they sold at auction for $78.

An Embezzler Sentenced.

TRENTON, N. J., October 16.—Daniel M. Dickerson, convicted of embezzling $16,000 of the funds of the Manufacturers' Bank, of Newark, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the State prison.

The Episcopal Congress.

CINCINNATI, October 16.—After communion service in St. Paul's church this morning, in which Rev. Phillip Brooks delivered an appropriate address, the Episcopal Congress convened in Pike's Opera-House.

Papers upon the interpretation of the Bible in relation to the present condition of learning and science were read by Rev. Frederick Gardiner and Rev. Edwin Harwood, D. D. In the discussion which followed many prominent divines participated.

Illness of Admiral Paulding.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., October 16.—Admiral Paulding is still dangerously ill with embolism of the heart.

Fire in Pensacola, Fla.

PENSACOLA, October 16.—Three dwelling-houses, one belonging to Meyerson Bonifay, were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss estimated at $6,000; insurance small.

Steamer Launched.

WILMINGTON, DEL., October 16.—The iron-steamer Virginia, for the Old Bay Line between Baltimore and Norfolk, was successfully launched this afternoon.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

Germany.

BERLIN, October 16.—The Reichstag has passed the paragraph of the Socialist bill relating to the modified state of siege, with amendments offered by the Conservatives giving the Government greater discretion as to the propriety of proclaiming a state of siege, and expelling suspected persons from towns. On the final paragraph being reached, all amendments prolonging the period of operation of the bill were rejected and a paragraph passed limiting it, as proposed by the committee, to March 31, '81. This completes the second reading of the bill.

Germany and the Vatican.

ROME, October 16.—The first basis for arrangements between the Vatican and Germany having completely failed in consequence of the attitude of the Centre party in the Reichstag, a new and less radical basis has been substituted, and the relations between the Church and State will be regulated as nearly as possible in accordance with the existing German laws.

Bosnian Occupation.

VIENNA, October 16.—General Rheinlander telegraphs that the district of northern Kraina has been subdued, after various engagements, which have lost the Austrians 500 in killed.

Afghanistan.

BOMBAY, October 16.—The Ameer of Afghanistan is endeavoring to raise a religious war among the Mohammedans of Central Asia against England.

FINANCIAL.

RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGE.

WEDNESDAY, October 16, 1878.

SALES.—3,000 tax-receivable coupons at 81⅛; 500 Southside Railroad second mortgage 6's at 76½; 11 Richmond and Danville Railroad stock at $5.

American Gold.—100⅛ bid.

State Securities.—Virginia consols, 52½ bid, 53½ asked; Virginia consols, new, 29 bid, 32 asked; Virginia fundable, 29 bid; Virginia deferred, 5½ bid, 6½ asked; Virginia interest certificates, 5 bid; Virginia tax-receivable coupons, 81⅛ bid, 82 asked.

City Securities.—Richmond city 8's, J. and J., 117½ bid; Richmond city 6's, J. and J., 101 bid; Petersburg city 6's, F. and A., 98 asked; Petersburg city 8's, 104½ bid, 105½ asked; Lynchburg city 8's, J. and J., 110 bid; Norfolk city water 8's, M. and N., 112½ bid; Fredericksburg city 7's, M. and N., 103 bid.

Railroad Bonds.—Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad 6's, gold, M. and N., 28 bid; Virginia Central Railroad first mortgage 6's, J. and J., 86 bid; Virginia Central Railroad third mortgage 6's, J. and J., 87½ bid. 90 asked; Virginia Central Railroad fourth mortgage 8's, J. and J., 98⅝ bid; Southside Railroad second mortgage preferred 6's, J. and J., 76½ asked; Petersburg Railroad first mortgage 8's, J. and J., 103 asked; Petersburg Railroad second mortgage 8's, J. and J., 31 asked; Richmond and Petersburg Railroad first mortgage 8's, A and O., 102 bid; Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad mortgage 8's, J. and J., 100 bid; Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad mortgage 6's, J. and J., 96 bid; Orange and Alexandria Railroad second mortgage 6's, J. and J., 75 bid, 80 asked; Orange, Alexandria and Manassas Railroad first mortgage 7's, J. and J., 46 bid; Richmond and Danville Railroad consolidated 6's, M. and N., 77½ bid, 79½ asked; Piedmont Railroad first mortgage 8's, A. and O., 97 bid, 100 asked.

Canal Bonds.—James River and Kanawha Canal first mortgage 6's, M. and N., 59½ bid, 50 asked.

Railroad Stocks.—Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, 100 par, 34 bid, 37½ asked; Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad common, 100 par, 30 bid, 48 asked; Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad seven per cent. guaranteed, 100 par, 95 asked; Richmond and Danville Railroad, 100 par, 5 bid, 5½ asked.

Bank Stocks.—First National, 100 par, 113 bid; National Bank of Virginia, 100 par, 80 asked; Planters National, 100 par, 105½ bid; State Bank of Virginia, 100 par, 72½ bid, 80 asked; Union Bank of Richmond, 50 par, 40 bid; Merchants and Planters Savings, 25 par, 19½ asked; Citizens Bank, 25 par, 22 asked.

Insurance Companies.—Virginia Fire and Marine, 25 par, 32¾ bid, 36 asked; Virginia State, 25 par, 27 bid, 30 asked; Virginia Home, 100 par, 90 bid, 100 asked; Merchants and Mechanic, 100 par, 84 bid, 90 asked; City, 100 par, 80 bid, 82 asked; Granite, 100 par, 70 bid, 80 asked.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 16.—Gold opened at 100⅜.

Noon.—Stocks weak. Money on call, 6 per cent. Exchange—Long, 479; short, 485. State bonds steady. Governments dull.

Evening.—Money, 3@7 per cent. Exchange, 479. Gold, 100⅜. Governments barely steady; new 5's, 105⅞. States nominal.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, October 16.—Virginia 6's, deferred, 6; consols, 52⅞; second series, 30; past-due coupons, 81⅛. North Carolina 6's, old, 16½; new, 8; special tax, 1. Bid to-day.

COMMERCIAL.

CORN AND FLOUR EXCHANGE.

RICHMOND, October 16, 1878.

OFFERINGS REPORTED TO SECRETARY.

WHEAT.—*White*, 422 bushels. *Red*, 3,362 bushels.

CORN.—*White*, 688 bushels.

OATS.—188 bushels.

SALES REPORTED TO SECRETARY.

WHEAT.—*White*, 22 bushels seed at $1.10; 400 bushels prime on private terms—total, 422 bushels. *Red*, 32 bushels very good Lancaster on private terms; 298 bushels at $1.03; 50 bushels at 98c.; 90 bushels good Fultz at 93c.; 554 bushels mixed on private terms; 20 bushels common Fultz at 87c.; 28 bushels common Fultz at 90c.; 128 bushels good Lancaster at 95c.; 1,196 bushels prime Lancaster on private terms; 66 bushels amber at $1.03—total, 2,462 bushels.

CORN.—*White*, 30 bushels at 55c.

Flour.

Fine, $3; superfine, $3.75@$4; extra, $4.50; common family, $5@$5.25; fancy brands, $6@$6.50.

RICHMOND TOBACCO EXCHANGE.

WEDNESDAY, October 16, 1878.

The breaks to-day comprised 54 hogsheads and 6 tierces. The offerings at auction on 'Change were 50 packages; of which number 18 were taken in, and the remainder sold at prices ranging from $1.50 to $62.

We continue to quote:

NEW DARK.

Lugs.—Common to medium, $1.50@$2; medium to good, $3@$4.

Leaf.—Common, $4@$5; medium, $5@6; good, $8@$10; fine, $11@$14.

BRIGHT.

Lugs.—Common colory, $3@$4.

Fillers.—Common, $4@$5; medium, $5@$7; good, $7@$10; fine, $10@$13.

Smokers.—Common, $7@$8.50; medium, $9@$11; good, $10@$13; fine, $15@$18; fancy, $18@$22.

Wrappers.—Common, $12@$15; medium, $18@$25; good, $30@$45; fine, $60@$70; fancy, $75@$90.

RICHMOND MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY, October 16, 1878.

Country Produce.

Apples: $1.25@$1.50 ⅌ barrel. Market glutted.

Beeswax: 23c. ⅌ ℔.

Butter: Prime to choice, yellow, 20@22c.; fair to good, 8@17c.

Corn Meal: 65c. ⅌ bushel for country.

Dried Fruit: Apples, 2@3c.; peaches, peeled, 5@8c.; unpeeled, 2@3c.; cherries, 8@10c. ⅌ ℔.; blackberries, 4c.

Eggs: In barrels, 14@15c. ⅌ dozen; in crates, 15c.

Feathers: Prime live-goose, 40c.; common, 20@30c.

Flaxseed: $1 ⅌ bushel.

Hay: Virginia timothy, 55@65c.—very dull; clover and mixed, 45@50c.

Oats: Baled, 45c.

Potatoes: Irish, ⅌ barrel, $1.75@$2.

Lard: Country, 7¾@8c.

Rye: 55@60c. ⅌ bushel

Sumac: Prime, 75c.

Baled Straw: 35@40c.

Tallow: 6@6½c. ⅌ ℔.

Wool: Washed, 31c.; unwashed, 20@22c. Burry wool will bring from 3 to 5c. ⅌ ℔ less than above rates.

Cement, Lime, Plaster, &c.

Cement: Rosedale, $1.50 ⅌ barrel; James River, $1.60@$1.70.

Lime: Agricultural, 80@10c. ⅌ bushel; Rockland, $1.10@$1.25, according to quantity.

Plaster: Lump, $4@$4.25; ground, $8; calcined plaster, $2.

Tar: Large size, $3.25@$3.50.

Dry Goods.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings: 4-4 Manchester, 6½c.; ⅞ Manchester, 5½c.; ⅞ Manchester, 4¾c.; 4-4 James River, 6c.; ⅞ James River, 5½c.; ¾ James River, 4½c.; 4-4 Graniteville, 7c.; ⅞ Graniteville, 6½c.; 4-4 Rockbridge, 6½c.; ⅞ Rockbridge, 5½c.; 4-4 W. Conestoga, 7½c.; ⅞ G. Conestoga, 6½c.; ¾ D. Conestoga, 6½c.; 10-4 Peperill, 25c.; 10-4 City, 22½c.; Cotton-yarns, 90c.

Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings: 4-4 Wamsutta, 11c.; 4-4 Masonville, 9½c.; 4-4 Rockdale, 9c.; 4-4 Home, 9½c.; 4-4 Oneida, 10c.; 4-4 Avondale, 7c.; 4-4 Social, 7c.; 4-4 Amoskeag, 9½c.; Whitestone, 8½c.; ⅞ Barnsley, 5½c.; ¾ Red Dog, 6c.; B. ⅞ Setfuate, 7c.; Methuan, 5c.; Peterborough, 4½c.; 20-4 Waltham, 25c.; 10-4 City Mills, 22½c.

Brown Drills: Petersburg, 6½c.; Graniteville, 8c.; Rockbridge, A. 8c.; AA, 9½c.

Coiret Jeans: Pavonia, 8c.; Amoskeag, 10c.; Hallowell, 9c.

Denims: Harlem, 12½c.; Boston Steam Mills, 8c.

Prints: American, 6c.; Allen's, 6c.; Richmond, 6c.; Sprague, 6c.; Manchester, 6c.; Washington, 6c.; Hamilton, 6c.; Merrimack, 6c.; Mallery, 6c.; Oriental, Pacific, 6c.; Arnold, 6½c.; Harmony, 5½c.; Wamsutta, 4½c.

Cambrics: Rice, 5½c.; English, 5c.

Drugs, Dyestuffs, Oils, &c.

Alum: 3c.

Alcohol: $2.50 ⅌ gallon.

Concentrated Lye: $3.50@$4 ⅌ case of four dozen.

Copperas: 2½c.

Cochineal: 90c. ⅌ ℔.

Extract of Logwood: 12c.

Indigo: $1@$1.10.

Madder: 12½c.

Oils: Linseed, 68c.; machine, $1@$1.75; sperm, $2; whale, 65c.; straits, 50@55c.; Labrador-cod oil, 65@70c.; lard, 70c.; sweet, $6 ⅌ gozen; best salad, $6.50; castor, $1.40 ⅌ gallon; Virginia lubricating, 30@50c.; kerosene, 14c., cash, ⅌ gallon.

Race Ginger: 10c.

Roots: Ginseng, 90c.; seneca, without top, 35@45c.

Soda: Sal., 2½@2¾c. in kegs; English soda, 5c.; American, 3¼@4c