Richmond Dispatch.

TUESDAY.....JANUARY 21, 1879.

PETERSBURG.

DEATH OF AN AGED LADY—BIRTH AND DEATH IN THE SAME ROOM—ANOTHER VISIT FROM BISHOP WHITTLE—MORE REPLIES TO BISHOP KEANE—QUICK WORK IN COURT—SENTENCED TO THE PENITENTIARY—RAILROAD ACCIDENT, &C.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

JANUARY 20, 1879.

The funeral of Mrs. Rebecca Bolling Colquhoun, relict of the late William Colquhoun, took place Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock from St. Paul's church. The deceased was within a few months of being eighty-five years old, having been born on the 3d of September, 1794. She was a representative of one of the oldest and most distinguished families of our city. It is a remarkable fact that she died in the same house and in the same room in which she was born and married, though it had been only during the few last months of her declining health that she had lived there.

Bishop Whittle will visit this city again on the 9th of February, and will administer the rite of confirmation at St. Paul's church in the morning, and at St. John's church in the evening. When the Bishop was here on the 12th instant he visited Grace and St. Stephen's churches. The weather was so stormy and inclement that all the candidates who were to have been presented to him at Grace church did not make their appearance. They will be confirmed when the Bishop comes again.

Rev. Dr. Witherspoon in his sermon last night made reference to Bishop Keane's recent lecture in this city, and announced that on Sunday night next he would deliver a special sermon in the nature of a reply to the Bishop. Rev. Thomas Spencer, of St. John's church, last night delivered a calm and very forcible discourse on the identical subject chosen by the Bishop for his lecture.

The negro William Jones, of Sussex county, who attempted to utter a forged order for twenty-five dollars on one of our commission merchants on Saturday, was today indicted by the grand jury, tried, and convicted in the Hustings Court, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. The grand jury also found two indictments against E. C. Talley (white) for forgery, and he was convicted on both charges and sent to the penitentiary for five years.

T. M. Smoot, of Davie county, N. C., who was arrested Saturday for stealing a horse from the stables of C. C. Abrams, in Charles City, was to-day committed to await the action of the authorities of that county.

The body of Dr. E. C. Robinson, of Norfolk, was taken through this city Sunday in charge of a committee of senators and delegates to his late home. The deceased was well known and had many friends here.

The mail- and passenger-train which left this city yesterday morning for Lynchburg ran into a landslide between Concord station and the James-river bridge, throwing a portion of the train off the track and injuring the engineer, Mr. Jabe Robertson, one of the oldest employés of the company. The eastward-bound train was unable to pass, and a special one had to be made up for the transfer of the mails and passengers.

We had several slight falls of snow yesterday, but the flakes melted as fast as they fell. The weather to-day has been very cold, and it has been freezing rapidly.

ROBIN ADAIR.

CHARLOTTESVILLE.

MEETING OF CORPORATIONS—EXODUS OF YOUNG MEN—ACCIDENT—THE WEATHER AND HEALTH—HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

JANUARY 20, 1879.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Charlottesville Woollen Mills was held on Wednesday last—Colonel Venable presiding, and Judge John L. Cochran acting as secretary. The report of Mr. Marchant, president and superintendent, showed a very prosperous and encouraging condition of affairs as to last year's operations. The demand for the goods has been greater than the capacity of the mills to supply, and it is not too much to say that the fabrics manufactured here are equal to any produced in the United States. There has been established a "sample-room" in Charlottesville, and the polite and gentlemanly agent, Mr. Pegram, has instantaneous communication with the president at the mills by telephone—the only practical use made of this instrument that we have any knowledge of. Every appliance necessary to the perfect adaptation of the mills to the productions required has been secured, without reference to expense, and yet the finances show a profit in the highest degree encouraging. The directors for the ensuing year are W. W. Minor, Sr., William Hotopp, Eugene Davis, C. S. Venable, Alfred Harris, J. L. Cabell, J. C. Patterson, L. T. Hanckel, B. H. Brennan, J. L. Cochran, H. C. Marchant.

The Monticello Wine Company also held its annual meeting on the same day. They found the affairs of their company in a most excellent condition, and without doubt congratulated each other over a glass of their own products. It may not be generally known—but it should be, for the honor of old Virginia—that the wine of this company's manufacture took a silver medal at the Paris Exposition, where it was contested for the products of all nations of the world! This makes us feel as if there was some prospect, from this source at least, of the rejuvenation of Virginia and the reestablishment of better times in the near future. The raising of grapes is becoming more general every year, and the profit from their culture is too remunerative to be looked at indifferently. Oscar Reierson is the president of the Monticello Company, and A. Russow is the superintendent.

Our young men are leaving us quite rapidly, the most of them to seek homes and fortunes in the new countries of the West. Mr. Robert R. Prentis has removed to Norfolk; Mr. Shelton F. Leake, Jr., has gone to Dallas, Texas; and I learn that the following will leave to-morrow for Omaha, Nebraska: John Prentis, W. C. Patterson, Egbert Watson, and Walter Budwell. These young men are clerks and druggists, steady and reliable, and carry their recommendations in their faces.

Mr. Henry R. Banks, a drug-clerk, living with C. P. Benson, Esq., while entering the door of the store, one day last week, slipped upon the ice near the door and fell, breaking a large bottle which he was carrying, and cutting his arm in such manner as to sever two arteries. This is the second accident of this kind that has occurred here identically of the same character, both of which endangered the lives of the persons.

On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday the weather was very mild and the thaw rapid. But on Sunday the wind set from the northwest, and by 8 P. M. the thermometer was below freezing. The cold has engendered a vast deal of sickness. In nearly every family there is a call for the doctor, and in some cases whole families are down.

A shocking and terrible accident occurred near this place on Saturday night. As near as I can gather them the particulars are these: About 1 o'clock Saturday night an extra freight left the depot for Richmond, and after having proceeded about three quarters of a mile, Mr. J. W. Williams, the fireman, went out to the front of the engine to oil the cylinders. About the time he reached the pilot, on which he had to stand to perform his work, some of the brakemen in the rear of the train put down brakes suddenly, it being a very heavy down-grade, and it is supposed that the jar from this cause threw Williams in front of the engine on the track. The engineer (Lowry), suspicioning something from his (Williams's) delay in returning to the cab, held a consultation with the conductor, and it being impossible to stop on the grade anywhere in the vicinity of the accident, they resolved to run on to Keswick and telegraph back to the yard-master at Charlottesville to search the man out. This was done, and the body of Williams was found, as above stated, near what is known as Brennan's Bridge, in a horribly mutilated condition. His right leg had been severed at the thigh and the flesh and bones torn away, leaving the skin from the thigh downwards intact. Gashes and cuts were on his head, neck, and breast; the left foot was gone entirely—afterwards picked up. For some considerable distance the body had been dragged, and at many points for several hundred yards bits of flesh and bone were picked up. The mutilated remains were sent to Richmond by the morning express. He lived in Richmond.

Rev. Dr. J. L. Dagg preached in the Baptist church on Sunday morning in the absence of the pastor, who was in Fluvanna assisting in the ordination of Dr. G. H. Snead to the gospel ministry.

Sunday afternoon a most able and interesting address was delivered by Dr. N. K. Davis, of the University, before the Scholars' Aid and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church. His subject was "The Duty of Christians to Support the Missionary Work." If there is anything that can be made plain to the comprehension of the average intellect, Dr. Davis is the man to do it.

QUIP.

DANVILLE.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

JANUARY 20, 1879.

The internal revenue from manufactured tobacco for last week was $9,044.64; for that week of last January, $9,987. Receipts of last week short by $942.36.

A new Building and Loan Association has just been formed. The shares have been put at $200 each, and one hundred have been taken.

It has been reported that Messrs. R. G. & E. M. Pace, once distinguished as tobacco-warehouse men, would leave Danville and settle in Lynchburg. I learn that these gentlemen have reconsidered the matter, and will remain here and engage in the tobacco business in some form.

One of the sagacious business-men of this city, formerly a resident of Buckingham county, says that he once paid $7,000 for a farm in that county, near James river, and that the said farm will be worth $15,000 to him after the James-River railroad has been built, "if, indeed, they will let that gully along James river be closed up, and the railroad be made in place of it."

The family of a foreigner named Birtchskofski have recently been found sick and in destitute circumstances, and they have been the recipients of some favors from some of the lady-distributers of charity.

The officers of the Macedonian Missionary Society for the preceding term were reelected yesterday—namely, J. P. Harrison, president; J. R. Hutchings, vice-president; R. L. Woolfolk, treasurer; W. P. Averett, secretary. At this meeting of the Society an interesting paper was submitted by one of the lady members, which gave an account of the progress of Baptist missions in Italy, and instructive remarks were made by Rev. Mr. Holmes in answer to the question, "Why Italy is Missionary Ground?"

Rev. P. A. Peterson has been preaching some sermons on some points of the temperance question. The subject for yesterday was, "How People Learn to Drink."

We found a two-inch snow on the ground yesterday morning, but it almost entirely disappeared during the day. This morning at sunrise the mercury is down to 16°.

ALPHA.

STAUNTON.

DECISION RELATIVE TO BOARD-BILLS OF LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

JANUARY 18, 1878.

Yesterday in the Hustings Court—Judge Smith presiding—two suits of importance to the State were decided. The plaintiffs were the Board of Directors of the Western Lunatic Asylum against Judge R. W. Hughes and Mr. Wallace, who as "committees" for patients were sued for board of said patients. The defendants pleaded the statute of limitation in bar, and their counsel, Judge Hugh W. Sheffey and Major T. C. Elder, held that the plea, while not good against the payment of a debt due the State, was good against a claim of the Board, which was not the State, but an incorporated body. Judge John Howard McCue, the attorney for the Board acted as its counsel, tracing the connection of this and similar institutions with the State back to colonial times, showing that a debt due them was a debt to the Commonwealth, against which the statute of limitations was no bar. The Court gave judgment for the State, and took occasion in its opinion to highly compliment Judge McCue's argument. With the Western Lunatic Asylum alone an adverse decree would have involved the return of some $10,000 already collected of similar claims and the loss of some $15,000 of the same character now being pressed with energy by the Board through their counsel. The debts to the other State institution are doubtless also large.

PENN.

INTERESTS OF RAILROAD CREDITORS.—A meeting of the holders of the first, second, third, and fourth mortgage bonds of the Orange and Alexandria railroad (now the Virginia Midland) was held Saturday at the banking-house of Wilson, Colston & Co., to devise means for the protection of the interests of bondholders. L. L. Conrad presided, and Joseph Bryan acted as secretary. Major H. R. Garden read a statement of the condition of the road, showing the total liabilities to be $10,893,237, including the four mortgages, which amount to $4,500,522. There is a mortgage of $85,335 on the Manassas division, which was due January 1, 1874. After the name of the road was changed to the Orange, Alexandria and Manassas railroad, two more mortgages were made, which, with the interest, amounted to $2,093,385; and on the Lynchburg and Danville extension the mortgage and interest amounted to $1,960,000. Under the name of the Virginia Midland railroad the road contracted another mortgage, which, with the interest due, amounted to $1,500,960. The assets of the road are set down as $10,464,117. The net income of the road for 1878 was $415,117. A committee was appointed to represent the bondholders at another meeting to be held in Richmond January 22d, the committee being as follows: Douglas H. Gordon, W. H. Bosley, Dr. J. H. Jamar, F. M. Colston, and Robert Neville.—*Baltimore American, 20th.*

THE BODY OF A. T. STEWART.—The New York *Sun* still maintains that the remains of the late A. T. Stewart have been recovered. In its issue of Sunday the *Sun* says: "There is authority for stating that the remains of A. T. Stewart passed into Judge Hilton's possession either on Monday or Tuesday of last week." The *Sun's* informant knew nothing of the inner details of the recovery, except that after the negotiations had been so firmly shaped that by no device could the thieves obtain the money without furnishing the body of A. T. Stewart and none other, and Judge Hilton could not, if he were so disposed, seize the body and refuse to pay any money for it, the remains were produced for identification. Arrangements were made for its reception in the event the body proved to be that of the dead millionaire. The body was submitted to a council of physicians and a limited number of others for identification, and it was identified to Mr. Hilton's full satisfaction. Mrs. Stewart, on being informed of the facts which led to the belief of the gentlemen that the body was that of her husband, after making some pertinent inquiries, which were satisfactorily answered, expressed her concurrence in the belief that the body was that of her husband. The acts of the delivery of the body and its identification occurred on the same night.

A METEORIC STONE KILLS A MAN.—*Cincinnati*, January 19.—An Indianapolis dispatch says: State Geologist Cox has sent to Fountain county to procure for the State museum the meteoric stone reported as having fallen near Newton Tuesday night, killing farmer Leonidas Glover, while asleep in his bed, coming through the roof and penetrating the bed and floor. The stone is said to be twenty pounds in weight and of pyramidal shape. The story is not entirely credited.

THE GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.—The loss by the destruction of the four five-story iron warehouses on Worth street, New York, Friday night, together with the stocks of goods they contained, is figured up to be $3,529,000, and the insurance, distributed among a very large number of companies, is $2,783,500, of which $514,000 is in foreign companies, the Liverpool, London and Globe having risks representing $70,000.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FIRE RECORD—BURNING OF A SLAUGHTER-HOUSE BY AN INCENDIARY NEAR NORFOLK; FIRES ELSEWHERE—REMAINS OF DR. ROBINSON LYING IN STATE—CHARGED WITH OBTAINING MONEY FROM PENSION-OFFICE ON FICTITIOUS NAMES—REVENUE RAIDERS IN KENTUCKY—DEATH OF M. T. BRENNAN, OF NEW YORK—A PITTSBURGH MURDER—CONGRESSIONAL MATTERS—THE TOBACCO-TAX QUESTION—CONKLING RENOMINATED FOR THE UNITED STATES SENATE; HIS SEAT TO BE CONTESTED—VOORHEES NOMINATED FOR THE SENATE BY THE INDIANA DEMOCRATS—FOREIGN NEWS, &C., &C.

Washington.

THE TOBACCO-TAX QUESTION; THE PROSPECT FOR REDUCTION FIRST-RATE—THE RAILROAD UP THE CANAL—PERSONAL ITEMS—GENERAL BUTLER PROPOSES TO GIVE THE CIPHER DISPATCHES AN AIRING—THE SOUTH CAROLINA SENATORSHIP—THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS, &C.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, January 20.—Dr. Spence and Mr. Poague, of Cincinnati; Mr. Messenger, of Toledo, and other well-known tobacco-men, to-day called on Mr. Thurman, who is for a reduction of the tax to 16c. He spoke in earnest terms in regard to the matter, and said he proposed to speak on it when the bill comes up in the Senate. Dr. Spence informed me after the interview that the prospect for reduction is first-rate, but that it will require a great deal of hard work to accomplish it. The bill will have to go back to the House if it passes the Senate, in order to change the date at which the new rate is to go into operation. When it reaches the Senate it must of necessity be taken up out of its order, because the Senate has not in a great many years ever gotten through with its calendar. This, however, only requires a majority vote, and the vote on this motion will pretty well show the strength of reduction in the Senate. No vote has been yet taken in committee on the tobacco question, but it is agreed that the analysis given in these dispatches some time ago was correct—viz., five for 20c., three for 16c., and one for 24c. It is useless to disguise the fact that the passage of the pension bill was a blow at reduction, for it is now estimated that this will take fifty millions out of the Treasury. Sherman, who is opposed to it, it is reported is doing his level best to get Mr. Hayes to veto it. Those who thought it a crying shame to give William and Mary a few thousand dollars, and will vote against paying the just claim of the Episcopal Theological Seminary, did not hesitate to vote for this bill.

A CONFERENCE IN REGARD TO THE JAMES-RIVER RAILROAD.

Mr. Parsons left here for Richmond to-night, after having had a conference with General Ewing, Senator Jones of Nevada, and other leading gentlemen interested in the scheme to construct the road from Richmond to Clifton Forge along the route of the canal. It was agreed to call a general conference of the friends of the enterprise here week after next. This general meeting will appoint a committee to visit Richmond to look into the affairs of the canal, and attend to business of importance in connection with the proposed road.

PERSONAL NEWS ITEMS.

Judge McLaughlin was at the Capitol today. Mr. A. A. Spitzer, deputy collector at Richmond, is here. He goes to Alexandria to-morrow as a juror in the Arlington case, to be tried in Judge Hughes's court. Colonel Albert Ordway has just returned from New York. Dr. J. L. Cabell, of the University, is here, and his bill looking to the establishment of a national board of health was introduced to-day; he is president of the American Health Association. The Attorney-General of South Carolina is here in regard to the case of the Richmond and Atlanta Air-Line railroad, now before the Supreme Court; the road claims exemption from taxation in South Carolina under its charter. I hear upon good authority that Mr. Evarts thinks that Mr. Rayner's decision in the Virginia gold cases, which Secretary Sherman overruled, was in accordance with law. Senator Spencer, of Alabama, whose term term expires March 4th, will go to the Black Hills to reside. It is reported that Mr. Hayes relies on him to vote for the confirmation of his New York appointments. Senator Conover, who goes out of the Senate at the same time, says he means to make Florida his permanent home, and desires to live in peace and friendship with her people. He is yet a young man. Mr. Blount, of Georgia, says he has never known the appropriation bills to be so far advanced at this stage of the session as they are now. Senator Withers participated to-day in the debate on the revision of the patent laws. Judge Harris was at the White House to-day. Judge Kelly is preparing a speech on the financial history of the country since McCulloch was Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Garfield closed the argument in his great land case before the House Committee on Public Lands to-day. Senators McDonald and Randolph have gone to Charleston, S. C., to meet the Teller committee. The monument to Jefferson at Monticello will be commenced next spring.

TO-MORROW GENERAL BUTLER WILL VENTILATE THE CIPHER DISPATCHES.

It was generally understood that Mr. Potter to-day would offer his resolution for the investigation of the cipher dispatches and that General Butler would speak, and this filled the galleries. Mr. Potter, while Mr. Blackburn had the floor, offered a resolution appropriating $10,000 to pay the expenses of the cipher investigation, but General Butler objected unless there could be debate. It was thereupon agreed that it shall be called up to-morrow, immediately after the reading of the journal, with debate. This was all that B. F. wanted, and to-morrow he will make a speech that will be one of the events of the session. To-night public expectation runs high in regard to it.

SENATOR WINDOM DOES NOT PROPOSE TO SEND SOUTHERN NEGROES NORTH.

Senator Windom says he does not intend by his resolution to provide for sending the southern negroes North, and thinks his own State and others he named will be too cold for them. His idea is to distribute them among the southern States so that they will not be in a majority in any State. This arrangement, he thinks, would put a stop to the bitter controversy in regard to them, and tend to allay sectional feeling. He cites the fact that they get along very well in States where they are in a minority. This Congress has no time to discuss any such philanthropic experiments.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA SENATORSHIP—RADICAL BAD FAITH.

The Radical senators in agreeing upon a report last June in favor of seating Corbin and unseating General Butler, senator from South Carolina, acted in bad faith, because in the debate on the admission of Senators Butler and Kellogg it was understood and avowed, that neither should be disturbed. They can accomplish nothing by bringing this report before the Senate except to annoy General Butler, because, if Senators Conover, Patterson, and Davis of Illinois, were not for him, I know that Democratic senators would never permit the outrage. In the Senate there is no call for the previous question, and hence no limit to debate. It would, therefore, be in the power of Democratic senators to consume the rest of the session in discussing the question. This would clog all other legislation and compel an extra session of Congress. The Radicals must know that if Butler were unseated the Democrats at the next session would treat Kellogg in the same way. Cameron of Wisconsin is the most anxious of all the Radical senators to pass the majority report. Don Cameron shows no feeling in the same direction.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS TO-DAY.

The Democratic senatorial caucus to-day agreed upon a substitute for the Edmunds resolution in regard to the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments. They say they regard Senator Edmunds's resolution as proposing legislative action in conflict with the decisions of the Supreme Court, particularly in the Cruikshank case regarding those amendments, and they quote from the dicta of the court to sustain the ground which will be taken in the substitute that the United States have no citizens distinctively their own; that the Constitution does not confer the right to vote on any one, but simply confers the privilege of freedom from any discrimination on account of race, color, or previous condition, and that the regulation of suffrage belongs exclusively to the several States.

CONKLING'S SEAT TO BE CONTESTED—RIVERS AND HARBORS.

It is stated to-night that the Democrats mean to contest the seat of Conkling in the next Senate on the ground that the present New York Legislature is not a legal one because there was no reapportionment as required by the State Constitution prior to the election of its members.

The Sub-Committee on Rivers and Harbors to-night had under consideration the estimate for the Mississippi.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

The meetings held in the interest of the American Baptist Publication Association yesterday were very interesting.

There is much comment on the decision reached by the House in the Geneva-award business, and it is claimed that under it the lion's share will go to New England. A member said to-night that he believed a motion to turn over the whole amount to the Treasury would have been carried.

The census bill has not passed, and yet the applications from Virginia for positions under it are already numerous. For department positions none but Republicans need apply.

The House was engaged to-day discussing District of Columbia matters.

Senator Cockrell introduced a bill to-day which provides for retiring the national-bank notes and greenbacks and substituting for them a national currency which shall be receivable for custom duties. He says it will utilize the silver of the country.

It is reported that Mr. Hayes will probably send his nomination for the Berlin mission to the Senate to-morrow, and opinion seems in favor of the chances of Mr. Everett, the present acting Minister and secretary.

[Associated Press Reports by telegraph to the Dispatch.]

ACTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC SENATORS IN CAUCUS.

WASHINGTON, January 20.—The following, reported by Mr. Morgan in the Senate to-day, are the full resolutions agreed upon by the Democratic caucus:

Resolved, As the judgment of the Senate, that the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States are as valid and binding as any other part of the Constitution; that the people of the United States have common interest in the enforcement of the whole Constitution in every State and Territory of the United States; that it is alike the right and duty of the United States, so far as the power has been delegated to them, to enforce said amendments and protect every citizen in the exercise of said rights thereby secured.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States and the governments of the several States are distinct, and each have citizens of its own, who owe it allegiance, and whose rights within its jurisdiction it might protect; that the Government of the United States is one of delegated powers alone. Its authority is defined and limited by the Constitution. All powers not granted to it by that instrument nor prohibited by it by the States are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people, and that no right can be acquired under the Constitution or secured through the laws of the United States except such as the Government of the United States has authority to grant or secure.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States has not conferred the right of suffrage upon any one, and the United States have no voters of their own creation in the States; but the fifteenth amendment of the Constitution has invested the citizens of the United States with a new constitutional right, which is an exemption from discrimination in the exercise of the elective franchise on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and it is within the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States, which Congress may exert by appropriate legislation, to prevent the denial or abridgement by a State of the right of a citizen to vote when such denial or abridgement is on account of the race, or color, or previous condition of servitude of the voter.

Resolved, That when such right to vote is denied or abridged by the conduct of a person who is not so acting by authority and in obedience to laws of State jurisdiction, to punish such conduct is in the State government and is not in the Government of the United States.

Forty-fifth Congress—Third Session.

WASHINGTON, January 20, 1879.

SENATE.

Messrs. Conkling and Kernan presented the preamble and resolution of the New York Legislature opposing the passage of the bill to reorganize the army, or at least that portion of the bill relating to the ordnance department of the United States arsenal and ordnance stores. Laid on the table.

Mr. Cockrell introduced a bill to provide a uniform national currency; to retire notes of national banks and prohibit incorporation and their issue of notes; to utilize silver and silver coin and provide for the reissue of coin and bullion certificates; to provide for the redemption or payment of the bonds of the United States, and the issue of bonds bearing lower rate of interest; and to provide for the expansion and contraction of paper currency to meet the business interests of the country. The bill was tabled at the request of Mr. Cockrell, who desires to speak in favor of the measure.

It also provides for the retirement and cancellation of all outstanding legal-tenders and national-bank notes, and the issue in their places of Treasury notes, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States, and receivable in payment of all Government dues and demands, except such obligations as are expressly payable in coin by statute. It is also proposed to make these new notes interchangeable with the standard silver dollar, and to require the Secretary of the Treasury to pay out silver dollars in redemption of Government bonds in the exercise of his rightful option for the benefit of the people.

Mr. Morgan presented a series of resolutions expressive of the views of the Democratic senators upon the constitutional amendments as agreed upon in caucus this morning, which were laid upon the table for the present.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to amend the patent laws.

Mr. Dennis, of Maryland, presented several petitions of citizens of Worcester county, Maryland, asking an appropriation for the improvement of the channel between Franklin and Chincoteague islands. Similar petitions were presented by Mr. Withers, of Virginia, from citizens of Accomac county, Virginia; all of which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Dennis also presented a petition from citizens of Accomac, Virginia, asking an appropriation for the construction of a lighthouse on Killich shoals, Chincoteague Island. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was occupied the greater portion of to-day's session in the reference of bills introduced under a call of the States.

The resolution referring to the question of electoral frauds will be reported to-morrow. Its reading was called for to-day. It recites that certain alleged telegrams in cipher have been published indicating that attempts were made after the presidential election of 1876 to influence by money or other fraudulent methods the vote of the electors or the action of the canvassing officers in Florida, South Carolina, and Oregon. It therefore directs the Committee on Investigation of the election frauds to inquire into the same, and into any other matter connected with such elections which in its judgment may be proper, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report at any time. Also appropriating $10,000 for the purpose of defraying expenses.

The House passed the bill providing for the settlement of outstanding claims against the District of Columbia.

Mr. Springer introduced a bill to secure to the people of every State equal and just representation. He presented in connection with the bill a statement showing that under it there would have been elected at the last November election from the South thirty-four Republicans instead of six (or a Republican gain of twenty-eight), while the Democrats would have realized a like gain at the North; that the general result would have been the same, but that the Republican minorities at the South and the Democratic minorities at the North would have been equally represented in Congress, and that the 4,000,000 colored population could control the election of 22 members in the following States: Alabama, 3; Arkansas, 1; Georgia, 3; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 2; North Carolina, 3; South Carolina, 2; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 2; Virginia, 3.

Fire-Record.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES BURNED NEAR NORFOLK BY AN INCENDIARY.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

NORFOLK, January 20.—An incendiary fire this morning destroyed the slaughter-houses of Isaac Gutman and Sam Wasserman, situated on the Princess Anne road just beyond the city limits.

[Associated Press Reports by Telegraph to the Dispatch.]

BURNING OF WOOLLEN MILLS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, January 20.—A fire at the woollen mills of John Brown & Sons, Eighth and Parker streets, destroyed everything, leaving only the bare walls. Loss on the building and machinery, $250,000, which is covered by insurance.

FIRE IN TALLAHASSEE.

MACON, GA., January 20.—A special to the *Telegraph and Messenger* says a fire in Tallahassee, Fla., has destroyed the Episcopal church, rectory, and school-house. Loss, $8,000.

Obituary.

THE REMAINS OF REPRESENTATIVE ROBINSON LYING IN STATE.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

NORFOLK, January 20.—The remains of the late Dr. E. C. Robinson are laid out in state in the Odd-Fellows' Room, above the Opera-House.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN POLITICIAN.

NEW YORK, January 20.—Matthew Brennan, a well-known politician, is dead. He had filled several important municipal offices.

The Hebrew American Union.

CINCINNATI, January 20.—The Executive Board of the Union American Hebrew Congregations convened here yesterday. Fifteen congregations have joined the Union in the last six months. The Board resolved that the Board of Delegates on Civil and Religious Rights be instructed to take into consideration the feasibility of active co-operation with the sister societies in Europe for the purpose of encouraging agriculture among the Jews, and the settlement in this country of such as are willing to devote themselves to that pursuit on lands in the West and South.

The report of the secretary of the Board of Governors was read.

The next meeting will be held in New York July 7, 1879.

Florida Election Troubles.

JACKSONVILLE, January 20.—Lieutenant-Governor Hull gave bond to-day in the sum of $3,000 to appear from day to day at the United States Circuit Court. His case will probably be tried this week.

In the United States Circuit Court, the case of the Canvassing Board of Brevard county, charged with making false returns in the late congressional elections, was begun. Several precinct inspectors testified to the alteration and forging of certificates of election made by them.

Arrest of Kentucky Moonshiners.

CINCINNATI, January 20.—A dispatch from Elizabethtown, Ky., says: "The revenue raiders under Captain Adair returned last night, bringing in seven "Moonshiners" of the most dangerous character. They were captured on Otter creek, Larue county, and had long defied the authorities. The officers attacked their still-house Saturday night and captured four men. They found two stills in operation and destroyed the material. These parties have long been the terror of the country, and boldly defied the officers."

Wife-Murderers to be Hung, &c.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 20.—The Governor will issue to-day warrants for the execution of Alexander B. Sayre and Hezekiah Shafer, of Franklin county, wife-murderers. The executions will take place sixty days hence.

The Governor has also signed the commutation of the death-sentence of Blasius Pistorious to imprisonment for life.

Arrested for Defrauding the Government.

BATH, ME., January 20.—Captain George Prince, an old resident of Bath, has been arrested on the charge of obtaining a large amount of money from the Pension Office on fictitious names, which, it is alleged, has been going on for years.

Murder at Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, January 20.—Nicholas Jacoby, who was shot on the street while accompanying his wife home early on Thursday morning, died yesterday. He made a dying declaration, in which he states that Frank Small, a former lover of his wife, was his murderer.

Soldier Drowned, &c.

FORT MONROE, January 20.—John S. Hungerford, a private of Battery K, Second artillery, was drowned in Mill creek last night while attempting to cross to the fort in a small boat during a heavy gale.

Owing to the unfavorable weather the Hampton-Roads cable has not been repaired.

Senator Conkling Renominated by the Republicans.

ALBANY, January 20.—The Republican caucus to-night unanimously nominated Roscoe Conkling for the United States Senate.

The Democratic caucus is in secret session.

Conviction of a Disturber of Elections in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 20.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day—Judge Bond presiding—William Robinson, judge of election in the Fifteenth Ward at the late congressional election, pleaded guilty to the indictment charging him with having assaulted and hindered the Deputy United States Marshal while in the discharge of his duty. He was sentenced to a fine of $500 and to four months' imprisonment in the city jail.

The Indiana Senatorship.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 20.—The Democratic caucus to-night nominated D. W. Voorhees for senator for the long term.

The Republicans nominated General Ben. Harrison for the long term, and Hon. Godlove S. Orth for the short term.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

France.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN THE MINISTRY ADOPTED.

VERSAILLES, January 20.—The public galleries and lobbies of the House are densely crowded to-day. It is stated that the Rights have resolved to abstain from voting. The Left Centre is disposed to support the Cabinet. The Republican Union and the Extreme Left will probably vote against the ministry. The Republican Left has prepared two orders of the day—one expressing confidence in the ministry, to be brought forward if the declarations of M. Dufaure are satisfactory, and the other expressing a want of confidence should the ministerial statement appear insufficient. These orders are entrusted to Jules Ferry. The feeling among the Republican majority is a wish to support the ministry if the declaration is sufficient. All the ministers breakfasted to-day with M. Dufaure. It is asserted that M. Dufaure is disposed to admit the justice of the demands of the Republicans relative to changes in the magisterial and administrative staff.

[*Second Dispatch.*]

VERSAILLES, January 20.—During a suspension of the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the Government effected a compromise with the Left, thus securing a majority for the ministry. In consequence of the compromise Jules Ferry offered his motion expressing confidence in the Government, which was adopted by a vote of 223 to 121.

Trial of the Glasgow Bank Directors.

EDINBURGH, January 20.—The trial of the directors of the City of Glasgow Bank is proceeding to-day. The prisoners are charged with fraud, theft, and embezzlement. The court-room is densely crowded.

FINANCIAL.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 20.—*Noon.*—Stocks strong. Money on call, 2@3 per cent. Exchange—Long, 484¾; short, 488. State bonds dull. Governments strong.

Evening.—Money easy at 2¾ per cent. Exchange, 484¾@485. Governments firm; new 5's, 107⅝. States dull.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, January 20.—Virginia 6's, deferred, 6⅛; consols, 54¾; second series, 37. Bid to-day.

COMMERCIAL.

CORN AND FLOUR EXCHANGE.

RICHMOND, January 20, 1879.

OFFERINGS REPORTED TO SECRETARY.

WHEAT.—*White*, 114 bushels. *Red*, 856 bushels.

CORN.—*White*, 624 bushels. *Mixed*, 284 bushels.

SALES REPORTED TO SECRETARY.

WHEAT.—*White*, 114 bushels very good at $1.08. *Red*, 28 bushels very good Lancaster at $1.08; 10 bushels very good Fultz at $1.06; 4 bushels good Fultz at $1.03; 18 bushels at $1.04; 36 bushels mixed at 95c.; 40 bushels good Fultz at $1; 38 bushels mixed at $1.07; 30 bushels common Fultz at 85c; 66 bushels good Fultz at $1; 30 bushels good Lancaster on private terms; 90 bushels very good Fultz on private terms; 30 bushels at 85c.; 40 bushels very good Fultz at $1.03—total, 460 bushels.

CORN.—*White*, 254 bushels on private terms; 120 bushels at 42c.; 40 bushels prime on private terms; 110 bushels very good at 43c.; 50 bushels good at 42c.—total, 574 bushels. *Mixed*, 284 bushels very good at 42c.

Flour.

Fine, $2.75@$3; superfine, $4.25; extra, $5; common family, $5.50; fancy brands, $6@$6.50.

RICHMOND MARKETS.

MONDAY, January 20, 1879.

Country Produce.

Apples: $1.50@$2.25 ⅌ barrel.
Beeswax: 22c. ⅌ lb.
Butter: Prime to choice yellow, 15@18c.; fair to good, 8@14c.
Corn Meal: 43@48c. ⅌ bushel for country.
Dried Fruit: Apples, 2@3c.; peaches, peeled, 5@8c.; unpeeled, 2@3c.; cherries, 12½@15c. ⅌ lb.; blackberries, 4c.
Eggs: In barrels, 21c. ⅌ dozen; in crates, 22c.
Feathers: Prime live-goose, 35@40c.; common, 20@30c.
Flaxseed: $1 ⅌ bushel.
Hay: Virginia timothy, 55@60c.; clover and mixed, 45@50c.
Oats: Baled, 45@55c.
Potatoes: Irish, ⅌ barrel, $2@$2.50.
Lard: Country, 6@7c.
Rye: 65@70c. ⅌ bushel.
Sumac: Prime, 75c.
Baled Straw: 35@45c.
Tallow: 5@5½c. ⅌ lb.
Wool: Washed, 26@28c.; unwashed, 17@18c. Burry wool will bring from 3 to 5c. ⅌ lb less than above rates.

Cement, Lime, Plaster, &c.

Cement: Rosedale, $1.50 ⅌ barrel.
Lime: Agricultural, 8@10c. ⅌ bushel; Rockland, $1.10@$1.25, according to quantity; Jointer (finishing), $1.15; Glenn's Falls, 85@90c.
Plaster: Lump, $3.50; ground, $8; calcined plaster, $2.
Tar: Large size, $3.25@$3.50.

Dry Goods.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings: 4-4 Manchester, 6c.; ⅞ Manchester, 5½c.; ⅞ Manchester, 4½c.; 4-4 James River, 6c.; ⅞ James River, 5½c.; ¾ James River, 4½c.; 4-4 Graniteville, 7c.; ⅞ Graniteville, 6c.; 4-4 Rockbridge, 6½c.; ⅞ Rockbridge, 5½c.; 4-4 W. Conestoga, 7½c.; ⅞ G. Conestoga, 6½c.; ⅞ 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 Hope, 9½c.; 4-4 Oneida, 10c.; 4-4 Avondale, 7½c.; 4-4 Social, 7c.; 4-4 Amoskeag, 9½c.; Whitestone, 9½c.; ⅞ Barnsley, 5½c.; ¾ Red Dog, 6c.; 8-8 Seituate, 7c.; Methuan, 5c.; Peterborough, 4½c.; 10-4 Waltham, 25c.; 10-4 City Mills, 22½c.
Brown Drills: Petersburg, 6½c.; Graniteville, 8c.; Rockbridge, A, 8c.; AA, 8½c.
Corset Jeans: Pavonia, 8c.; Amoskeag, 10c.; Hollowell, 9c.
Denims: Harlem, 12½c.; Boston