Richmond Dispatch.

FRIDAY.....MARCH 5, 1880.

PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG SAVINGS AND INSURANCE COMPANY—ELECTION OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS—REMARKABLE ACCIDENT AND NARROW ESCAPE—FUNERAL OF MRS. ROPER, &C.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

MARCH 4, 1880.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Petersburg Savings and Insurance Company was held at their banking-office in this city to-day. The following gentlemen were elected a Board of Directors for the ensuing year: D. B. Tennant, N. M. Osborne, R. G. Pegram, Alexander Donnan, Samuel B. Paul, John P. Branch, *Dr. D. W. Lassiter, Rev. A. G. Brown, *Fred. R. Scott, *J. H. Dooley, *A. S. Buford, and *Joseph Bryan. [*New members.]

At a meeting of the new Board of Directors subsequently held, Major F. R. Scott, of Richmond, was elected president, and Mr. Alexander Donnan vice-president. Mr. E. C. Venable was elected a director in place of Major Scott, chosen president. There were no changes in the other officers, Mr. David B. Dugger being reëlected cashier and E. W. Butcher secretary.

A very remarkable accident occurred at the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railroad bridge, near Burkeville, to-day. A boy named Thomas Horner, aged twelve years, son of Mr. W. A. Horner, wheelwright at Burkeville, was standing on the bridge, apparently watching the freight train on the Danville road as it was passing underneath. He seemed not to be aware of the approach of the eastern-bound mail train on the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio road, by the engine of which he was knocked from the bridge. He fell on top of one of the cars passing beneath, rolled between two cars, and caught and supported himself against the bumper. The conductor of the Danville train saw the boy fall, went to his assistance, drew him out, and carried him to the station. The little fellow was very much scared and somewhat bruised, but as far as could be ascertained by the physician, unless some internal injuries are developed, he was not very seriously hurt. Truly a very narrow escape.

A very valuable horse belonging to our Fire Department died to-day of lockjaw, superinduced by running a piece of wire in the foot. This is the second horse the Department has lost during the past few months from the same cause.

The funeral of Mrs. Leroy Roper took place this afternoon from the First Baptist church, and was very largely attended.

ROBIN ADAIR.

DANVILLE.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

MARCH 4, 1880.

Judge Rives on yesterday rescinded the order of a previous term in the case of the Reynolds negroes, and directed that they be kept in the city jail until the mandate of the Supreme Court is received, and that thereupon they be conveyed forthwith to Patrick Courthouse and delivered to the jailer of Patrick county.

The jury in the case of M. H. Tredway brought in on yesterday a verdict of guilty, and it is supposed that Judge Rives will act upon the case to-morrow. The law prescribes a punishment by fine of from $500 to $5,000, and imprisonment at Albany, or some other place, of from six months to ten years. Motion has been made for a new trial, and the jury and United States Attorney Lurty have signed an application for pardon.

Sentence was pronounced yesterday against Joe Cassady, J. J. Adams, and William Bowman for illicit distilling, and Addison Dulaney for intimidating a witness. Cassady, Adams, and Bowman are sent to Albany for one year and fined each $100. Dulaney goes to jail for three months and is fined $500.

Mr. Beverly S. Crews has bought the residence of Mr. Fleishman, on Green street, with the lot attached, for $2,700, of which he pays $1,100 cash. The house is a neat frame building, with good suits of rooms on the upper and lower floors, and the lot fronts 47 feet on Green street, runs back about 300 feet to Calboun street, and fronts 65 feet on that. Mr. Crews recently entered business here, and will in a short time move his family from his father's, near Chatham, to this city.

In a recent trip up the Midland road into Campbell county the writer found the people in the northern part of this county and about Otter-River station, on the Midland road, under the influence of the iron-ore fever. Iron ore of every description is being found almost anywhere, and vast quantities are being shipped to furnaces in Pennsylvania. I remember to have heard Governor Walker say, in a speech at one of the fairs of the Border Agricultural Society, that the time would come when the mountains of Virginia would be lighted up with the fires of furnaces and workshops. On inquiring why the smelting could not be done near the mines instead of at Pittsburg I was told that, not acting according to his custom, Providence had given these people the iron without the coal and other necessaries.

Mr. H. M. Oliver, who lives near Otter-River station, has leased to Messrs. Barbour & Read the ore lands on his plantation at ten cents per ton for every ton of ore they may ship. They have not commenced shipping, but it is expected they will run a narrow-gauge railroad from the mine to Otter-River station. The ore seems abundant. I saw one shaft which was ninety feet deep, and from which the miners had followed a drift to the distance of eighty feet without using *props*. Some of the ore on this land is brown hematite, some magnetic.

Mr. *James Burruss*, who superintends for Mr. Halsey, of *Lynchburg*, a farm near Lynch's station, has sold in one year 150,000 pounds of hay to the local express men of Danville.

Lynch's Station is quite a prosperous village, and bids fair to become a town. The country around it is thickly settled with prosperous people. Rev. Dr. Isaac S. Tinsley, pastor of the Baptist church at this place, which was dedicated not very long since, speaks in a very unaffected manner about the arrangements which the people of Lynch City ought to make for "their friends from the country when they come to town to preaching."

I was told that the waters of Otter river had been stocked with black bass, and that they are not unfrequently served for breakfast at Lynch City. Mr. Traylor, on whose table I saw a dish of them—it would have made Mr. Rambler's mouth water—says that the black bass of Otter river are very much like the black perch in appearance and flavor.

Mrs. Dearing, mother of General Dearing, who, previous to his promotion to the rank of brigadier, was distinguished—and especially at Gettysburg—as Pickett's major of artillery, lives near Lynch's, and seems a hearty and happy old lady of the better days.

The Council has passed an order relieving from taxation (city taxation, of course) for ten years all capital that may be invested in cotton or woollen factories. [That is an unconstitutional ordinance.—*Editors Dispatch.*] Recently a desire to utilize the very valuable water-power here has sprung up, and it is probable that something, after years of talk, will at last be done.

ALPHA.

ESSEX COUNTY.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

A very distressing incident occurred near Bestland, in this county, on Friday the 27th instant. Mr. Austin Covington, a very worthy and industrious young man, who had been in depressed spirits for some time, and had declared his purpose to commit suicide to several of his friends, on that day took a dose of strychnine and soon after leaped from the window of an upper story of the house he was occupying, falling to the ground on his head. He died in about two hours. Medical aid was immediately summoned, but no relief could be given. He leaves a wife and one child.

OMEGA.

In thirty-eight States and thirteen Territories of the United States the inhabitants use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.—*Adv.*

[From the New York Tribune.]

THE TELEGRAPH WAR.

Another Victory for the New Company.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD TAKES POSSESSION OF 6,000 MILES OF WIRES—A CONTRACT WITH THE AMERICAN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has taken possession of the telegraph lines built along its tracks by the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company. The Western Union Company obtained an injunction in this city against this, but the papers were not served until too late to prevent the seizure. The lines were operated by the Atlantic and Pacific under a temporary arrangement. A contract for ten years has been made by the railroad corporation with the American Union Telegraph Company, and the railroad telegraph lines will be managed in connection with the new company, instead of the Western Union and Atlantic and Pacific.

Details of the Telegraph Revolution.

The lines of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company along the Baltimore and Ohio railroad were seized late Saturday afternoon by the railroad company. These lines were built in 1875, 1876, and 1877 by the Atlantic and Pacific Company, which has since operated them under a temporary arrangement with the railroad company. They extend between Washington, D. C., and Cincinnati, Marietta, and Columbus, Ohio, Washington, Pa., and Chicago. Before the lines were seized the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company served Saturday on the telegraph company general notice of its intention at once to take possession of the lines. In this notice President Garrett, of the railroad company, announced the readiness of the company to do the telegraph business of the Western Union and Atlantic and Pacific Companies upon the usual terms regulating interchange of business. Immediately after receiving the notice, the Western Union applied for an injunction to Chief-Judge Curtis, of the Superior Court, in this city, which he granted, restraining the railroad company from taking possession of the lines.

This injunction was served on President Garrett, at the Windsor Hotel, about 8 o'clock Saturday evening, but the lines had been taken by the company more than two hours before. President Garrett had been out riding in the afternoon, and on his return went in to dinner without being informed that the officers with the injuction were awaiting his arrival.

No contract between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company was ever made. When the lines were built a temporary arrangement for operating them was made by President Garrett with General Thomas T. Eckert, who was then president, and D. H. Bates, then general superintendent of the Atlantic and Pacific Company. President Garrett then expressed the fear that the telegraph company would be absorbed by the Western Union Company, and for this reason refused to give the new company more than a temporary permission to operate the lines. He would consent to no proposition that did not reserve to the railroad company the right at any time to take possession of the lines at their cost price. The Western Union Company had secured a temporary injunction to prevent the building of the lines, but this was dissolved on July 11, 1876, by Judge Green, of the Court of Common Pleas, at Columbus, Ohio. Before the second trial of the case, the Western Union Company had secured control of the new company. The case was then defended by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and the decision of the lower court was sustained. In these decisions exclusive grants to a telegraph company were declared to be against public policy and therefore void.

A contract was concluded Saturday between the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and the American Union Telegraph Company by which all the telegraph lines and business of the railroad company will be managed in connection with the American Union instead of the Western Union and Atlantic and Pacific Companies. The contract was made for ten years. The total length of the lines of the Baltimore and Ohio is nearly 6,000 miles, and there are 400 offices. Extensions to these lines are now building. The principal offices are at Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Columbus, Sandusky, Chillicothe, Defiance, Chicago, St. Louis, Vincennes, and Louisville. The railroad company has accepted the provisions of the act of Congress of July, 1866, relating to telegraph companies; and it has also taken out letters of incorporation in Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and in other States through which its lines pass.

ON THE UNION PACIFIC.

The situation along the line of the Union Pacific railroad remains unchanged. At St. Louis and Kansas City, and at other points, it is understood that the Western Union Company refuses the transfer of all business from the Union Pacific. No discrimination is made between dispatches prepaid and those on which the rates are to be collected at the point of delivery. All interchange of business with the Union Pacific is refused. The State laws of Missouri provide for each refusal to transmit messages a penalty of $100. It is said also that the Western Union has refused to exchange business with the American Union Company at some point in Illinois. The telegraph laws of that State provide that any company refusing to receive and transmit in good faith the messages of another company shall forfeit all rights and franchises acquired under the laws of that State. An action under this law will probably be begun soon against the Western Union Company.

Incidents of the Conflict.

THREE IMPORTANT LINES SECURED BY THE AMERICAN UNION AT COLUMBUS.

CINCINNATI, February 29.—An *Enquirer* dispatch from Columbus, O., says: Shortly after daybreak this morning the American Union Telegraph Company took possession of the Atlantic and Pacific Company's wires in this city by cutting them out and running them into the offices of the former company near the Baltimore and Ohio freight-house. The officers of the Atlantic and Pacific Company were taken completely by surprise, the transfer being accomplished before they suspected anything wrong.

The lines cut out were two running east to Wheeling, Pittsburgh, and Baltimore, and one running west to Chicago. This action connects the western division of the American Union Company with the system of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

It is said that the cutting out was done on Sunday in order to avoid an injunction. There is chance of a conflict between the employés of the rival companies before the fight is ended.

ST. LOUIS, February 29.—It is reported that last week, after the American Union Telegraph Company seized the wires of the Western Union Company on the Central branch of the Union Pacific railroad, in Kansas, the American Union applied to Judge Otis, of the District Court of Atchison county, for an injunction to prevent the Western Union from interfering with the possession or control of the wires along that road, and the application was granted.

MAINE SENDS BLAINE DELEGATES.—*Augusta, Me.*, March 3.—The Republican members of the Legislature met to-night and chose the following delegates to the Chicago National Convention: Eugene Hale, Joseph R. Bodwell, E. S. Gill, and Almon A. Strout. Alternates: Orville D. Baker, Frederick N. Dow, William H. Simpson, and A. C. Hamlin. Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the principles of the party and urging the nomination of Blaine. Subsequently a Blaine club was organized.

The Buffalo Pipe-Line Company have succeeded in securing the full right of way for the laying of their pipes from the Bradford, Pa., district to Buffalo, and active preparations will be pushed for the laying of the pipes at once. Three large refineries will be built.

About 150 of the 200 St. Louis stone-masons who struck a few days ago have resumed work, the increase of 50 cents per day demanded having been granted. Of 100 men working on the Government dike at East Carondelet, Ill., 60 struck Tuesday for advance of 25 cents per day.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE DISPATCH.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS AND WASHINGTON NOTES—NATIONAL BANKRUPT LAW—THE PRESIDENTIAL OUTLOOK—TRAGEDIES IN NEW MEXICO AND ELSEWHERE—COUNTY JUDGES TO BE ARRESTED—ALLEGED MURDERERS ACQUITTED—A MOTHER DROPS DEAD UPON SEEING HER SON WHO HAD BEEN FATALLY SHOT—A TEN-THOUSAND-DOLLAR FIRE AT VICKSBURG—A BLOODLESS DUEL IN GEORGIA—THE IRISH RELIEF FUND IN PARIS—THE MAN WHO FIRED UPON GENERAL MELIKOFF—OTHER FOREIGN NEWS, &c., &c.

Washington.

SUNDRY CIVIL EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT—THE POSTAL SERVICE—PERSONAL NEWS ITEMS—AN ECONOMIC MOVEMENT—THE PRESIDENCY—MINOR ITEMS.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Senate Appropriations Committee to-day reported favorably House joint resolution amending the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government, so as to allow the United States Geologist to extend his examination of the geological structure, mineral resources, and products into the States when requested by the authorities thereof. The Senate so amended the House joint resolution as to make it practicable, and the House will concur if the Senate agrees to it, as it doubtless will. This will allow Virginia to have her mineral deposits surveyed by Mr. Clarence King, United States Geologist, and his report to Congress will be the best advertisement her people could possibly desire.

IN REGARD TO THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The Senate Post-Office Committee has reported in favor of abolishing the distinctions between postal-route employés, who are now called route agents, route messengers, postal agents, &c., and dividing them into five classes of clerks, who shall receive from $800 to $1,400 per annum.

A RICHMOND BILL THAT OUGHT TO PASS.

General Johnston's bill, now before the Ways and Means Committee, for amending the Revised Statutes, from sections 2,990 to 2,997 inclusive, provides that these sections shall apply to Richmond. If the bill passes, then goods imported by Richmond merchants can be brought from New York to Richmond in bond, and be appraised at the latter point, and the duty also paid on them there.

PERSONAL NEWS ITEMS.

Colonel Ben. Wilson's resolution, which passed the House, for the publication of 13,000 copies of the work on sheep-husbandry, will pass the Senate. It is regarded as a most valuable book, and should be distributed among the leading sheep-raisers of Virginia as far as our quota will permit. I hear that General Ben. Butler says Senator Beck's recent speech on finance is the only one delivered in Congress for five years that he would like to have made. Colonel Beverley Kennon's petition for $15,000 to construct a counterpoise battery for protecting cannon for coast defence, for the field, and on board of iron-clad vessels for river and harbor defences, went to-day to the Senate Naval Committee, of which Senator McPherson is chairman. Hereford went before the Senate Commerce Committee today in behalf of his bill for the erection of a public building at Charleston, W. Va., and the committee unanimously reported it to the Senate. It appropriates $75,000, and provides that the building may be of either brick or stone. The friends of Colonel George Wythe Munford here are pleased that he has a position in the Census Bureau.

NOMINEES FOR POSITIONS IN VIRGINIA.

The Senate Commerce Committee to-day laid over the nomination of Benjamin Upson for collector of customs at Rappahannock because a prominent and well-known citizen of Essex has written that he will prove to the committee that he is not fit for the position. Senator Gordon took charge of the nomination of J. G. Mitchell for collector at Yorktown, and said that unless the Virginia senators object, he would report it favorably to the Senate. Mr. Robert Bolling had an interview to-day with Senator Pendleton, chairman of the Census Committee.

A MOVEMENT FOR REAL ECONOMY.

The Senate Appropriations Committee today agreed to report the bill of Senator Davis, of West Virginia, to repeal certain permanent and indefinite appropriations. It excepts about one hundred millions which has to be paid annually for interest on the public debt on the Pacific railroad bonds, &c., and brings under the control of Congress from and after 1881 about eight millions annually.

BLAINE IN ILLINOIS.

General Stephen A. Hurlbert, ex-member of Congress, and a member of the Illinois Executive State Republican Committee, returned to Washington to-day from Illinois, and says that of the nineteen districts of that State Blaine will certainly carry ten.

SUGAR TARIFF.

Telegrams have poured in upon the Ways and Means Committee in favor of some action on the sugar tariff, and a motion will be made at the next meeting to reconsider the action taken the other day. Mr. Frye, of Maine, will bring before the committee the bill of last session to make the duty under 13, 2.40; between 13 and 16, 2.75; and above 16, 4 cents per pound. A bill like this will be introduced in the House tomorrow.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

Senators Burnside and Davis, Representative Jorgensen, and General Terry, who commanded at Richmond after the war, called at the White House to-day.

Parties write Postmaster General Key that for $25,000 they will furnish Confederate records which will show the amounts paid mail contractors during the war.

The House Committee on Appropriations will finish the deficiency bill and then take up either the army or navy bill.

The Democrats of the District think they ought to have representatives in the Cincinnati Convention.

[Associated Press Reports by telegraph to the Dispatch.]

COULDN'T STAND HIS WAR RECORD.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Senate in executive session to-day rejected almost unanimously the nomination of John McNeil as United States marshal for the Eastern District of Missouri. The reason for his rejection was that during the war he, while in command of Federal troops near Palmyra, Mo., in 1862, ordered the execution of seven private citizens of that neighborhood, and did execute six of them without trial, on account of the disappearance of a certain Union soldier who, McNeil asserted, had been made away with by local bushwhackers.

THE PROPOSED SHIP CANAL BETWEEN CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE BAYS.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The sub-committee of the House Committee on Railways and Canals, to which has been referred the subject of a ship canal across the peninsula between Chesapeake and Delaware bays, gave a hearing this morning to the advocates of the competing routes. There are virtually only two routes to be selected from—one known as the "Sassafras route," which is within ten miles of the line of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal; and the other known as the "Chaptank route," which is the most southern of all the projected lines. The estimated cost of the canal by the Sassafras route is $8,000,000, and of that by the Chaptank route $16,500,000.

COMMITTEE WORK.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The House Committee on Appropriations voted to-day to press to immediate passage the several appropriation bills in the following order: Deficiencies, pay of marshals, diplomatic and consular, and Indian.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations to-day agreed to recommend the passage of a bill to repeal all laws which provide for the permanent and indefinite appropriations, except so far as they relate to the Sinking Fund and to the payment of the interest or principal of the public debt or of bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Company and to certain other specified objects. The bill also proposes a number of important changes in the law concerning "lapsed appropriations."

DE LESSEPS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—M. de Lesseps arrived here from New York to-day, and will call unofficially upon the President and Secretary of State to-morrow. He intends to remain in the city about a week, and will then go to San Francisco.

Forty-sixth Congress—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1880.

SENATE.

Mr. McPherson presented a petition of many shoe-manufacturers of New Jersey against the extension of the McKay sewing-machine patent.

Mr. Conkling presented a petition of shipowners, representing several millions of dollars invested in shipping interest, remonstrating against the passage of any bill to introduce foreign-bought vessels and give them American registers, deeming such introduction unjust to our own interests.

Also, memorial of 1,158 leading representatives of foreign commerce of this country residing abroad, asking an amendment of the statutes designed to remove onerous burdens imposed on American commerce by laws requiring the payment of three months' wages to seamen discharged abroad.

Mr. Morgan introduced a joint resolution reciting the fourteenth amendment to the constitution, and declaring that Indians born in the United States are persons within the meaning of that amendment, and are citizens of the United States and of the States wherein they reside. The object of the resolution, Mr. Morgan said, was to determine and fix the relations of the Indians to the Government of the United States. The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Jones of Florida, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported favorably a bill for the erection of public buildings at Charleston, W. Va. Placed on the calendar.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter.

Mr. Logan continued his speech in opposition to the bill, reviewing at great length the evidence presented to the court-martial by which Porter was tried, and endeavoring to show that Porter intentionally disregarded General Pope's orders on account of personal ill-feeling towards him.

At 4:30 P. M., pending the conclusion of Mr. Logan's argument, the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were reöpened adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker announced the regular order to be the consideration of the bill regulating removal of causes from State to Federal courts.

The question was on the amendment offered by Mr. Culberson, of Texas, and it was agreed to without a division. The act amends section 2 of an act to determine the jurisdiction of United States circuit courts so as to read as follows:

"Section 2. That any suit of a civil nature at law or in equity arising under the constitutional laws of the United States, or treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority, of which the circuit courts of the United States are given original jurisdiction by the preceding section, which may now be pending, or may hereafter be brought in any State court, may be removed by the defendant or defendants therein to the Circuit Court of the United States for the proper district whenever it is made to appear from the application of such defendant or defendants that his or their defence depends in whole or in part on the correct construction of some provision of the Constitution or laws of the United States, or treaty made by their authority, and any other suit at law or in equity in which the circuit courts of the United States are given jurisdiction by the preceding section, which are now pending or may hereafter be brought in any State court, may be removed to the Circuit Court of the United States for the proper district by defendant or defendants therein, provided such defendant or defendants are non-residents of the State in which the suits are pending."

The amendment offered by the minority of the Committee on the Judiciary, making the minimum amount involved in the suit $500 in order that the United States circuit courts may have original jurisdiction, instead of $2,000, as proposed by the bill, was rejected. The amendment offered by the minority, allowing United States circuit courts to take cognizance of any suit of a civil nature arising under patent and copyright laws between a corporation and a citizen of a State in which the corporation was carrying on its business, was agreed to without discussion. The minority amendment, striking out the clause prohibiting United States circuit courts from taking original cognizance of any suit between a corporation and a citizen of a State, except in cases arising under patent and copyright laws, and in like cases in which said courts are authorized to take original cognizance of suits between citizens of the same State, was rejected—ayes, 68; noes, 167. The minority amendment was adopted, providing that this act shall not affect jurisdiction over, or disposition of, any suit removed from a court of any State or suit commenced in any United States court before the passage hereof.

The bill was then passed—yeas, 163; nayes, 75.

The Speaker then proceeded to call the committees for reports, and a large number of bills were reported adversely from the Committee on War Claims, all of which were laid upon the table.

Mr. Aiken, of South Carolina, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a bill making the Department of Agriculture an executive department of the Government. Pending action thereon the morning hour expired.

The House then, by a vote of 127 to 102, refused to take up the special order (the political assessments bill), and went into Committee of the Whole on the public calendar.

Mr. Wood, of New York, then addressed the committee on the funding bill. At the conclusion of his remarks the committee rose.

Mr. Gillette, of Iowa, asked and obtained leave to have printed a bill to provide for the payment of the public debt, which, he said, he would offer as a substitute for the Wood funding bill.

The House then took a recess until 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was mainly devoted to the discussion, in Committee of the Whole, of the pension laws and to the consideration of private pension bills. The committee arose at 10:15 P. M. and reported fourteen pension bills to the House.

Indians at Hampton.

FORT MONROE, March 4.—The Ponca chiefs White Eagle and Standing Buffalo, with Bright Eyes, Mr. Tibbles, and others, visited the Hampton Normal School to-day, inspecting the building, grounds, and system of education. They propose holding meetings in the principal northern cities to awaken interest in the education and the advancing of the condition of the Indian tribes. They leave to-night for Washington.

Fire in Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, MISS., March 4.—A fire this afternoon destroyed the residences of James R. Marsh, William V. McCoy, E. L. Grand, and Mrs. Butler. Loss, $10,000.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Fatal Quarrel Between Farmers.

PEORIA, ILL., March 4.—Jeremiah Webster and John Gutliff, farmers, living near Chillicothe, in this county, have had a dispute for several months about the division line between their respective farms. On Tuesday Webster started to build a fence on the disputed line and Gutliff shot him, the ball taking effect in his head. Webster died of his wounds yesterday morning. Gutliff was arrested.

Two Tragedies in New Mexico.

NEW YORK, March 4.—A special from Los Vegas, N. M., furnishes an account of two tragedies which occurred yesterday. A policeman named Webb endeavored to disarm a party of four drunken roughs, when one of them drew his pistol. Webb then discharged three balls into the body of the man, killing him outright. His name was Kelliers, and he was only twenty years of age.

The other affair occurred at a hotel called the St. Nicholas. A St. Louis commercial traveller named Moorehead was shot by a waiter in a quarrel that arose out of a persistent demand by Moorehead for eggs for his breakfast. The waiter's name was Allen. Before shooting he demanded that Moorehead get on his knees three times and ask his pardon. His refusal to do this was the immediate cause of the killing. Moorehead cannot live. There is talk of lynching Allen.

Alleged Murderers Acquitted.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 4.—The trial of Jerry Moore, Aiken Moore, and Riley Moore, at Walhalla, for the murder of Alexander Bryce, Jr., last summer, ended to-day, the jury acquitting the defendants. The case attracted considerable attention, as it had been charged that political feeling caused the crime. For this charge, however, there is not foundation.

Distressing Tragedy in Pennsylvania.

PITTSTON, PA., March 4.—Waring, a school-boy of fourteen, son of a prominent citizen of this city, was shot and fatally wounded by some unknown person on the outskirts of the town last evening. When the boy was brought home unconscious his mother dropped dead. The affair has created much excitement.

A Bloodless Duel.

AUGUSTA, March 4.—On Tuesday last it was reported that a duel had taken place at Sandbar Ferry, on the Georgia side of the river. The affair, however, was conducted so secretly that the names of the principals were not ascertained until to-day. A. C. Appleby slapped a one-armed man named Arthur O'Brien and was challenged. After an interchange of shots the affair was settled, neither party being wounded. The duellists belonged in Colleton, S. C.

Sent to Albany Penitentiary.

DANVILLE, VA., March 4.—M. H. Tredway, a deputy collector of internal revenue, convicted of embezzlement, has been sentenced to one year in the Albany penitentiary. His pardon has been applied for.

The County Judges Indicted in Judge Rives's Court to be Arrested and Tried.

DANVILLE, VA., March 4.—Judge Rives, of the United States Court, has ordered a writ for the arrest of County Judges Coles, Parks, and others, for trial at his court, in Lynchburg, at the March term, in accordance with the decision of the United States Supreme Court. [These are the cases of the county judges who were indicted some months since in the United States Circuit Court on the alleged charge of refusing to put negroes on juries in their various courts.]

New York Items.

TOBACCO-DEALERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION—MARBLE-POLISHERS' STRIKE.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The Tobacco-Dealers' Protective Association was formed last night. A general advance in the prices of all kinds of tobacco will soon be made.

About 150 marble-polishers will strike Monday if their wages are not increased.

Preparing a National Bankrupt Law.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The Chamber of Commerce met this afternoon and appointed a special committee to coöperate with the Boston Board of Trade in drafting a national bankrupt law.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

France.

IRISH RELIEF FUND IN PARIS.

PARIS, March 4.—An Irish Relief Committee has finally been formed here, and the *Figaro* appeals eloquently for subscriptions. The committee comprises men of all creeds and opinions. The sum of 80,000 francs has already been collected. The money collected is to be divided into three equal portions—one for the Duchess of Marlborough's fund, another for distribution by the Bishops, and the third for the Lord-Mayor's fund.

Barons Gustave and Alphonse Rothschild have given 5,000 francs. Among the other subscribers are Marshal MacMahon, the Duke de la Rochefoucauld Bisacci, Mm. Laboulove and Chernelong, the Duke de Broglie, the superior of the Irish college in Paris, and the Counts de Flavigny and Duchatel. The Archbishop of Paris has already forwarded 50,000 francs to Ireland.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S EXPRESSIONS TOWARDS FRANCE.

PARIS, March 4.—*Le Temps* says: "Emperor William, on arriving at the French Embassy, in Berlin, on Monday last, expressed to Count De St. Vallier his great pleasure at being there, and inquired particularly after President Grevy, saying 'I esteem him highly.' The Emperor added, 'Convey to Premier De Freycinet the assurance of my heartiest respect for his ability and firmness. It is a homage in which the entire of Germany will share. I must regret that Prince Bismarck is not here to say so with me. He is still a great sufferer.' The Emperor said there was not a word of truth in the rumors of a disagreement between himself and Prince Bismarck, and added that he, like himself, wished for peace and nothing but peace, especially with France."

Bismarck Anxious to Retire.

LONDON, March 4.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* writes that Prince Bismarck is anxious to retire from the chancellorship provisionally for three or four months, and if affairs are conducted satisfactorily, to retire altogether.

Russia.

GENERAL MELIKOFF'S WOULD-BE ASSASSIN.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 4.—The man who fired on General Melikoff yesterday is a converted Jew named Modesky, from Minkska, a town distant four hundred and thirty miles southwest of St. Petersburg. He has been tried and sentenced to-day, and will be hanged to-morrow. He maintains a defiant demeanor. In appearance he is small and insignificant-looking, with Jewis features. His clothing is better than his personal appearance, which is altogether peculiar. He is of a different type from the assassins, Salivieff and Mirski, and looks more like a stupid tool than a desperate character. Modesky said at his trial that General Melikoff would be killed by some of his comrades; that, although his own attempts had failed, a second, and, if necessary, a third attempt would be made.

MELIKOFF ORDERED TO VACATE.

LONDON, March 4.—A Vienna dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* says General Melikoff has been ordered by the revolutionary committee to abandon his post as chief of the Supreme Executive Commission within a week.

A WISE REFORM.

The habit of administering quinine in powerful doses, as an antidote to malarial maladies, was once dangerously common. Happily this practice has undergone a wide reform. Not only the public, but professional men have adopted, not wholly, of course, but largely, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a safe botanic substitute for the pernicious alkaloid. The consequences of this change are most important. Now fever and ague sufferers are cured—formerly their complaints were only for the time relieved or half-cured—the remedy eventually failing to produce any appreciable effect, except the doses were increased. A course of the Bitters, persistently followed, breaks up the worst attacks and prevents their return. The evidence in favor of this sterling specific and household medicine is of no ambiguous character, but positive and satisfactory, and the sources whence it proceeds are very numerous.

FINANCIAL.

RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGE.

THURSDAY, March 4, 1880.

SALES.—10 shares of Richmond and Danville Railroad Company stock sold at 57¾; 15 shares of Richmond and Danville Railroad Company stock sold at 57⅝.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Bid.	Asked.
United States 4½'s	107½	...
United States 4's	106⅝	..
STATE SECURITIES.		
Virginia 10-40's	40⅝	41½
Virginia consols	54⅝	55
Virginia consols, new	...	30
Virginia deferred	8	9½
Virginia tax-receivable coupons	78	78⅛
North Carolina bonds	29	...
North Carolina 4 per cents	74	...
Virginia 10-40 coupons	51	...
CITY SECURITIES.		
Richmond city 8's, J. and J	118	119
Richmond city 6's, J. and J	104	...
Lynchburg city 8's, J. and J	117	...
Lynchburg city 6's, J. and J	101	...
Norfolk city water 8's, M. and N	116	...
Fredericksburg city 7's, M. and N	107	...
Manchester bridge 8's, M. and N	35	50
RAILROAD BONDS.		
Va. Cen. R. R. 3d mort. 6's, J. & J	101⅝	...
C. and O. R. R. p. m. 6's, 1887, J. & J.	101⅝	...
C. and O. R. R. p. m. 6's, 1898, J. & J.	103	...
Va. and T. R. R. 2d mort. 6's, J. & J.	102	...
Va. and T. R. R. 3d mort. 8's, J. & J.	116	...
Va. and T. R. R. funded 8's, J. & J	101	...
South S. R. R. 1st mort. pref. 8's, J. & J.	109	...
South S. R. R. 2d mort. pref. 8's, J. & J.	98	...
South S. R. R. 3d mort. pre. 6's, J. & J.	92	...
Nor. and P. R. R. 2d mort. 8's, J. & J.	107½	...
Petersburg R. R. 1st mort. 8's, J. & J.	121	...
Petersburg R. R. 2d mort. 8's, J. & J.	70	75
A., M. and O. R. R. certificate	101	...
R., F. and P. R. R. mort. 8's, J. & J.	115	117
R., F. and P. R. R. mort. 7's, J. & J.	111	...
R., F. and P. R. R. mort. 6's, J. & J.	100	...
O. and A. R. R. 1st mort. 6's, M. & N.	106	...
O. and A. R. R. 2d mort. 6's, J. & J.	109	...
O. and A. R. R. 3d mort. 8's, M. & N.	78⅝	...
O. and A. R. R. 4th mort. 8's, M. & S.	42	...
O., A. and M. R. R. 1st mort. 7's, J. & J.	86	...
R. and D. R. R. consol. 6's, M. & N.	103	...
Piedmont R. R. 1st mort. 8's, A. & O.	112	...
A. and C. Air-L. 1st mort. 7's, J. & J.	93	97½
R., Y. R. and C. 1st mort. 8's, J. & J.	108	...
C., C. and A. R. R. 1st mort. 7's	105½	...
C., C. and A. R. R. 2d mort. 7's	99	...
CANAL BONDS.		
J. R. and K. C. 1st mort. 6's, M. & N.	52	...
J. R. and K. C. 2d mort. 6's, M. & N.	8	...
RAILROAD STOCKS.	Par.	
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway	100	21 ...
A., O. and M. R. R.	100	$2.50 ...
Richmond and Petersburg R. R.	100	72½ 80
R., F. and P. Railroad common	100	50 ...
R., F. and P. R. R. 6 per c. guar.	100	100 ...
R., F. and P. R. R. 7 per c. guar.	100	108 114
Richmond and Danville Railroad	100	57½ 57⅝
S. and R. R. R. guaranteed	100	98 ...
R., Y. R. and C. Rec. Railroad	...	27½ ...
A. and Char. Air-Line Railroad	...	26½ 28
C., C. and A. Railroad	...	35 ...
BANK STOCKS.		
National Bank of Virginia	100	96 102
Planters National	100	115 ...
Union Bank of Richmond	50	54½ 55
Citizens Bank	25	20 ...
INSURANCE COMPANIES.		
Virginia Fire and Marine	25	32 33
Virginia State	25	31 ...
Virginia Home	25	25½ ...
City	100	85 89
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Old Dominion Steamship Co	100	92½ ...

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 4.—*Noon.*—Stocks strong. Money on call, 5@6 per cent. Exchange—Long, 484; short, 486¼. State bonds neglected. Governments steady.

Evening.—Money, 5@6 per cent. Exchange, 484. Governments quiet; new 5's, 103⅜; 4½ per cents, 107⅝; 4 per cents, 106½. States dull.

COMMERCIAL.

CORN AND FLOUR EXCHANGE.

RICHMOND, March 4, 1880.

OFFERINGS REPORTED TO SECRETARY.

WHEAT—*White*, 44 bushels. *Red*, 560 bushels; of which 12 oushels were re-exhibited.

CORN.—*White*, 1,338 bushels. *Mixed*, 66 bushels.

OATS.—2,202 bushels; of which 200 bushels were re-exhibited.

OTTAGRASS SEED.—76 bush