



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 2, 1877.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. As the railroad companies determined not to replace their property destroyed, as the wages of the strikers were not increased, and as the increased price of provisions only compensated the producers for losses sustained by the interruption of transportation, we were at a loss to discover who would be benefited by the riots until we read that Mr. Vanderbilt had ordered the distribution of \$100,000 among those hands of the New York Central who remained faithful to the interests of that company, and that the president of the Western and Atlantic Railroad had raised the pay of the employees of that road five dollars a month because they had not only refused to strike but positively declined to ask even for an increase of the wages they were receiving. The reward of fidelity may be postponed for a long time but it is almost sure to come, provided the opportunity be afforded.

President Hayes has indefinitely postponed his contemplated trip to Virginia, but will visit Vermont about the middle of the current month. Republican Presidents, though fond of a nomadic life, apparently don't like to extend their wanderings into the Southern portion of the country. The South, however, is perfectly quiet, and the hospitality of its people only bounded by their means; and, were Mr. Hayes ever to pay them a visit he would soon discover that the men hailing from the South, who have been harassing him for office ever since his inauguration, are not true representatives of their section, and, perhaps, that discovery may prove beneficial to the whole country.

The Richmond newspapers all keep tallies of the delegates appointed to the State conservative convention, but they differ so materially that they convey no definite idea concerning the strength of the several candidates for the Governorship. Our own tally, kept from the reports of the appointments of delegates at the time they were made, and with no desire that any one candidate should have more votes than another, confirms us in the opinion we have expressed from the first that General Mahone will go into the convention with a greater number of delegates than any one of his competitors. Whether he will come out in the same way is a horse of another color.

The wheat crop of this State is larger and will bring a better price than that of several previous years, and the prospects of a corn crop are more flattering than they have been since the war. The fruit crop is also good. Business, it is true, is dull, but everything is favorable for an early revival, and with industry, patience, a cessation of croaking, and a disposition to look on the bright side of life's picture, all will yet be well, not only with the State, but the city, and that, too, without repudiation.

The fate of those who were mainly instrumental in prosecuting Senator Grover, of Oregon, for bribery, apparently resembles that of the famous plover shooter, as several of their witnesses have already been indicted for perjury, and, being unable to obtain bail, are now in jail awaiting trial for that offense. Their punishment and that of the Louisiana returning board would tend greatly to improve the morals of the country, provided such judges as Bradley and Bond be impeached.

The ridiculous farce of bringing a delegation of hostile Indians to Washington to be again re-enacted. This time the nation's generosity is to be extended to the savage Sioux, fifteen or twenty of whom are to be brought to Washington to "witness the power of the government." As this exhibition of the government's power, however, will necessitate an expense of \$30,000, we think the show should be postponed until more prosperous times.

Bashwacking is justifiable when carried on by the inhabitants of a country invaded by a powerful and barbarous foe, but when those who engage in it are actuated by the reasons influencing the strikers on the B. & O. R. R., and conduct it on the plan adopted by the strikers, they become cowardly and malicious assassins, whose lives would not expiate the enormity of their crime.

The Charlottesville Jeffersonian has been sold by Messrs. J. S. Leitch & Co. to R. P. Valentine & Co., who will conduct it hereafter.

The Southern Planter and Farmer, for August, containing, in addition to its usual quantity of matter for the especial perusal of the agriculturalist, several articles of general interest, among them the address of Mr. A. A. H. Stuart on the State debt, has been received from its editor and proprietor, L. R. Dickinson, Richmond.

The August number of the Southern Historical Papers has been received from its publishers in Richmond. Contents: Leading Confederates on the Battle of Gettysburg—J. A. Early, A. L. Long, Fitz Lee, and Col. Wm. Allen; Memorandum by Col. W. H. Taylor; Major Scheibert's Book, Capture of President Davis; The Exchange Question, and other interesting articles.

The numbers of Littell's Living Age for the weeks ending July 28 and August 4 have the following contents: George Sand; Is the Moon Dead; Fascal and Montaigne; The Egyptian Campaign in Abyssinia; The Little Old Man of Batignolles; The Planet of War; Miss Mary Carpenter; Notes on the Geographical Distribution of Animals; Japanese Children; Parliaments together with installments of "Carita"; "Palino"; "Green Pastures and Piccadilly"; and the conclusion of "The Marquis of Lossie," by Geo. MacDonald, and choice poetry and miscellany.

The winners at the Saratoga races to-day were Vera Cruz and Zoo Zoo.

The Eastern War.

A dispatch, dated Bucharest, Wednesday evening, says: There can be no doubt that a great disaster has befallen the Russian troops. To-day reinforcements have been pouring southward as fast as the trains could follow each other.

It is asserted that the Czar has begged Prince Charles to cross the Danube immediately with the main body of the Russian army, that the headquarters ambulances are falling back to Sistova, and that disorganized troops are retreating across the Danube.

The Turks occupy Lovatz with six battalions, and are receiving further reinforcements. Other battles are looked for in that direction, as the advance of the Russians has evidently been checked till they are clear of the difficulties on their right flank.

A correspondent telegraphing from Bulgareti, fifteen miles east of Pleva, gives a detailed account of the fighting on Monday. The Turkish force was estimated at 50,000. They occupied a series of positions, which are naturally strong and also artificially fortified in every available spot, forming a horse shoe in front of Pleva, with both flanks resting on the River Vid. The Russian force consisted of the Ninth Army Corps under General Krudner, the Thirtieth Division and Thirtieth Brigade of the Second Division, under Prince Schakowsky, with three brigades of cavalry and one hundred and sixty guns. It was arranged that Gen. Krudner should attack the Turkish center at Grivica and the northern flank of the entrenched position over Bahova, while Schakowsky attacked Radzivo and Gen. Skobeleff, jr., held in check a strong Turkish force at Looza, which was the extremity of the Turkish line. Gen. Krudner began the battle about half past five o'clock. After a long bombardment he succeeded in silencing the Turkish cannon at Grivica, but could never expel the infantry from the earthworks. He spent the whole afternoon unavailingly endeavoring to force the northern flank of the Turkish position, desisting after dark without having gained anything material, and having himself sustained considerable loss. Prince Schakowsky also could not carry Radzivo, and planting four batteries on a ridge beyond bombarded the nearest Turkish position, which was an earthwork covered with position in front of an entrenched village. After an hour's enfilade he silenced the Turkish guns, and his infantry, after a long and bloody contest, carried the earthwork and village.

The second Turkish position, consisting of a redoubt and a series of entrenched vineyards strongly held, was then attacked and ultimately carried, but with a terrible effort and very severe loss, owing to the heavy Turkish artillery fire. The Russians, moreover, were unable to utilize the captured position.

About 4 o'clock a reserve brigade was brought up and an attack made on the positions immediately covering Pleva. The attack continued to nearly sunset. The Turkish infantry was in great force in a continuous line, under shelter of trenches. Despite the most stubborn efforts, no impression could be made upon that line.

Two companies of Russian infantry did work round to the right of the Turkish trenches and entered the town of Pleva, but it was impossible to hold it. The Russian batteries pushed boldly forward into the position first taken, and were crashing into the infantry in the open field, but they were compelled soon to evacuate the hazardous spot.

At sundown the Turks made a continuous forward movement and occupied their second position. The Russian infantry made a succession of desperate stands, and died like heroes. The Turks gradually retook everything they had lost. The fighting lasted long after nightfall. With darkness the Bash Bazouks took possession of the battle field, and slew all the wounded. The Russians held the heights above Radzivo, but the Bash Bazouks worked around to their rear and fell on the wounded collected in the village of Radzivo. A retreat was compelled in this direction, namely, Bulgareti, and the contingencies resulting from this untoward battle are of ominous significance. The Russians have requested leave to bury their dead.

In regard to renewed operations at Pleva, it is clearly established that the Russians were defeated in the first day's fighting on July 29, as an official dispatch from Tirnova, published in St. Petersburg, says: On July 30 General Krudner again attacked Pleva, but without success. All advice as yet received goes to show that the second day's fighting was equally disastrous to the Russians.

General Krudner yesterday again attacked Pleva, but after a desperate struggle was repulsed by the Turks, who were greatly superior in numbers.

An official telegram from Osman Pasha giving an account of Tuesday's fighting estimates the Russian wounded at 24,000 out of a force of ten divisions, and says the Russians retreated to their encampment.

A note received by the Russian Secretary of State from the headquarters of the Grand Duke Nicholas, where the Czar is sojourning, as to the sinking of the vessels to the Sulina mouth of the Danube, and the employment of Egyptian troops in the service of Turkey, says:—"As soon as the war is ended the Russians will remove the impediments and clear the bed of the river." With regard to the other point, the note states "that to calm the anxiety of the British Cabinet, his Imperial Majesty has instructed the Russian Ambassador in London to declare to Earl Derby that he harbored no project of aggression against Egypt. Might we not have expected, therefore, in strict fairness the British Government would use its influence with the Khedive to prevent him from engaging in direct hostilities against us? In our last fight in the Balkans our soldiers found themselves opposed to Egyptian troops, and it will suffice to point out this fact to justify the hope that if the British Government desires that its interests shall not be compromised by aggression on our part against Egypt, it will also use its influence there to prevent us from being forced by the open hostilities of the Vice Royal Government to take steps to prevent a renewal of them."

The Vienna papers announce that yesterday's council did not decide in favor of either general or partial mobilization. Count Andrássy, whose policy was entirely approved, was empowered to take measures for the eventual strengthening of the troops already echeloned along the southern frontier.

The Greek Consul at Belgrade, who was sent to Kragojevatz by his Government, charged to negotiate an alliance with Serbia against Turkey, has returned. He failed to accomplish the object of his mission.

A dispatch from Therapia says General Sir Collingwood Dickson starts immediately to inspect the fortifications at Gallipoli.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A Times' dispatch to the London Times says: In one of the late sitings of the Scottish private loans were voted to the Serbian government, really though not ostensibly for military measures. Prime Minister Bismarck does not attempt to conceal a desire for the annexation of old Serbia and Bosnia. He says he is in perfect accord with the Prince on this head. An attempt of Serbia and Montenegro to participate in the spoils would be one of contingencies in the face of which the power entrusted to Count Andrássy would be put into execution.

A Rome dispatch has the following: In regard to the foreign policy of Italy, about which so many contradictory reports have recently appeared, it must be remembered that Italy is more directly concerned in what is going on in Western Europe than in the Eastern difficulty. She has a joint interest with Germany in the result of the approaching French elections, and though I can not undertake to say that a direct alliance has been concluded an understanding

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has been arrived at by which Italy will follow Germany in the Eastern question.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A telegram from Constantinople, dated Wednesday evening, says: Mr. Layard, British representative here, has advised confirming Turkish victories at Pleva. The Russian night work, numbering 40,000, was all engaged. Mr. Layard also has news of an important Turkish success near Eski Saghra. The Russians lost several guns and the Turks occupied Eski Saghra.

The Porte has the following official dispatch: The Russians on Tuesday attacked Rouf Pasha at Eski Saghra. After seven hours fighting Rouf Pasha retreated upon Karabunar, but Suleiman Pasha coming up repulsed the enemy and recaptured Eski Saghra, capturing several guns and inflicting considerable loss on the Russians.

A Berlin dispatch to the London Times states that two Turkish monitors have been captured at Nikipolis nearly ready for service. Sailors have arrived from St. Petersburg. The Grand Duke Alexis will command the Danube flotilla.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Aug. 1-6 p. m.—About noon the obstructionists in the House of Commons discontinued active opposition to the South African Confederation bill, and at 2:10 p. m. the bill was completed in committee amidst thunders of cheers several times repeated.

The scene throughout was animated and sometimes stormy. Within recent history there has been no parallel to this sitting. The House of Commons sat twenty-five hours on the Slavery Emancipation bill, but not on account of obstruction.

The House then proceeded to take up other bills. A violent scene followed in the discussion of the Judiciary Ireland bill, denounced by Mr. Parnell, Home Ruler for Meath. During last night's discussion Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, declared that the Government intended to pass the bill if they had to sit through the vacation. Upon this Mr. John O'Connor Power, Liberal member from Mayo county, who had been made aware of the Government's tactics, charged the Government with having organized a conspiracy to crush the Irish members. Immediately the House was in a tumult. The Chairman demanded the withdrawal of the word "conspiracy." Mr. Power tried to explain, but the cries of "withdraw" drowned his voice. He finally withdrew the expression. Mr. O'Donnell, member for Tipperary, having declared that he would not be a party to the withdrawal of the word "conspiracy," Mr. O'Donnell, member for Tipperary, declared that the Irish party repudiated Mr. O'Donnell, and said that if he thought Mr. O'Donnell did represent the Irish party, he, Mr. Butt, would retire as from an Irish brawl. Sir Andrew Luke, Liberal member for Tinsbury, said the proceedings out at the foundation of constitutional government. Messrs. Mark, Liberal member for Gloucester city, and Anderson, Liberal member for Glasgow, urged action by the Government, and suggested the censure of the obstructionists. Mr. Gray, member for Tipperary, and one of the obstructionists, said the responsibility for the demoralization of the House rested on Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Strong measures should be taken at first. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Liberal member for Oxford city, said the reason that stronger action was not taken was not on account of the weakness of the House, but to show the charge of "disorderly conduct" to the country, and to the contumaciousness of the House. Mr. Gray gave the obstructionists a rope enough. Mr. Gray said: "I hear, hear," sneeringly. Sir Patrick O'Brien, Liberal member for Kings county, objected to this, and intimated that Mr. Gray was a "humbler" and a "damned fool," which expression he had withdrawn as unparliamentary. At 10 o'clock this morning, Mr. Biggar, Liberal member for Cavan county, came into the House and took the opportunity, on a motion to report progress, to say that he had a good sleep, and a good breakfast, and was now ready for any amount of legislation. Messrs. Parnell and O'Connor Power then went out to rest, rebuffed by Mr. Biggar and others. Just before noon, Sir Stafford Northcote having been advised by Right Hon. Edward Knatchbull Ingersoll, Liberal member for Sandwich, to take strong and swift action in the matter, thanked his supporters for the assistance he had received, and made a final appeal to the minority to hold, and hoped that it is the absence of the honorable gentleman whom he expected to arrive shortly, the committee would persevere with the bill. Mr. O'Donnell affected to regard this as a threat of coercion, and said that under the altered circumstances he would retire from the contest. As long as it was a question of physical endurance, he and his friends were prepared to go on. This ended the contest, during which the chairman of the committee was relieved four times. There were altogether twenty-two divisions. The House finally adjourned at ten minutes past six this evening.

Foreign News.

EDINBURGH, Aug. 2.—Right Hon. Lyon Playfair, C. B., F. R. S., L. L. D., will sail August 23 for a several months tour in the United States.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—At Goodwood to-day the race for the Goodwood cup was won by E. G. Hobbs's Hampton.

Blection riots took place at Grimsby last night. A mob of 6,000 wrecked the hotel where Mr. Watkins, who was elected to Parliament yesterday, stayed, and tried to burn it. Three persons were injured. Troops were sent to the scene from Sheffield. Twelve rioters were arrested.

Assault on Jay Gould.

NEW YORK, August 2.—Jay Gould was this morning accosted by Major A. Solover, a friend of "Jim Keene" while passing through Exchange Place. Words were exchanged when Major Solover struck Gould one or two blows on the side of the head and then picking him up threw him down an area way a distance of 8 feet. Mr. Gould was rescued by some friends and was found uninjured with the exception of a few slight bruises. He was able to walk to his office. The trouble is said to have originated from Gould having betrayed combination to put up the price of Lake Shore stock with Keene and Solover were interested with Gould. There was considerable excitement on the Stock Exchange for a few minutes as it was rumored that Gould had been seriously injured.

NEWSPAPER REPORTERS.—There is a popular idea, says a Richmond correspondent of the Norfolk Virginian, that reporters do not much care what they write so they "get something to fill up" their columns. While it is true that every man of proper ambition desires to make as good an exhibit of his own talents as he can, and that the most forwardly will knowingly make an incorrect statement, for surely as he does not follow a "correction"—a thing that is painfully humiliating to those who value the good opinion of their readers and employers.

There are people in every city who watch for newspaper blunders and who take pleasure in exposing them. Every paragraph undergoes sharp criticism and unflinching review, and the town tormentor starts forth promptly upon discovering an error and circulates his information with activity, zeal and determination.

It is understood that Postmaster General Key, who accompanies the President on his trips, and does most of the Administration's speech making, is in favor of giving the judgeship of the Sixth U. S. Circuit to Edward H. East, of Nashville, and that he has sufficient influence to secure the appointment for his friend.

The Strikers' Riots.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 2.—There has been in this city a complete collapse among the strikers since Monday morning, and very few of them are said to be disposed to hold out against the company. Nearly all the men at Baltimore, as well as at Martinsburg, Keyser, Gratton and Wheeling, are willing to return to the service of the company, finding any further resistance futile. With the exception of those who are recognized as ringleaders in the strike, all are being employed by the company as it has use for their services.

The last obstruction to the movement of trains over the Baltimore and Ohio Road was removed yesterday, and trains were run over every part of it, including the division between Gratton and Wheeling, over which freight trains had not been run since the strike commenced.

There was some disposition at Wheeling to resist the moving of trains from that place, but the presence of the Mayor, with a large force of police and citizens, prevented any disturbance. The incoming trains at Wheeling were also protected by the municipal authorities.

Two freight trains westward bound were fired upon from the bushes by bushwhackers yesterday evening and two of the trainmen wounded. The shots were fired from the Maryland side of the Potomac, about three and a half miles from Keyser. Four shots were fired at one train, one of which was aimed at the engineer, but missed him and entered the cab; three others were fired into the cab, wounding the conductor slightly in the chin, and wounding one of the brakemen in the wrist. The next train following had two shots fired at it, neither of which did any damage. Gen. Barry detailed a detachment of men and sent them out to try to capture the bushwhackers who committed the outrage, but it was not learned that they had succeeded.

KATZER, W. VA., August 1.—Joseph Lane, the brakeman arrested yesterday, charged with conspiring with others to stop the train at Sunday, who made his escape from the sheriff retained this morning and gave himself up. A man named Graham Patterson was lodged in jail this evening, charged with occupying bolt pins and otherwise obstructing the railroad.

Of the twenty men who were tried yesterday for forcing their way into a passenger train, refusing to pay fare and acting in a riotous and disorderly manner, those discharged left town within the prescribed two hours. Rives and Knight, of the four convicted of carrying concealed weapons, were discharged this morning on payment of the fines imposed by Mayor Shay, and the other two are yet in custody. Gough, the ringleader of the strikers, is said to have broken down completely in jail yesterday, crying like a child. He was firm and defiant at the hearing.

Twelve more of the late strikers were sent out on west bound freight trains this morning, but the company's officials adhere to the determination not to employ a number of others who took a prominent part in the strike.

WILKESBARRE, PA., August 1.—A crowd of six or seven thousand people assembled at the Lehigh Valley depot to see the mail train south come in, at 3:45 o'clock this afternoon. The strikers were in force. A constable and a United States detective, standing on the platform next to the engine, were stoned. Master Mechanic Dumbrell was running the engine, and the strikers stoned him until he had to get off. As he did so he was struck in the face with a stone. The strikers cheered, mounted the engine, cut it loose and ran it to Sugar Notch. John Kuehler, the constable, was seized by the mob and roughly handled. They were going to duck him in the canal, and would have killed him but for the interference of his friends. He is now in the station house for protection. The mob followed him through the streets, hooting and yelling.

A large number of passengers are compelled to lay over here. The strikers have the engine taken from the train, and are running it up and down the road, blowing the whistle and cheering. The miners and railroad men are exasperated, and trouble is feared.

Mobs are in entire possession of everything in Kingston, Plymouth and Natick. The Lehigh Valley commenced running trains in the morning, but were mobbed and stopped. The whole country is in possession of rioters, and mine pumps are stopped generally. At Scranton the mob is in possession of most of the city, and several hundred rioters have driven the men from the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad shops and the iron company's furnaces, and have assaulted and wounded the Mayor.

Three or four have been killed. Gen. Brinton, with the First Division of National Guard, arrived at Natick, and is proceeding cautiously to Kingston, Wilkesbarre and Scranton. Gen. Hartman, with several regiments of National Guard, is on the way. Altogether there are about 2,000 troops on the way to Luzerne county.

The Sheriff's law and order posse, numbering about 800, made a street parade this evening, and after being addressed by the Sheriff and Mayor were disbanded, it being considered that no danger of mob violence now exists here. About forty persons, who have been arrested during the past week charged with riotous conduct, were given a preliminary hearing this morning. Nearly all were committed for trial at the next term of court.

SCRANTON, Aug. 1.—At about 11:30 o'clock this morning nearly 5,000 men, armed with clubs and revolvers, forced all the employees of the Lackawanna Coal and Iron Company who had returned to work after a brief strike to desist. They then proceeded to the car shops of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, and destroyed the car shops and offices. Not satisfied with this, they violently assaulted several of the employees, both in the shops and the office, and many of them sustained painful, though not serious, wounds. Mayor McKune hastened to the scene, and at the same time sent word to a volunteer organization of young men which had been puting the extensive stores of the L. & W. Co. for about a week past. The Mayor's arrival at the scene of the melee was the signal for a general attack upon him, and but for the interposition of Father Duce, a Catholic priest, he would probably have been killed. He escaped, however, with a double fracture of the jaw. Meanwhile some forty or fifty of the volunteers marched down Lackawanna avenue to Washington, where they were met by the rioters, and after a brief assault with clubs and stones fired into the crowd, killing four men.

The hoodlums, in fact, everybody, were dispersed, and as they ran several were seriously wounded. The company returned to their quarters unmolested. All places of business are closed by order of the Mayor, and the citizens are joining the volunteers in large numbers. Troops have been sent for and are expected to-night, when fresh trouble is feared. Meanwhile the streets are being cleared by the police and volunteers.

SCRANTON, August 2.—Everything is now quiet. The streets are patrolled by armed men, and troops are hourly expected. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western track at the North, north of this city, was scaped to-night, but a train got through all right. It had an escort of seventeen armed men from this city. Large crowds are attending the wakes of the men who were shot here to-day. The Moose Hotel, about four miles from Scranton, has been burned. Further trouble is feared.

WILKESBARRE, PA., August 2.—Governor Hartranft arrived at Kingston at 1 o'clock this afternoon with 1,000 troops. He has his headquarters in a car. The strikers feel night, but are now cowed. The track of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg road was torn up in several

places by them and obstructions placed in the way of the train, which made the progress of the troops slow. Another attempt will now be made to open the Valley road.

The cabinet makers and machinists in the employ of Hartman & Co., New York, to the number of nearly 500 men, who have been on a strike for the past week for an advance of wages, returned to work to-day, matters having been amicably arranged between them and their employers.

News of the Day.

George Byrnes, arrested in Baltimore several days since on the charge of having robbed the Grand Trunk R. R. Co. at Montreal, had a hearing this morning. That charge was not sustained, and he was committed for a hearing on an indictment on a charge of having stolen \$30,000 in notes from the Consolidated Bank of Montreal. The detectives found \$22,000 of the notes on his person.

The Winchester, Va., Times says: During a thunder storm on last Friday afternoon, Miss Annie Lewis who lives with her parents, near Shepherd's Mill, six miles from Berryville, Clarke county, was killed by lightning. A member of the family who was sitting by her side was injured, and no damage was done to the house or furniture. The young lady was 22 years of age.

Col. Edward J. Armstrong, of Rockingham county, died suddenly at Rawley Springs yesterday morning. He was a member of the Virginia Legislature for the last two sessions, and was a member of the Board of Public Works before the dismemberment of the State. He was upwards of 70 years of age.

Miss Shepherd, daughter of James Shepherd, of Chesterfield county, Va., was found drowned yesterday morning in the well of a new neighbor, into which it is believed she threw herself Tuesday night while laboring under a fit of mental derangement.

A Columbus, S. C., dispatch states that ex-Gov. F. M. Wood, who has been imprisoned in the city for a week past, was yesterday released on \$10,000 bail with the condition that he investigate committee relative to the recent political history of the State.

At a sale of Richmond prints (satellites), in New York, to-day, about 2,200 copies of gray and fancy prints, known to the trade as "first," sold at from 60 cents per yard. One hundred and sixty-eight cases of "second" sold at 50 and 55 cents.

The Providence Tool Company has shut down work for the present on account of a difficulty with the Turkish government in regard to the payment for the Martini-Peabody rifles, which the company are making.

Eighteen expert jury clerks from the Treasury Department have been detailed to count the 175,000,000 postage stamps of different denominations reported to be stored in vaults at the postal stamp agency in New York.

Thomas Leonard was arrested in New York this morning, charged with having outraged the person of a little girl, named Mary Moore, of Stamford, Conn., on the 4th of July last.

On the 23rd ult. Lieut. Bullis started out from Fort Clark in pursuit of a fresh band of raiders, who have stolen every hoof of stock on Piedras Flintas creek. Bullis has 100 men.

Frank Walworth, who was sentenced four years ago to the New York State prison for life for the murder of his father, was yesterday pardoned by Governor Robinson.

Wm. H. West, of Bellefontaine, was nominated for Governor by the Ohio republican convention at Cleveland yesterday after the adoption of a demagogical platform.

Ex-Gov. John Letcher and Colonel J. C. Shields have been nominated for the House of Delegates from Rockbridge county.

The Spirit of Missions for August announces the death of Miss Mary B. Baldwin, missionary at Jatta, on the 20th of June.

The coroner's jury on the victims of the strikers' riot in Baltimore, after a session to-day, adjourned until to-morrow.

The first ship load of steel rails for the extension of the Southern Pacific R. R. has arrived at San Francisco.

Gov. Stone was nominated on the tenth ballot last night for Governor of Mississippi.

The Richmond Collectorship.

The Washington Republican of this morning says:—

We were mistaken in asserting, as we did yesterday, that the desire to oust Collector Russell from his position as Collector of Internal Revenue at Richmond was due to the circumstance that he was not a native of Virginia. This is far from being the case. Charges of a very grave character have been preferred against Mr. Russell. These charges, which are specific in their character, may be briefly summed up as follows:—

- 1. That Collector Russell was a participator in the defalcation of one Rush Burgess. The circumstances of this affair are that Mr. Rush Burgess at one time bought ninety barrels of whiskey and paid for them \$2,900 in Government stamps obtained from Collector Russell, for which he gave his note at fifteen days for \$3,000, and which note he paid out of the public funds, borrowed from Russell for his purpose. The above statement can be substantiated by bank officers, bank books and several intelligent and respectable citizens of Richmond and also by the bank books and stubs of check books of Rush Burgess himself, which can be produced at any time.
- 2. Frequent irregularities in the management of the collector's office, such as permitting special tax stamps to be signed by one of the clerks without permission from the collector.
- 3. That Mr. Russell allowed the internal revenue law to be violated by dealers in leaf tobacco.
- 4. That there was a violation of the law reported to him which he failed to take any notice for thirty days after the report was made, as is duty bound to do.
- 5. That he procured his official bond by making promises to his sureties to appoint their friends to office as an inducement for them to do so on his bond. That in order to keep this corrupt policy he discharged one of his clerks, who he so well pronounced, in writing, honest and efficient, in order to appoint the friend of one his bondsmen.

The foregoing charges were submitted to Secretary Sherman last week. He unhesitatingly pronounced them sufficient to justify the immediate removal of Collector Russell, and ordered an investigation to be made into their truth. By some mysterious influence, however, the investigation has not been had, although the gentlemen who made the charges are willing to defray the expenses of a special agent to proceed to Richmond and overhaul the books of Collector Russell, and bring out that portion of the proof which he has and papers will furnish.

In this connection it may be mentioned that President Grant removed Russell from the collectorship of the Richmond district about a year ago upon the identical charges which have been presented to Secretary Sherman. It is evident that Collector Russell and his friends are resorting to every endeavor to prevent an investigation of this serious accusation, which circumstance, upon its face, looks very much as if they were afraid of the result. No honest man would for a moment rest quietly under charges so damaging to his personal and official honor, and Collector Russell, if innocent, ought to be among the most urgent to insist upon having these charges fully examined. As the matter now stands Collector Russell does not occupy a very enviable position.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's parents, Aug. 1st, by Rev. Andrew P. Keating, S. J., M. A. RUST, of Loudoun county, Va., to MARY ESTELLE, daughter of James C. Nevett, of this city. No cards.

DIED.

August 1st, MARY CATHERINE, aged 11 months, daughter of Walker G. and M. C. Weldon.

Mr. Robert Beverley on the State Debt.

John B. Dingerfield, esq., Alexandria, Va.: DEAR SIR:—Yours just received, and having just written, in answer to one of Dr. Woods, of Albemarle, on the same subject, and not having time to write another, just as I'm leaving home, I send you this copy of my letter to Dr. Woods, which I hope will cover the subject of your enquiry. Very truly yours, ROBT. BEVERLEY.

THE PLAINS, July 19, 1877.

Dr. J. R. Woods, Albemarle:

MY DEAR SIR:—Your very kind favor of July 15th is just received. In answer it is proper for me to promise by saying I am not a candidate for Governor of Virginia, and I leave to state my position. I do not desire the position, because it would involve the neglect of my very large agricultural business, and no one knows better than yourself what constant attention that requires to be successful. 2d, because my manner of life, from my youth up, has been most active, entirely in the country, and I fear a sedentary life in a city would be very injurious to my health, yet I am not in possession of the honor, it would be to be Governor of Virginia. I would consider it the highest that could be bestowed upon me, far greater than to be President of the United States. I am not one of her citizens to whom Virginia is indebted, on the contrary I owe all I am or have to my native State, and so with my forefathers for the past two hundred years. Therefore if my services are demanded I will cheerfully give them for what they are worth. You ask my views of the "State debt," "adjustment," as spoken of by Gen. Mahone. If Gen. Mahone had given any plan of adjustment it would certainly be worthy of the highest consideration, but as it requires the assent of both parties, the State and the bondholders, to an "adjustment," I see no possibility of anything short of repudiation, and I see no way by which that could be effected except as to the \$10,000,000 unfunded and non tax receivable debt, held mostly, as you say, by western and orthodox, also by the literary and banking class, which would be manifestly most unjust, dishonorable and ruinous to the State, except as to the sinking fund, which is the State's to do as she pleases with. As to your plan of a Constitutional Convention to reconstruct the Court of Appeals so as to set aside the validity of the funding act, I submit that could you do so regardless of the honor of the State to the binding obligation of her contracts, made since the war, when her eyes were open, or ought to have been open, it would be practical repudiation, and the Courts of the United States will be open to the State's creditors, and you would probably have to invoke the aid of a Grant to again reconstruct the Supreme Court of the United States, this time for the benefit of Virginia. Is that possible? I think it both impracticable and impossible of accomplishment. I think it probable the funding act was, as you say, "a egregiously error," but that does not vitiate the obligation of the contract, morally or legally, since it was enacted, however unjustly, by the legally constituted authorities of the State. An "adjustment" of the debt between State and creditors is a very popular idea to the masses who have never for a moment thought how it is to be accomplished. Nor have those who advocate it given us any plan. I think because they can't devise any. I frankly state it would be very acceptable to me if I could see any plan by which it could be honorably and legally effected, for I do not own one dollar of the State debt and am a very large tax payer, but I say unhesitatingly, after mature thought, that I see no practicable plan of adjustment short of paying the debt when we can, and I state, without any hesitation, that I believe it can be done without increasing one mill the rate of taxation on the property of the State; yes, I go farther and say that by making available all the resources of the State, and properly husbanding her assets and reducing her expenditures, we can run the public schools, pay the current expenses of the State government and pay the interest on the whole debt, less that which is apart for West Virginia, and I have less than five years reduce the rate of taxation to forty, thirty or thirty cents on the \$100. For it is evident we only have to provide for and pay regularly the interest, and the sinking fund we already have of \$5,000,000 will pay the debt twenty-nine years. I have not time or space to go into the details of the plan, but I have fully worked it out, and with a fair Legislature it can be carried out without the least hardship on any citizen. And it is not unfortunate that this question of "adjustment" should be sprung upon to agitate the minds of the people, when it is utterly impossible of accomplishment, and that too at a time when the bounties of Providence have given our people better crops and more resources than we have had before since the war? I am very truly yours, ROBT. BEVERLEY.

"AFRICA" ON A STRIKE.—That portion of Thompson street known as "Africa" was the scene, on Monday night last, of another of the periodical riots, during which negro blood flowed profusely. The police, however, maintained the reputation earned at Tompkins square, and by a vigorous