

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

In Baltimore, yesterday, among the outside attractions of the circus exhibition, was advertised to be a balloon ascension. A large crowd was attracted to the spot to see the show.

The New York Express states in connection with the difficulty in the State Bank of New Brunswick, N. J., that the president, Mr. Ford, the largest stockholder, with Mr. Bishop, another large stockholder, who sailed for Europe last Saturday, were called home by telegraph on account of the suspension of the bank.

The report that the Government is in the habit of supplying the Indians with improved fire-arms is stated, on good authority, to be false. During two years the following have been the only issues: To Red Cloud's band of Ogalalas, which came East, 25 rifles, 29 revolvers, and 13 muskets; total, 117.

The annual session of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America Board of Government was held in New York yesterday, Rev. James McDevitt president. Resolutions were passed recommending a new form of pledge, ordering the national union badge to be procured by all the societies for their members, and decreeing that the badge shall be a token of friendship wherever worn on the continent.

It seemed to be generally conceded by the New York journals that Gold had lost from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000 by the fall in the price of gold, but the opinion was very generally expressed that his plans for reimbursing himself, by tight money and operations in stocks, are likely to prove successful.

Coffee is higher now than before the duty was taken off, owing to the lighter supply of the producing countries, particularly from the greatest—Brazil—and the fact that the trade has been so speculative in the last two or three years, two or three New York capitalists almost controlling the entire market.

Some excitement has been caused in Charleston, S. C., by a band of colored strikers, who visited the principal mills in that city and by threats of violence forced the hands to strike. The employers declining to pay their demand, the mills have been closed, and nearly 2,000 laborers are out of employment.

Judge More charged the grand jury of Brooklyn, N. Y., yesterday, specially in reference to the recent city frauds. He said it was public reproach that a man who steals fifty dollars is sent to the State prison, while those who steal fifty thousand go free.

A party of Mormon emigrants just arrived in Paris on their way to America have been notified by the prefect of police that if they hold their religious exercises in public they will be expelled from the city.

Chicago is fast regaining its pristine glory as a fast city. It has more bar-rooms, hotels, gambling halls, rugges, and cyprians than any city of its size in the world, and is now ready for another special visitation of Providence.

A dispatch from Salt Lake, dated yesterday, says: Highway robbers stopped the stage near Pleasant valley, Idaho, coming south to-day, and took the treasure of Wells, Fargo & Co.

Women of Glen Cove, L. I., last Friday night, tarred and feathered a woman whom they suspected of being guilty of improper actions.

The merchants of the Butter and Cheese Exchange of New York will inaugurate their new commercial institution to-day.

Gen. N. P. Banks, it is announced, will lecture this winter on "The American Republic—will it endure?"

The yellow fever is abating at Galveston, but increasing at Shreveport, Louisiana.

The Poisoning Case. [Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.] STAUNTON, Va., Sept. 9.—The adjourned inquest on the death of Chas. W. Allen met at Mt. Sidney, ten miles from Staunton, this morning, and continued their investigation. The evidence for the defence was chiefly given by Miss Eliza Allen, sister of the dead man, who testified that he directed his wife to buy the arsenic to kill rats; that she, the witness, made the chicken soup in which it was believed the arsenic was administered, and that she dished it out for her brother, and that the wife had nothing to do with it.

Another witness testified that the doctor who attended Allen in his last moments told him (witness) that he ought to get a double-barreled gun and shoot Napier, a man with whom Mrs. Allen had been indiscreetly named, and also that the man Napier was at Allen's house to see Mrs. Allen the day after her husband's funeral. The medical men testified to the fact that the analysis, though only partially completed, showed the probable presence of arsenic, the stomach having yielded a precipitate that nothing but arsenic yields.

One of the witnesses testified that when Allen was dying he several times called him to his bedside, saying: "I want to tell you"—but was too ill to finish the sentence.

The jury, notwithstanding the testimony of the dead man's sister, brought in a verdict, after five minutes' deliberation, of murder against Mrs. Sarah M. Allen, and her preliminary examination takes place in Staunton Thursday. Mrs. Allen's father was present during the examination to-day.

Gov. COOKE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald sends the following to his journal as the statement of the case. The dispatch says: The resignation of Gov. Henry D. Cooke is in abeyance, and will be accepted in a short time. Mr. Cooke leaves here the latter part of this week for Europe, whence he will sail on the 13th for Europe to join his family in Switzerland, at Berne. From that place he will, it is said, send the necessary document to the President, and the office will be tendered to A. B. Shepherd, the present vice president of the Board of Public Works, though at the moment will not be promulgated for at least six weeks. In this connection it is also stated that Mr. Cooke will remain about two years, and will, after his traveling season, be attached to the London firm, exchanging places in the banking house with Mr. McCulloch, who is expected here the latter part of this month.

Apalling Accident.

New York, Sept. 9.—While the 71st regiment was parading through Fourth street, Williamsburg, this morning, a balcony crowded with spectators suddenly broke down, and all were precipitated to the sidewalk. The balcony was seventy five feet long, and fell two stories to the sidewalk, carrying nearly one hundred people. The 71st regiment of this city had been visiting the 47th regiment, and were returning home, the streets being filled with thousands of people. Just as the last two companies of the 71st regiment were opposite the building on which was attached the balcony, it gave way, precipitating them on the heads of the people below. The military immediately halted, laid down their arms and rushed to the assistance of the people. Those who were hurt were taken to a hospital, which was contiguous to the building where the accident occurred. Twenty were injured, including Miss Williams and Miss Van Dyke, fatally; Daniel Brown, seriously, and the remainder slightly; many others were scratched and bruised. It is stated that many of the ladies who were injured were robbed of watches and jewelry by thieves, and many had their pockets picked. The cause of the accident was defective iron-work.

The Havana Fire.

HAVANA, Sept. 9.—The fire Saturday night, by which the Baza Vaper was destroyed, was a very disastrous one. The total loss is estimated at from three to eight millions of dollars. The insurance only amounts to \$524,000, nearly all being in English companies. Notices have been promptly given that all insurances will be paid on the 13th inst.

Owing to the rapidity with which the flames spread very little property was saved. In less than three hours from the time the fire broke out the entire square was a mass of ruins. Upwards of twenty-five hundred people who occupied the buildings are homeless, and nearly all lost everything. Great distress prevails among them. Numerous subscriptions have been started for their relief and a large amount has already been raised.

An appeal for aid to the destitute, who were recently turned out of their homes in Havana is made by Messrs. Alexander & Sons, owners of the Havana steamship line of New York. The firm were appealed to by telegraph from Havana, the dispatch stating there is great destitution there.

PAYMENT OF THE GENEVA AWARD.

The exact amount of the exchange sold by the British Government to the bankers entrusted with the payment of the Geneva award was \$8,191,419 58, and the amount of Government securities purchased and transferred on gold certificates was \$7,308,580 42, making the total of \$15,500,000. The object in calling in the \$2,000,000 five-twentieths on June 6 was to anticipate the three-months' notice required by law for retiring bonds bearing six per cent., so that the Geneva award could be promptly invested when the sum was paid into the Treasury, instead of giving notice three months from the date of payment.

Secretary Richardson was certain the payment would be promptly made, and the call of June 6 belongs solely to the Treasury Department, and has nothing to do with the business of the Syndicate. Of the five-twentieths, interest on which ceased yesterday, four millions were registered bonds held entirely in this country, principally by national banks and insurance companies, and of the remainder (sixteen millions of coupon bonds,) one-half at least were held in the U. S. The agents of the British Government would, had it been possible, have paid the full amount of the award in the bonds of the U. S., and every effort was made to secure the called bonds. Germany was searched, and yet of the June call only two millions could be found in that country. The object of the call was not, however, to help the parties engaged in making the necessary transfer of gold indebtedness to this country, but to save the Government a loss of interest on the award when paid. Many plans were proposed by the Syndicate by which the business was to be consummated, and the simple plan of the Secretary of the Treasury was the only one which met the approval of those consulted. He made the call of bonds large enough to cover the full amount, and said to the bankers, "here are called bonds worth their face value in gold. Get them wherever you can find them, for they will be paid on the 6th of September, and the gold certificates will be obligations on the part of this Government to pay whenever presented."

The result has been satisfactory to all concerned, and while no advantage whatever was given the bankers, our Government reaps a double benefit, in the calling out of the market \$20,000,000 of five-twentieths has already been followed by subscriptions to nearly that amount of the new five per cent. bonds, which, with the five per cent. in which the award is to be invested, and the \$65,000,000 already subscribed by the Syndicate, will now make a total of \$300,000,000 five per cent. bonds bearing interest, and leave but \$200,000,000 of this part of the new funded loan to be placed.—Washington Correspondence New York Herald.

NIGHT PROCESSIONS AND PARADES.

In the report of the capable foreman of the grand jury, John T. Ford, esq., the bold and decidedly novel presentation is made of all political parades at night, with music, guns and transparencies, as a nuisance, and the recommendation is made to the police board to discountenance them if they cannot prohibit them. This is a move in the right direction. It is remarkable, indeed, that a similar step has never before been taken in behalf of the long suffering public. The abuse seems to have grown up unchallenged to such proportions that the quiet and comfort of orderly, respectable citizens are completely at the mercy of the sleep-murdering "processions" that seem to have possession of the city during the hours that should be devoted to healthy repose and slumbers. Any gang of noisy night-owls; with a drum and a half dozen infernal brazen instruments, can occupy the streets at will from dusk to dawn, filling the air with their drunken yells and discordant brayings, and effectually destroying the rest of the large portion of the community who have legitimate business to attend to in business hours and require sleep in the hours proper for sleep to enable them to do their daily work. It is to be hoped that the action of the grand jury of Baltimore will bear fruit so that that city will be recognized that quiet citizens have some rights in the matter of rest and sleep that the parading night-owls are bound to respect.—Washington Star.

Success.

[From the Courier-Journal.] Orders for tickets in the Fourth Gift Concert are pouring in at a rate never heard of before in the history of gift concerts. They come from every State and Territory and from foreign countries. In Gov. Brauette's office yesterday we saw five letters with five different foreign postmarks on them, inclosing orders and currency for tickets. We were shown one order from a bank in one of the large cities on the Pacific coast for \$5,000 worth of tickets. These are the legitimate fruits of the fairness, honesty and integrity of the past drawings and the promptness with which all gifts offered have been paid. That every ticket will be sold the management feel assured, and what a grand distribution there will be!—one million and a half dollars to the ticket-holders! Every ticket holder stands an equal chance for a grand fortune. All who intend to invest should purchase tickets at once and before the press of business comes on the main office. This is the only gift enterprise sanctioned by legislative enactments in the United States, and the most magnificent scheme ever offered to the world.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

Public works, railroads and canals, particularly the latter, bore the brunt of unusual elemental assault during the stormy month of August. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal,—annually becoming more and more an object of general attention and interest as a great national trade artery,—suffred not its share of damage. What with extraordinary washes—in, filling the canal with brimful of earth, and repeated washes—out, emptying the bottom of the canal in the adjoining river; the summer trade upon it has been heavily diminished. All engaged, poor or rich, have suffered, whilst the several coal companies have been subjected to unprecedented losses. How much we cannot say; but the total must be counted by scores of thousands of dollars.

Whilst all reasonable allowance is made for really unforeseen and therefore inevitable casualty, it is not to be wondered at if the canal authorities are held responsible for a great deal of the disaster that has happened. It is said, and, for anything we have seen, without contradiction, that a repair where all the tenacity of clay was requisite, sand was used instead; the consequence being that as soon as water was let in, there was a new and even worse breach than before. Lack of due preparation and proper energy was said to be conspicuous at the mending of the Berlin culvert, of the unsafe condition of which the president is also declared to have been warned as long ago as last winter, when an insignificant expenditure would have prevented a heavy outlay. And then there was a plentiful want of tact in not seizing the opportunity furnished by empty levels to clean out the numerous sand bars which are making the canal in many places too shallow to be passed by loaded boats without great difficulty, and may yet compel boats to reduce the amount of their usual loadings at Cumberland. Within a few days we hear of lock gates knocked in or out, and yet other "breaks" have been told of, which may or may not prove to be real. And, on the whole, impartial observers pronounce the canal (whose condition was so highly lauded in the president's annual report) to have gone into anything but a desirable condition, and that much care will be requisite to keep it navigable during the short remainder of the season.

We do not suppose that the gentlemen in chief control of this work—which is not destined to be crushed out so readily as its enemies may have hoped—is more objectionable than would be any other keen and active politician, when placed where he is unsuited both by feeling and want of proper education and experience. Probably no one fixed where Mr. Gorman is, for the purpose, mainly, of improving the opportunities of the place to help his gubernatorial patron to a seat once more in the United States Senate, would do a great deal better than he. At any rate, the great wrong done by putting politicians into places that should be filled by men of practical habits, can not be denied. But whether it be the fault of this irrational and ruinous practice, or of the incumbent individually, the canal, and those who live by and depend upon it, suffer just the same. All through the official career of the gentleman in question he has done that which compels distrust of his cordial interest in the work committed to his charge. If the drift of the position compelled him to row in one direction, there has always been something to suggest that his eyes and his heart were looking in another. He began, as early as was politic, by baring his official teeth at the millers on the Georgetown level, adopting what are called stringent, that is, unfriendly measures, as respected rights of long standing, and hereby naturally arousing troublesome and expensive litigation. The next blow was the raising of the tolls, a measure instinctively felt to be injurious to the business of the canal, but of corresponding advantage to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. What the effects of this blow have really been might be traced, week after week, in the increased freightage of the road, and the concurrently diminished trade of the canal. And now, after a series of bitter disasters, and the loss of a whole month's business at a most important season of the year, President Gorman falls back upon a do-nothing policy, with a canal under his control that cost the state and people of Maryland twenty millions of dollars, and which loudly demands the best service of an able man's whole heart and head to manage for.—Washington Star.

GEN. KEMPER AND HIS COFFIN.

Our readers are aware of the fact that Gen. Kemper, whilst leading his brigade at the memorable charge of Pickett's Division on the bloody heights of Gettysburg, was shot from his horse, and received a wound of such a terrible character that no one thought he could survive. In speaking of him, to a female cousin of his several years since she spoke of his wound received on that occasion, and said that the first thing that he saw, when he became conscious, was his coffin.

The following letter written to the Richmond Whig from Asheville, N. C., under date of August 28th, and published in that journal on the 29th inst., furnishes the history of that "red pine coffin" by the soldier who made it: "Having followed your standard-bearer, in storm and sunshine, during the late campaign, it is but natural that I should feel a deep interest in his election. Although I cannot participate in the canvass, I can quietly look on from the splendid mountain peaks that surround me, and feel every whit as much a Virginian as if I were now in any of our northern foot-hills, making about the speeches, and in each I would say all the way through 'hurrah for Kemper!'"

"But let me tell you why I love the man. From Richmond to Gettysburg we poor, worn-out soldiers tramped. Hoping sometimes, sore footed, hungry, and, we plodded along. Were we sick Gen. Kemper would deprive himself to relieve us; were we naked, he would have us clothed. There was not a man in his brigade that did not love him.

"On the eve of the bloody battle of Gettysburg, the writer of this had received orders from Gen. Kemper to remain with the wagon-train. It is not my purpose to describe the events of that memorable day. Suffice to read of one. The battle was over. Slowly came in the few remaining members of Kemper's brigade. The old Twenty-fourth Virginia was broken and scattered out—there was not an officer left. Seeing a comrade struggling through the brush, I asked 'where is Gen. Terry?' 'Wounded mortally,' he answered. 'Very soon the surgeon, General Lee, came in. I asked, 'Is General Terry's wound mortal?' 'No, but dying.' In the goodness of my heart we constructed a rude coffin to bury him. I took a wagon and carried the coffin to the house in which he lay. Just then the enemy came in view. We left, after dropping a tear and a sigh for our beloved General, never thinking to hear from him again. Months passed—the rest you know. My God spare his life to do whatever he has assigned to him as his duty.

"The rude pine coffin we made did not receive the remains of our beloved General—and now, away amid the mountains of North Carolina, I am writing and sending my love to every man of Kemper's brigade, and demanding that they rally!"

RAILROAD MEETING AT FALLS CHURCH, VA.

There was a meeting at Falls Church, Fairfax county, Va., on Monday last, at which the following resolutions were passed: Resolved, 1st. That we, as a community, fully appreciate the advantages to be derived from the Washington and Ohio Railroad, and desire its final success.

2d. That all the indications in a business view show that the Washington and Ohio Railroad can only obtain the means to complete its track to its contemplated western terminus on the Ohio river and provide a direct route to Washington, and thereby facilitate its eastern terminus.

3d. That a single and reasonably low commutation ticket should be furnished to passengers from this place to Washington, (and from other place at a proportionately low rate) one that shall approximate at least in cheapness that furnished by the Baltimore and Potomac and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads for fifteen miles travel, the distance from here to Washington by rail, to wit: a ticket for \$15 per quarter.

4. That we deprecate the policy of the B. & O. and the W. & O. Railroads in charging 20 per cent more for through than for local tickets. 5. That the Washington and Ohio Railroad, by making Washington its eastern terminus and adopting cheap rates of transportation for passengers and freight, can settle the country and build towns along its line to an extent that shall ensure a permanent paying business to itself.

6. That if, after a due consideration of this proposition to build its road to Washington, the only course that can insure success to the Washington and Ohio Railroad, its managers shall refuse to thus build said road, it will become the interest and the duty of the people in this country and in those west of it, aided by the city of Washington, to build a narrow gauge, or other road from here to six miles long from Washington out, so as to tap said Washington and Ohio Railroad, and take the passengers and freight to where they seek to go.

Washington News. All the steamers upon the potomac have now regular drills in the management of life apparatus, distributing life-preservers, lowering boats, &c. These drills show the crews of the Baltimore boats running into the potomac to be very effective. The total inspections of flour in Georgetown for the month of August sum up 8,534 barrels, being a decrease upon the previous month.

"LESSONS OF THE WAWASET" was the title of a discourse at Lyceum hall on Sunday morning last by Alfred Cridge, in which he maintained that the legislators of the territory are mainly responsible for the loss of life on that occasion resulting from anti-bathing laws, which were virtually prohibitive instead of regulative. The right to water as to our land, he claimed, was one of the means of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," and therefore its denial was a blow at the foundations of the government. With so extended a river front, and much of it so isolated, all the requirements of decency could be met, he said, by simply authorizing the police to restrict bathing to unfrequented parts. Swimming, instead of being prohibited, should be certainly encouraged—perhaps compulsory. In some portions of Russia it is said to be a part of education. Our legislators apotheosized dirt, between which and a spurious sanctity there was a natural affinity. Mahomed made cleanliness a religious duty; our legislators a crime. Bathing in rooms was a very poor substitute for swimming in open water—the more healthful, pleasant and invigorating of all exercises, besides its use in saving life. One man on the Wawaset who could swim saved two lives besides his own; thirty swimmers would have saved the whole. Eight lives were casually lost in one day at various places (August 25th) by drowning; this exclusive of wholesale massacre like those of the Wawaset and Atlantic, or about 1,600 per annum. Our Juggernaut of meek modesty is much worse than the much-demonstrated Juggernaut of Asia, who this year only crushed to death eight millions against one (perhaps) two thousand.—Washington Star.

RADICAL STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

There was a meeting of the Radical State Committee in Richmond, yesterday, Major R. H. Carter, of Fauquier, chairman. Among the members present was R. D. Backley, of this city. The Richmond Whig says: "It is understood that the committee have expressed decided views in favor of late nominations by their party in all doubtful or Conservative counties, and against any nominations at all where 'independent' candidates may be more effectually used to demoralize and defeat Conservatives. The ways and means were discussed, and a committee was appointed to go North to endeavor to raise 'the wind' in that quarter. The claims of the Washington Republicanism were pressed as the organ of Virginia Radicalism, and the committee agreed to subscribe for a number of copies of the weekly edition for circulation in the State during the campaign. It is said that Mr. J. Foote Johnson, of Bedford, tendered his services to the committee, by letter, as canvasser, and that the committee accepted them and appointed him a canvasser for the State at large."

A NEW SWINDLE.—The New York Commercial Advertiser recently exposed a sublime swindle perpetrated in Troy, which goes far ahead of anything that has yet been done by rorting managers. It appears that the Trojan authorities agreed to pay the sum of fifty cents a piece for the removal and interment of each pauper corpse. The surprising number of funerals led to suspicion, and an examination disclosed the fact that the city was paying several times for the last rites of each individual case, the corpse being re-entombed and exhumed until it could no longer be handled. Not satisfied with the profits of this swindle, however, the rorters were found to have used stuff-hides when legitimate subjects were scarce.—Baltimore Gazette.

SICKNESS IN BOUQUET COUNTY.

A letter from Bouquet Depot dated September 5, says:—I have something additional in reference to the malignant disease which has just manifested itself about six miles from this place, in the neighborhood of Bouquet Springs. It first appeared in a negro settlement near that place last Friday night, and before day three adults were dead. Eleven had died up to last night in the settlement; no deaths outside. I understand the symptoms are vomiting and purging, death resulting in a few hours. The disease is commonly reported as cholera, but the medical men will not have it so, but attribute it to bad water and the most exclusive vegetable diet of the negroes. No deaths among the whites yet.

Conservative Meeting in Fairfax Co.

In pursuance to a call of the County Superintendent, there was a meeting of the Conservative citizens of Falls Church township at Bailey's Cross Roads Saturday, September 6th. Mr. Chichester, Township Superintendent, called the meeting to order and stated its object. The following gentlemen were elected delegates to the County Convention to be held at Fairfax Court House on the 15th inst.: Messrs. McCormick, D. G. Watkins, C. F. Lee, B. F. Shreve, D. M. Chichester and R. T. Bailey. Messrs. T. Bush, J. H. Watkins, H. Flowers, G. S. Potts, Thos. Bailey, Charles Cowdin, H. Smith and J. H. Cleveland were appointed a township committee to see that a full Conservative vote is polled at the coming election. After which the meeting adjourned.

MARRIED.

September 6th, 1873, at the M. E. Parsonage, Alexandria, Va., by Rev. J. S. Beyer, Mr. BENJAMIN HUGHES to Mrs. SUSAN POTTER, both of Alexandria. Accompanying the manuscript of this notice was the following: Dear Gazette, if you choose, Give the people the news—That Benjamin Hughes Was wedded last night, To his great delight; Linked fast, good and tight, To Mrs. Susan Potter. But this you know is not her name; Now since Ben has got her.

DIED.

In Williamsburg, Va., August 27, Mrs. MARY T. WILMEX, wife of Rev. Geo. T. Wilmer, D.D.

HORSE SHOES, BAR IRON, HORSE SHOE FILES, FILES, RASPS, &c.

Just received at 89 King street, sep 10 J. T. CREIGHTON & SON.

CHOPPING AXES—RED WARRIOR and other brands—An assortment of sizes just received and for sale by the box or single one.

J. T. CREIGHTON & SON, sep 10 89 King street.



ALEXANDRIA, VA. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1873.

POLITICAL.—The difficulty in the Conservative party in Orange county has been satisfactorily arranged, and everything there is now working harmoniously, and with the prospect of a very gratifying result. W. R. Tallaferro, delegate in the last Legislature, who was a candidate for re-election, has withdrawn in favor of Dr. David Panmill, who represented the county in '69-'70, and who will now doubtless receive the nomination. It is understood that he will be opposed by his brother, Geo. Panmill, on the Radical side.

In the trial of Charles McBlair for the murder of Alfred Martin, by shooting with a pistol, on the night of August 29, near Melrose Station, in Fauquier county, Va., now in progress before the Circuit Court, Judge Keith, the testimony was concluded yesterday, and it is probable the case will be submitted to the jury to-day, after argument by the State's attorney, Major John Scott, and the prisoner's counsel, General W. H. Payne and Judge Thomas Smith.

Yesterday, the payment of the amount of the Geneva award—fifteen and a half million of dollars in gold was made to the U. S. Secretary of State, by Sir Edward Thornton and Mr. Archibald, the consular general of Great Britain, the agents of the British Government. All proper formalities were observed, and receipts passed.

The condition of the C. & O. Canal, a work in which this city and community have a deep interest, has very naturally and properly elicited much attention, and, also, much complaint. An article on the subject, which we copy from the Washington Star, embodies much that has been said in relation to the management of the canal.

The anniversary of the surrender of the City of Mexico, to Gen. Scott's army in 1840, is to be celebrated on the 15th of this month, in New York.

A clerk in the War Department in Washington has been detected in inveigling a young girl into an improper house in that city.

The Massachusetts Radical convention meets to-day.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

A letter from Culpeper says:—Culpeper is again quite lively now that the roads are in condition, for travelling wagons are pouring in from all directions, principally from the great Page valley, loaded with wheat, oats, &c. We have had several land sales in this county in the last few days. Among the number Colonel C. P. Moncreuf sold his large farm a few miles from this place, to Joseph Wilmer, esq., son of Bishop Wilmer, of New Orleans, for the moderate sum of \$10,000 in cash.

Some of the citizens of Leesburg were addressed on Monday (yesterday) at the court-house, in that place by Judge Riley, of Accomack, in behalf of the principles and policy of the Republican party, and in advocacy of the election of the Republican ticket headed by Col. Hughes.

A charter for the Bank of Fincastle has been granted.

DIRECT TRADE.—The subject of direct trade between the South and Europe has been discussed for forty years, and thus far the efforts to establish it have been only partially successful. Now Orleans boasts of her twenty-one ocean steamers now profitably engaged in carrying the produce of the South and West over the sea. Now Savannah has entered the list and is treating with Memphis and St. Louis, and from present indications with a good prospect of success. Recently James Gordon & Co., of Norfolk, wrote a letter to a gentleman in North Carolina on this subject, in which they review the past efforts of Southern Commercial Conventions in this matter, point out the reason of their failure, and attribute it in part to sectional jealousy. We take the following extract from the letter to which reference is made: "Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston are all seeking the trade of the South and West. New York values it so high that she is now speaking of making a ship canal of the Erie from Albany to Buffalo, a distance of 360 miles, to accommodate that trade. Philadelphia has recently built four splendid steamships to run between that city and Liverpool, and she boasts that with the aid of her railroads, which she is stretching through Pennsylvania, Virginia, and further down South, she is receiving cotton and tobacco to load these ships.

"Norfolk is far behind in the race with the Northern cities after the trade of the South and West, and until she can offer direct trade with Europe, as an inducement for those States to trade with her, she will be distanced inevitably. For the want of this very inducement the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad did not make Norfolk its terminus, and so it will be with the great Southern Atlantic and Pacific and the New Orleans and Richmond air line roads now in rapid course of completion, if she fails to secure direct trade with Europe before they reach the Atlantic sea coast.

"Remember, that they are seeking a terminus as near the Atlantic sea coast as practicable, and as Newport News offers superior advantages as a seaport and site for a great city, it may be their terminus. It would virtually cut Norfolk off from the sea as well as from the back country. A city would spring up at Newport News, which, ere long, would rival New York, and become the Liverpool, as Richmond would become the Manchester of Virginia. Prompt and energetic action now on the part of the people of Norfolk in securing direct trade with Europe may yet make Norfolk the terminus of those great roads, and thereby defeat a rival city."

"Senator Lewis, of Virginia, has written a letter to a friend in Washington, in which he denies the assertion that he is opposed to the election of Mr. Hughes and expresses his opinion 'that the wonderful strides that have been taken, and the marvelous progress that has been made in the last twelve years in our beloved country in the direction of a purer and higher civilization, have been accomplished under God's benign providence, through the mastery agency of the National Union Republican party!' This will do—for the present!

ERRATUM.—In the article on the result of the California election, copied in the Gazette yesterday, it should have read, "the anti-railroad party has been successful," instead of the Radical party.

A call has been issued for a "convention of colored men to meet in Washington on the 9th day of December for the purpose of im. pressing Congress with the necessity of passing a civil-rights bill."