



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN. GAZETTE BUILDING, NO. 70 PRINCE STREET. WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 28.

Congressional Convention.

The convention to nominate a candidate to represent this, the Eighth Congressional district, in the House of Representatives of the Forty-Sixth Congress, met at noon to-day, in Sarepta Hall, which was crowded with delegates, alternates and spectators, to its full capacity.

H. Sheppard, of Fauquier, one of the district conservative committee, in the absence of Judge Lovell called the convention to order and congratulated the party upon the representation present and hoped the proceedings would be characterized by harmony, and the results such as to sustain the best interests of the party, the State and the country, and defeat all the various plans of radicalism.

At the conclusion of Mr. S.'s remarks J. W. Foster, of Leesburg, nominated Geo. R. Head, of that place, as temporary chairman.

W. H. Payne, of Fauquier, seconded the nomination.

Alex. Hunter, of Alexandria county, denied the right of Gen. Payne to have voice on the floor of the Convention till the Committee on Credentials had passed upon the credentials of the Warrenton delegates as he had in his possession proper certificates of the election of other delegates than those who proposed to represent the district in the Convention.

Carter Gibson, of Culpeper, seconded the nomination of Mr. Head.

Gen. Payne replied to Mr. Hunter, saying that he supposed that Mr. H. was actuated by a spirit of tit for tat inasmuch as at the meeting in Warrenton that sent him to this convention, Mr. Hunter had attempted to participate although a delegate from Alexandria county, but had been denied that privilege.

The question was then taken upon the nomination of Mr. Head as temporary chairman, and he was elected.

Upon taking the chair he thanked the convention for the honor conferred; an honor which he considered as paid more to the county of Loudoun than to himself.

On motion of Major J. W. Foster, Mr. Caldwell, of the Warrenton Index, was appointed Secretary, and representatives of the press from the other parts of the district were requested to act as assistants.

Gen. Payne, of Warrenton, claiming the right of a properly elected delegate, from Fauquier, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That committees upon credentials and permanent organization be appointed, to consist of one member from each county, selected by the respective delegations, except that in those counties where the entire delegation is disputed, or where from a tie, the delegation is unable to agree, no appointment shall be made until after the report of the committee on credentials has been adopted.

This resolution was seconded by Mr. Gibson, of Culpeper.

G. S. P. Triplett, of Culpeper, equaled as to who had a right to vote where there was a tie in a delegation as was the case in his own.

The chair said that all disputed questions would have to be referred.

G. L. Simpson, of Alexandria, offered an amendment to the resolution of General Payne that where there is a tie in the number of delegates from a county, then the members representing a majority of the votes of such county shall appoint the members on the committee.

This amendment was opposed by Mr. Ream, of Culpeper.

Mr. Simpson advocated his amendment as the only proper and just mode of reaching a conclusion.

T. G. Popham, of Rappahannock, seconded the amendment, contending that the precedent set by a former convention in the disputed delegation from Scott Township, in Fauquier county, should be adhered to, and that everything should be done in the convention to elect a majority and promote the best interests of the party.

Gen. Payne denied that his resolution violated any precedent, and said that he wanted nothing but fairness.

Mr. Popham replied to Gen. Payne, reiterating his objections to the resolution, as calculated to produce bad effects.

Mr. Gibson, of Culpeper, claimed that in voting in the primaries, hundreds only were counted.

A delegate took issue with Mr. Gibson and said that fractions were counted.

Mr. Gibson, continuing, contended that the convention alone were empowered to decide upon all questions. He said Culpeper in this, as in all conventions he had ever attended, was unanimously split, and was now spontaneously divided by a tie. [Laughter.] Two townships were for Hunter without a contest, and two for Neale, Menifee, Barbour, or any other barbarous name, and was proceeding to explain the vote in the Salem district, when:

J. P. Riley, of Winchester, rose to a point of order, that Mr. G. was not speaking to the question under consideration. [Applause.]

Mr. Gibson—If you will point the line of argument I will follow it. [Laughter.]

The chair decided that Mr. Gibson was in order.

Mr. Gibson then proceeded and contended that each representative should have one vote irrespective of the numerical vote, which he represented, and further opposed Mr. Simpson's amendment.

Mr. Triplett advocated numerical representation and said that the anti-Hunter delegates from his county had a majority of thirty four on the popular vote.

Linden Kent, of Alexandria, argued that General Payne's resolution, without the amendment of Mr. Simpson, would have the effect of depriving Culpeper of any representation in the Convention. If the amendment were adopted, it might occur that it might also be deprived of a right to participate in the nomination. He warmly advocated the adoption of the amendment as the only safe means of preserving harmony.

D. M. Ream, of Culpeper, opposed the amendment.

S. S. Turner, of Warren, offered as a substitute for the resolution that the Convention proceed to the election of committees on credentials and permanent organization.

After some discussion as to the priority of proceeding a vote was taken on Mr. Simpson's amendment, and it was lost by the following vote, all delegates present, whether contested or not, being allowed, by the ruling of the chair, to vote:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Aye, No. Includes Alexandria city, Alexandria county, Fairfax, Culpeper, Madison, Loudoun, Clark, Fauquier, Orange, Rappahannock, Warren, Frederick, including Winchester.

The question was then taken on Mr. Turner's resolution that the convention proceed to elect committees.

Dr. J. Woolfolk, of Orange, opposed the resolution on the ground that it would produce confusion.

Mr. Turner explained the object of his resolution which was that the convention should not delegate to the county delegations. He wanted

ed a fair and square conclusion reached so that there could be no cause whatever for any bolt. After some further discussion the resolution of Mr. Turner was adopted and the delegations proceeded to the choice of committees.

On Organization—Alexandria city, M. B. Harlow; Alexandria county, Alexander Hunter; Clarke, C. R. Hardesty; Fairfax, R. H. Coker; Fauquier, Thomas Henderson; Frederick, R. W. Hunter; Loudoun, J. V. Throckmorton; Madison, J. C. Utz; Rappahannock, P. H. O'Bannon; Warren, J. R. Rust; Winchester, E. R. Smith.

On Credentials—Alexandria city, Linden Kent; Alexandria county, S. Gross; Clarke, J. M. McCormick; Fairfax, Judge James Sanger; Fauquier, Thomas Smith; Frederick, Judge Edmund Penderle; Loudoun, B. P. Noland; Madison, J. D. Fray; Rappahannock, J. T. Daniel; Warren, L. N. King; Winchester, J. P. Riley.

On motion of Mr. Turner cash of the contested delegations from Orange and Culpeper were allowed representatives on the committees and in pursuance thereof the following were chosen.

From Orange—On Organization, T. W. Bond; on credentials, W. R. Taliferro, on the part of the Neale delegates, and Dr. James Woolfolk on the part of the Hunter delegates. From Culpeper—J. C. Gibson on credentials and J. N. Duncan on organization on behalf of the Hunter delegates, and J. W. Walker on credentials, and G. S. P. Triplett on organization on the part of the Neale delegates.

Mr. Grant, a stenographer, was, by resolution, authorized to take down the testimony before the Committee on Credentials.

Holmes Conrad, of Winchester, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in order to preserve the integrity of the democratic conservative party in this Congressional district, the members of this convention, do hereby pledge themselves to abide by its action, and by every legitimate means to promote the election of its nominee.

Dr. Williams, of Fairfax, moved to add that the two-thirds rule be adopted.

The chair ruled that the amendment should be introduced at another time.

A delegate suggested that the committee would report upon this, also.

The resolution was then unanimously adopted by a standing vote.

Notices of the meetings of the two committees were then given, to take place this afternoon, after which the convention adjourned until 8 o'clock to-morrow.

Foreign News.

Vienna special mentions the precarious position of the Andriassy Ministry in consequence of the Bosnian and Turkish complications. A telegram denies that the ministry is threatened, and a correspondent writes that, although Count Andriassy experiences considerable opposition, he is still supported by the Hungarian Ministry, by his colleague Von Hoffmann, and by the Emperor, and this support will enable him to weather the storm. The Vice Premier of the Pesth district has been suspended for his recent refusal to supply a certain number of horses for military transport wagons.

A Belgrade dispatch says the entire Serbian Ministry has resigned. M. Ristic has been entrusted with the formation of another Cabinet.

A Madrid correspondent telegraphs that it is stated that the article in the Politica, of the 25th inst., conveying a threat from the government to the constitutionalists, should the latter overstep the law, was inspired by Senator Canas, of Dal Castulo, President of the Council.

According to reliable information, the united republicans and the section of the constitutionalists acknowledging the leadership of Ullma, a majority of the constitutionalists, under the leadership of Marshal Serrano, appear resolved. Senator Sagasta hesitates to see it. It does not appear probable that the party favoring fusion will at present meet with popular support. Public opinion is generally opposed to any armed revolutionary movement.

The German Federal Council has adopted the bill against the socialists as amended by its judicial committee. The amendments provide that the police authorities of the different States, and not the Central Federal authorities, shall be empowered to prohibit socialist associations, and that appeals shall be taken to a committee of the Federal Council, and not to an imperial bureau.

A dispatch from Constantinople says there is great agitation in Constantinople against the authorities. A deputation of Ulema presented a memorial to the Sultan asking for a change of ministers.

A Bucharest correspondent says it is reported that Count Spruzenstein will be transferred here from Washington as Austrian Envoy Extraordinary.

A Vienna correspondent asserts that the Turkish convention negotiations have not advanced a single step. The same correspondent says the reports that Count Andriassy's position has been weakened are totally unfounded.

A Paris correspondent explains the recent newspaper discussion as to the possibility and effect of President MacMahon's retirement as having been purposely started by reactionary newspapers to foster the idea of the instability of the Republic. The correspondent believes that it is more than probable that MacMahon will be elected for a second term.

The London Times says it is stated on good authority that a Chinese mission is about to go to Russia with reference to frontier questions.

A Pera dispatch states that the evacuation of Turkey has begun in earnest. Four regiments of the Russian garrison embarked at San Stefano on Saturday, besides cavalry and artillery.

A dispatch dated Tribouzone, 21st inst., says it is feared the Lazs will burn and pillage Batoum.

Various Vienna special dispatches estimate the Bosnian insurgents at 65,000.

The London Times, in a leader this morning, says England will never again guarantee a Turkish loan or even help the Turks to raise one.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 28.—A meeting was held at the town hall, day for the relief of the sufferers from yellow fever in the Gulf States of America. It was attended by influential citizens. Acting Mayor Whitely presided. A resolution proposed by Mr. Rathbone, member of Parliament for Liverpool, expressing deep sympathy with the sufferers and inviting the public to subscribe for their relief, was unanimously adopted. A large and influential committee was appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The race for the great Ebor handicap took place to-day at the York August meeting, and was won by Mr. W. S. Cartwright's three years old bay colt Caeran.

VIENNA, August 28.—The New Free Press announces that under the direction of General Philippovich a communal council has been formed at Sarajevo, composed of eighteen respectable citizens of all confessions, namely:—Five Mohammedans, three Catholics, six Orthodox and four Jews. From this body Fazil Paslia, the former chief Governor, has been appointed Mayor. He is held in great respect among the citizens, and is of stainless reputation. There is a momentary cessation of military operations until the four newly mobilized divisions have arrived at their destination. In a few days 120,000 to 130,000 men will be united and operations will be prosecuted on a large scale.

The Aberd Post states that a cessation of operations is necessary to secure the safety of

the communications until sufficient reinforcements have been received to make a success of further movements certain. Every day proves more clearly that the forces in Bosnia are inadequate.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The liabilities of Tinsley Brothers, publishers, No. 8, Catharine street strand, W. C., whose failure has been announced, are \$165,000.

Yellow Fever.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 27.—To-day has been the worst thus far of the prevalence of fever. Deaths aggregate thirty-two, and new cases ninety-six. Major Walthall, of Mobile, who labored so faithfully here in 1873, arrived last night and will take charge of the infirmaries which the Howards purpose establishing in various parts of the city, the sick having become so numerous, being scattered all over the city. It is believed the destitute and friendless among them will fare better by being placed in the infirmaries. In North Memphis the Market street public school building has been selected, being large enough to accommodate several hundred. Six cases of fever are reported among the refugees at Camp Joe Williams.

A hospital has been improvised there, to which the sick are removed as they come. The steamer Yellow Fever, which passed up this evening, bound for New Orleans, took away 1000 refugees. The Irish Relief Association solicits aid from the Irish people of the country, and from Irish organizations and societies and generally. Destitution is increasing with the disease among this nationality, and this society says to their country people, "If you can assist us do so promptly." Contributions should be sent to ex Mayor John Logan, secretary. The following telegram was forwarded to-day:—

MEMPHIS, Aug. 26. To His Excellency President Hayes: In behalf of the yellow fever stricken South we respectfully request you to exercise your discretionary power in the appointment of a special commission of the ablest physicians and chemists to investigate the cause, nature, treatment and future prevention of the fearful epidemic now raging. Congress will undoubtedly make a suitable appropriation to reward the commission for services so valuable to the country.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 27.—The death list to-day includes eight children under seven years. A dispatch from Port Davis reports one death and three new cases there. One of the two Howard nurses left by Dr. Stone is reported sick. Collector Smith has been authorized by the Treasury Department to purchase 100 gallons of carbolic acid to disinfect the custom house.

WHEELING, Aug. 27.—A supposed case of yellow fever was reported in the city to-day. The sufferer has been boating on the lower river. The glass firm of Hobbs, Brookner & Co., of this city, and their employees to-day donated \$500 to the sufferers South.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 27.—The Howard Association, at a meeting to-night, adopted a resolution recommending a full indorsement of the Peabody Sanitation Association, and cordially approving the same. W. R. Norville, news editor of the Democrat, a native of Virginia, aged thirty-two, and his little boy, aged five, died to-day of fever. C. B. Chase, chief night operator of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was taken down with the fever to-day. Dr. Keys has gone to Vicksburg. A dispatch from the Howards of Vicksburg to the Howards of New Orleans says:—"No more success now."

MEMPHIS, Aug. 27.—Heavy showers fell last night and this morning. One hundred and eighteen new cases of fever in the past twenty hours and twenty-four deaths, among them Dr. D. W. Booth. The Howard Association of Vicksburg wish to know Representative J. R. Chalmers' address. Dr. Harris and Mr. Graham, from Galveston, arrived to-day.

POINT GIBSON, Aug. 27.—Two hundred and twenty cases of yellow fever to date and twenty-five deaths.

MONTECALVO, ALA., August 25.—The Harlow ladies' benevolent society of this city have forwarded one hundred dollars to the yellow fever sufferers.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 28.—To-day the yellow fever reports show 240 new cases and 67 deaths.

The Labor Question.

At the session of the Labor Committee, in New York yesterday.

Alonso W. Beard, of Boston, testified that for the last twenty five years he was engaged in the manufacture of clothing. He said that the immediate cause that led to the depression was extravagance on credit—extravagance not paid for. People have been spending money that they never owned, but obtained simply on credit. The failure to pay credit made the man giving it to fail to pay the original producer, and all have to fail. The great fires of Chicago and Boston also tended to cause depression. Then again real estate and railroads were expanded and had to contract. Capitalists were afraid to invest their capital, and they preferred to keep it idle or out at interest. He believed that the volume of business is increasing every day.

Witness said he believed the government should redeem its bonds in coin, and that the acts under which the bonds were issued contemplated such redemption. It was a question of common honesty, and to argue otherwise would demoralize the people.

Increase of our Foreign Commerce.

The total foreign commerce of the United States—imports and exports—during the year ending June 30, 1878, was larger than any year prior to 1873. The exports of domestic merchandise from the United States during the year ending June 30, 1878, were, however, larger than during any previous year in the history of the country. From the year 1863 to the year 1873 the net imports of merchandise into the United States largely exceeded the value of exports.

The exports of merchandise from the United States, the excess of exports increasing rapidly from year to year. Our imports of merchandise have fallen off each year since the year ending June 30, 1873, the year of the largest importation. Our exports of domestic merchandise, on the other hand, have greatly increased since 1873. From these tables it appears that the total value of exports of domestic merchandise from the United States increased from \$269,389,000 in 1868 to \$680,683,798 in 1878, an increase of \$411,294,798, or 153 per cent.

The report says: "I desire especially to call your attention to the very rapid increase in the exports of agricultural implements, bread stuffs, iron and manufactures of iron, manufactures of cotton, leather and manufactures of leather, coal oil and petroleum, and of provisions. The increase in the value of exports of certain of these articles is the more remarkable from the fact that the market price has considerably fallen during the last ten years."

The net imports of merchandise into the United States during the year ending June 30, 1873, amounted to \$241,689,727, and during the year ending June 30, 1878 to only \$22,886,834, showing a decrease in value of \$218,802,893, or 90 per cent. It is to be expected that your attention to the great decrease in the imports of manufactures of cotton, flax and silk, of wool and manufactures of wool, and of iron and steel and manufactures thereof. The falling off in the imports of railroad bars from \$19,740,702 in 1873 to \$530 in 1878 constitutes the largest and most remarkable decrease exhibited in the table."

A dispatch from Salinas, Monterey county, California, says: "To-day a farmer named Samuel T. Stephens murdered his daughter, a twenty-two years of age, cutting her throat. He then took a dose of strychnine, and afterwards blew his brains out with a musket. Cause, despondency about money matters."

The Friend of the Soldier and Sailor.

Certain facts have recently been discovered which seem to show that General Butler's professions of devotion to the laboring men and to the soldiers are not allowed to interfere with his own interests, but that, on the contrary, he does not scruple to use his relations to the classes named to increase his immense worldly gains.

Some six years ago Congress passed a law, said to have been engineered by General Butler himself, enabling the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to adjudicate the capture of New Orleans as a naval prize. The Court made an award of some \$900,000, to be distributed among the officers and sailors of Farragut's fleet. As the cotton and other articles coming under the head of prizes captured at New Orleans had been appropriated by the Government, there was of course no condemnation of any prize. The money came out of the Treasury in bulk. The Court, by a curious coincidence, appointed as Proctors, General Butler, the reported author of the scheme, and Nathaniel Wilson. Their duties were of the most nominal character, and so easy of execution that lawyers say the youngest attorney at the bar could have performed them. General Butler himself did little. Mr. Wilson did more and some young attorneys were hired to take testimony, and were paid a few hundred dollars. Accounting officers of the Treasury, accustomed by years of experience to know the value of the services of General Butler and Mr. Wilson, say that \$5,000 would have been a large fee for the services they performed in connection with the Farragut prize. Yet these gentlemen obtained the monstrous allowance of \$142,000 as a fee, perhaps unprecedented in legal history.

These gentlemen will doubtless claim, and justly, that the sum named as a compensation to them was decreed by the Court. It certainly was, but it is none the less an enormous compensation, and came out of a fund which, by the act of Congress, rightfully belonged to the soldiers and sailors and their widows and orphans, and should scarcely have been accepted by a disinterested soldier's friend. The Court decreed June 7, 1872, an allowance to the Proctors of \$65,434, on July 7, 1875, the Court decreed to them \$45,536, and on May 1, 1875, \$31,000. The Fourth Auditor of the Treasury adjudicated all the matter relating to the naval prize. The Auditor adjudicated all matters relating to the courts, but in neither of these offices are there any receipts or statements showing how the immense allowance was disposed of. There is not even a receipt of the gentlemen for the money. How much of the allowance satisfied Butler, and how little Wilson was satisfied with, is not known. There is also no means of knowing exactly from the officers themselves how much in addition to the extraordinary fees above mentioned the officers of Farragut's fleet paid General Butler for his services.—Chicago Tribune.

Rescuing an Insult to a Lady.

A gentleman who arrived in Baltimore last evening, from California, gave to a reporter of the Gazette the particulars of an exciting episode which occurred at Altoona, Pa., on Monday evening, in which a San Francisco sea captain figured as the hero in rescuing a gross insult offered by a passenger to a young lady traveler. The latter was Miss McGee, of Chicago, a prepossessing girl of 17, who took passage on the Atlantic express train at Chicago on Sunday evening. She was accompanied on board by a brother and sister from whom she affectionately parted and entered alone on her long journey to England, going via New York. Messages of love were sent by the brother and sister to their parents abroad and the farewell was such a touching scene as to excite the sympathies of many of the passengers. Miss McGee secured an unoccupied seat and her modest deportment and beauty attracted general attention. When the train reached Pittsburgh a coarse, brutal looking man got on board, and after it had gone a few miles he approached the seat of Miss McGee and occupying the one immediately behind her attempted to engage her in conversation, but received no reply to his questions, and as he persisted in them she appeared deeply mortified and her face flushed scarlet at his insulting addresses. Finding that she would not reply, he followed up his rude advances by crowding into the seat alongside of her, despite her protest that she was fatigued and preferred to ride alone. At this juncture Captain Stearns, who had been quietly observing the fellow, approached and invited the lady to his seat, which she gratefully accepted. The captain proposed punishing the scoundrel at once, but upon some protests being made by the passengers, he resumed his seat. At Altoona station the young lady's insulter stepped from the train and as he reached the platform he was confronted by the captain, a man physically inferior apparently. With the remark that he had a wife and sister who might be traveling alone and subject to the insults of such a man, the captain dealt him a powerful blow in the face, telling him to get up and get out, and cutting him badly below the left eye. The passengers inquired excitedly the cause of the assault and the captain briefly explained that he was rescuing an insult to a young lady traveling alone and unprotected. The stranger rose quickly and while in the act of drawing a pistol was struck again and knocked to the ground, and upon rising received several more terrible blows in the face. An officer finally interfered, but upon learning the cause of the attack made no attempt to arrest the assailant and the general verdict was, "Served him right." The man was severely injured and his face shockingly disfigured. The young lady was placed under the charge of the conductor, who promised to have her transferred to the care of the conductors in each subsequent section until reaching New York.—Baltimore Gazette.

GLOVES OUT OF FASHION.

The mandate went forth last winter that it was not aristocratic for gentlemen to wear gloves. Only those who are accustomed to work and the roughness of whose hands must be covered should wear gloves. To wear them implied that the hands would not bear inspection. The result of this freak of fashion is visible upon the waists of the ladies' dresses, where the tender pressure of the ungloved hand often leaves its imprint. The abolition of gloves may be attributed to the influence of Baron Schlozer, the German minister at Washington, who never wears gloves, even upon State occasions. Ladies are quick to adopt the fashion. They wear so many diamond rings that they must otherwise leave them on the glove off, and what advantage would there be in wearing rings if they cannot be displayed upon the taper fingers?—Saratoga letter to N. Y. Graphic.

BUTLER (Benjamin F.) has left the republican party, and this reminds us of the individual who was very sick, sending for a minister. The minister interrogated the sick man, and finally said: "My friend, you seem to be very near death's door, and likely to be called away at any moment. Are you willing to go?" "Yes," replied the sick man. "I perfectly willing." "Thank God," replied the minister, "all the neighbors are willing too."—Boston Weekly Bulletin.

A WAS who thought to have a joke at the expense of an Irish provision dealer, said: "Can you supply me with a yard of beef?" "Pat," said the dealer to his assistant, "give this gentleman three pig's feet!"

Vesuvius (the world's great safety valve) again threatens an eruption—always uncontrollable by human effort. Eruptions of the physical system, as Boils, Pimples, etc., are nature's safety means to warn the sufferer that his blood needs entire purification—most quickly and effectually accomplished by using Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture.

Virginia News.

The Winchester Times says: "The Almer Hodgson farm, near Winchester (recently occupied by W. Mason Robinson), was purchased by Mr. A. B. Richards of this county. On Wednesday he paid the purchase money—some \$2,500, and received his deed. On Thursday morning the house, which was an excellent two-story brick building, was burned to the ground. It was evidently an incendiary's work. Unfortunately, too, Mr. Robinson's policy of insurance had not been transferred. A few nights before the fire Mr. Robinson had some clothes on the premises, and probably wounded one of them—a circumstance which is supposed by some to supply a motive for the burning.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and Maj. W. F. C. Gregory, of Richmond, Col. John E. Young, of Henrico, Dr. Quisenberry, of Caroline, and Capt. Frank W. Winston of Loudoun were placed in nomination at the conservative congressional convention for the third district in Richmond, yesterday. Thirty-eight ballots were taken without making a choice. Gen. Johnston being the leading candidate on every ballot, after which the convention took a recess until to-day.

A letter was received at the U. S. Treasury yesterday from Bealand: "Will you be so kind enough as to let me have one hundred and fifty dollars? I want it to buy two more and half timber. I can get four or six hundred more by hauling. I will send you the one hundred and sixty dollars in the middle of next October, in 1879, and do not fail to do so. If you will let me have the money you will send me by the mail to Bealand, Essex county." By your compliance with the above oblige," etc.

The Norfolk Virginian says: We had the pleasure Sunday of attending services at the old Trinity (Episcopal) Church and listening to the new rector, Rev. Reverly E. Hill, who officiated for the first time before his present charge. He is a young man, we believe, about thirty years old, and of a very commanding appearance and fine physique. The congregation are greatly pleased with their new pastor.

Moses Ewing, of Clarke county, was killed by a runaway horse attached to a threshing machine, last Thursday.

Governor Holliday will return to Richmond Friday night.

Westmoreland County, Va.

A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch writing from Westmoreland county, says:—

Your correspondent had the pleasure on last Sunday of attending services at the Episcopalian Church, a stately edifice, one hundred and seventy-two years old. On its corner is inscribed the date of its erection—1706. The building is kept in the hands of the Episcopal congregation which now worships there, as neat and comfortable as any of our city churches. The tombstones in the yard have by record death which occurred more than a century and a half ago; and many, perhaps of these antique slabs were chiseled from the same antique font which is used by the present congregation. The dipper, even, used at the spring not far off, and enclosed to the rock from which the water seems to flow, is older than the oldest living inhabitant, and is an object of no little interest.

Not very far from Yeocoma, in a broad level field now belonging to the farm owned by Mr. Wilmotby Newton, may be seen the tomb of Richard Lee, the direct ancestor of General R. E. Lee, and one of the first land owners in the country. The same stone covers also the remains of his wife, and it is still perfectly preserved, though the trees which once surrounded the graves have long since disappeared, victims to old age. On the stone is the following inscription, which has never been printed, I believe, except in Bishop Meade's transcript having been sent to the author by Colonel Lawrence, of Westmoreland:—

"Richard Lee, Corpus Christi, Angliæ, natus in Virginia; obiit Richardus Lee, comes ex antiqua familia in Merito R. E. Comitis Salsburgiensis. In magistratu obtinuit publici subsecretarii, in iure gratia et Latine et alia humaniora literaturæ sua diploma feratissimus.

"Duoque summis observantia Senatus Civitatis animam tranquillum reddidit. Natus Anno MDCCXVI, Aetat LXXVIII.

"His Juxta Sium est Corpus Latine ejusdem usque fidei, fidei Henrici Corbin generosus, liberorum natus amantissimus pater erga deum claritate erga deum charitatis benevolentia erga omnes insignis.

"Obiit Octavo die VI, MDCCXVI. Aetat XLIV.

On the stone is even also the following inscription:—

"Here lies the body of Richard Lee, Esq. born in Virginia, son of Richard Lee, gentleman, and descended of an ancient family of Merit, in Shropshire. While he exercised the office of a magistrate he was a zealous promoter of the public good. He was very skilful in the Greek and Latin languages and other parts of polite learning. He quietly resigned his office to God, whom he always devoutly worshipped, on the 12th day of March, in the year 1774, in the 68th year of his age.

"Near him lieth the body of Letitia, his faithful wife, tender mother of his children; daughter of Henry Corbin, gentleman; much beloved for her piety toward God, her husband, tender to the poor, and her kindness toward all men. She died on the 6th day of October, in the 49th year of her age.

As will appear from the use of the above inscription for "her"—the Latin is the style of that used in England and in three centuries ago.

Stratford and the birth place of Washington, only a few miles apart, are kept in good condition, and are often visited by travellers and sight-seers. Both, I believe, are owned by Irishmen, as is also the beautiful home of President Madison in Orange county.

News of the Day.

Gen. Butler publishes a card in Boston in which he says he does not believe in the present existence of the Sherman letter, if it ever had any, and that he has never seen the original.

Col. Thos. Walton, who, during the late war, occupied a position on the staff of Lieut. Gen. Longstreet fell a victim to yellow fever at Grenada.

An active contest is in progress between Governor Swann and Mr. Robert M. McLean for the democratic nomination for Congress from the Fourth Maryland district.

Deputy Sheriffs Widdowfield and Viole started a few days since on the trail of some train robbers who had removed the spoils of fish plates from a rail two miles east of Mountain Bow, Wyoming Territory, for the purpose of throwing a train off the track with the design of robbing the passengers. The robbers not returning, another party started in search of them, and discovered their dead bodies in a narrow canon of Elk Mountain, having evidently been murdered by the robbers after their pursuit.

Among the sufferers by yellow fever are Postmaster Pease, of Winchester, whose wife and children are sick with the disease. Acting Postmaster General Tyler has telegraphed to Mr. Hill, of New York, to send a physician to succeed Mr. Pease, not to take possession of the office on the last proximo, but to be arranged, but to defer it until further order, and order not to cause the present incumbent any unnecessary uneasiness under the circumstances.

DIED.