STAUNTON SPECTATOR AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Staunton Spectator.

STAUNTON, VA.

TUESDAY, NOV. 12, 1861.

Wood.

Those who desire to pay their subscription in wood can do so by hauling us *good loads and good wood.*

The Vote for Col. Jno. B. Baldwin.

It is not often that the virtues and qualifications of a candidate are urged as reasons for voting against him, yet this was the case with Col. Jno. B. Baldwin in the recent canvass for Congress. As he was in command of a regiment in which there are about 700 sons of Augusta, many of his warmest admirers and best friends, who had sons or friends under his command, were influenced to vote against him because they had confidence in his skill as a commander and knew that he would act the part of a father to the young men under his command and were unwilling to exchange him for any one else. We have heard of a number of instances in which his best friends voted against him in the recent canvass for the reasons we have just mentioned, and have no doubt that scores were influenced by them to cast their votes against him, who, under other circumstances, would have voted for him in preference to any other person. Had they not desired to retain him as the commandant of the regiment to which their sons and friends belonged, the vote for him in this county would have approximated unanimity. As it was a considerable portion of the vote cast against him implied as great a compliment as that cast for him for the former was virtually a vote for him as Col. of the 52nd Regiment, and the latter a vote for him as Congressman. Some did not vote at all in the Congressional election, because they would not vote against him for that office, and were unwilling to lose his services as Colonel.—Notwithstanding these things, and the fact that there was no electioneering done for him, either by himself or friends, and the further fact that some, either through ignorance or dishonest design, imposed upon many of the voters by telling them that he was not a candidate, he was elected by a large majority.

We are pained to announce that Col. Baldwin is now sick with typhoid fever contracted in camp. He has been sent for, and will arrive at his home to-day or to-morrow.

E. C. Randolph Acquitted.

Mr. E. C. Randolph, tried on the charge of murdering his wife, was, on Saturday last, acquitted, as the evidence established to the satisfaction of the jury that he was insane at the time the deed was committed. Henderson M. Bell and Chapman Johnson Esqs. acted as prosecuting Attorneys and H. W. Sheffey and Thos. J. Michie Esqs. were employed in the defence of the prisoner. After the examination of the witnesses, Henderson M. Bell, Esq. said that he was willing for the jury to decide without argument—that frankness required him to say that he could not ask the jury to convict the prisoner. The jury retired, but being unable to agree upon a verdict, the court told the counsel that they had better argue the case. The jury were addressed by both of the counsel engaged in the defence on Friday evening, and by Chapman Johnson, Esq., in the prosecution, and H. W. Sheffey, Esq. in the defence on Saturday, after which the jury retired and in a short time returned with the verdict of acquittal. The court agreed with the jury in the opinion that the testimony justified the acquittal of the prisoner.

The Greenbrier Cavalry.

We are informed that an order has been issued to *disband* the Greenbrier Cavalry—the reason, therefor, being that nearly all the members of that company have suffered so severely, from camp and typhoid fever as to unfit them for active duty.

It will be remembered that this company performed very efficient service at Laurel Hill, under the late Gen. Garnett, and to their exposure and severe labors during their campaign in that section, their present suffering from sickness may be attributed.

We are glad to hear that nearly all those fit for duty will attach themselves to other arms of the service for the winter, while the whole company will renew their organization early in the spring.

Capt. Robert B. Moorman, of the Greenbrier Cavalry, who has been suffering from typhoid fever for the last two months, is slowly recovering, though as yet confined to his room.

Rockingham Militia.

The 145th and 116th Regiments in Rockingham county have been ordered to meet respectively at Harrisonburg and Lacy Springs on to-day, Tuesday, the 12th, provided with blankets, canteens, clothing and such arms as they may have in possession, and two day's provision preparatory to a march to Strasburg. The Militia of that county, though they have been called out twice before, we have no doubt will respond to this third call with alacrity. The militia from Rockingham which were in the fight at Harper's Ferry acquitted themselves with great credit, and we believe that the Militia which are now called out will do likewise if they get an opportunity to test their courage. We are convinced that Rockingham soldiers can whip twice their number of Yankees when fighting in defence of their native State.

Well Done For the Militia.

On the day of the fight at Romney, Col. Alexander Monroe, of Hampshire, having under his command seventy-five of the 114th regiment of militia, encountered six hundred and fifty Yankee troops under Col. Johns, U. S. A., and, notwithstanding the immense disparity of forces, repulsed and put them to flight, killing thirty, and taking thirty-three stand of arms and a considerable stock of army stores. In addition to the thirty killed, six were drowned in attempting to escape. The place of combat was suspension bridge, eight miles North of Romney. Colonel Monroe lost none of his men.

Gen. Scott's Resignation.

It will be seen from his letter in another column that Gen'l Scott has resigned. Gen'l McClellan will take his place, and Gen. Henry W. Halleck that of McClellan. Gen'l H. has long held a prominent position, and we understand graduated at West Point in 1839, with the third honor of his class. He was subsequently promoted in the army, and figured conspicuously in California during the trying times of the early emigration and organization of that region into a State of the old Union. He is an author of some repute, as well as a military gentleman of prominence.

Lieut. Col. Wm. S. H. Baylor.

Lieut. Col. Wm. S. H. Baylor did not see the call made upon him to become a candidate for Congress in time to respond to it before the election. We have received a letter from him since the election, in which he says that he would not have consented to have been a candidate because he thinks that he is able to render more service to the country in the field than in the Halls of Legislation. He has been assigned to an artillery company, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel.—It is hoped that his separation from the 5th Regiment will not be permanent.

Official Vote of Augusta County.

PRECINCTS.	Confed't Congres. J. B. Baldwin.	Confed't Congres. Kenton Harper	Confed't Congres. S. A. Coffman.	Confed't Congres. Wm. Skeen.	Convention. J. N. Hendren.	Convention. J. M. McCue.	Electors.
Court-house,	200	113	7	1	181	75	402
Union Hall,	42	39	1	0	57	19	85
Stuart's Draft,	31	0	1	0	16	1	31
Middlebrook,	69	18	0	0	68	8	81
Fishersville,	41	6	1	0	5	30	57
Mt. Sidney,	51	15	19	0	24	7	82
Craigsville,	32	2	0	3	37	1	43
Churchville,	57	0	1	0	25	30	59
Swoope's Dep.	17	2	0	0	10	6	25
New Hope,	42	14	3	0	36	3	60
Parnassus,	45	2	1	1	45	2	50
Mt. Meridian,	25	4	7	0	13	19	37
New Port,	26	1	0	0	26	1	27
Sherando,	18	0	1	0	17	2	19
Waynesboro',	116	9	12	0	63	69	138
Deerfield,	39	1	0	4	31	2	48
Midway,	18	3	1	0	18	1	20
Mt. Solon,	57	10	4	0	33	35	73
Spring Hill,	35	3	4	0	18	25	40
Greenville,	99	10	6	1	96	6	116
	1050	252	69	10	818	351	1498
Hospital,	8	1	0	0			9
52nd Reg't.	205	8	3	3			
5th Reg't.	96	45	60	0			
	1359	306	132	13	818	351	1502

We give the District vote in the Camps as reported. Where blanks occur the vote is unknown. The vote of Greenville is given in accordance with report merely, as the poll books have not been received. The returns from other counties composing this Congressional District have not been received, but there is no doubt of the election of Col. Baldwin.

The Army.

The Richmond Whig says the State is to be divided into Military Departments. The Northern Department, of which Gen. Johnston is the commander, comprises the three armies of the Potomac, the Valley and Aquia. Gen. Beauregard is Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Potomac; General Jackson ("Stone-wall") of the Army of the Valley, and Gen. Holmes of the Army of Aquia. The army corps are abolished. Instead of these four divisions are established in the Army of the Potomac: the First Division, which includes, besides infantry and artillery, all the cavalry of the army, is commanded by Gen. Van Dorn; the Second Division is commanded by Gen. G. W. Smith; the Third Division by Gen. Longstreet, and the Fourth Division by Gen. Kirby Smith, who has just been made a Major General.

We learn with great pleasure, says the Richmond Dispatch, that the command of our troops in Northwestern Virginia has been given to Gen. Thomas Jackson—him of the "Stone-Wall Brigade"—who is a native citizen of that country. His command will be distinct from, and independent of, that of the Army of the Kanawha, and will be denominated the Army of the Monongahela. It will embrace the present commands of Generals Henry Jackson and Loring, and all the troops about Winchester. We understand that General T. Jackson has left the Army of the Potomac and proceeded to this new field of duty, where he will prove himself an instance of "the right man in the right place."

Gen. Rob't E. Lee has been sent to Beaufort, South Carolina, to take command on the coast.

The Private Soldier.

The Richmond Dispatch very properly says that in the war in which we are engaged, rank is not the synonym of honor. The most honorable position in this contest is that of the private soldier. His position is anything but a degraded one. It is, indeed, most honorable. He is no hired mercenary. He is a volunteer in the service of his country. He comes forward at his country's call, offering to fight her battles, without name or the chance of fame, without rank or pay. He comes forward in the spirit of perfect self-sacrifice, giving up home, comfort, everything; proffering to run the gauntlet of disease and to brave death at the cannon's mouth for no possible reward or return, but the consciousness of having served his country in her time of need. The fable of the Roman Curtius is the best typification of the self-immolation of the Southern private soldier. The officer fights, in part at least, for pay; the private from pure, self sacrificing patriotism.

How warmly does the private soldier enlist the affectionate sympathies of the Southern heart! No generous man or true woman can see an emaciated soldier, wan with disease and bent with suffering, walking feebly along our streets, without the deepest emotions of respect and kindness. What a contrast between the feelings inspired by such a spectacle and those provoked by the gay trimmings and pert assurance of the throngs of officers who seem to dwell upon our streets, instead of patiently and honorably devoting themselves to their duties in camp.

Another Glorious Victory.

On Wednesday last, Nov. 6th, a fight began at 11 o'clock at Belmont, in Missouri, opposite Columbus in Kentucky, and continued till 5 o'clock in the evening. Gen'l Pillow, with Tappan's, Wright's, Pickett's and Russel's Regiments, numbering 2,500 men, was attacked by 8,000 Federal troops under Generals Grant, McClernand and Henford. Until one o'clock, there were many alternations of successes and reverses. Our forces were then reinforced by Walker's, Cursol's, and Meek's Regiments, when General Pillow ordered a flank movement, which was made and supported by Smith's and Wright's Regiments, under the immediate command of Gen. Polk.—The enemy fled, and were pursued to their gunboats. It was a complete rout. The roads were filled for seven miles with the dead and wounded, with guns, ammunition, knapsacks, &c., &c. The gun-boats were attacked by our sharpshooters, when their cables were cut and the Federals made a precipitate embarkation.

Watson's battery is immortalized. It was captured after a furious defence, and subsequently retaken by our troops.

Our loss is heavy, but much less than that of the Federals. We have 90 prisoners. The enemy's loss is from 400 to 500.

LATER.—Gen'l Grant, on Friday last, sent a flag of truce to Columbus for an exchange of prisoners. Gen. Polk refused, owing to the insulting character of the proposition. The bearer of the flag acknowledged a Federal loss of 800.—We captured 200 prisoners and they captured 26 of ours, who were mostly sick. Another fight is daily expected.

A Correction.

The evening before going to press last week the telegraph reported that the Federal fleet had been destroyed by the storm of the Friday night preceding, and that a rupture in Lincoln's cabinet had taken place. It turns out, however, that there is no rupture in the tyrant's cabinet, and that but one or two of the vessels of his fleet have been lost. The report of the rupture in his cabinet arose, probably, from the retirement of General Scott. The Federal Fleet is giving considerable trouble on the coast of the Palmetto State.

Retaliation.

As soon as it was learned in Richmond that one of the Savannah privateers had been convicted of piracy by a Lincoln Court—the penalty being death—the Lincoln Colonels in our possession were made to draw lots to ascertain who would have to suffer the same fate, when the lot fell to Col. Corcoran.

Provide the Staff of Life.

The Clarksville Chronicle, published in Tennessee, says that it seems to be a difficult matter for the people of the South to realize the heavy responsibilities which the war imposes upon them, and the absolute necessity for providing an abundance of those things that are indispensable for our support during its continuance. It can avail them but little to make large crops of cotton and tobacco with no market for either, and even if they could sell all they could raise, it could advance but little the cause of the South in the absence of an ample supply of meat and bread. These we can obtain from no quarter if we fail to raise them, and he is a true patriot who will enlarge his corn and wheat fields, and multiply his hogs, sheep and cattle, with an eye to the necessities of his country. No one can foresee the duration of the war, but any one can foresee the dire influence of a scarcity of food upon our ability to prosecute it; and to avert such a calamity, every tiller of the soil should make the amplest arrangements in his power to guard against it—taking into consideration, too, the probability of an unfavorable season. And whilst the farmer is doing this, his wife and daughters should set in motion loom and spinning-wheel, remembering that every thread they spin and every yard they weave is a contribution to Southern liberty and independence. The soldier who hazards his life on the battle field and his health in the camp, looks to those at home to supply his wants, and none but the unfeeling speculator can turn a deaf ear to the voice of humanity appealing for food and raiment for our country's brave defenders. To the women, this appeal is never made in vain, and we trust they will labor unceasingly to infuse into the hearts of men a portion, at least, of their own noble spirit and self-sacrificing devotion. It is a sad commentary upon the character of some Southern men that such an appeal should be needed; but the indifference of some, the thoughtlessness of others, and the selfish rapacity of not a few, constantly remind us that all are not patriots who profess to be Southern in feeling, and all are not to be trusted who are loudest in their expressions of devotion to a cause which they appreciate only to the extent that it can be made to fill their pockets. It is to be hoped, however, that there are enough of the right sort who will look beyond self to country, and the present to a future that will repay every sacrifice in behalf of national honor and independence.

From Gen. Floyd's Command.

The following letter is from a reliable officer in the Floyd Brigade:

CAMP DICKERSON, Fayette Co., November 2, 1861.

DEAR ———: According to prediction in my last, we were all ordered the next morning (1st November) to the place selected for the commencement of the fight with the enemy, and in a short time the firing commenced and the bombardment became general. The enemy could do us no damage, while their wagons suffered greatly from our fire. Their men and horses fell on all sides, while we lost not a man all day. While this was going on orders were sent to me to form a certain number of our companies in conjunction with a portion of Philips' Legion, to attack about 500 Yankees who had crossed over on this side of the river and had advanced to within 500 yards of our forces. One of the Yankees was taken prisoner, and from him we learned that the 500 had lost their way and did not know how to get away. This spread great joy among us, and off we started at a double-quick, (I forgetting my lameness.) It was raining in torrents, and night overtook us without our being so lucky as to find the scoundrels, so we returned, and the fighting across the river lasted all that day.

The Yankees' communication is now completely cut off, and I hope soon to send the good news that we have driven them back across Gauley.

Nov. 3.—Yesterday proved a most disagreeable day for our forces—raining in torrents, and very cold and gloomy—well calculated to effect us, but for the glorious consolation that the Yankees are having a rough time of it, for we are pestering them incessantly with our artillery and sharp shooters. We are so near them we can hear them talking—only a small stream being between us.

Our soldiers have become so accustomed to being near them and exposed to their fire, that they will fight like tigers if given a chance, for they seem to feel it a duty to clear the land of such vandals!

Although the firing was kept up all day on the 2nd, they havn't hurt any of our men. A cannon ball struck the musket of one of our men, and shivered it, but that was all.

We have seen numbers of their men fall, and we are still picking them off.

There is a camp rumor here that we are to be ordered off, but we place no reliance on such rumors; indeed, we are so "in for the fun" here now that we would scarcely relish the idea of giving up the job of ridding Western Virginia of these marauders to any but our General.

The Federal Fleet--Vessels Ashore.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 5th says:

One of the steam transports of the Lincoln fleet is aground on the Georgetown bar, where she was driven by the recent storm. Her crew, consisting of nineteen white men and two negroes, went up to Georgetown and surrendered themselves, under the impression that their vessel was going to pieces, which is not the case. The cargo consists of live cattle and potatoes. The steamer Nina went down on Saturday to lighten her and bring her into Georgetown, in which, it is thought, she will be successful.

Another steam vessel, belonging to the "Grand Armada," was lying in distress about half a mile from the beach and about fifteen miles North of Georgetown bar. Col. Manigault, with two of his companies, went down to capture her. We have not learned the result, but feel confident that the Colonel's mission was successful.

☞ The Richmond *Dispatch* says: We recognize no longer any such distinction as Secessionists or Union men. The past is dead and buried. Since the war began, the Union men have contributed as much by their labors, sacrifices, and perils, to the common cause as any original Secessionist of us all. "Greater proof of love can no man give," says the inspired volume, "than that he lay down his life for his friends." This is what both Secessionists and old Unionists have done and are doing every hour and every day, and man cannot demand a better test of affection and loyalty than that which God has proclaimed.

☞ The following is the result of the Congressional election as far as ascertained:

2d Dist.—J. R. Chambliss, of Greensville.
3d Dist.—Ex-President Tyler, of Charles City.
4th Dist.—Roger A. Pryor, of Petersburg.
5th Dist.—Thos. S. Bocock, of Appamattox.
6th Dist.—John Goode, Jr., of Bedford.
7th Dist.—Jas. P. Holcombe, of Albemarle.
8th Dist.—D. C. Dejarnette, of Caroline.
11th Dist.—J. B. Baldwin, of Augusta.

Ex-Governor Wm. Smith is believed to have been elected in the 9th Dist., and A. R. Boteler in the 10th District.

To The Ladies.

We call the attention of the patriotic Ladies of the town and county to the destitute condition of the Rockbridge company in Col. Gilliam's Regiment. They are a noble set of young men and are cut off from supplies which mothers and sisters at home would gladly furnish if in their power. Articles left with Mrs. Wm. G. Campbell, Mrs. R. H. Phillips or Mrs. Mary B. Gait will be promptly forwarded to them.

Railroad Bridges Burnt.

On Saturday night last, some Union men burnt the bridge at Charlestown, on the Chattanoga and Knoxville Railroad, and also the bridge over the Holston River, ten miles from Bristol, on the East Tennessee Railroad.

☞ A New Orleans paper says General Robert Patterson, of the Yankee army, holds $300,000 of securities in Louisiana, which will be sequestered.

Retirement of General Scott—His Letter of Resignation to the Secretary of War, &c.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—The following letter from General Scott was received by the President on Thursday afternoon:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Washington, October 31, 1861.

Hon. S. Cameron, Secretary of War:

Sir: For more than three years I have been unable, from a hurt, to mount a horse, or to walk more than a few paces at a time, and that with much pain. Other and new infirmities—dropsy and vertigo—admonish me that the repose of mind and body, with the appliances of surgery and medicine, are necessary to add a little more to a life already protracted much beyond the usual span of men. It is under such circumstances, made doubly painful by the unnatural and unjust rebellion now raging in the Southern States of our so lately prosperous and happy Union, that I am compelled to request that my name be placed on the list of army officers retired from active service. As this request is founded on an absolute right, granted by a recent act of Congress, I am entirely at liberty to say it is with regret that I withdraw myself in these momentous times from the orders of a President who has treated me with much distinguished kindness and courtesy; whom I know, upon much personal intercourse, to be patriotic, without sectional partialities or prejudices; to be highly conscientious in the performance of every duty, and of unrivalled activity and perseverance.

And to you, Mr. Secretary, whom I now address officially for the last time, I beg to acknowledge my many obligations for the uniform high consideration I have received at your hand, and have the honor to remain, sir, with high respect, your obedient servant. WINFIELD SCOTT.

A special Cabinet Council was convened on Friday morning at nine o'clock to take the subject into consideration. It was decided that Gen'l Scott's request, under the circumstances of his advanced age and infirmities, could not be declined. General McClellan was, therefore, with the unanimous agreement of the Cabinet, notified that the command of the army would be devolved upon him. At four o'clock in the afternoon the Cabinet again waited upon the President, and attended him to the residence of General Scott. Being seated, the President read to the General the following order:

On the first day of November, A. D., 1861, upon his own application to the President of the United States, Brevet Lieutenant-General Scott is ordered to be placed, and hereby is placed, upon the list of retired officers of the army of the United States, without reduction in his current pay, subsistance or allowance.

The American people will hear with sadness and deep emotion that General Scott has retired from the active control of the army, while the President and the unanimous Cabinet express their own and the nation's sympathy in his personal affliction, and their profound sense of the important public services rendered by him to his country during his long and brilliant career among which will ever be gratefully distinguished his faithful devotion to the Constitution, the Union, and the flag when assailed by parricidal rebellion.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

General Scott thereupon rose and addressed the President and Cabinet, who had also risen, as follows:

President: This honor overwhelms me. It overpays all services I have attempted to render to my country. If I had any claims before, they are all obliterated by this expression of approval by the President, with the unanimous support of his Cabinet. I know the President and his Cabinet well. I know that the country has placed its interests in the trying crisis in safe keeping. Their counsels are wise; their labors are untiring as they are loyal, and their course is the right one.

President: You must excuse me. I am unable to stand longer to give utterance to the feelings of gratitude which oppress me. In my retirement, I shall offer up my prayers to God for this Administration and for my country. I shall pray for it with confidence in its success over all its enemies, and that speedily.

The President then took leave of General Scott, giving him his hand, and saying he hoped soon to write him a private letter expressive of his gratitude and affection. The President added:

General: You will naturally feel solicitude about the gentlemen of your staff, who have rendered you and their country such faithful service. I have taken that subject into consideration. I understand that they go with you to New York. I shall desire them, at their earliest convenience, after their return, to make known their wishes to me. I desire you now, however, to be satisfied that, except the unavoidable privation of your counsel and society, which they have so long enjoyed, the provision which will be made for them will be such as to render their situation as agreeable hereafter as it has been heretofore.

Each member of the Administration then gave his hand to the veteran and retired in profound silence.

The Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War accompany General Scott to New York to-morrow by the early train.

The following is the response of the Secretary of War to the letter of General Scott:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, Nov. 1, 1861.

General: It was my duty to lay before the President your letter of yesterday, asking to be relieved, under the recent act of Congress. In separating from you I cannot refrain from expressing my deep regret that your health, shattered by long service and repeated wounds received in your country's defence, should render it necessary for you to retire from your high position at this momentous period of our history.—Although you are not to remain in active service, I yet hope that, while I continue in charge of the Department over which I now preside, I shall at times be permitted to avail myself of the benefits of your wise counsels and sage experience.

It has been my good fortune to enjoy a personal acquaintance with you for more than thirty years, and the pleasant relations of that long time have been greatly strengthened by your cordial and entire co-operation in all the great questions which have occupied the Department and convulsed the country for the last six months. In parting from you, I can only express the hope that a merciful Providence, that has protected you amid so many trials, will improve your health and continue your life long after the people of the country shall have been restored to their former happiness and prosperity.

I am, General, very sincerely, Your friend and servant,
(Signed) SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

To The Ladies of Augusta and Rockbridge Counties.

CAMP BARTOW, GREENBRIER RIVER, November 1st 1861

Nothing is more encouraging to a soldier than to feel that there are hands and hearts at home who are ready and willing to administer to their wants. In this the ladies of those counties have acted nobly their part in supplying to Lieutenant Buchanan an abundant supply of clothing to several of the companies belonging to the 25th Regiment of Va. Vol. under my command. The ladies of those counties will please accept the thanks of the Regiment for their unprecedented kindness and liberality; and Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Campbell on behalf of the Soldiers Aid Association Staunton. Mrs. Wm. Withrow and Mrs. A. Patterson on behalf of the New Providence Soldiers' Aid Society of Rockbridge; and Miss Annie M. Buchanan, Miss Hannah Buchanan, Mrs. J. R. Buchanan, Miss Ella Lackey and Miss Lizzie Brown will especially accept the thanks of the Regiment for their individual liberality. Mrs. J. R. Buchanan will receive my thanks for nice presents received. The Regiment is also under obligations to the ladies of Columbia and vicinity in Fluvanna county for Medical Stores &c., for which they will please accept our thanks.

Very Respectfully
A. G. Reger, Major
Comd'g 25th Reg't Va. Vol.

Rich. Enquirer Copy.

BATTLE OF LEESBURG.—The New York "Herald" sums up the Northern losses thus:

Total engaged in the fight, 1,853. Total loss, 953. Field officers who crossed, 11; returned uninjured, 3. Line officers crossing, 74; returned uninjured 30

The "Herald" does not distinguish between the killed and the captured.

☞ A beet weighing ten and a half pounds was grown in the garden of Rev. R. H. Phillips of this place.

An Early Advance from the Potomac Probable and Desirable.

The Cincinnatti *Enquirer* of the 27th ult., has the following:

The New York *Times*, in its issue of Monday, tells us that an early advance from the Potomac, by Gen. McClellan, is now highly probable. It learns that our army is now complete in all its parts—in number, infantry, artillery, cavalry, in discipline, and in its commissariat—all is in perfect order, and is now ready for active and efficient offensive operations.

We are pleased to learn that such is the condition of the Federal Army, and that there is a prospect of an early advance by it from the Potomac. Indeed, it can no longer afford to be on the defensive. The continuance of its present attitude would be as injurious to our Government, with foreign Powers, as a defeat would be. The United States and Confederate States stand before the world in very different attitudes. It is for the former to show that it has power to put down the rebellion within a reasonable time. It is for the Confederate States to demonstrate that they can sustain themselves. It is not necessary for them to show that they can conquer the North, but to show that they can prevent us conquering them. This last they can do as effectually by maintaining their position on the Potomac as by an advance.

The Confederate States, by maintaining their position on the Potomac, demonstrate that they are a power with ability to preserve itself. That is all they need show to command, according to the acknowledged and universal law on the subject, the recognition of their independence by civilized nations, which is what they are at present striving to obtain. But when, besides showing their ability to maintain themselves, they flaunt their flags within sight of the Federal Capital, erect their batteries within cannon shot of the President's mansion, and daily invite an attack by provocation, menace and insult, foreign powers cannot but regard them as of equal force with the United States and equally as capable of maintaining their independence.

We consider, therefore, that our character, as the superior power, is sullied by allowing the Confederate forces to occupy any longer their position near Washington. We rejoice to hear that Gen. McClellan is now ready, that his army is just as he desires it to be in all its departments, and that he is prepared to act upon the offensive instead of the defensive. We do not want him to move before he ready; but move he must, before long, if he expects to uphold the credit of the Government with foreign nations. It will not do to allow the Confederates any longer to threaten Washington under its very walls, and defy our army to move from their entrenchments. The Confederates accomplish their whole purpose by keeping their position, we lose our prestige and character by not being able to move forward. As everything is now ready, we expect to see Beauregard driven, at least, from the neighborhood of Washington.

The Fight on the Coast

SAVANNAH, Nov. 8, P. M.—The Steamer Sampson arrived here from Port Royal with the wounded. The engagement on yesterday, was between Fort Walker and Bay Point Batteries, against the fifteen vessels inside and several outside.

Two hundred men were at Fort Walker, and and thirteen hundred outside on Hilton Head.

The steamship Minnesota was the first vessel to enter, and was followed rapidly by others.—The attack was from three sides, and after the second round from the fleet, the principal gun in our battery was dismounted.

The engagement lasted five hours, and all the guns on the fort were dismounted, except two. As the forts were no longer tenable, the two remaining guns were dismounted and the magazine arranged to be blown up when the enemy entered. The total loss of the Confederates was about 100. Sergeant P. P. Parkerson and private Heiss, of the Berry Infantry, were slightly wounded. In the Georgia Foresters company, two are missing. In the Thomas' County Volunteers, J. W. Fontaine is missing, and also one of Capt. Radcliffe's company.

Gen. Drayton's aid was shot from his horse, and Gen. Drayton was slightly wounded.

Dispatches to the Charleston papers say that our batteries worked badly, while the Federal firing was excellent.

PASSPORTS.—The Governor of Louisiana has issued an order requiring all persons leaving New Orleans to secure passports.

THE MARKETS.

STAUNTON MARKETS.

WHOLESALE PRICES.
Reported by P. N. Powell & Co.
Nov. 12, 1861.

FLOUR.	New Superfine	$4.75@5.00
	Extra	5.00@5.50
	Family	5.50@6.00
GRAIN.	Rye	0.85@0.90
	Oats	0.35@0.37
	Corn, (New)	0.60@0.60
BUTTER. Fresh Roll		0.20@0.25
LARD.		0.12@0.14
BACON,		0.16@0.20
PLASTER	Lump, per Ton	10.00@0.00
	Ground,	12.00@0.00
SALT.	Ashton	9.00@9.00
	Marshall	9.00@9.00
	Ground Alum	7.00@7.50

RICHMOND MARKETS.

Reported for the Spectator by W. D. Tompkins & Bro
RICHMOND, Nov. 9, 1861.

FLOUR—Sales of Superfine at $6 to $6¼, Extra $6¾ to $7, Family $7½.
WHEAT.—Red, $1 15; White, $1 25.
CORN—70.
MEAL—90 to $2.
OATS—75.
BUTTER.—45 to 50 and in great demand.
LARD.—23 to 25.
BACON—Hog round 24 to 25.
POTATOES—$1 per bushel.
APPLES—$4 to $5 per barrel.
HAY—$1.75 to $2.00 for timothy.
SEED—Flax $1.25, to $1.30 timothy $6.50 to 7.00.
LIME —$3.00 to 3.50 per barrel.
WOOL.—Unwashed 40 to 45, washed 60 to 65 and wanted.

LARGE AND UNRESERVED
AUCTION SALE OF
DRY GOODS.

THE co-partnership now existing between the undersigned will soon expire, by limitation. This, together with the fact that nearly all of our salesmen are in the army, has determined us to close, at PUBLIC AUCTION, WITHOUT RESERVE, on

Tuesday, November 19th, 1861.

to be continued from day to day, in our Store Rooms, No. 159 Main Street, Richmond, Va., the whole of our large and valuable stock of seasonable

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Consisting in part of
—Bales 3-4, 7-8 and 4 4 BROWN SHEETINGS.
—BROWN DRILLS, OSNABURGS and COTTON FLANNELS.
A full line of Bleached SHIRTINGS.
Bleached DRILLS and JEANS.
White, Red, Blue and Gray FLANNELS.
3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 British and American PRINTS.
Solid Black English PRINTS.
Black and Colored English CAMBRICS.
White, Gray, Blue and Green, English, Army and Bed BLANKETS.
Gray and Blue Military CLOTHS and CASSIMERES.
3-4 Gray Virginia CASSIMERES.
6-4 Gray and Drab KERSEYS.
6-4 Gray CLOTHS. (Crenshaw make.)
Black, Blue and Gray SATINETTS.
Fancy CASSIMERES and VESTINGS.
White GOODS, in great variety.
Black and Colored COTTON VELVETS.
Fancy and Mourning DRESS GOODS.
Rich Colored and Black SILKS.
Marcelines and Lining SILKS.
FARMERS' SATINS, various grades.
Black ALPACAS, BOMBAZINES, &c.
Bone Suspender BUTTONS.
Metal and Military BUTTONS.
Black THREADS.
Best SPOOL COTTON.
Black and Colored SEWINGS SILKS.
GLOVES, HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, and other Small Wares, in great variety.
SHAWLS, Piano and Table COVERS.
Merino SHIRTS and DRAWERS.
Ladies' UNDER WARE.
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, TOWELINGS, NAPKINS, SHEETINGS, PILLOW CASE LINENS, TABLE-CLOTHS.

ALSO,

A line of Velvet and Brussels CARPETS,
Of the celebrated make of J Crossley & Sons.
Three-ply and Ingrain CARPETS of the Hartford and Lowell make.
3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 Passage and Stair CARPETS.
BOCKINGS, FLOOR-CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, &c., &c.

Also a large lot of

CURTAIN GOODS,

Embracing English Damask and Brocatelle, Lace and Muslin Curtains, &c.

Having been largely engaged in supplying Clothing and equipments for the army, merchants and military officers will find this sale eminently worthy of their attention—the great bulk of our stock being in that class of Goods now so much in demand.

Goods packed and delivered as usual.
TERMS.—Cash (in bankable funds) on delivery
Nov 12—am't $5. WATKINS & FICKLIN.

Religious Notice.

☞ In obedience to the call of the President of the Confederate States. The congregation of Hebron will meet at the Church on the 15th at 10 o'clock.

DIED.

Of Diptheria, at Fishersville, October 25th, JOHN, son of Jacob Speck, in the 14th year of his age.

At Fishersville, October 29th, Mrs. HANNAH, wife of John Bazdell, aged about 60 years.

She was for many years a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. For several years she had been a great sufferer. But with christian patience and hope she passed away and has gone, we confidently believe, from the furnace of affliction to a crown of glory.

Of Diptheria, at Fishersville, Augusta county, on the 14th October last, CORNELIA G., aged 8 years, and SAMUEL BRADFORD, aged 6 years,—both children of Mrs Laura M. Wilson.

Thus in the same day, and within the same quarter of an hour, two lovely children have been smitten by death.

In Huntersville, recently, of Typhoid Fever and Diptheria, WM. H FIRTIG, aged 13 years and 7 months; JOS. A. FIRTIG, aged 11 years and 9 months; JAMES L. FIRTIG, aged 5 years and 8 months.

These lovely children died within a few days of each other. They had been brought up to love and fear God, and when in health were in the habit of each one offering a short prayer in the family circle, before retiring at night. God has doubtless taken them home to glory. M. D. D.

October 18th, near Waynesboro', Augusta county, JOHN L. BASKIN, son of Mrs. Rachael Baskin, in the 18th year of his age.

He was a member of the Fishersville Rifles, a brave soldier, and beloved by his officers and comrades. His brother—James W. Baskin—was killed at his side in the great battle of Manassas, where he escaped unharmed, to linger only for a little while and then fall by disease. Thus passed away two true soldiers, and a widowed mother has been twice smitten by sorrow. May she be sustained and comforted by the God of mercy in whom she trusts.

At his residence in Staunton, on the 28th day of October last, PATRICK O'DONNELL, of a wound received in the great battle of Manassas.

The deceased was a member of the West Augusta Guard, and one of the first to shoulder his musket in defence of his country. Though an humble man, hardly known to the world, his memory deserves to be cherished and praised by all for whose defence he offered up his life.

The writer of this tribute knew him well in peace, and fought by his side, and can say no braver man ever lived, no truer patriot ever died than Patrick O'Donnell. With a heart full of the generous impulses of his noble race, he was beloved by all who knew him. Would that he could have lived to reap the fruits of his bravery! God has disposed differently, and He will take care of the bereaved widow and fatherless children. B.

At the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. Jonathan Brown, near Greenville, in this county, on the 3d day of October last, JAMES W. QUARLES, in the 26th year of his age.

He was the son of the late Peter Quarles and Maria E. Quarles, of Caroline county. He joined the Baptist Church of Mount Carmel, in his native county when about 14 years of age and was baptized by Rev. L. Allen. He belonged to Col. Taliaferro's command, Company A, Louisa Rifles, 23d Regiment Va. Volunteers. He was among the first to go to protect Western Virginia; was in Gen. Garnett's disastrous retreat; took Typhoid Fever and died. His companions in arms bear honorable testimony to his worth.

And, alas! the evanescent columns of a newspaper is the only place where the epitaph of a brave soldier who laid down his life for his country is inscribed, except in the hearts of his friends.

☞ Richmond Dispatch and Religious Herald please copy.

Of Camp Fever, October 31st, 1861, at his residence at McDowell, Highland county, Va., Capt. FELIX H. HULL, in the 39th year of his age.

In the death of this estimable man, the community in which he lived sustains a loss well nigh irreparable. For several years he served his county as a prompt and efficient member of the court.

He was a zealous advocate of the Temperance cause, a faithful and competent Sabbath School Superintendent; an industrious and energetic Ruling Elder in the Central Union Presbyterian Church.

As Captain of Volunteers in the service of Virginia, he was among the first who marched to the defence of the Northwest, and participated in all that was endured by our volunteers in their retreat from Grafton, Phillippa, and Laurel Hill. At Camp Bartow, in the county of Pocahontas, he contracted the fever. He came home with the hope that his health would be speedily restored, but notwithstanding the assiduous attentions of his devoted family, sympathizing friends, and physicians, his disease assumed a malignant form, and, after much intense suffering, it pleased God to take him to himself. For several days immediately preceding his death he was more or less delirious, but during the more lucid intervals, he was heard to utter expressions like these, "Jesus will reward the faithful; O, yes, Jesus will reward the faithful—this is my only hope."

"Alas! and did my Saviour bleed,
And did my Sovereign die."

On the first afternoon of November his remains were borne to the grave and the turf gently placed upon his bosom, while the faded leaves were falling around, and the winds of Autumn blended their dirge-like moanings with the sighs and lamentings of the bereaved and orphaned.

To us who remain to deplore his loss, this d