...s to be made let it be made, and let us be victims.

I would only say to my brother members that when the question shall have been decided I will go to my people and communicate with and console them as best I can. I close in that God who has ever been so kind, as to use guardianship our country has ever proved, to stand by them to the last.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

From the New Orleans True Delta, Oct. 18th.]

The Naval Victory.

PARTICULARS OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

The expedition started down the river from pickets at an early hour Sunday morning, the fire-boats ahead and the gun-boats following. But the span of fire-boats could not be towed by the tug that was attempting to tow it, and very soon it commenced to slew round and then, despite every effort, it ran on the river bank.

The plan of firing the fleet was immediately abandoned by Commodore Hollins on the occurrence of this accident, and he proceeded down the river with the gun-boats, for the purpose of making a legitimate attack upon the enemy.

The vessels of the enemy found lying at the mouth of the passes, were the steam frigate Richmond, the sailing sloop of-war Vincennes, the sailing sloop-of-war Preble, and the steam gunboat Water Witch.

They were taken completely by surprise, and had not the steamers had steam up at the time, perhaps none of them would have escaped.—It was, their firing, manœuvres, and generally conduct showed that they were thunderstruck and frightened.

The Manassas led the way of our little fleet, steering straight for one of the sloops of-war right into her. The force of the concussion was tremendous; so much so as put the machinery of the Manassas out of gear and render her perfectly useless, floating about the unmanageable condition on the water.

The enemy were very quick in making their arrangements to move, and the two steamers took one of the sloops of-war in tow and sped down the river, making the best speed each they were capable.

We defended their retreat with every gun we could bring to bear upon their pursuers, and an awful war was wild, and showed that the enemy were terribly alarmed.

The McRae, Ivy and Tuscarora led our fleet, and the boats that kept up the fire on the retreating vessels and drove them down

The other vessels of our fleet followed down as well as they could.

The enemy's vessels took the south west pass, their avenue of escape, but some of them got aground on the bar there. The rest of our fleet then came up with them, about 6 o'clock A. M., and firing now commenced in earnest. It being daylight, they received the weakness of our fleet and they opened their guns in a far abler manner.

For over an hour the duel was kept up, but in the end at that time Commodore Hollins called our boats to withdraw from so unequal a contest, in which nothing more was to be gained. At the time of leaving, they were off the sloop of war that had run into by the Manassas and she was on fire in the water in a significant manner, so that there can be no doubt of her foundering and loss. Our informant believes that the vessel was the Vincennes, and not the Preble, as was reported by Commodore Hollins.

The little fleet returned up the river and towed the cutter of the steam frigate Richmond, which was full of cutlasses. What became of the men who had thrown down their oars in such a hasty manner and abandoned their boat is not known.

Returning to the head of the passes, a detachment of men were landed, who set fire to the lumber which the enemy had put ashore after bringing it such a distance and at great cost, and it was totally consumed. The Manassas was then taken in tow and all the boats returned to the forts.

None of our boats are injured in the least manner, except the slight disarrangement of the machinery in the Manassas, but quite ready to repeat the affair should the enemy give them a chance. Not a single man of our boats was burt in the least. It is believed that all of the enemy's vessels are more or less injured, and that there must have been many casualties among their crews, but nothing can be known as yet.

The Battle of Greenbrier.

We have received several interesting accounts of this battle, but having already published the official reports of General H. R. Jackson, and the accompanying reports of Colonels Rust and Taliaferro, and Capt. Shumate, our correspondents will readily excuse our declining to insert their articles in present extraordinary demand upon our columns.

A Correction.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

GENTLEMEN:—In the Convention proceedings published in your paper of yesterday is a report of a speech made by the traitor, Waitman T. Willey, in which he represented his father as a secessionist. That venerable patriot, who not only died at the advanced age of 94, was, on the contrary, a strong secessionist. I saw his name just before the vote was taken on the ordinance of secession, sitting for three hours and listening to extremely Southern speeches, from Mr. Nelson and Haymond, to every sentiment of which he nodded approbation. Col. T. J. Willey, another of the old gentleman's sons is now a prisoner in the hands of the Federalists. In a word, I know no one of the family, except Waitman T., who is not a secessionist.

NORTH WEST.

Cocks for the Army.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

GENTLEMEN:—It is conceded that a large per cent of the sickness in our camps is the effect of improperly prepared food. The same thing is one of the greatest discomforts of camp life. Cooking is one of the largest burdens our troops have, and a large amount of provisions is wasted.

Can not these evils be remedied?

Two cooks, with two medium cook stoves, would be amply sufficient for all cooking and baking purposes for one hundred men. The result would be well prepared, troops healthier; one-third of the burden; at least one fourth of the provisions saved; the stoves would be less in bulk than the ordinary cook-utensils? Are not these things worth consideration and a trial?

Respectfully,

W. E. H.

CAMP, ALA.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

WINCHESTER, VA., October, 1861.

GENTLEMEN:—I noticed in your issue of the 11th, a statement of a gallant action, in which the Virginia militia displayed courage and coolness in the face of the enemy at the Furnace. The account is, in the main, true. But the officer who really had charge of and engineered the gun, was Dr. C. W. Carson, appointed thereto by Gen. Carson, and who has since continued in charge of the battery attached to Lieutenant-Colonel Ashby's command.

In making this correction, you will render unto whom honor is due, and confer a favor on

JUSTITIA.

A correspondent from Charlestown, Jefferson, says, that the enemy have planted batteries opposite to Harper's Ferry, and have assembled in some force, threatening the Northern end of the valley with invasion.

The Louisville "Journal" says that J. F. Breckinridge and J. T. Boyle have returned from Washington, where they went on a remarkably successful mission for arms.

SOUTHERN SUFFERING FROM NORTHERN OPPRESSION.—The New Orleans "Delta" records the fact that among the prominent victims of the barbarous resort of the Black Republican Congress in confiscating the property of Southerners, is Wm. B. Astor, who is the owner of six hundred shares of the stock of the State of Louisiana, worth $150 per share.—The "Delta" adds: Even that ingrate, Washington Irving Opdike, who made all that he is worth in this world, has his lots and houses, which will soon fall into the hands of honester men. We think the aggregate value of the property which has thus been expropriated, will exceed the estimate generally made of fifteen millions of dollars.

THE NINTH DISTRICT.—Our old friend and representative, Ex Governor Smith, is very earnestly called upon to become a candidate to represent the Fauquier District in the Confederate Congress. All we have to say is that we sincerely regret that he was thrown out of this district, for we never had an abler or more faithful delegate. We have no doubt, that if a candidate, he will be elected by an overwhelming vote.—*Fredericksburg Recorder.*

Richmond Enquirer.

Our Army of the Potomac Falling Back.

RUMORED BURNING OF FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

Passengers by the Central Railroad, last evening, brought to this city a rumor that our army of the Potomac had fallen back from Fairfax Court-house, and now occupied a position in the neighborhood of Centreville. The retirement is said to have been performed during the night of Tuesday, the movement occupying the entire night, even with the assistance of an extra number of cars, which were kept constantly running to and from Fairfax during that period.

The town of Fairfax Court-house, it was also stated, had been fired and destroyed by the order of Gen. Beauregard, but the latter rumor did not obtain general credence among the passengers by the train.

The intelligence of this further retirement of our army produced a depressing effect last night, although it was generally regarded as one of a purely strategetic significance.

Exciting News from the Peninsula—Seventy Rifle Cannon and five hundred Horses Landed at Fortress Monroe.

A private letter received in this city yesterday from an officer attached to our army now stationed on the Peninsula conveys the intelligence that on the morning of the 13th General Magruder stated, in a general order which was read to his command, that he was in possession of reliable information of the landing at Fortress Monroe of *seventy pieces of rifle cannon and five hundred artillery horses.* The fact was considered as one of significant importance by the commanding General, who expressed the fullest reliance upon the patriotism of his troops, and announced that no more furloughs would be granted, under any circumstances, until after New Year.

It was rumored late in the evening that fighting had actually commenced between the opposing forces at Yorktown, and the statement of passengers from Williamsburg that a cannonade had been distinctly heard there early yesterday morning was cited in confirmation of the truth of the report, but we were unable to trace it to any source entitled to credence.

The Enemy in Virginia Mountains.

The campaign in the Virginia mountains has been one of great discomfort and suffering to both armies. A correspondent of the Cincinnati "Times" gives a terrible picture of the suffering in the Northern camp, particularly on the night of the 26th of September, when a terrible rain storm upon the army.—Two regiments were exposed to it without any shelter. "The stoutest men fell, completely exhausted by the rains and blasting winds.—Hundreds were struck down by the chills. The fort and all the reliable places of shelter were filled with the sick. The horses suffered fully as badly as the men. * * * * * *

"The weather grew colder during the night. A number of the stragglers were found unable to walk, and were brought into camp.

"I wished that the whole country could look down upon that scene last night, and feel the piercing winds as they shivered the half clothed, almost dying troops. Scores perish here, not by the bullets of the enemy, but by the mismanagement of the War Department, and —excuse the truth—the negligence of those at home.

"Only one death is known. Some ten or fifteen horses were found dead this morning, and others in a dying condition. The road down the mountain is badly cut by the torrents, and the telegraph is prostrated.

"The sick—and there are many of them—are immediately attended to.

"Day before yesterday, the 12th Indiana and 6th Ohio marched towards Lee's camp for the purpose of making a reconnoissance, but after they had left, the storm I have described set in and, as the 6th Ohio was without overcoats, and many with ragged breeches, I fear they have suffered severely."

Items from Late Northern Papers.

The Washington "Star" says that the steamer Pensacola left the Washington navy yard on the 10th, and started down the river, towed by a tug.

Wooden houses are to be built at Old Point and Newport's News for the winter quarters of the Northern soldiers and the runaway negroes.

The steamer Uncle Sam has arrived from California, with a million in gold. No news of interest.

Rosencranz has telegraphed to Washington that, having offered battle to Gen. Lee and been declined, he has fallen back to Gauley. The weather is cold and rainy on the mountains.

The report of a surrender of Federal troops, under Col. Matthews, in Missouri, is now said to have been only a retreat.

In the army of the Potomac, General McCall's and General Smith's headquarters are both at Langley, near the Chain Bridge.—The Confederates are not within six miles of the Federal lines, in any considerable force.

Colonel Villiers, the Military Instructor of Colonel Ellsworth, who was taken prisoner in Western Virginia and escaped from Richmond in disguise, has been made a Brigadier General under Rosencranz.

A new paper, called the "Local News," has appeared in Alexandria, Virginia. It is published by E. Snowden, Jr., and W. F. Carne. They say, in their salutatory, that the "enterprise will be continued until the resumption of the regular mails, free intercommunication among the inhabitants of the surrounding country, and of ordinary business, when the re issue of the Alexandria "Gazette" will answer every public need."

There are now 120 prisoners in Fort Lafayette. It cannot hold many more.

American letters from London and Paris say that the object of the English, French and Spanish coalition against Mexico, is to open up commercial communication, through Mexico, with the Confederate States, so as to get cotton, tobacco, &c.

Gen. Reynolds, who is in command at Cheat Mountain, is a native of Kentucky, but is now of Indiana.

The Potter Treason Committee have adjourned. They report that they discovered 472 traitors in office in Washington.

A number of wealthy citizens are leaving the North—some of them for Canada, others for Europe.

The Government at Washington intends to aid the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in reconstructing their road from Sandy Hook to Cumberland. The engineers are making their estimates. The new bridges are to be of iron.

The trade on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is very brisk.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Charlottesville, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of November ensuing.

By order of the Directory. JAMES H. REID, Sec'y.

Oct 9—3tawtd

WANTED—PAPER AND INK.—WANTED immediately, the following kinds of PAPER, for which we will pay a fair market price, in cash:

500 reams good pinin Foolscap.
500 reams " " Letter.
500 reams Commercial Post.
500 reams Packet Post.
100 reams Army.
100 reams Super Royal.
100 reams Flat Cap.

Booksellers, paper manufacturers and others having paper of either kind, named above, will please forward samples to us, with price and amount of stock. Also, 7,000 lbs. of good black BOOK INK. Address

TYLER, WISE & ALLEGRE,
Sept 28 Enquirer office, Richmond.

NOTICE.

ON the first day of February, 1861, the interest of Catharine Wallace and Gustavus A. Wallace were withdraw from the concern of W. Wallace Sons.

Jefferson Wallace and Charles M. Wallace will continue the business as usual, and retain the style of W. Wallace Sons.

JEFFERSON WALLACE,
Oct. 17—d6t. CHARLES M. WALLACE.

LATE NORTHERN INTELLIGENCE.

[Items from Northern Papers.]

THE RELEASE OF A STATE PRISONER REFUSED BY SECRETARY SEWARD.

Secretary Seward to-day addressed to the Governor of Maine the following letter:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Oct. 4, 1861.

GOVERNOR—Application has been made to the President for the release of Robert Elliott, a political prisoner held in custody at Fort Lafayette.

The evidence taken in his case show that he had not only conceived the purpose of treasonable co operation in the State of Maine with the insurrectionary citizens arrayed in arms in other States for the overthrow of the government and the Union, but that he had even gone to the extreme length of getting up an unlawful force to operate in Maine against the lawful action of the State and of the Federal Government. His associates in that treasonable enterprise since his arrest have taken an oath of allegiance to the United States.

This proceeding is very proper in itself, but the representations they make, that they and he were loyal to the Union at the time when they were combining in arms against it, can not be accepted, at least in his behalf. It appears that he is too intelligent to misunderstand the legitimate tendency of his criminal acts. He cannot be released. On the contrary, your vigilance in ferreting out the conspiracy, and in arresting it by denouncing it to the government and the country, is deemed worthy of especial commendation.

If any of the other offenders are still persisting in their treasonable course, you will, I am sure, not fail to give information to this department.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, your obd'nt serv't.
WM. H. SEWARD.

To his Excellency,
Israel Washburn, Augusta, Maine.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI—INSUBORDINATION IN A FEDERAL CAMP—REBEL MOVEMENTS.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., Oct. 11.—Lt. Colonel Brown, of the Seventh Missouri regiment, the provost marshal at Tyson, shot a private of the Sixth Missouri regiment this morning. The Colonel ordered him to lay down some boards which he was tearing from a fence, and upon refusing, shot him, killing him instantly. The affair created an intense excitement among the Second and Sixth Missouri regiments who rushed to arms, demanding Lieut. Brown to be delivered up to them. A battery of artillery was drawn out in front of the marshall's office and Col. Brown was threatening to fire on the mutineers when the train left.

A scout just arrived here from Springfield reports at headquarters that only 1,000 rebels are there. He also learned that Ben McCullough was at Camp Jackson, with only 150 men, waiting reinforcements from Arkansas. A large number of his force was with General Price, and the rest with General Hardee. He expects to join Price at Sac river about the 20th, and with these combined forces to march on Jefferson City. This is believed to be reliable.

INTERESTING TO PERSONS VISITING WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—For the information of many persons who come at a great sacrifice of time and money and personal comfort to Washington for the purpose of visiting their relatives in the army on the Virginia side of the Potomac, it is proper to state that as Gen. McClellan considers such visits inconsistent with the good of the soldiers, as well as prejudicial to the success of the same generally, he has, by positive orders, refused passes, and the constant communication of families with their brothers, husbands and sons is prevented by the refusal, which, in many instances, is the occasion of much painful embarrassment to the officer in charge, as well as to those who, after reaching Washington, are without means of providing for their comfort. Many visit the city merely through curiosity, but they incur needless expenses as it cannot be gratified. No passes are granted excepting in extreme cases, where it is positively necessary.

FROM THE KANAWHA—ATTEMPT TO CUT OFF GEN. ROSECRANZ' SUPPLIES.

GALLIPOLIS, Oct. 11.—The Ohio steamer Isetta, laden with government stores, left here this morning for Camp Ewgart, on the Kanawha river. When opposite Red House Shoals, thirty miles above Point Pleasant, she was fired into by a body of one hundred rebel cavalry from the south bank of the river, and ordered to land. The captain, however, declined, and succeeded in escaping.

The government steamer Silver Lake is supposed to have been captured by the rebels, and reports are rife that a large body of rebels are advancing towards the river to cut off Gen. Rosecranz' supplies.

GLOOMY FUTURE FOR ENGLAND.

A short cotton supply in England is contemplated with gloomy forebodings. The London "Chronicle" of the 19th ult. says:

The bountiful harvest has saved thousands from utter want, and it would be impossible to over estimate the advantages it will be the means of conferring on the poorer classes during the remainder of this and the greater part of next year. But for this we might well shrink from contemplating the future. For, let our home demand be what it may, it cannot bring trade to the flourishing position it occupied prior to the outbreak of hostilities in America. The many thousands who depend upon iron and cotton manufactures for their daily bread must inevitably undergo many hardships next winter, and, unless we can by some means obtain supplies of cotton, still greater calamities will surely overtake us.

We do not perceive any means by which this end can be gained—unless, indeed, the Confederates change their determination, and all impediments to our commerce be removed. It is needless for us to point out the extreme unlikelihood of any such change being made; but it is upon a slender foundation such as this that we must build our hopes, or accept this alternative of looking forward to a "cotton famine," abandoned mills and starved operatives.

Texas Items.

Two traitors, S. S. Smith and Joshua Miller, stole a sloop at Galveston and attempted to escape to the Yankee vessel, anchored outside the bar. Pursuit was made with row boats and they were captured, and the sloop brought back.

The San Antonio Herald says:

The weather is pleasant and genial, and the ground in fine order for plowing. In addition to the heavy crops produced this season, every kind of mast is abundant. Pecans of the new crop are already making their appearance in town.

The Belleville Countryman says that although the worms have seriously injured the cotton crop, very nearly an average crop was made before the worms appeared.

The Henderson Times has the following paragraph:

J. W. Harris has shown us a sample of thick cloth, for overcoats, made by Mrs. Charles Young, of this county. It is of a gray color, with very long nap, and as heavy as any cloth of that character made at the North. It is gratifying to see the people engaged in such enterprises. Texas is becoming a considerable manufacturing State. It now makes all kinds of fire arms, from a 20 pound cannon down to a six shooter, powder and caps, as well as the finest bowie knives and swords; salt, oil, wine, whiskey, brandy, leather, shoes and boots, hats, caps, saddles, harness, carriages, wagons—in fact, everything but tea and coffee.

New Orleans Items.

The "Picayune" says:

The city of New Orleans is assuming the aspect of a huge camp. Everywhere and at all times the din of martial preparation is going on.

The possibility of a wild attempt by the malevolent enemy to make a descent upon our coasts, or force his way up the river, is calling out the whole population to arms. The summons for the militia has had the two-fold effect of preparing a large reserved organization for the contingencies of an actual invasion, and of filling up the volunteer companies with the best material for soldiers.

By land we are impregnable, and the coast and river assailable points are susceptible of that degree of defence that floating wood and iron cannot make an impression.

Map of the Theatre of Battle.

We have for sale at the "Enquirer" Counting-Room, copies of the Map of the Seat of War, which lately appeared in this paper. These copies are printed on fine letter paper, so that new names and places may be entered with the pen, so as to keep up with the progress and developments of the War. Places heretofore of no consequence may become famous, and on this Map so printed, may be readily entered. It is the purpose of the Editors of the "Enquirer" so to describe the situation of such places that the readers can locate them without difficulty. Price of the Map, five cents.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MAYOR'S COURT.—*Mayor Joseph Mayo, Presiding, Wednesday.*—John L. Ray, charged with assaulting William Harris, was released from custody, the complainant failing to appear against him.

Mrs. Elizabeth O'Brien, who was alleged to have expressed her firm determination to exterminate at "one fell swoop" John H. Shool, his wife and child, was required to give security in the sum of $200—about $66⅔ to each life—that she would not carry out her sanguinary threat.

William Jones, the lad charged with engaging in a stone riot on Monday, was fined $5.

George Williams, charged with the theft of a coat, valued at $10, from W. Jacobs, was remanded for an examination before the Hustings Court.

Bridget Callahan, arrested as a drunken vagrant, was released.

Thomas Walker paid $1 into the Municipal Exchequer, for the sin of firing a gun in the streets.

Blanche Martin, a *nymph du pave*, who appeared in Court, in the exquisite language of a Western poet, "as smiling as a basket of chips," was arraigned upon the charge of threatening the existence of Kate Robinson, a nymph more frail than fair, and required to give security that she would refrain from interfering with the corporeal ease and comfort of the "bonnie Kate."

HOW THEY HONOR ROGUES.—Colonel de Villiers, the Military Instructor of Colonel Ellsworth, who was taken prisoner in Western Virginia, and made his escape from this city several weeks ago, by violating his parole of honor, has been made a Brigadier-General in Lincoln's army. The Yankee despot, probably recognizing in the dishonorable escape of this foreign hireling, the most prominent characteristic of a Yankee hero, was prompt in practically expressing his admiration of so valuable and gallant an ally in the task of "crushing out the rebellion." De Villiers, according to the Washington letter-writers, has been assigned a command under Rosecranz. Should he again fall into the clutches of our gallant lads in Western Virginia, a stout cord and a short shrift will most probably be his immediate doom. The rogue effected his escape in disguise, passing through the pickets along our Potomac lines.

CONCERT IN AID OF THE MARYLAND REGIMENT.—The Torriani Musical Association have, with a generosity characteristic of the gallant Palmetto State, from which they hail, determined to appropriate the entire proceeds of their final concert in this city to-morrow night, to the benefit of the 1st Maryland regiment, and in order to render the occasion doubly attractive, will select a programme of decided popular interest. At the suggestion of the Manager, Mr. G. F. Marchant, a committee of gentlemen of this city, will be appointed to receive and distribute the receipts. Now, let the friends of the gallant Marylanders put their shoulders to the wheel, and make the occasion one of substantial benefit to the latter. Will not the ladies of Richmond lend their potent aid to a cause so worthy of the favor of truth and beauty?

ATTEMPT TO KILL.—A negro man named George, a slave belonging to C. Burch, and formerly employed in the tobacco warehouse of Captain John H. Gleanor, yesterday afternoon committed a desperate assault with an axe upon Phœbe, a female slave of Dr. Wellford. He inflicted several bruises with the head of the instrument upon the head, shoulder and arm of the woman. Some gentlemen who chanced to be in the vicinity arrested the negro, and handed him over to officers Bibb and Blankenship, by whom he was conveyed to the cage.

HUSTINGS COURT.—This tribunal adjourned yesterday, for the term. No action, we regret to state, was taken upon the shinplaster nuisance, notwithstanding the reported declaration of Mr. Daniels, the Commonwealth's Attorney, that he meant to proceed against them by information.

Judge Lyons' Court will meet on Monday, and commence its term with the trial of Murphy, charged with whipping a slave to death.

CONFEDERATE POSTAGE STAMPS.—The fact of the new Confederate States postal stamps were issued yesterday, and were eagerly bought up. The new stamp is green, with a lithographic likeness of President Davis within double oval border, surmounted with the inscription "Confederate States of America." Outside of the circle, and at the head of the stamp, is the word "postage," and at its lower edge its denomination, "five cents."

PREPARATIONS FOR THE WINTER.—Large quantities of lumber and a great number of sashes have been conveyed during the present week over the Central road to Manassas, for the purpose, probably, of winter quarters for our troops in that immediate vicinity. Several of the bales of blankets brought by the "Bermuda" from England, were, also, dispatched to the same destination yesterday.

MOVEMENTS OF ARTILLERY.—A fine looking artillery corps from Fluvanna, Virginia, commanded by Capt. Cox, yesterday left their encampment in the upper part of the city, and proceeded to the depot of the Central road, from whence they probably started last night for Manassas. Two enormous 8-inch rifle cannon of the Blakeley's (English) patent, were yesterday dispatched "in a car" to our batteries on the Potomac *via* Fredericksburg. These splendid pieces of ordnance, of which several have already reached the city—comprised a portion of the cargo of the steamer "Bermuda."

ENFIELD RIFLES.—A number of these splendid weapons, with sabre bayonets attached, were exhibited yesterday to throngs of curious admirers upon Main street. They were a portion of the several thousands brought over from England by the "Bermuda," and were in the hands of members of a Georgia regiment, who looked as though they might use them with perfect proficiency.

JAMES RIVER AND KANAWHA CANAL.—We learn that the damage done to the James River and Kanawha Canal above Lynchburg, by the late freshet, is not as serious as was reported by the Lynchburg papers. The packet boats are now making their regular trips from Lynchburg to Buchanan, and in a few days the navigation will be open for freight boats.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Mr. J. S. Farmar, of Kentucky, has a brother sick at some private house in this city—he is 1st Lieutenant in a company from Texas. Any information left at the Exchange Hotel, so that he can find out where he is, will be most thankfully received.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE 1ST MARYLAND REGIMENT.—The following contributions to the fund now being raised for the benefit of the 1st Maryland regiment, have been received. The full names of the donors have been concealed at their special request, and for reasons which will be obvious on reflection.

Mr. William Byrne	$200
R. H.	100
E lett and Drewry	100
H. B. & Co.	100
E. N. S.	25
W. S. S.	20
E. Duvall	20
Spencer & Co.	10
M. S. & Co.	100
B. and W.	20
R. H. & Co.	20
Purcell, Ladd & Co.	10
Enders, S. & Co.	25
R. W. G.	20
G. H. R.	50
Wm. Gault	50
A. S.	20
A widow's mite	2
Thomas Branch, of Petersburg	100
Cash	10
Do.	10
H. A. H.	20
Cash paid at the Enquirer Office	10
From the Marylanders now in the employ of the Southern Express Company in this city	$65
Cash, from a lady,	5
Chas. Harris, Norfolk,	25
Mrs. Sarah A. S. Taylor	5
Col. J. H. Jones (Passport Office)	5
Total	$1,212

One bundle from Mrs. J. Randolph Tucker, containing—one pair blankets one overcoat, three pair drawers, two under-shirts, one handkerchief. One bundle from Mrs. Raleigh Colston, containing—one suit of uniform, one blanket, ten pair socks, two pair drawers, one flannel shirt.

DIED.

DIED, at Spring Farm, the residence of his father, in King and Queen county, on the 11th inst., of consumption, THOMAS, eldest son of James M. and M. M. Jeffries, in the 24th year of his age.

OBITUARY.

DIED, on the 22d August, in Richmond, of Typhoid fever, JAMES MCCALEB, of West River Maryland. Although in the Providence of God, this gifted youth died away from the home where he was so much esteemed and idolized, he was not alone. In the family of Horace L. Kent Esq. (who kindly had him removed to his house early in his attack) every fond attention was lavished on him; to which he responded most gratefully while strength and reason lasted; all that medical skill could devise was done, aided by the unremitting attention of comrades from Maryland, to relieve him and prolong a life which he had unreservedly dedicated to the cause (as he expressed it) of "civil and religious liberty;" but in vain. Those who knew him best, believe that the summons, so fraught with anguish to his devoted mothers & family, was sent to call him to a higher, happier state of existence. Generous, brave, and truthful his hand and heart were never closed to those who applied to him for aid. He was a native of Mississippi, the son of James S. McCaleb of that State, who died when his son was only 3 years old. He was educated in the Middle and Northern states, and great pains had been taken that his mind should not be warped by mere sectional feelings, and noble did he respond to such teaching. There was no halting between two opinions, however, when the ordeal came that is to try so many souls. He was among the earliest of the Volunteers to leave, Maryland to offer his services to Virginia. He did not go from mere personal ambition, "if I know myself," he said, "I have no such feeling in my heart; I go from a stern sense of duty." When asked not to place himself more prominently than others in the post of danger, his look and reply, were full of reproach "I have dedicated every faculty to the southern cause; wherever I find duty requiring any man, it is my duty to offer myself for the post, without seeking to reckon the amount of danger involved in it." He was with the command of Colonel Elzy, which appeared so opportunely on the field the 21st of July. That eventful march closed his services in the field. The 15th Psalm most beautifully describes the character of him whose memory's example we seek to perpetuate by this obituary. Let all his comrades from Maryland pledge themselves to the same pure patriotism, and God, even our own, will give us his blessing. Many are his incidents treasured up among his friends of the fence-rail boy, the fearless young man, the noble, enthusiastic young man. But enough; "his record is on high."

"God of the just, thou gavest the bitter cup,
We bow to thy behest, and drink it up."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Merchants of Richmond are hereby notified that on and after this date the freight and charges due on all Goods, Wares and Merchandize received at the Depot of this Company from connecting Railroads will be required to be paid before delivery from the Depot.

By order of the Superintendent.

Oct 9—d1m F. J. SAMPSON,
Gen'l Freight Agent R. & D. R. R.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

Unfortunate Blunder—Western Virginia.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 15.—The Louisville "Courier," of to day, confirms the destruction of two spans of the rail road bridge over Green river, by a misapprehension of the orders to the officer in charge. Any forward movement of our forces, which may have been contemplated, has thus been delayed by this great blunder.

Lincoln's forces are at Smithland, and the report is that four hundred Lincolnites have destroyed water-craft of every kind on the Cumberland river, as far up as Ross' ferry, a distance of 27 miles.

Returned parties from Western Virginia, and who came direct, report that Rosecranz has gone to Kentucky.

The Louisville "Journal," of the 9th instant, reports the capture of New Orleans without firing a gun!!!!!!

Commercial Convention.

MACON, GA., Oct. 16.—The Convention this morning passed a resolution, recommending Congress to open all the ports of the Confederate States, free to all countries at peace with them.

The Convention this morning adopted with great enthusiasm, and unanimously, a resolution recommending Congress to suspend the collection of import duties, and to throw our ports open for free trade to all nations who maintain peace with us.

Some slight modifications and additions were made to the action of the Convention on yesterday upon the subject of advances upon cotton.

A resolution was also adopted requesting Congress to alter and adjust coins, weights and measures to a decimal ratio.

A series of resolutions were also adopted in relation to the sequestration act, and recommending that the payment of debts sequestered be not required during the war; that claims for indemnity and indebtedness due the North be allowed as a set off; that the courts be empowered in certain cases to modify the retroactive effect of the bill; and that the property of Northern residents laboring under the disabilities or coverture and infancy be exempted.

A committee, consisting of delegates from Charleston, Savannah and Mobile, was appointed to examine into the plan for a marine steam battering ram, submitted by J. R. Butts, of Georgia.

The Convention then adjourned until 7½ o'clock this evening.

From Pensacola.

AUGUSTA, GA., Oct. 16.—Pensacola intelligence to the 13th instant has been received.—It is announced that a flag of truce was sent from Fort Pickens to Gen. Bragg on yesterday, stating that the prisoners would be sent to New York on Sunday. Gen. Bragg sent the Paymaster over to pay off the men in full for the remainder of their term.

[The above dispatch is not as explicit as could be desired, but the inference is that the prisoners on each side have been paroled and exchanged; and hence the object in returning to New York the paroled Federal prisoners taken by the Confederate troops on Santa Rosa Island.]

Fatal Duel between Candidates for Congress.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 15.—A duel was fought today in Arkansas, opposite to Memphis, between Messrs. Lake and Chambers, both of Mississippi, and rival candidates for Congress. They fought with rifles at fifty paces, and three shots were interchanged. At the third fire, Mr. Lake was shot mortally in the head. Mr. Chambers was uninjured. The difficulty occurred during their canvass, and great efforts were made, without success, to prevent the hostile meeting.

Captured by the Blockaders.

AUGUSTA, GA., Oct. 16.—A special dispatch in the Savannah "Republican" of this morning, dated at Charleston on yesterday, says the ship Thomas Watson, from Liverpool, with a cargo of salt, in attempting to run the blockade, got ashore on Folly Island, and was captured by the blockacers. The crew escaped.

The Federal Fleet off Charleston Harbor.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 16.—The *Courier* of this morning states that the Federal fleet off this port consists of seven vessels.

The Mississippi Election.

AUGUSTA, GA., Oct. 16.—The Mississippi election returns are meagre, but they indicate the re-election of Gov. Pettus.

AMUSEMENTS.

AFRICAN CHURCH!

LAST GRAND CONCERT

OF THE

TORRIANI MUSICAL AMATEURS

FROM

SOUTH CAROLINA!

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct 18th, on which occasion the ENTIRE PROCEEDS will be given to the

FIRST MARYLAND REGIMENT.

An entire change of Programme, for which see small bills.

Doors open at 7 o'clock: to commence at 8 o'clock.

Oct 17—2t G. F. MARCHANT,
Business Manager.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

GRAND DRAMATIC AND ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT!

The talented PARTINGTON SISTERS EVERY NIGHT!!

The *HARMONEONS* *EVERY NIGHT!!*

ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUES,
FARCES,
SOLOS,
CHORUSES,
SINGING AND DANCING.

Admission TWENTY-FIVE CENTS;
RESERVED SEATS FIFTY CENTS.

Doors open at 7 o'clock;
Performance to Commence at 8 o'clock.

Oct. 15—6t WELLS & WARWICK.

TREASURY NOTICE.

THE Commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions for the Confederate Loan are notified that the entire Fifteen Million has been taken up. All further subscriptions must be taken under the Loan authorised by the Act of Congress approved August 19, 1861.

Oct 17—c1w C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

REGULATIONS

IN RELATION TO CLOTHING FOR VOLUNTEERS UNDER ACT OF 30TH AUGUST, 1861.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, October 10, 1861.

1. Whenever any State shall furnish to its troops and volunteers in the Confederate service, the clothing required according to the regulations of this department, payment therefor will be made at the commutation rate of twenty-five dollars for every six months, on receipts produced by the state, signed by the commanding officer of the regiment, battalion or independent company, as the case may be, certifying the number of men actually so furnished by the State.

2. Whenever any State or the commander of any volunteer company shall furnish to the volunteers a portion only of the clothing required by the regulations, payment for the same will be made on like receipt as above mentioned, on the following basis, viz: a calculation will be made of the sum necessary to supply the articles deficient, at the rates established by the Quartermaster's bureau. This sum will be deducted from the commutation money, and the remainder paid to the State or commander (as the case may be) as being the money value of the portion furnished by such State or commander.

3. The 17th paragraph of the regulations for the Quartermaster's bureau, as adopted by this department, show what quantity and articles of clothing are required to be provided for each soldier

Par. 7th—A soldier is allowed the uniform clothing stated in the following table, or articles thereof of equal value. When a balance is due him at the end of the year, it is added to his allowance for the next:

CLOTHING.	FOR THREE YEARS. No.	2d.	3d.	Total in the three years.
Cap, complete,	2	1	1	4
Cover,	1	1	1	3
Coat,	2	1	1	4
Trousers,	3	2	2	7
Flannel shirt,	3	3	3	9
" drawers,	3	2	2	7
Bootees,* pairs,	4	4	4	12
Stockings, pairs,	4	4	4	12
Leather stock,	1	–	–	1
Great-coat,	1	–	–	1
Stable-frock, (for mounted men,)	1	–	–	1
Fatigue overall, (for engineers and ordnance,)	1	1	1	3
Blanket,	1	1	1	2

*Mounted men may receive one pair of "boots" and two pairs of "bootees," instead of four pairs of bootees.

4. The allowance for clothing is only for such as is furnished to the volunteers subsequent to their being accepted into service by this government. Congress has made no provision for reimbursing to the soldier the value of the clothing that he has when he enters the service.

J. P. BENJAMIN,
Oct 16—d1m Acting Secretary of War.

CANTON, FLANNEL GREY WOOLLEN YARN, for soldiers' Socks.

Sept. 17. WATKINS & FCRLIN.

LOCK FACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he continues to manufacture at his "RICHMOND LOCK FACTORY," all kinds of LOCKS for Banks, Prisons, Stores, Dwellings, Railroad Freight and Passenger Cars, Ships, and all other kinds, of the most superior style and finish. His manufactory has been long established and the work thoroughly tested.

Repairing done to Iron Safes and Locks of all kinds.

Orders from any part of the Southern Confederacy solicited. WM. W. SNEAD,
10th street, between Main and Cary,
oct 15—1m Richmond, Va.

JACKSON'S CANDLES.—100 boxes for sale by
April 12 L. & G. B. DAVENPORT.

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE.

ELECTION TAKES PLACE 6TH OF NOVEMBER.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE COUNTIES OF HANOVER, HENRICO, CHARLES CITY, NEW KENT, JAMES CITY, YORK, WARWICK AND ELIZABETH CITY, AND OF THE CITIES OF RICHMOND AND WILLIAMSBURG:

I recently accepted an invitation to become a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives, supposing that the permanent Constitution, like the Provisional Constitution of the Confederate States, permitted officers of the army to sit in Congress. Since the publication of my card I have had an opportunity of examining the perman