DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XX.---NO. 69. RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Richmond Dispatch.

BY COWARDIN & HAMMERSLEY.

THE DAILY DISPATCH is served to subscribers at TWELVE CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier weekly. Price for mailing, $5 a year, or $3 for six months, in advance.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY DISPATCH is issued every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at $3, in advance.

THE WEEKLY DISPATCH is issued every FRIDAY, and mailed to subscribers at $2 per annum.

MONDAY MORNING.....SEPT. 23, 1861.

TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

DAILY PAPER.—*Two cents* per copy at the counter and from the regular carriers of the city. Per annum, $5; six months, $3; three months, $1 75.

SEMI-WEEKLY.—$3 per annum.

WEEKLY.—$2 per annum.

Neither the Semi-Weekly nor Weekly paper will be sent for a less term that twelve months.

THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.—Among the influences which have produced the present unnatural state of things in Kentucky, the Louisville *Journal* occupies a prominent position.—Kentucky has given birth to some demagogues of native growth, whom it would be hard to beat, and some Yankees who hold on to money with a tighter grip than any Brother JONATHAN of them all; but of all the *mean* productions—and when we use the word "mean," we desire the reader to keep in mind its precise and literal definition: that is, "ignoble, plebeian, coarse, vulgar, low-minded, ungenerous, dishonorable, grovelling, abject, vile, contemptible, despicable," and, we may add, dirty, both morally and physically—the Louisville *Journal* bears off the palm.

Many years ago, two PRENTICES came from New England, and settled in the South. We know not that there was any relationship between the two men, though we should imagine not, for two more dissimilar objects in every respect could not be found in the whole range of the Creator's works. The one was a Southern man, born North—a genuine tropic flower that, strangely enough, bloomed into life under the very shadow of the icebergs; but, transplanted to the valley of the Mississippi, fairly outshone in beauty and fragrance all the indigenous flowers of that garden. The greatest orator, undoubtedly, since the days of PATRICK HENRY; an advocate of magnificent, heaven-soaring genius; one who, by a single wave of the magic wand of his fancy, could darken a court-house with clouds of sadness, and bring the rain of gentle pity from eyes unused to weep, and then, as suddenly, by some bright gleam of humor, disperse the gloomy shadows, and make even the falling tears glisten like bright dew-drops in the sunshine. Eloquent and exalted as he was in intellect, SARGENT S. PRENTISS was as genial and chivalric as he was gifted and great. No Southern man born was more completely Southern in all his instincts, sentiments, and principles. Like NATHANIEL GREENE, of Rhode Island, who, next to Gen. WASHINGTON, was the great captain of the Revolution; like QUITMAN, of New York, who planted the victorious American standard on the walls of Mexico; like RIPLEY, of Fort Moultrie, and thousands like them, who have made the South their permanent home, PRENTISS was as true and loyal to the South as any of her native-born sons; far more so than the CRITTENDENS, GUTHRIES, CABLILES, and others, who are simply Northern men, born in a Southern latitude. If that brilliant intellectual comet, S. S. PRENTISS, originated in a Northern sky, his path of light was always loyal to the Southern sun, and when in its mid-heaven it disappeared, the Southern sky grew dark, and Southern eyes wept as over a lost Pleiad, whose place in the heavens could never more be filled. Who ever heard the man speak, in whose ears those silver bell-like tones of the matchless orator did not ring in sweet pulsations for years and years, after he was dead; who ever met him at the bar, the forum, or the social circle, that did not forget all admiration of his genius in his geniality, of his wit and pathos in his sensibility and soul, of the orator and the statesman in the intrepid cavalier and the "gentleman without reproach?"

But there is another PRENTICE, also of New England, editor of the Louisville *Journal*, who has made himself conspicuous throughout the sectional difficulties of the United States by advocating New England ideas, prejudices, principles and notions, and who is, in his own person, a complete embodiment of the peculiarities of the lowest stratum of Yankeedom in person, manners, intonation and conscience. When we say that he has some literary pretensions, and considerable reputation for wit, we concede to him all that can be said in his favor by any man. If the Louisville *Journal* had been published in Boston, it could not have been more of a Northern paper than it always has been, is now, and always will be, till its editor is resolved into his original mire. As SARGENT S. PRENTISS in his ardent and sympathizing loyalty was the type, we firmly believe, of large numbers of Southern citizens of Northern birth, GEORGE D. PRENTICE is the representative of another class, who are thoroughly imbued with the idea that Boston is the Athens of America, and New York the hub of the Universe, that the Pilgrim Fathers were equal, if not superior, to the Apostles; that there is no vital piety outside of Puritanism, no polish in Southern society except what has been acquired by attrition with Northern drummers and merchants, and that the American Constitution was constructed and the American Union formed for the express purpose of protecting Yankee manufactures and commerce. With its accustomed good sense and forbearance, the South has tolerated the disgusting assurance and self-conceit of these Yankee cockneys, as a harmless exhibition of human folly, not deserving the dignity even of contempt. But when such a representative of this class as Geo. D. PRENTICE labors for long years, through a leading Southern journal, to convert a proud Southern State, like Kentucky, into a miserable copy of Massachusetts in politics, manners and morals, is it not enough to make the Kentucky patriarchs of a better age rise from their graves and look with awful frowns upon the degenerate race which can permit this vulgar and impudent Yankee interloper to dictate to Kentucky her national policy; to call away Kentucky from her Southern sisterhood; to bid her turn her sword against her own mother Virginia, and even against her own bosom, in the horrid collision of civil war? It is bad enough, in all conscience, for the native political demagogues of Kentucky to be hounding her on in such a work; but does it not transcend all human patience that the chief agent of this work should be a Down-East Yankee, not entitled, to consideration in manners, sentiments, or even the Irishman's requirement of a gentleman—"that he change his shirt once a week?" Alas, poor Kentucky! To think that such a grand old State should die of an unclean Yankee! To think that the spirit which once controlled Kentucky has been supplanted by the spirit of very inferior distillation which controls the Louisville *Journal!* To think that the Louisville *Journal* should govern Kentucky, and bad liquor the Louisville *Journal!* Let the Commonwealth of the Bloody Ground haul down her proud historic flag, radiant with the glories of an immortal Past, and unfurl the sable ensign of Black Republicanism, having for its insignia an ape rampant, a codfish, and a whiskey barrel.

SALT.—The Indianola and Lavaca papers state that large quantities of salt, from the lakes of Western Texas, are constantly arriving and for sale at those places.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

From Norfolk.

Agricultural Operations—Norfolk Markets—From the Coast—Rumored Intentions of the Enemy.

NORFOLK, Sept. 21, 1861.

Farmers in this section are engaged in saving their fodder, and it is probable that they were never favored with more suitable weather for gathering and curing this valuable appendage to their crops. The fodder is in fine order, well matured, and very large quantities are being stacked, ready for the increased demand for provender that is reasonably expected to be very great, especially for army purposes, for some months to come. Sometimes the fodder is greatly injured by high winds, which blow down the corn and tear the fodder into strings or narrow shreds. This year, however, there has been no wind strong enough in this section to injure the growing crops.

Our market is well supplied this morning with the usual seasonable productions of this section. Beef and mutton are plentiful, and sold at fair prices. Chickens 20@30c.; geese 50 a75c.; eggs 18a25c.; sweet potatoes $1 per bushel; Irish potatoes 75c.; scuppernong grapes 840c. per quart; cabbages 3@6c.—Other vegetables plentiful and cheap. Fish and oysters in good supply, and sold at reasonable prices.

There are a large number of carts and wagons in town to-day, as is usual on Saturdays, from the counties of Norfolk and Princess Anne, and from the neighboring counties of Carolina.

Corn, in the grain, has advanced in price in consequence of a scarcity. The market will, however, be fully supplied very shortly. We may quote the article now at 35@40c., according to quality. There are no changes in current prices worthy of note. The supply of ordinary building shingles is greatly diminished in consequence of the demand for temporary building purposes—officers' quarters, &c.

I have information just from the coast.—There is nothing of importance to communicate. A strict look-out is kept to prevent the escape of slaves, as well as to watch the Federal ships that continue to prowl about, though now, for some reason, keeping at a respectable distance—probably on account of the masked batteries.

I have heard of no slaves escaping since the departure of those belonging to Messrs. Jas. S. Garrison and Dr. Baker, of Princess Anne. It is generally believed that they have succeeded in getting on board some of the Federal ships. Negroes, however, sometimes leave their homes and take to the woods and swamps, where they remain, with the hope of getting off in small boats, and they often turn up after an absence of weeks and months, and even years.

There is some talk about the intention of the enemy to land at some point between Cape Henry and Ocean View, and force a passage across to Kempsville; then take the road round by Providence and approaching the city by the Great Bridge road, with a view to attack the town and attempt to take the Navy-Yard from some point on the southeast of the city. But little confidence is placed in this report—some contending that the attempted landing will be made to the westward of Portsmouth, not far from Pig Point, whence a large force will strike for the railroad, while the main body will try to fight its way to Portsmouth and the Navy-Yard, while the gun-boats will open upon the fortifications at Sewell's Point and other strongholds on the roads below the city.—But all this is mere surmise. The movements of the enemy are carefully watched, and it is quite certain that he will not succeed, should he ever make the attempt, in getting possession of Norfolk, the Navy-Yard, or any location within twenty miles of this place. Gen. Huger and his officers are prompt, vigilant, and active in preparing to receive the vandals. The only cause of fear is that they will not be in a sufficient hurry to pay us a friendly visit, and that our gallant men will have to wait a considerable time longer before they will have the pleasure of crushing down the ranks of the cowardly hordes of Yankees, who so greatly desire to desolate the towns, villages, and country places along our coast.

Some good suggestions are made in one of the Richmond papers in reply to a letter from a private in one of the camps near this city. It is urged that a special effort should be made to promote religious influences in camp. Certainly a vast amount of good might be done by clergymen and other pious men in the army, by judicious efforts to exert a proper moral and religious feeling among the soldiery. No better time than the present—no more suitable occasion—"the field is white to the harvest," the laborers are few.

From Arkansas.

Graphic Sketch of the Great Battle in Missouri—Gallantry of McCulloch's Troops.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark. Sept. 5, 1861.

Your readers have doubtless ere this heard of the great battle of Wilson Creek, Mo., fought August 10th, between the Federal forces upon the one side, under Gen. Lyon, and the Missourians and Confederates, under Gen. Ben. McCulloch. The Federals had in the engagement near 10,000 men; Lyon, with 6,000 men, (among whom were 4,000 regulars, the remainder Kansas "Jay-Hawkers," Illinoisans, and Iowans,) attacked us upon the North and West, and Col. Siegel, with 3,500 Hessians, attacked us upon the South. They took possession of every commanding point during the night, and at day light began pouring a heavy fire of grape and shell into camp, while as yet we were half of us asleep, the others cooking breakfast. Our men were immediately ordered to form, which they did gallantly—some of the regiments, however, under a most galling fire, the enemy having succeeded, by mufflng the wheels of his gun carriages, in planting batteries within 300 yards of our lines. Col. Churchill's regiment suffered heavily in the early part of the engagement, the forces of Siegel having marched into his camp, before any one was aware of their being nearer than ten miles of us.

The regiment was formed as rapidly as possible, and during the remainder of the battle did signal service. I wish to speak more particularly of the "Third Regiment Arkansas Volunteers." The regiment was not complete, there being but eight companies, and only 600 men—men in heart and courage, but boys in years, as the majority of the regiment are under twenty-one years of age.—They were defending Woodruff's battery in the morning; but on seeing the enemy making an attempt to concentrate his forces on the west, which position would give him greatly the advantage, the 3d Regiment was called upon to drive him from and occupy this ground, for it was evident that in that direction was to be the hardest fighting. The boys started off in "double-quick" down the hill and across the creek. At the crossing they were met by Gen. Pearce, who cheered them on, saying as they passed, "They are on the hill, boys, and, God dang it, drive them off." Away went the "gallant Third," up a steep ascent, for nearly half a mile, when suddenly a masked battery belched forth upon them a shower of grape and canister—bullets, nails, and old iron of every conceivable shape—at which five of our men fell to the ground; and as they came down, the enemy, who were concealed in the bushes and undergrowth about seventy-five yards ahead, opened upon us a murderous fire of Minnie balls, which, with the shot from their artillery, passed over our heads. We needed no command to fire; they had given us provocation enough. As the boys said, "D—n 'em, it's our time now."—It was soon discovered that the enemy were in great force, numbering about 4,000 of the regular army. The fire was kept up for 45 minutes, without intermission, they firing by platoon and company, we loading and firing at will. It was impossible for them to charge through our fire, for we soon discovered that we could load and fire in the ratio of ten times to their six. In three-quarters of an hour from their first fire they began a precipitate retreat over the hill; but, owing to the density of the brush, they were all gone before we found out that they were going. This was one of the most brilliant engagements on record. Our regiment sustained a heavy loss, losing 109 killed and wounded. Two hundred and fifty of the Federals were buried by our men, and nearly two hundred more were left upon the hill, where they were seen ten days after the battle.

Our entire force did not exceed 9,000 effective men, of which not more than 7,000 were engaged during the day, and not exceeding 5,500 at any one time. Our allies, the Missourians, fought nobly, and deserve great credit. Brigadier General N. B. Pearce displayed great coolness in his actions; seemed to have no fears for his own safety, but was cheering us on to the last. "He deserves well of his country." General McCulloch was everywhere, and seemed to infuse his own spirit into the minds of all. Wherever he was seen, loud and deafening cheers rent the air, rising above the thunders of cannon. The Dutch under Siegel, many of whom were taken prisoners, afterwards said, "They came there to fight men, not devils." Our loss was killed—with those who have since died of wounds received—about 475, and 400 wounded that will recover. This includes the Missourians, Texians, Louisianans, and Arkansians. The Federal loss—of which we are the best judges, as the enemy left them lying where they fell, and never came back to bury the dead or take care of the wounded—was over 1,100 killed, of which 355 are lying there yet, and near 1,200 wounded, a great many of whom have since died. We captured 300 prisoners. Chapters could be and will be written, detailing the many acts of personal bravery exhibited during the fight; but as I started to give merely a sketch of the battle, they will be omitted here. I must say that we had quite a number of negroes along as cooks, and they all acquitted themselves well. The negroes could not see their masters going into the fight, probably to return no more, without accompanying and standing by them to the last. One old darkey, while the grape-shot, shell, and bullets were whistling around him like hail, was heard to exclaim, "By golly! what does de white folks mean?"

F. G. W.

The Distinction between Aliens and Citizens.

The following correspondence has just been published. It gives the opinion of Chief Justice Pearson, one of the most eminent Judges of the Confederate Courts, upon a subject which is of vast interest to a large number of the residents of the South:

[CORRESPONDENCE.]

His Honor, *Chief Justice Pearson:*

Having seen the proclamation of the President of the Confederate States, I am desirous of knowing whether I am affected by it, or would be considered a citizen as if a native.

I was born in the State of New York in 1795, and in 1826 removed to North Carolina, where I have resided ever since. I married in North Carolina; all my property is here; am an acting Justice of the Peace in Yadkin, and have been for many years, and have held offices of trust and profit under the State, and have repeatedly sworn allegiance to North Carolina. I settled here to remain permanently, and have never altered my intention of remaining. Am I required to do any act under that proclamation? Any answer will oblige,

Yours, truely,

JAS. R. DODGE.

Yadkin, N. C., Aug. 24, 1861.

RICHMOND HILL, Aug. 26, 1861.

James R. Dodge, Esq.—Dear Sir: Upon the facts stated in your note of the 24th inst., my opinion is, that the act of the Congress of the Confederate States promulgated by the President does not apply to your case; for the reason, that by the act of removing to this State in 1826, with an intention of remaining here permanently and becoming a citizen of the State of North Carolina, you became one of our citizens "by election," as fully, in all intents and purposes, as if you had been born here. After that act, you no longer owed allegiance to the State of New York—the State of North Carolina was then entitled to your allegiance, as of right.

The fact is stated to you—holding office of trust and profit, being now an acting Justice of the Peace, &c.,—have an important bearing, and furnish unequivocal evidence of the intention to become a citizen of his State.

When a foreigner, a citizen of France, for instance, removed to the United States, although with an intention of remaining permanently and becoming a citizen, he did not become a citizen until naturalized according to the forms required by law. But when a citizen of one of the States of the United States removed to another of the States with a like intention, his purpose was, *ipso facto*, accomplished. There being no law requiring any particular mode of proceeding in order to his naturalization, his act of election had the legal effect of making him a citizen of the State to which he had removed. This difference results from the relation created among the several States of the United States by force of their Union. Such has been the universal understanding, and instances without number could be referred to where citizens of other States have, by this mode of election, become citizens of North Carolina, (Chief Justice Ruffin, the late Judge Strange, Judge French, Judge Heath, occur to me,) and where citizens of our State have ceased to be such and become citizens of other States, simply by the act of removing and settling there.

It follows that when the State of North Carolina withdrew from the United States and became one of the Confederate States, you, like all of her other citizens, became a citizen of the Confederate States, so, of course, you do not fall back under the description of "an alien." Indeed, being already a citizen of this State, and as such a citizen of the Confederate States, it would be inconsistent for you now to make a declaration of an intention to become a citizen of the Confederate States.

The act of Congress was intended to apply to that description of persons who, being citizens of States adhering to the United States, happened to be in some of the Confederate States for a temporary purpose, without an intention of becoming citizens, and with an intention of returning; in respect to whom it was deemed expedient to require them to leave the Confederate States, unless the condition of things induced them to change their purpose of returning to the State of which they continued to be citizens, and to become citizens of the Confederate States, which intention they are required to declare "in due form, acknowledging the authority of this Government." Persons of this description, having come into what is now the Confederate States, were entitled, under the Constitution of the United States, (art. 4, sec. 2,) "To all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States," without, in fact, becoming citizens of the State in which they happened to be, not having elected to do so; and it was proper, under existing circumstances, to put them to their election, and require formal evidence of it, if they staid among us. This policy has no more application to you, who have already made your election and become a citizen of this State, than to any other citizen of any State of the Confederate States.

Yours, &c.,

R. M. PEARSON.

THE BRAZILIAN SCREW STEAM CORVETTE BEBERIBE.—This very beautifully modelled little Brazilian man-of-war, commanded by Capt. Alvin, arrived in New York on Tuesday morning, from Rio Janeiro, touching at Pernambuco, from which latter place she made the passage in twenty-five days—eleven of which she performed by steam, the remainder under sail. She experienced very calm weather, with the exception of a strong breeze in the Gulf of Florida. She is bark rigged, and has a very fine appearance on the water, floating like a swan on its surface. She is armed with six thirty-two pounders and a large brass swivel field-piece mounted in the stern. Her tonnage is five hundred tons, with a crew of one hundred and twenty-one men. This is the third Brazilian corvette which, during the last year, has visited the port of New York. She comes for the purpose of obtaining instruments for taking deep sea soundings. The first of these corvettes was the Donna Isabella, which was unfortunately wrecked near Gibraltar, with a loss of nearly the whole crew, and almost every one of the fine young students who were being trained under Senhor Don Jose de Carvalho, the excellent commander, for the naval service of their country. The next was the Balhana, a very fine vessel—nearly resembling the ill-fated Donna Isabella—which was repaired at the Navy-Yard of Brooklyn in a most substantial manner, as a mark of esteem from the American to the Brazilian Government.

The First Lieutenant of the Beberibe, Senhor Jose Marques Guimaraes, was providentially saved from the wreck of the Donna Isabella, by remaining on the poop till rescued, with a few others, among whom was the surgeon. Senhor Guimaraes is now the First Lieutenant of this elegant corvette. The corvette is in excellent trim, but shows the marks of her long voyage. After undergoing a coat of paint, she will make as neat an appearance as any vessel of equal dimensions. The officers are extremely polite, and offered our reporter all the information he desired with the greatest cordiality.

A DESPERATE EXPERIMENT.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* starts a story of "daring on the part of the rebels which can only arise from desperation." The strict military discipline of the Federal camp on the Virginia side of the Potomac has completely "blocked" the usual sources through which the rebels have heretofore obtained information. A few nights ago they determined, at all hazards, to learn the pass-word, in order that their agent might enter our lines and reach Washington. To do this, they dressed two of their men in Government uniforms which had been captured, and succeeded in placing them between our pickets unobserved. The impostors and true soldiers pursued the regular duty for a considerable time, when finally the rebels challenged one of our men, who was about to give the requisite pass-word when he discovered the cheat and gave the alarm, but not in time to effect the arrest or death of the daring but non-plussed adventurers.

FROM CAROLINA CITY.—A correspondent, writing from Carolina City under date of the 18th inst., says:

"All quiet here. No excitement—one vessel in sight, and she has not changed position in three days and nights."

SALE OF A PRIZE CARGO.—The cargo of coffee, of the prize bark Rowena, was sold at Charleston on Tuesday for $30,000, or 25½ cts. per pound.

DEAD.—Wm. M. D'Antignac, President of the Southern Insurance and Banking Company, at Augusta, Ga., died at Bailey's Springs last week.

MEXICAN COMPLICATIONS.—A late letter from Matamoras, alluding to the Mexican complications, says:

It seems, from the tenor of private letters received in this city from Mexico, that the Government became thoroughly straightened for money about the 12th ult., and that in order to meet the emergency, and in order to provide some manner of revenue to subsist the troops, the Congress passed a law suspending the payment of all interest on foreign debts, and stopping the liquidation of all claims held by creditors against the State.

The effect of this measure was to incense the English, French, and Spanish Ministers to that degree that they instantly demanded their passports, and at last accounts were about leaving the country. You will recollect that solemn stipulations were made with the English holders of Mexican paper, that a certain per centage of the Custom-House revenues should be regularly set apart for the payment of English claims, and for a considerable time this pittance has been paid over. But the stolidity of foreign Governments in resenting grave offences by Mexico, has incited her to greater criminality, until now it is imperative that something should be done.

My principal apprehension is that the present complication may lead to the establishment of a monarchical form of government in Mexico, supported by foreign bayonets.—The scheme is popular in Europe, and it would prove acceptable to the many Mexicans throughout the country. The result of such a step would be to create a Canada on your Western border, which, I take it, you do not desire. It therefore becomes incumbent on the Southern Confederacy to act promptly in this matter, and she can do it with the fullest measure of justification.

Col. Pickett, formerly United States Consul at Vera Cruz, but now agent of the Southern Confederacy in Mexico, has arrived in Mexico. He is very popular with the liberal party, and if anybody can check-mate Mr. Corwin, he is the man. The Mexican papers do not seem to think he will be received immediately, as the Government, they say, is disposed to wait on the greater power of Europe. However, he has already obtained the entree into official circles, and will do good service to our cause.

MURDER AT BLACKSTOCK'S.—A murder was committed at Blackstock's, on the morning of the 14th inst., on the body of Mrs. Robinson, widow of Wm. Robinson. Her skull was fractured in two or three places, supposed to have been done with an axe, which was found near the house, stained with blood. The bed on which Mrs. R. was lying had been set on fire with the intention, doubtless, of concealing the murder. Had the murderer succeeded in firing the house, two small children would have perished. The older children being on a visit to their grandmother, no white person competent to give any information was about the premises. Suspicion rests on two servants, who have been arrested and lodged in jail, awaiting an investigation.—Mrs. Robinson was a niece of Rev. A. R. Banks, of Arkansas.—*Columbia Guardian.*

SALES OF NEGROES.—At an auction sale of negroes, at the Brokers' Exchange, Charleston, the following prices were obtained:

1 male slave, 56 years old, $315.
1 female slave, 45 years old, $315.
1 female slave, 34 years old, $400.
1 female slave, 28 years old, (mulatto,) with her 5 children, oldest 8 years, and youngest 10 months, $2430, or $405 each.

HIGHWAY ROBBERS.—Mr. Alexander B. Williams was attacked and robbed in Lynchburg, on Wednesday night last, by four deserters, of $100 in money and a watch valued at the same amount. The parties were subsequently arrested and gave their names as McQuay, Stump, Lawrence, and Perkins.

COFFEE.—The New Orleans papers announce that the Confederate Government last week purchased the entire stock of coffee in the hands of wholesale dealers in that city, a little over a thousand bags—for army consumption. This is much better than letting it go into the hands of extortionate speculators.

LIBEL.—James E. McDaniel has been bound over in the sum of $500 to answer an indictment for libel against the loyalty of H. B. Plant, Superintendent of the Southern Express Company, at Montgomery, Ala.

PATRIOTISM REWARDED.—A farmer living in Central Kentucky, a very enthusiastic Southerner, raised a flag on his premises last week, and the same evening his wife presented him with a nineteen-pounder.

RETURNED HOME.—Adjutant Peter Otey, of Gen. Floyd's Brigade, reached his home, in Lynchburg, on Thursday.

Mr. R. J. Waring, a resident of Charlotte, N. C., and United States Consul at St. Thomas, arrived in the former place a few days ago from New York. He was obliged to accept a draft from the United States on the branch mint at Charlotte in payment for his services as Consul.

Hon. Thomas M. Forman, the recently appointed representative to Congress from the first district, Ga., to succeed the lamented Bartow, announces himself a candidate for election by the people, without regard to the edict of a convention that has been called for the district.

Rev. John N. Andrews, late Chaplain of the Third Regiment N. C. Volunteers, is now raising a volunteer company in Wayne and Johnson counties, N. C. He is determined to avenge his brother, Major S. W. G. Andrews, who was captured at Hatteras.

The floating battery recently constructed in New Orleans is said to be a failure. It lacks speed and ventilation. Perhaps these defects can be removed.

A letter from Major Andrews, one of the Hatteras captives, says that he is comfortably situated and well cared for in his new quarters in New York.

The First S. C. Volunteers, under Colonel Maxcy Gregg, have arrived at Suffolk, Nansemond county, where they are stationed for the present.

Thomas D. Watson, Esq., one of the oldest amateurs of the turf in America, died at his residence in Petersburg, on Thursday night last.

Major Joseph Mayo, of the 3rd Regiment Va. Vols., stationed near Norfolk, has been presented with a fine horse by that regiment.

T. B. Howard, Jr., of Columbus, Ga., has been appointed Sergeant Major of Col. Benning's Regiment, 19th Ga. Vols.

The 14th Georgia Regiment passed through Petersburg on Friday last, for an important point.

The schr. Gen. Ripley, of 162 tons, was launched at Charleston on the 7th inst.

NOTICE.—Those of the friends or relatives of Company "F," of Richmond, or "B," of Baltimore, of GILHAM'S 21st Regiment Virginia Volunteers, who desire to send a box or bundle to them, will find an opportunity to do so by applying to WM. A. MOUNTCASTLE, between 5th and 6th, on Broad street, between now and MONDAY at 12 o'clock. se 21—2t*

NOTICE.—The JOURNEYMEN CORDWAINERS' SOCIETY, of men's and ladies' branch, will meet on MONDAY next, 23d instant, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at Monticello Hotel.

By order of the PRESIDENT.

se 20—3t*

TO THE VOTERS OF THE SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—Composed of the counties of Campbell, Amherst, Nelson, Albemarle, Fluvanna and Buckingham.—At the solicitation of a number of gentlemen of different parties throughout the District, I announce myself a candidate to represent you in the first Congress of the Confederate States, under their permanent Constitution. I will take an early opportunity to address the people at their respective Court-Houses.

se 18—ts JAMES P. HOLCOMBE.

Whig, Enquirer and Examiner please copy.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE RICHMOND RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, over Woodhouse's bookstore, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October, 1861, at 12 o'clock M.

se 17—2w T. G. JACKSON, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF RICHMOND will be held at their Banking-House on TUESDAY, the 1st October, 1861, at 12 o'clock M. J. B. MACMURDO, Cashier.

se 17—2w

WINTER OATS AND BOWERS' SEED WHEAT.

1,000 bushels WINTER OATS.
200 bushels Bowers' early SEED WHEAT.

For sale by BLAIR & HARVIE,

se 12 Cary and 11th sts.

SPICES FOR PICKLING.—Mace, Nutmegs, Allspice, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, White and Long Pepper, Black Pepper Grain, and also ot our own grinding. W. L. WARING,

se 20 No. 107 Broad st.

WHITE GREASE, Bright and Black Varnish, and Safety Fuse, for sale by

se 12 I. & G. B. DAVENPORT.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. F. W. HANCOCK having been ordered to Gen. Ewell's Brigade, as Surgeon, will necessarily be absent from the city for a time. Those wishing his professional services will find his representative, Dr. JAMES E. WILLIAMS, at his office, prepared to attend to their calls.

DR. JAMES E. WILLIAMS offers his professional services to the citizens of Richmond and vicinity. He may be found at Dr. F. W. HANCOCK'S office, on Main, between 3d and 4th streets, or at Mr. WM. S. PHILLIPS' office, on 12th street, between Main and Bank, at the usual office hours.

Any message left at either place will be promptly attended to. se 10—ts

JOHN H. GILMER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—11th street, between Main and Bank sts., near General Post-Office.
RESIDENCE—4th and Clay sts. au 23—1m*

WM. F. WATSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CONFEDERATE STATES COMMISSIONER AND
COMMISSIONER IN CHANCERY.
OFFICE—Corner Franklin and 12th sts., near the State Court-House. je 13—3m

MEDICAL CARD.
OFFICE PRACTICE.
DR. PLUME, of the old Medical House, confines himself mainly to an office practice, on Franklin st., a little below the Exchange Hotel, and diagonally opposite Odd Fellows' Hall, where skillful and confidential treatment may be obtained on reasonable terms. Those who have been exposed to certain contagious ailments, are invited to call early.

Communications by mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to. Office open from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M.

my 23—ts RICHMOND, VA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

All GOODS AND PARCELS for Manassa and Fairfax must be prepaid before leaving this office.

au 31—ts J. F. GIBSON, Agent.

OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY.

The MANAGERS OF HOSPITALS in this city will please leave their ADDRESS at this office, that I may know where to deliver their freight.

au 31—ts J. F. GIBSON, Agent.

THE GREAT VIRGINIA REMEDY, and no HUMBUG.—PETERS' INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR GONNORRHŒA AND ALL SECRET DISEASES.—This great American remedy, containing no Mercurial or Balsamic properties, excels everything heretofore offered to the public in its curative, restorative, and renovating powers, and the medical world are astonished when told that the above remedy will cure the above diseases, and confounded when they have ocular demonstrations of the facts. But the proprietor, who has known of the remedy for twenty-odd years, has known of a case of twenty years' standing to be restored to perfect health, and all other cases of shorter duration to be restored, without a single exception, and therefore challenges any case of Gonorrhœ which the remedy will not cure provided the directions are carried out with prudence on the part of the patient; and any one purchasing half a dozen bottles, and using accordingly, in his or her case, he guarantees a perfect cure; and in case of failure, will furnish additional medicine, free of charge, to complete the cure, through his agents; and a cure will be effected without inconvenience to the patient.

Sold by APPERSON & DUPUY, No. 290 Broad street, and O. A. STRECKER, Main street, Druggists, agents for the city of Richmond. Sold, also, by M. A. & C. A. SANTOS, Norfolk, and CHAS. B. CAMPBELL and WILSON & WILLIAMS, Portsmouth, Va. au 19—6m

ENCOURAGE SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES.

Do so, and especially if you can obtain as desirable Goods, without paying any more for them than their actual worth. The

CRENSHAW WOOLEN COMPANY,

OF THIS CITY,

Organized last year, and in order to make such Goods as would not compete with, but would rather aid other Southern manufactures by furnishing grades and styles of Goods that have never heretofore been made in Virginia, they fitted their Mill with machinery of the best and finest quality. They are now manufacturing FINE CASSIMERES and CLOTHS of every variety, from Fine Virginia Merino and Mestizo Wool, and solicit the attention of the trade in the South to their Goods. All who have seen their ARMY CLOTHS, manufactured at first expressly for the Virginia Military Institute, pronounce them at least equal, if not superior in quality, to those they had been buying heretofore, and quite as cheap.

The Virginia State and Central Agricultural Societies, at their Fair held in this city, in October last, awarded to this Company a GOLD MEDAL for their exhibition of Woolen Goods, which included some beautiful SHAWLS, BLANKETS, &c.

Purchasers may rely upon every piece of Goods manufactured by us being what it is represented, and under no circumstances will this Company be induced to work shoddy in their Goods, nor will they card any cotton with their wool.

LEWIS D. CRENSHAW, Pres't.

SAMUEL P. MITCHELL,
WELLINGTON GODDIN,
JOHN H. MONTAGUE,
P. W. HAREWOOD,
} Directors.

As Agents for the sale of the Goods manufactured by the CRENSHAW WOOLEN COMPANY, of RICHMOND, VA., we have now on hand about 20,000 yards of Fine, Plain and Fancy Single and Double Milled CASSIMERES and CLOTHS, besides a lot of FINE BLANKETS and GENTLEMEN'S SHAWLS—and are manufacturing at the rate of 4,000 yards per week; all of which we offer to the trade at fair prices and on liberal terms, with entire confidence that the enterprise will receive a liberal support.

CRENSHAW & CO., Agents,

fe 20—4ts Richmond, Va.

HEALTH, HEALTH—
BETTER THAN GOLD!

MISS MARY SCOFIELD, PRECEPTRESS, No. 630, BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE—"*Truth Stranger than Fiction.*"—This lady suffered for years with Chronic Inflammatory Rheumatism in its most malignant form. She first contracted the disease when two years old, by being vaccinated with matter from a child who had the white swelling. From this time to womanhood her sufferings were extreme—she never had relief from pain until cured by HAMPTON'S TINCTURE.

[An Extract from the Letter.]

"I often wish my parents had known of this remedy when I was a child, as I believe I should have been saved the excruciating pain I have been subjected to, as well as the deformity of body I must carry to the grave, and my parents would not have been under such heavy expenses from doctors' bills; and in sending me, as they did, to the celebrated Springs in England in search of health. I wish all the afflicted world could see me and hear the benefits I have derived from this Tincture of Hampton's. I try to make all acquainted with its virtues with whom I come in contact.

"Gentlemen, I am a thousand times obliged to you, and you are at liberty to use my name and case to all.

"I remain yours in gratitude,

"MARY A. SCOFIELD.

"No. 630 West Baltimore street."

Rheumatism, Cough, Dyspepsia, Debility, Scrofula, Eyes, Pain in the side, Back, &c., are cured by it.

FEMALES AND CHILDREN.—This TINCTURE will be found a great medicine for all their diseases.

Call and get Pamphlets, and read many of the most powerful possible certificates of cures of the above diseases of our own citizens.

Sold by PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond; by DR. COOKE, Fredericksburg; by all the Druggists in Petersburg; by MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, Baltimore; and by Druggists and Shopkeepers everywhere. $1 per bottle; six bottles, $5.

ap 1—d&ewts

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.—The fine, new, well appointed and rapid Steamer WEST POINT, now in Norfolk harbor, and belonging to the Richmond and York River Railroad Company, is for sale.

For terms, apply to WM. G. PAINE, in Richmond, or to me, in Williamsburg.

RO. SAUNDERS,

au 31—1m Pres't R. & Y. R. R. R. Co.

HAVANA CIGARS.—An assortment of the finest brands of HAVANA CIGARS, just from New Orleans, consisting in part of the following brands: "Billy Bowlegs Regalia," "Tereno Regalia," "Meridiana Regalia," "Good Idea," and many others. A real lover of the weed can have his taste gratified, and be made to feel rich, by supplying himself with some of these truly fine Cigars at R. W. POWERS',

Druggist, corner Main and 15th sts.,

se 10 Next to St. Charles Hospital.

RYE AND WINTER OATS.—In store a superior lot of Rye and Winter Oats, for seed.—Those wanting a superior article had better call soon. [se 16] GEO. WATT & CO.

OXIDE, OR SUB-NITRATE OF BISMUTH—Just received a lot, for sale by

EDWARD T. ROBINSON,

se 10 4th and Franklin sts.

STARCH.—A few boxes Pearl Starch; also, Indigo, of good quality, for sale by

se 9 R. W. POWERS

KEROSENE OIL, though very scarce, can still be had at R. W. POWERS',

se 9 Cor. Main and 15th sts.

PATENT BALANCES.—A large Brown's Patent Balance, in good order, for sale by

se 13 BIKER & CO.

WANTS.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE, suitable for a small family, with four to six rooms, either on Main, Franklin, Grace or Broad streets, between 3d and 17th streets. Any one having such a tenement may procure a good tenant by addressing "S. G. W.," through Richmond Post-Office, box 597, stating terms of rent, &c.

se 21—3t*

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, who has had some eighteen months' experience in a wholesale Grocery and Commission business, and who has had some experience in Book-keeping, desires employment as CLERK in any business establishment. Satisfactory references given. Address "X. Y. Z.," Post-Office, Richmond, Va. se 21—3t*

WANTED—CORPS OF ARTIFICERS. Wanted, immediately, FIFTY able-bodied MECHANICS, of steady habits, to enlist as Artillerists, and to form a corps of Artificers, to go at once into active service. Pay from $17 to $34 per month. Apply at 115 Main street.

se 21—6t* L. H. DUNLOP, Capt.

WANTED—A NURSE.—A neat and tidy COLORED GIRL may hear of a good