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, $3 for six months, in advance.

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DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XX.---NO. 85. RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FALL ELECTIONS.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE SENATORIAL DISTRICT COMPOSED OF THE COUNTIES OF HENRICO AND HANOVER.—Mr. Williams C. Wickham having resigned his seat in the Senate, from the above District at the solicitation of many gentlemen, therefore of different political parties, I hereby announce myself a candidate to fill the vacancy. Entirely approving what seems to be the public sentiment, in opposition to a regular political canvass in the present excited condition of the public mind, I shall content myself with the above simple announcement, pledging to the voters of the district, if they shall see fit to elect me, to exert the utmost of ability I possess, both of mind and body, (eschewing all party feeling or prejudice,) to the establishment of Southern Independence, and the promotion of the best interests of our noble common wealth.

JNO. R. GARNETT.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE COUNties of Hanover, Henrico, Charles City, New Kent, Elizabeth City, James City, and York, and the Cities of Richmond and Williamsburg:

In response to a call made on me in the public and in private letters, I announce myself a candidate to represent you in the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the Confederate Congress.

Although the active operations of the campaign do not cease in time for me to visit you before the election, yet I have no reason to suppose that they will interfere with the discharge of my duties as your representative in Congress, should it be your choice to send me to that body. In such event, I shall endeavor to represent you with intelligence and fidelity.

GEO. W. RANDOLPH.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE CITIES OF RICHMOND AND WILLIAMSBURG AND OF THE COUNTIES OF HENRICO, HANOVER, CHARLES CITY, NEW KENT, ELIZABETH CITY, WARWICK, JAMES CITY, AND YORK.—It is a duty of every citizen, at such a juncture, to waive personal objections to a call of his fellows to any responsible position wherein they think he can best serve the country. It was in this spirit I accepted the seat I have now to hold in Congress, and with which I flatter myself I shall continue to apply the close, to its labors and duties. The difficulties to which I aspire is, that my services may be deemed worthy, and obtain the public approbation.

I shall be indifferent to the applications from district to offer myself at the approaching election, and now declare myself a candidate.—Your fellow citizens, honor me with your best efforts shall be devoted to the duties of the high position.

WM. H. MACFARLAND.

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 parts of the District, I announce my willingness to represent you in the first Congress of the Confederate States, under their permanent Constitution. I will take an early opportunity of addressing the people at their respective places of public resort.

JAMES P. HOLCOMBE.

[Lynchburg Engineer and Examiner please copy.]

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE 7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, COMPOSED OF THE COUNTIES OF CAMPBELL, AMHERST, NELSON, ALBEMARLE, FLUVANNA, AND BUCKINGHAM.—As a citizen of the Confederate States, I am a candidate to represent you in the Congress of the Confederate States. I am fully aware of the importance of the crisis between now and the adoption of the permanent Constitution, and of the difficulties and anxieties of the ordeal I am about to pass. Suffice it to say that I will shun no labor, nor shrink from any ordeal, whenever called upon by any thing which shall be devoted to the interests of your interests.

Your fellow-citizen,

SHELTON F. LEAKE.

se 30—10d&w2w

WE ARE REQUESTED TO announce that D. C. DEJARNETTE, of Caroline, is a candidate to represent the District composed of the counties of Caroline, Louisa, Spotsylvania, King George, Stafford, Orange, Greene, and Culpeper, in the first Congress of the Confederate States.

se 30—1m*

MILLINERY GOODS.

MILLINERY GOODS.

We have on hand a good stock of MILLINERY GOODS, such as Ribbons, Flowers, Velvets, Satins, Laces, &c., which we will sell at fair prices.

ANDERSON & GREEN.

NEW FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY GOODS.

Mrs. DEMELMAN is receiving, via New Orleans, a fresh supply of well-selected MILLINERY GOODS of every description. She will be pleased to wait upon her customers in the city and from the country, at her store, on 14th street, between 17th and 18th, where the latest BONNETS, RIBBONS, Etc., may be had on reasonable terms for cash.

WANTED—Two MILLINERS. Also, two young ladies to learn the MILLINERY BUSINESS.

oc 7—1m*

NOTICE.—I have appointed Mrs. CHARLOTTE SON my agent, to carry on the MILLINERY AND FANCY BUSINESS, in all its branches, to buy and sell for cash only.

oc 1—3w* LEWIS HYMAN.

NEW STOCK MILLINERY GOODS, No. 209 BROAD ST.

Having just opened at my new stand, 209 Broad street, a new and handsome supply of MILLINERY GOODS, fully equal to the assortment of former years, and being prepared to receive orders for the trade from the city or country, I would invite the attention of my old customers and of the ladies generally, to an examination of my stock.

I also on hand a large assortment of BONNET BOUCHES. Also, an assortment of Black SILK RIBBONS, Worsted Goods for children, and other articles not usually embraced in Millinery stock.

I am also prepared to furnish BONNET FRAMES.

se 25—1m* VIRGINIA A. TEMPLEMAN.

SERVANTS FOR HIRE.

FOR HIRE—ENGINEERS.—Two Negro MEN accustomed to the management of stationary engines. They are steady and reliable and will be hired low for the balance of the year. Apply to THOS. J. BAGBY, Agent for Hiring out Negroes and Renting out Houses, No. 8 Wall st., Under St. Charles Hotel.

FOR HIRE—FIFTY NEGROES.—For hire at a low rate, separately or in lots, until January next, FIFTY NEGROES, consisting of men and boys, suitable for hospital purposes, laborers, &c. Apply to-day, at my office, on 14th st.

se 28 E. D. EACHO.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A gentleman with a small family can be accommodated with BOARD and a furnished ROOM.

ALSO.—Splendid accommodations can be furnished a single gentleman. For further particulars, inquire at this office. oc 9—3t*

HARNESS, SADDLERY, &c.

SADDLES, SADDLES.

Military SADDLES, of all kinds and qualities, being offered for sale by the subscriber at very low prices, and those in want will find it greatly to their interest to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

WM. F. MITCHELL,
Franklin st., bet. 16th and 17th.

HARDWARE, SADDLERY, &c.—The subscriber has taken, temporarily, the store on Main street, near 12th, recently occupied by Messrs. A. Wisner & Son, druggists. He has just received a large and handsome assortment of very scarce goods, per Express from various Southern cities, a large general assortment of HARDWARE and SADDLERY goods, to which he invites the immediate attention of the trade and the public, as it is designed to be a speedy disposition of the entire stock.

CLAIBORNE WATKINS,
Late with Smith, Rhodes & Co.

WHO WANTS A LOAN OF $30,000 TO $60,000 SECURED BY TRUST DEED REAL ESTATE.—We are authorized to make a loan of $30,000 to $60,000, (in sums of not less than $10,000) for one to two years, secured by trust deed on unencumbered real estate, (country preferred) at 6 per cent per annum, interest payable half yearly. No one need apply who will not give the most satisfactory security. Apply to

GODDIN & APPERSON.

CAUTION.—No one is authorized to collect my Virginia arms in this city, or elsewhere in this State, unless they show written authority from me, of which notice is given to prevent imposition.

C. DIMMOCK,
Col. of Ordnance of Virginia.

City papers copy.

FOR SALE—A FINE SADDLE AND HARNESS HORSE.—The subscribers will sell a young and stylish HORSE, of fine size, speed, and endurance, warranted sound. He moves well in the saddle, and in harness is gentle and well broke. Age, 6 years. Price, $300. Apply to

WATKINS & PICKLEN.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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 cases 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.

Price per bottle, $2; half dozen bottles, $10; Expressage from 25 to 50 cts.

Sold by APPERSON & DUPUY, No. 201 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. an 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 filled 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. HARWOOD, } 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 Silled CASSIMERES and CLOTHS, besides a lot of FINE BLANKETS and GENTLEMENS 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,
se 20—1m Richmond, Va.

HEALTH, HEALTH—

BETTER THAN GOLD!

MISS MARY SCOFIELD, RHEUMATISM, No. 630, BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE.—*Tenth Street, near Eutaw Street.*—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&cwts

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.

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.

BURNING FLUID—For sale by JNO. W. GARLICK, Apothecary, oc 4 Market Place, Franklin street.

CONSUMPTION CURABLE.

IMPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED.

GREAT DESIDERATUM TO CONSUMPTIVES.

DR. J. HERVEY MOORE'S INFALLIBLE PULMONIC REMEDY, known and approved by all who have used it, is now resorted to with confidence by all who are afflicted with diseases of the THROAT or LUNGS. This celebrated medicine is made chiefly from a plant which is a native of the "Old North State," and has cured thousands within the past year who had given up all hope for relief.

As a remedy for Consumption it is unsurpassed, and in no case has it ever failed to give relief when the directions were strictly followed. The proprietor offers this medicine to the afflicted upon its own intrinsic merits, confidently believing that it will perform its duty quickly and thoroughly.

Price, $1 per box, with full directions, sent to any part of the Southern Confederacy. Prepared and sold only by DR. J. HERVEY MOORE, Richmond, Va., to whom all orders must be addressed.

oc 10—3t*

REQUEST MADE TO PHYSICIANS.—It is respectfully requested that the Physicians of Richmond will report at the office, corner of Broad and 9th streets such officers and soldiers under their charge as are quartered in private families, hotels, and boarding-houses—stating their condition, where quartered, and, as far as practicable, the regiment and company to which they belong. This information will greatly promote the public service.

All officers and soldiers quartered in private families, hotels, and boarding-houses, who have been sick, but are not attended by any physician, will report themselves as above, stating their condition, location, company, and regiment.

JNO. H. WINDER,
oc 10—ts Brig. General.

SEQUESTRATION NOTICE.—Having been appointed by the Judge of the District Court of the Confederate States of America for the Eastern District of Virginia the Receiver for the District designated in the subdivision of said Eastern District of Virginia, made by said Court, as No. 3, and composed of the counties of Albemarle, Fluvanna, Louisa, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, (including that part of the City of Richmond lying westward of 11th street in said city,) New Kent, Charles City, James City, (including the City of Williamsburg,) Warwick, York, Elizabeth City, and King William, I hereby notify every Attorney, Agent, Farmer, Partner, Trustee, or other person holding or controlling, within said District, any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, goods, or chattels, rights, or credits, or any interest therein, of or for any alien enemy of the Confederate States of America, speedily to inform me of the same, and to render to me an account thereof, and, so far as practicable, to place the same in my hands. Any such person willfully failing to do so, will be guilty of a high misdemeanor and liable to be indicted, convicted, fined and imprisoned, as provided by law. And I also notify each and every citizen of the Confederate States speedily to give information to me, (as he is required by law,) of any and all lands, tenements, and hereditaments, goods and chattels, rights and credits, within the said District, and of every right and interest therein held, owned, and possessed or enjoyed by or for any such alien enemy.

HENRY L. BROOKE,
Receiver for District No. 3.

My office is room No. 7, Belvin's Block, fronting Bank st., Richmond. oc 9—1m

Richmond Dispatch.

FRIDAY MORNING.....OCT. 11, 1861.

FROM NORFOLK.

The Weather and the Winds—Recent Events—Coal Supplies—The Independent Grays and the Ladies—Truce Flags, &c.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.]

NORFOLK, VA., Oct. 9, 1861.

The weather here is very stormy, and judging from appearances and the direction of the wind, we shall probably have another storm, which will be specially annoying to the transient visitors to Hatteras. I learn that during the storm that occurred some ten days ago, the cowardly Hessian troops there were nearly washed away, the tide rising several feet over the low and narrow piece of sandy land which they are holding in terrible suspense, until they shall be captured by the dauntless Southerners who are determined to drive them from the soil of the Old North State as soon as they are ready to strike a blow that will teach the intruders a lesson never to be forgotten.

I learn that the soldier who was so severely wounded a few days ago by balls fired from a revolver by an officer, has died; but as I have no direct information from the hospital to which he was taken, the report may not be true. I believe it is generally conceded here that the shooting was justifiable in this affair, and may be regarded as a case of self-defence, as it is thought the unfortunate man would have made a desperate assault with his bowie knife had he not been so promptly disabled.

Much concern is felt here about the scarcity of coal. The supply of anthracite having been exhausted some time since, and transporting bituminous coal here from Richmond or Petersburg is attended with considerable expense; besides, the grates and stoves are mostly adapted to the burning of hard coal. Soft coal, as it is called, is selling here at 35a37½ cents. Wood, however, is plentiful—standing in the forests, if not for sale on the docks; and although the article is rather high, there needs be no great fear that our people will suffer from cold on account of the want of fuel.

The Independent Grays, of this city, express their sincere thanks to the ladies of the Episcopal Soldiers' Aid Society, for a much-needed supply of blankets and many other favors unexpected and unsolicited, and "stowed so quietly and with such grace as to make them as forgetful as possible of their indebtedness." In their card of thanks, the Gray's very appropriately add:

"An untold amount of clothing has been made up by them for our volunteers. The sick have been visited and studiously cared for—all who were in need and have made known their wants, have been provided with every nourishment and comfort that home could afford.—in fact, everything that the greatest exertions could do has been done; and, in return, we can only say that these benefits shall be enshrined in our memory, and if ever we are blessed with an opportunity to cope with our implacable and ruthless enemy, and to protect our good friends, we shall then give sure and unmistakable evidence of our gratitude."

Verily, the efforts and valuable assistance rendered by the ladies of the South in behalf of those who are battling for liberty cannot be over-estimated. Their labors, personally and assiduously, for the comfort of the soldiers, their words of encouragement, and the genial influence of their smiles upon our brave troops, in their struggles in the holy and righteous cause of freedom, will form many a thrilling chapter in the history of the present war, and descend far down the track of time, to be remembered by generations to come, to live in song wherever the voice of civilization shall be heard, or deeds of love, mercy, and heroism shall receive the award of merit and praise by the enlightened, the good, and the brave.

A flag of grace came up yesterday from Old Point, and probably no other communication will be had between our city and Fort Monroe for some time to come.

War matters are unusually quiet hereabouts at this time. The discharge of great guns is but seldom heard, and all the preparations for conflict are going on with but little noise or excitement.

There are some rumors here of extraordinary arrangements and extensive preparations going on at the North for the hopeless work of subjugating a great nation, such as building ships, collecting troops, concentrating forces, provisions, equipments, horses, &c., &c. Meanwhile, the indomitable and vigilant men of the South, here and elsewhere, are getting ready for any emergency or any attempt of the enemies of liberty and civilization to carry out their iniquitous designs upon those who only desire an honorable and peaceful separation, and the enjoyment of those rights and privileges to which they have asserted a just and well-established claim.

In my letter of the 13th September, it was stated that Capt. George D. Parker's company, of the 6th Virginia regiment, had been disbanded without notice to Capt. P. The information came to me from a respectable source; but the Colonel of the regiment emphatically denies the statement, and it is therefore proper to give his denial through the same medium in which the statement was made.

Down the Rio Grande—The Trip from Mesilla to Brownsville.

A party of four adventurous gentlemen—Mr. Louis Bucha, merchant; Dr. Bradshaw, dentist; Mr. Brackett, distiller; and Mr. Patchin, miner—arrived in this city on Saturday last from the town of Mesilla, in the Territory of Arizona, after a voyage of two months down the Rio Grande. The party left Mesilla on the 29th day of June last, and have been on the river ever since, without stopping at any place more than a day until they arrived at Davis ranche, where they stopped four days.

The experiment of navigating the Rio Grande from El Paso, fifty miles this side of Mesilla, has often been talked of, but no person has heretofore performed the hazardous undertaking. The gentlemen who arrived here on Saturday were solely prompted to the voyage, which they have so successfully accomplished, by the desire to do what so many had talked of, and which was pronounced an impossible journey. At present considerable bets are pending in Mesilla on the result of the undertaking, and many promises of reward will have to be fulfilled by the public-spirited citizens of that place towards the successful voyagers.

The party first constructed two willow canoes, which they lashed together and loaded with their provisions and baggage. In the next place, they erected about the sides of their raft a breastwork of hides, to protect them from the Indians, who were the first danger of which they were warned. Thus fitted out, the party started upon their novel trip. They floated along with the current, using the paddles but little, and directing the course of their raft with a rudder. They travelled during the day only, always making fast to the shore and camping on terra firma at night to avoid accidents in the river.

The Rio Grande did not treat the party roughly until they came within sixty miles of Eagle Pass, where, in descending the falls in the river, the raft upset. The water was not sufficiently deep, however, to swamp their baggage, consequently they soon righted themselves at that place. A short distance this side of Laredo, the raft capsized and in descending some falls, but without loss. At what is known as the Ten-Foot Falls, near Roma, the raft capsized for the third time, and the party lost all their baggage, and Dr. Bradshaw lost a valuable set of dental instruments. These falls are commonly understood to be a solitary fall, where the river precipitates itself over a shelf ten feet high; but Mr. Bucha corrects this report, and says that there are three falls at that point, two of which are ten feet high, and one of which is only five feet.

It is the impression of the gentlemen composing the above party, that it will never be practicable to navigate the Rio Grande above the Ten-Foot Falls; as the current of the river is not only very strong, but the depth of water is very inconsiderable, and the bed of the river is interrupted by frequent falls and ledges of rocks which no rise of water will suffice to overcome.

The impression which widely obtains that there is a point in the Rio Grande, above Laredo and below Eagle Pass, where the river entirely disappears under the mountains, is incorrect, and the gentleman with whom we conversed accounts for it thus:—One or two parties have started from El Paso to descend the Rio Grande, but they have all failed at a point below Eagle Pass, where the mountains approach up to the water's edge, and where the bed of the stream is very rugged and the current very swift. At this point all other expeditions have failed, and from the place where their boats capsized, looking down the stream to where the cliffs beetle over the stream, which makes a sudden bend, the appearance of the scene seems to indicate that the projecting cliffs overlapped the river and forces the Rio Grande to make its way under the overhanging mountains. But this is found to be a delusion in descending the river, as the stream only makes a sudden bend and continues its rough and muddy course between instead of under the mountains.

Wild game—such as deer, turkeys, rabits, and birds abound on the river, and even if the voyagers had not found settlements every hundred or hundred and fifty miles, they could have subsisted themselves very well on what wild animals they could have killed on the river bank. The land in many places is good.

Speaking in general terms, the gentlemen express their entire satisfaction with the trip, and would have no objection to going over the route again.

The Value and Necessity of Sea-Coast Defences.

It is unnecessary to specify examples from the wars of the French Revolution; the whole history of these wars is one continued proof of the superiority of fortifications as a maritime frontier defence. The sea-coast of France is almost within stone's throw of the principal British naval depots; here were large towns and harbors, filled with the rich commerce of the world, offering the dazzling attraction of rich booty. The French navy was at this time utterly incompetent to their defence, while England supported a maritime force at an annual expense of near *ninety millions of dollars*. Her largest fleets were continually cruising within sight of these seaports, and not unfrequently attempting to cut out their shipping. "At this period," says one of her naval historians, "the naval force of Britain, so multiplied and so expert from long practice, had acquired an intimate knowledge of their (the French) harbors, their bays and creeks; her officers knew the depth of water, and the resistance likely to be met with in every situation." On the other hand, these harbors and towns were frequently stripped of their garrisons by the necessities of distant wars, being left with no other defence than their fortifications and militia.—And yet, notwithstanding all this, they escaped unharmed during the entire contest.—They were frequently attacked, and in some instances the most desperate efforts were made to effect a permanent lodgement; but in no case was the success at all commensurate with the expenses of life and treasure sacrificed, and no permanent hold was made on either the maritime frontiers of France or her allies. This certainly was owing to no inferiority of skill and bravery on the part of the British Navy, as the battles of Aboukir and Trafalgar, and the almost total annihilation of the French marine, have but too plainly proven. Why, then, did these places escape? We know of no other reason than that they were fortified, and that the French knew how to defend their fortifications. The British maritime expeditions to Quiberon, Holland, Boulogne, the Scheldt, Constantinople, Buenos Ayres, etc., sufficiently prove the ill success and the waste of life and treasure with which they must always be attended. But when her naval power was applied to the destruction of the enemy's marine, and in transporting their land forces to solid bases of operations on the soil of her allies, in Portugal and Belgium, the fall of Napoleon crowned the glory of their achievements.

Let us now examine the several British naval attacks on our own forts, in the wars of the Revolution and of 1812.

In 1776, Sir Peter Parker, with a British fleet of nine vessels, carrying about two hundred and seventy guns, attacked Fort Moultrie, in Charleston harbor, which was then armed with only twenty-six guns, and garrisoned only by three hundred and seventy-five regulars, and a few militia. In this contest the British were entirely defeated, and lost, in killed and wounded, two hundred and five men, while their whole two hundred and seventy guns killed and wounded only thirty-two men in the fort. Of this trial of strength, which was certainly a fair one, Cooper, in his Naval History, says: "It goes fully to prove the important military proposition, that ships cannot withstand forts, when the latter are properly armed, constructed and garrisoned." Gen. Moultrie says only thirty rounds from the battery were fired, and was of opinion that the want of powder alone prevented the Americans from destroying the men-of-war.

In 1814, a British fleet of four vessels, carrying ninety-two guns, attacked Fort Boyer, a small redoubt, located on a point of land commanding the passage from the Gulf into the Bay of Mobile. This redoubt was garrisoned by only one hundred and twenty combatants, officers included; and its armament was but twenty small pieces of cannon, some of which were almost entirely useless, and most of them poorly mounted "in batteries hastily thrown up, and leaving the gunners uncovered from the knee upward," while the enemy's land force, acting in concert with the ships, consisted of twenty artillerists, with a battery of twelve guns, and seven hundred and thirty marines, Indians, and negroes. His ships carried five hundred and ninety men in all. This immense disparity of numbers and strength did not allow to the British military and naval commanders the slightest apprehension "that four British ships, carrying ninety-two guns, and a land force some what exceeding seven hundred combatants, could fail in reducing a small work mounting only twenty short carronades, and defended by a little more than a hundred men, unprovided alike with furnaces for heating shot, or casements to cover themselves from rockets and shells." Nevertheless, the enemy was completely repulsed; one of its largest ships was entirely destroyed, and eighty-five men were killed and wounded on board the other; while our loss was only eight or nine. Here a naval force of five to one was repelled by the land battery.

Again, 1814, a barbette battery of one fourteen pounder and two eighteen-pounder guns at Stonnington, repelled a British fleet of one hundred and thirty-four guns. During the engagement the Americans exhausted their ammunition, and spiked their eighteen-pounders, and only one of them was afterwards used. Two of the enemy's ships, carrying one hundred and twelve guns, were engaged during the whole time of attack, and during much of this time bombarded the town from a position beyond the land-battery. They were entirely too far off for the four-pounder guns to be of any use. Supposing the two eighteen-pounders to have been employed during the whole action, and also all the guns of the fleet, one eighteen-pounder on land must have been more than equivalent to sixty-seven guns afloat, for the ships were so much injured as to render it necessary for them to withdraw. The British loss was twenty killed and more than fifty wounded; ours was only two killed and six wounded.

The fleet sent to the attack of Baltimore, in 1814, consisted of forty sail, the largest of which were ships-of-the-line, carrying an army of over six thousand combatants. The troops were landed at North Point, while sixteen of the bomb-vessels and frigates approached within reach of Fort McHenry, and commenced a bombardment which lasted twenty-five hours. During this attack, the enemy threw "fifteen hundred shells, four hundred of which exploded within the walls of the fort, but without making any impression on either the strength of the work or the garrison," and the British were compelled to retire with much loss.

In 1815, a squadron of British ships, stationed off the mouth of the Mississippi, for the purpose of a blockade, ascended the river as high as Fort St. Philip, which is a small work capable of an armament of only twenty guns in all. A heavy fire of shot and shells was continued with but few and short pauses for nine days and nights; but making no impression either on the fort or garrison, they retreated to their former position at the mouth of the river.

THE ADULTERATION OF TEA.—In the London *Lancet*, of August 10th, we find the report of the microscopical and chemical analysis of forty-eight samples of tea.

Of the twenty-four specimens of black tea analyzed, every one was found to be genuine. Of the like number of green teas all were adulterated. The adulterations are mainly a coloring matter with which the tea leaf is faced, painted or glazed. Ferro cyanide of iron or Prussian blue, is the article most commonly used for this purpose. Sometimes, however, indigo, kaolin, or China clay, and turmeric powder were found in addition. That species of tea which is denominated gunpowder, is adulterated in other ways by admixture with leaves not those of tea, with paddy husk, and particularly with "ile tea," so called, a leaf which resembles the tea leaf closely, and is sent to this country from China in vast quantities, to be employed in adulterations here. The coloring of the tea is almost entirely done in China, and probably because it improves its appearance, and perhaps renders its sale more sure and rapid.

Such is the result of a thorough analyzation of this article by eminent scientific men in England, and it is certainly not very flattering to the taste of those who drink green tea for the love of it. There is no such article as an unadulterated green tea. Let the lovers of the herb remember that fact, and as they sip the delicious beverage, and fancy they find in it a solvent for their aches and pains, let them also remember that they are sipping with it a solution of Prussian blue and indigo, as well as sundry other little peccadilloes, that neither add to its exhilarating properties, nor yet are entirely harmless to the system. On the other hand, the black teas are not adulterated, and are the only ones used by the Chinese. Knowing the impurities that are in the best green teas, they send them to foreign ports to tickle the delicate palates of the English, the French, and the Americans, who, in their view, fancy the bright, lively appearance imparted by the coloring compositions they use. The remedy for these wholesale adulterations is easy. It is entirely in the hands of the tea merchants. If they refuse to buy the poisoned leaf, the Chinamen will very quickly stop adulterating it.

LOST, STRAYED, &c.

LOST—A VALISE—From either the Spotswood Hotel, its baggage wagon, or the Fredericksburg Railroad depot, a VALISE, containing the following articles:

Black Cloth Coat; 1 pair Pants,
Patent Leather Boots,
Two pair Ladies' Boots,
One Felt Hat, (new,)
One old Felt Hat,
Chism's Manual Military Surgery,
Two Linen Shirts and Collars,
One pair Drawers,
Two pounds of Candy,
Comb and Brushes, and Tooth-Brush,
with some smaller articles.

In the coat pocket were a commission of Assistant Surgeon in Virginia Volunteers; and, also, a commission in the Confederate Army, with several other letters addressed to Dr. A. S. Mason.

Any one having, or knowing the whereabouts of this Valise, will oblige, and be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the office of the Spotswood Hotel.

oc 10—3t

STRAYED OR STOLEN—from the boat A. S. Lee, Basin bank, one sorrel MARE; two hind feet white; star in her forehead; very broad across the rump, with a little sore on her shoulder.

Also, one black HORSE, with a sore on his shoulder; one white hind foot, with his mouth cut a little by the bridle. I will pay a liberal reward for their return to me on the Basin.

oc 10—2t* ALEX. SHANNON.

LOST—On Main, between 12th and 18th streets, a small LEATHER POCKET-BOOK, with a broken lock, containing the sum of $65, in paper money—four $10 bills and five $5 bills; a $10 and a $5 were Confederate money—the balance Virginia. The finder will receive a liberal reward and my thanks by bringing it to me, at LEWIS HYMAN'S Jewelry Store, 98 Main street.

oc 10—2t* A TRUE VIRGINIAN.

LOST—Was stolen from my residence, Sadler's Alley, on Saturday last, a POCKET-BOOK, containing my certificate of freedom. Any one returning it to me, will receive a reward of $1.

ANN WHITE, alias
oc 10—2t* JACKSON.

ESTRAY HORSE.—Came to the residence of the subscriber, on the Meadow Bridge road, about five miles from the city of Richmond, on the night of the 8th October, a bay HORSE, about 16 hands high, with slight marks of gear, and both hind feet white. The owner is requested to pay charges and take him away.

oc 10—3t* A. S. STORRS.

LOST—On Friday or Saturday last, at the 4th Texas Regiment Camp, a large bay mounted Colt's Army PISTOL. The pistol was taken out of the seabbard, from one of the tents. I will give a liberal reward for the return of the pistol, or any information that may lead to its recovery. On the butt of the pistol were the letters "W. H."

B. G. EDWARDS, Texas Camp,
Or St. Charles Hospital, room No. 24.

oc 9—4t*

LOST—$5 REWARD—A white SPITTER DOG; answers to the name of ROSCOE; had on a collar marked "R. SELTON CARY;" both ears liver colored, and a liver colored spot near his hip. The above reward will be paid to any one returning him to me, at Crenshaw's Wollen Mills.

oc 9—3t* A. R. CARY.

ESTRAY COW.—Strayed away from the subscriber, on or about the 26th of September, a red COW, of good size, with a white spot on her left hip, and a star on her forehead, giving about three gallons of milk per day. Any person delivering said Cow to the subscriber, or giving information so she can be had, will be suitably rewarded.

Mrs. E. B. MINTEP,
se 30—1t* 2d street, in Warwick's Row.

RUNAWAYS.

RUNAWAY.—From the Spotswood Hotel, during last week, a negro BOY, called BILLY. He belongs to Mr. Erasmus Taylor, near Warrenton, Va.; is of dark color; low and thick set; slow and surly in manner and movements. Any one returning him to the office of the Spotswood Hotel, will be suitably rewarded. oc 10—3t

RUNAWAY—$25 REWARD.—Ran away, in July, from the subscriber, PAUL; brown mulatto color, a bricklayer and plasterer; 27 years of age; about 5 feet 6 inches high; square built; bushy hair and large beard when he left; face long and hollow about the mouth; very slightly knock-kneed; walks very erect; steps short and fast; voice loud and strong; when spoken to answers quickly; sullen aspect. He formerly belonged to Mr. Benjamin F. Whilden. The above reward will be paid to whoever will lodge him in the Charleston Work-House, or in any Jail where I can get him. Apply at this office. se 16—eod1m

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away, several months since, from our Mill, in Henrico, a Negro Man, named NED. He is of slender frame; about 5 feet 10 inches high; dark gingerbread color; of downcast expression when spoken to, and is about 25 years old. When last heard from he was in the lower part of Henrico. We will give the above reward of thirty dollars if placed in either the city or county jail. It is probable he has hired himself as a free negro to some of the companies stationed below Richmond.

C. E. & W. E. ANDERSON.

RUNAWAY—FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Runaway, on the 5th of August, my NEGRO WOMAN, named BETTY; about 28 years old, five feet four inches high, black, who was hired to Joseph Davis, on Broad street. She has a mark on the face, in consequence of a mustard plaster she had on, which place is darker—She has children in Cumberland county, where I bought her of Mr. J. M. Price. She is probably in this city, or has made her way to Mr. Price's. I will give the above reward, if delivered to me here, or if lodged in jail in the county or city.

oc 7—1m* JOSEPH STERN.

RUNAWAY.—Ran away from the Coal Mines, in Orange county, on the 15th of this month, my boy, FREDERICK. Said boy is a bright mulatto, stout built, about 21 years of age; has a downward look when spoken to; about 5 feet 6 inches high. I will give a reward of $25 for the securing of him in Lumpkin's Jail, so that I get him again. GEORGE W. PARKER,

se 26—1m* Isle of Wight co., Va.

FOR RENT AND SALE.

FOR SALE—The STOCK AND FIXTURES Of an established DRUG BUSINESS, IN THIS CITY. LOCATION CENTRAL.

Address "Box 479,"
oc 10—5t Richmond Post-Office.

FOR RENT—Four LODGING ROOMS over my store.

FOR HIRE—A NEGRO MAN, for the balance of the year, or by the month.

oc 10—2t* J. C. COURTNEY.

FOR LEASE OR SALE—A small FARM of FIFTEEN ACRES, two miles below Richmond, near John Hughes' tavern. Apply to JAS. ROGERS MASON,

oc 10—3t* Manchester.

FOR RENT—A HOUSE and LOT on 19th street, between Broad and Grace streets. The dwelling contains fourteen rooms, two of them very large. Water and gas have been carried into every room. On the lot is a kitchen containing 6 rooms; a large Stable and Carriage-House; a meat house, and other out houses. All the houses are of brick, and have been built within the last two years.—They are all in thorough order. The location is a pleasant one, in a good neighborhood, and convenient to the business portions of the city. The whole establishment was erected by the late Charles B. Hill, for his family residence. For elegance and convenience, the premises cannot be surpassed by any in the city of Richmond. Persons in want of a desirable residence, will do well to examine this. On calling at the house, they will have the whole premises shown to them. For terms, apply to

THOS. J. EVANS,