Richmond Dispatch.

BY COWARDIN & HAMMERSLEY.

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TUESDAY MORNING.....OCT. 15, 1861.

DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XX.---NO. 88. RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

WINTER CAMPAIGNS.—We stated yesterday our conviction that there would be no such thing as winter quarters during this war.—That either party will think of winter quarters, at least during the *present* winter, is hardly probable. The Yankees, at any rate, profess to have laid out a splendid programme for the season, and unless it should be spoiled by some unfortunate repetition of the Bull Run races, they will carry it out. They speak as if there were no doubt about the success of their plan, even in the smallest particular. The misfortune with them is, that combined operations upon so large a scale require a genius at the head, and talents in the general departments, which they are ill able to furnish. The troops must be veterans who will stand fire, not runners, who will trot off at the first alarm. A plan so vast and complicated as that which they propose, was never carried out by any commander, not even by NAPOLEON. It is more vast than the invasion of Russia in 1812. It is more complicated than the invasion of France in 1814. It would require a superintending genius at least equal to that of NAPOLEON—a man who had been accustomed to handle enormous bodies of troops. Now, the Yankees have no such man. Old SCOTT never commanded ten thousand men in his life, until he undertook the conquest of the South. MCCLELLAN has the sort of talent that is required for fortifying a position, and putting a body of men behind the works. It must be remembered, likewise, that this is a scheme consisting of so many parts, that the chances of failure are indefinitely multiplied. The machinery is so ingeniously constructed that no one part can be independent of the rest. The failure of one involves the destruction of the whole. If MCCLELLAN were a second NAPOLEON, he has no security that his Generals have the capacity to comprehend his views, or his soldiers the courage to carry them out.

Yet it admits of no doubt that a Southern campaign will be attempted, and the South should be prepared to encounter it. After all its contributions to the army of the Potomac, it still has men enough to defend its soil against any force the Yankees can send against it.—They may land at some unguarded point, as they did at Hatteras, and may do some local mischief. We should be ready to guard against all such attempts as well as we can.—They boast loudly of their intention to seize, by means of their fleet, (stolen from us like everything else they have,) Charleston, Mobile, Pensacola, and New Orleans. They tell us through the New York *Times*, that they intend to do one or all these things for the purpose of restoring the cotton trade to its ancient channel. They can as soon conquer Virginia, and remove the Sugar Loaf Mountain or the Peaks of Otter, to the centre of New York or Boston. But they are raising men to effect this object. It lies in fact at the bottom of the whole war. By a steady and persistent course of wrong and insult, they drove away this great trade, which made them what they are, or what they were twelve months ago. They now begin to experience the consequences of their folly. Their commerce has been curtailed to one-third of its former proportions, their manufactures are gasping for life, their finances are becoming hopeless, their whole country is on the verge of bankruptcy. Now they would get back by the strong hand what their folly drove away for no cause whatever. There can be no doubt, that though they have neither the wisdom nor the men to succeed in the vast plan which they are concocting, they will make desperate efforts this winter. CLINTON close the winter season for his invasion of the South, and the winters of '79-'80 and '80-'81, were seasons of great activity throughout this section of country. Let the South remember this, and be prepared for a winter campaign.

Indeed, as we remarked yesterday, the idea of winter quarters is obsolete, even in less favored climates than ours. There has been scarcely any such thing since the days of Marshal SAXE, who sent for PLAYERS from Paris, when he went into them, and made other preparations to pass the season comfortably.—Old FREDERICK knocked that sort of sport in the head. He was almost as sad an innovator as NAPOLEON himself, and paid no respect to ancient military traditions. A strict disciplinarian, he by no means resembled MOLIERE'S physician, who thought it better for a man to be killed according to rule than to be cured in violation of it. He did not scorn success obtained in the most irregular manner. He made break-neck marches through the snow, and fought battles when the thermometer was below zero. WASHINGTON had winter quarters, such as they were, because HOWE and CLINTON had New York and Philadelphia, and he was obliged to watch them and keep them in check. Had he possessed the means of attacking them, he would have paid no respect to winter quarters, as he showed at Trenton and Princeton. During the wars of the French Revolution operations never stopped for the winter. Immemorable great battles were fought in the dead of winter; as, for instance, Arcole, Rivoli, Hohenlinden, Austerlitz, Eylau, Corunna, the Beresina, La Rothiere, Brienne, Orthes, Toulouse, &c. The retreat of Sir JOHN MOORE took place in the depth of winter, and MANTUA surrendered in February.—In fact the leaders of that day paid no respect to seasons, and no respect, as far as we can see, has been paid to them since.

THE MORAL COURAGE OF OUR GENERALS.—We have every reason to believe that the Generals of the Confederate armies are as great heroes morally as physically, and will never suffer themselves to be affected in their movements by the capricious gusts of uninformed public sentiment. General SCOTT pronounced himself the greatest coward in the world, for permitting the Northern populace to force him before he was ready to begin his march to Richmond. If he *had* yielded to this outside pressure, he would have been not only a coward, but a traitor; for a General, entrusted with grave responsibilities cannot permit his own superior knowledge and judgment to be overruled by the dogmatism of ignorance and incompetency, without a criminality as great as would be involved in the actual surrender of his army to an enemy. As great a coward as old SCOTT may consider himself, he never, in reality, suffered himself to be forced before he was ready into a conflict which the whole world looked to as the decisive battle of the war, and where the sun of his reputation was to shed an effulgence over his evening sky, which should eclipse all the glories of its rising, or sink forever in darkness and storm.

We feel confident that our commanders on the Potomac, men in the prime of life and energy, know at least as well as Gen. SCOTT how much attention to pay to the clapping, stamping, whistling, and caterwauling which insist that the curtain shall rise and the play go on. In all human probability, they know their own business; they know their own means of offence and defence; they are aware of a great many things that outsiders cannot know, and of all the people of the South they have the most powerful incentives to energy and wisdom. The history of the war thus far has afforded repeated illustrations of the injustice and folly of immature and premature judgments of military movements by those who have no means of forming an intelligent opinion. When Gen. JOHNSTON evacuated Harper's Ferry, a thousand tongues were denouncing the movement; when he fell back upon Winchester—"Ah, yes, always falling back!" was the doleful complaint at every street corner, and which was even uttered by his own soldiers in the camp. If Gen. JOHNSTON had given an explanation of his movements, it might have defeated the very purpose for which they were made, and therefore he waited patiently and heroically till the grand developments of Manassa silenced all complaints in the roar of its victorious cannon, and converted the querulous notes of faultfinding into hosannahs of praise and triumph. We ought not so soon to forget these significant lessons. What knowledge have civilians of the rules of war? what data of any kind on which to form an opinion which any General, who is faithful to his trusts, ought to respect for a moment? If a lawyer were to permit any clodhopper to direct him what course to pursue in a difficult law suit, or a physician to adopt the suggestions of anybody and everybody in the patient's household, or a navigator to steer his ship according to the directions of the passengers, they could not be more unworthy their positions and recreant to their duty than the military leader who pays the slightest attention to the chatter and criticism outside the camp.

FROM THE WEST.

The Fremont and Blair Controversy---Fremont in a New Attitude Against Lincoln---The Irrepressible Conflict.

We find the following in the Evansville (Indiana) *Journal*, of the 4th instant. That paper is one of the most able and influential, as well as ultra, of the abolition papers of the Hoosier State, and the article we give below evidences that Fremont, by his emancipation proclamation has secured the support of the abolition wing of the North, and will be supported even to the abandonment of the Lincoln Administration, by a large portion of the dominant party. The article is a significant one, and will command the attention of the South:

FREMONT UNDER ARREST.—We learn this morning that Colonel Blair has preferred charges against Gen. Fremont, and that the Commander of the Western division of the grand army is ordered to report himself at Washington to answer the charges before a court-martial. The malignity that characterizes the conduct of Col. Blair is unaccountable. He seems determined to strike down Fremont, though in doing so he may strike down the best interests of the Government in this part of the country. That he should postpone making the charge until Gen. Fremont had placed himself at the head of the army, and was about to strike the blow that would demonstrate the fitness or unfitness for the position he now fills, manifests a personal venom that is discreditable to a man who claims to be, *par excellence*, a lover of his country. Col. Blair's hostility to Fremont may react upon himself, and the petard which he has so carefully laid to blow up the reputation of that General only result in the destruction of his own. Fremont has the confidence of the people. They are not disposed to see him condemned and removed from his position on charges that are not substantiated by proof clear as the noonday light. It is a part of a politician's trade to originate and prefer charges. There may be trumped up against any Government officer in a few days what it will take him weeks, if not months, to answer; and the manner in which Gen. Fremont has been treated indicates that this course has been pursued toward him, so that his time will be entirely occupied in defending his own reputation, and none left to devote to the interests of his country.

The Administration will do well to beware. It is trifling with the feelings of the West in a manner that will prove disastrous, unless more of a disposition is manifested to consult their wishes and opinions. If Fremont is called to Washington, and defeat overtakes our troops in Northwestern Missouri, it will be hard for it to shift the responsibility from its own to Fremont's shoulders. If, on the contrary, our brave soldiers meet and overpower the rebels under Price, our people are very certain to assume that the success is due to the energy and sagacious foresight of Gen. Fremont. Thus, let the contest in Missouri terminate as it may, the sympathies of the people are with him whom they conceive to be a persecuted and slandered, but still efficient, officer. Charges have been preferred. The Administration has had opportunities of ascertaining the truth or falsity of these charges. The summoning of Fremont from his command to Washington undoubtedly indicates that, in the opinion of the Government, the charges are sustained by evidence. If the charges are not sustained by the clearest proof, the attempt to degrade the officer in whom the people place so much confidence will arouse a storm of indignation in the West that will be heard even to the Capital.

Our people already fear that the vision of the Administration is limited by the Alleghany mountains. The only demand for troops is to protect Washington from the possibility of danger, and afford employment to the vast hordes of patriotic artisans in the Eastern States.

It matters little that Beauregard may frighten McClellan's 200,000 men with 10,000 or 12,000, while he swiftly transfers regiment after regiment from the Potomac to the Ohio: it matters not that our citizens on the border are to be robbed of their sleep by incessant alarms and constant duty under arms to protect their firesides and homes, so that the men they put in the field see to it that the President is made safe in Washington, and Mrs. Lincoln is uninterrupted in her French studies. These things are seen by our people. They are thought of, they are talked about. They know that Indiana has been drained of her soldiers to protect other interests than her own, and as they look in each other's faces, pallid with alarm, they cannot understand why it is that Beauregard can transfer so much of his force West, while McClellan is constantly being strengthened by troops sent East. Are the first cities in the valley of the Ohio to be blotted out of existence that General McClellan may become a military demigod? If his army is not in a condition now to attack Beauregard's "half-starved, ragged, undisciplined army, living on salt and potatoes," in the name of God when will it be? It is clearly evident that troops from Virginia are pouring into Kentucky, and yet there is no advance from Washington, and no indications but that the borders of Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois are to be left to take care of themselves. The result of this culpable indifference on the part of the Administration as to the fate of the many cities, towns, and villages that beautify the valley of the Ohio, is known only to the Supreme Being. Our duty is to acquit ourselves like men, notwithstanding the neglect of those who should protect us; and if we are overpowered and destroyed, let it be after a resistance that will glow in the future history of the great rebellion.

●A NATIONAL DEBT OF SIX HUNDRED MILLIONS.—The President seems to think that a national debt of six hundred millions would be but a trifle for the country to bear. Those who are well informed know better. It is more than one seventh of all the debt which Great Britain finds herself loaded with at the end of eight centuries of war. The wealth of the United States is not one-tenth part of the British empire; so that six hundred millions for us would be a greater burden for us than that of four thousand millions for Great Britain. At six per cent., it would require thirty-six millions every year to pay the interest. In ordinary seasons, this is about all that we could raise from customs; so that the expenses of the Government would have to be defrayed by direct taxation, and the principal of the debt, if it was ever paid, would have to be a direct and oppressive assessment upon the pockets of the people.

In the distance we can see that the funding of this debt would create a great aristocracy, while it would grind down the laboring masses. Taxes upon tea and coffee, upon sugar, upon molasses, upon every article of necessity or luxury, direct or indirect, would be the consequence, in time of peace, of this tremendous debt, which, in addition to our State, municipal, and corporation debt, would hang over us for centuries to come. *The sacrifice may be necessary—it may be a work of patriotism;* but it is foolish to blind ourselves to its real nature and character. It is just as foolish as it was to underrate the forces at Manassas.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

THE COTTON QUESTION IN EUROPE AND ASIA.

HOW COTTON MAY BE BROUGHT FROM INDIA.

[From the London Times, (City Article,) Sept. 18.]

If the Indian producer could be sure of present prices, there would be no doubt of sufficient quantities (of cotton) being raised, and the proposition is, that for one season the Imperial Government might undertake the responsibility of furnishing that security. But, although there is nothing in this but what may be considered fairly to come within the scope of discussion, since it is perfectly legitimate for a Government to attempt to confront a national emergency, the crisis is, after all, not of such magnitude or uncertainty as to be beyond control or mitigation by ordinary means. The low price of cotton goods, and the largeness of the stocks held at nearly all the markets of the world, may reconcile us to a pause in the rate of production; and although during this pause the contingency may have to be met of supporting a large unemployed population, the cost in that respect will be in no small degree compensated by the rise in the value of the goods in question. At the same time, each account we receive from distant parts tends to show how every available bale from countries capable of producing the plant is likely to find its way to us. Moreover, although the Confederate States still assert that they will meet the blockade of the enemy by a self-imposed blockade, and not allow a pound of cotton to leave their territory, it is seen that this declaration does not harmonize with the last news—that at the taking of the Hatteras forts, a vessel fully laden with cotton was found waiting to run out and evade the Federal cruisers. From Texas, therefore, a moderate supply is still expected. The great argument, however, for abstinence on the part of our people and Government from incurring at the moment any heavy liabilities in distant quarters, consists in the circumstance that the lapse of a very few weeks is now likely to show either that the American crop will come forward, or that, on the contrary, India may set to work to take the place of that country and to supply henceforth all our tremendous requirements. If the policy inaugurated by General Fremont in Missouri is to be adopted by the Federal Government, the war will then be one of Abolition, and in that case, whether peace be delayed or attained immediately, the production, not only of cotton, but of sugar, in the U. S., will temporarily share the fate that attends the productions at Jamaica. If, on the other hand, the Democratic party in the North become alarmed at the Union being committed to such a result, and are able, notwithstanding the force by which the expression of their opinions is now kept down, to reassert themselves and to insist upon a compromise or adjustment with the South, there will then be no impediment to an early resumption of the ordinary course of traffic. Meanwhile it is, of course, satisfactory to weigh the subjoined statement, and to observe that so far from American cotton being the arbiter of our destinies, our emancipation from all need of it is, perhaps, simply a question of £9,000,000 or £9,000,000 sterling.

COST OF CARRYING COTTON IN INDIA.

[From the Friend of India.]

We have been so blinded, since the secession of the Southern States of America, by clouds of complaints and reports of facts and figures regarding Indian cotton, that we hail with satisfaction the resolution of the Government of India to entrust to a competent authority in each Presidency the publication of a handbook of information regarding Indian cotton, compiled from every available source, whether Indian records, Parliamentary blue-books, scientific transactions, or independent works on the subject. At present the only trustworthy books to which the public can refer for information are the report of the select committee of 1848, and the volumes of Mr. Alexander Mackay and Mr. John Chapman, issued ten years ago.

The discussions of the past six month have ended, as they began, in the unanimous opinion that the export of sufficient cotton from India is merely a matter of price, and that price is largely a question of roads. When a pound of cotton fetches as much in Calcutta as it would in Liverpool, there is no inducement to send it home. The question to be determined is, whether we shall wait till Manchester is compelled by dire necessity to give us a higher price, or set to work to reduce the cost of production and conveyance to port and improve the quality. The former remedy is indefinite; the latter is so much in our own hands, that it at once recommends itself as the one which should be adopted. Could a reduction be effected in the price at which cotton can be laid down in England, an immediate and incalculable impetus would be imparted to the export. A large quantity of even such cotton as we are now sending, would be a benefit to the manufacturers of Manchester, as well as to the producer and exporter here. To raise a better quality of the article would certainly be desirable; but this is an end that cannot be attained in a day. It will be many years before there are sufficient European planters in India to give a new name to Indian cotton, and it may be many more before the natives will adopt any other system of cultivation and preparation of the staple, than that which has been handed down from generation to generation, even though Lord Ellenborough's chimerical scheme were adopted.

If the most effectual method of increasing the trade is to reduce the cost of carriage from the cotton-growing provinces, we must agree as to the cheapest mode of transport, and then consider how that may soonest be rendered available. However valuable railways may be as channels for the rapid conveyance of goods from one place to another, they will never absorb one-tenth of the traffic which the cotton trade must create. At present their rates are too high. Cotton is carried on the East Indian line for 1½d. per ton per mile; on the Great Indian Peninsula line for 1⅓d., and on the Madras line for 1¼.—But Mr. Bazley stated in the House of Commons that he hoped the railways would not charge more than one-third of a penny per ton per mile on cotton making its way to the seaboard. Whatever be the cost, however, at which the railways can carry cotton, it is evident that for long distances railway carriage is too expensive, and that some other mode of conveyance must be looked for. The present native mode of land carriage is out of the question. The only other mode of conveyance, and the one best suited to this country, is water. Railways may supersede the existing mode of land transport, and create a new traffic in goods and passengers wherever they permeate, particularly in localities to which water communication does not extend; but they must not be expected to supersede the use of rivers and canals. India is said to be like America in many of its physical aspects. If we wish to make India to resemble her still more by becoming in turn the great cotton supplier of England, we must study the means by which America has attained to her present position. We find from Capt. Haig's letter to the Secretary of State, dated September, 1858, when no one had the least suspicion of the events which have since transpired in that country, that most of the traffic of America is carried on by means of the large and numerous rivers, and at prices with which the cheap railways cannot compete. This is especially the case with cotton. The rates at which goods are carried on American rivers are so low that the possesses in this respect an immeasurable advantage over India. On Lower Mississippi the rates are 1-7d. to ⅛d. per ton per mile; on the Upper Mississippi, ⅛d. to 7-10d.; on the Ohio, 1-5d. to 1-3d.; on the Missouri, 4-5d. to 11-10d.; on the St. Lawrence, 2-5d. to 3-5d. and on the Hudson, ⅛d. The rates on Indian rivers vary from 2½d. to 3d. per ton per mile. Captain Haig, who is so enthusiastic on the navigation of the Godavery, estimates the rate at ½d. to ¾d. per ton per mile. Supposing it to cost at first ¾d. per ton to send cotton from Hinginghat, on the Godavery, to Coringa, a distance of 440 miles, the total expense will be about £1 7s. 6d. The cost of sending cotton to Calcutta from Jubbulpore via Mirzapore, which is a distance of 460 miles by land and 700 by river, is stated to be not less than £11 per ton. The difference between the two is so great as to be almost incredible. The whole of the northern bank of that river is now in our territory, and all tolls and transit duties have been abolished. The cotton capabilities of Berar are so enormous, and its proximity to the East coast is so tempting, that the Bombay Railway from Nagpore or Oomrawuttee will not suffice to take one-half of the produce, even if it can carry cotton for 500 miles as cheaply as the native boat for 1,500. The best cotton, we are told in Mr. Stanbrough's letter recently published by the Government, is grown on the banks of the Wurdah, a tributary of the Godavery. We do not believe now, any more than we have ever done, that any engineering will remove the rocks which impede the navigation of the Godavery, so as to permit steamers to ascend its upper waters. But native boats find these rocks no impediment, and Captain Haig may succeed in opening the river to steamers by cutting his sixty miles of canal parallel with the most difficult parts of the channel. The Ohio river at Louisville is obstructed by rocks somewhat resembling those on the Godavery. Water communication was urgently wanted. A company was formed, and a lateral canal cut along the obstructed part at a cost of a million of dollars. In twelve years the whole capital was returned, besides interest. Sir W. Denison, who has just returned from visiting the spot, should once for all settle this vexed Godavery question.

Having by a wise policy now secured extensive trunk lines of railway, which are as much a political necessity as a commercial boon, and having spent or pledged ourselves to spend more than fifty millions sterling of English capital upon them, it is time to devote all our attention to those smaller and less imposing projects of canals, locks, trainways, and roads, both as feeders to the railways and as means of transit where no railways exist. For this purpose there are road and ferry funds, and one per cent. cesses in every district of India, which have hitherto been wasted or misapplied by each district officer or committee, according to their own fancy. For the first time the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal collected these funds and applied them on a system, supplementing them by State grants. This should be done throughout India, and every district officer should be made to feel that, to stand well at headquarters, he must be as zealous in opening up communications which will create revenue as in collecting revenue already made. We hope little from our Public Works Department, which Mr. Smollett, a retired civilian, lately described in the House as "the most expensive, the most corrupt, and the most profligate in the world." We do not go so far, but none are more ready than the department itself to admit that, for little works such as every square mile of India now wants, and private enterprise supplies in England, the "P. W. D." is hopelessly useless.

COTTON CULTIVATION IN PORTUGAL.

[From the Annales du Commerce Exterieur of Paris, Sept. 15.]

It has been proved by repeated experiments that the cultivation of this important article would succeed, not only in the Portuguese settlement on the coast of Africa, but on certain parts of the Peninsula, particularly in the Algarves and Alemtigo. The maritime part of the former province, the lands of Almargem and Trofal in the cantons of Loule and Albufeira, and those of Ludo, in the canton of Faro, are mentioned as the best suited to the cotton plant. Some cotton grown in the last-named place figured in the Universal Exhibition of 1851. The land in the Algarves may be purchased at very moderate prices in consequence of the new law in Portugal, which allows in certain cases the sale of majorats, and the cultivation of cotton there would tend to retain in the country a great part of the laborers who now annually emigrate into Spain in search of employment.

The Rockbridge Monument.

The correspondence given below will be read with interest and pleasure by our citizens. It will be remembered that on the 6th of last month, the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society for the Natural Bridge District, passed a series of resolutions recommending and devising means for the erection of a monument in honor of their county men killed at Manassa. Among them was one "requesting Gov. Letcher to procure of the Government of the Confederate States such trophies from the field of Manassa as would be appropriate ornaments or appendages of the monument." The Governor promptly addressed the President on the subject, and the President as promptly replied, through the Secretary of War, expressing warm sympathy with the movement, and cheerfully acceding to the wishes of our patriotic ladies.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 21, 1861.

Dear Sir.—I received by the last mail the enclosed proceedings of the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society for the Natural Bridge District, in the county of Rockbridge, which I have the honor of enclosing to you.

The end they desire to effect is most praiseworthy, and deserves encouragement.

I am particularly interested in securing the object they have in view, as those referred to, who fell at Manassa, were personally known to me. The prompt manner in which they responded to the call of their country, their gallant bearing on the battle-field, where they fell in the struggle for the independence of the South, give honorable evidence of their sincere devotion to a glorious cause. The memories of such men deserve to be perpetuated.

I invite your Excellency's attention particularly to the sixth resolution, well assured that a soldier's heart will know how to respond to such an appeal from the ladies of a county whose devotion to the Southern cause is as firm and enduring as the arch of that great bridge from which the county derives its name. I am truly,

JOHN LETCHER.

His Excellency *President Davis.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, 27th Sept., 1861.

His Excellency *John Letcher*, Governor of Virginia:

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 21th inst., enclosing a copy of the resolutions of the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society of the Natural Bridge District, in the county of Rockbridge, Va., which has been referred by the President to this Department.

The President sincerely sympathizes with the noble sentiments so eloquently expressed in those resolutions, and commends the patriotic object of that Society as worthy of all admiration. The people to whom it is particularly addressed will, I doubt not, generously and promptly respond to this appeal in behalf of their fellow-brothers, and any objects in the possession of the Government, which may be indicated by your Excellency, in pursuance of the 6th resolution referred to, as appropriate trophies for dedication to such a monument, will be cheerfully placed at your disposal for this purpose. It is right that the monuments of those who have fallen in the battles of their country should share the trophies of victory which their valor helped to win, and the Government is happy thus, at the suggestion of your Excellency, to embalm its gratitude to those honored dead, whose monuments, like their lives, will belong to the glory of their country.

Respectfully, J. P. BENJAMIN,
Acting Secretary of War.

SKIRMISHING IN KENTUCKY.—The Knoxville *Whig*, of Saturday, contains the following:

We are informed by Orderly Sergeant Hayley, who arrived here yesterday from Cumberland Ford, that there was a sharp skirmish on Monday last between a detachment of Col. Brazelton's cavalry, who were returning from an expedition to Williamsburg, Ky., and a party of Lincolnites. The skirmish occurred near Boston, the enemy being in ambuscade on the side of the road, and across the river on the other side, when they opened fire on our cavalry. Four of the Lincolnites were killed, and one taken prisoner. Col. Brazelton himself was at the head of the detachment. The Lincolnites were completely routed; but owing to the thickness of the laurel bushes on the mountain, it was impossible to pursue them.

ANOTHER BOMBARDMENT AT COLUMBUS.—We learn that on Monday last a sharp little engagement took place between two of Lincoln's gun-boats and our batteries at Columbus. The distance between our batteries and the boats was about two miles, and the engagement lasted about an hour. The shells of the enemy generally fell short, though one or two shots passed over our entrenchments. It is believed that two shots from our batteries took effect upon the boats. "Nobody hurt" on our side.

PAY OFFICE ENGINEER DEPART'T OF VA.,
Richmond, Va., Sept. 30th, 1861.

NOTICE.—The Acting Paymaster for the Engineer Department of Virginia will be in this city from the 15th to the 19th of October, inclusive, for the purpose of making payments for materials and supplies, including labor furnished for Defensive Works, constructed under the direction of the Engineer Office of this city. He will then visit Norfolk and vicinity, for the purpose of paying for work done and supplies furnished under the direction of the Engineer Office there.

Parties having claims will please present them to the proper office, that they may be made out and approved in time to be paid by him.

JAMES MAURICE,
1st Lieut. Act'g Paymaster Eng'r Dep't.
oc 3—2awt01d

NOTICE.—The 27th Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the JAMES RIVER AND KANAWHA COMPANY will be held in this city, on MONDAY, the 28th inst.

Stockholders are requested to appoint proxies, and forward the lists to the Secretary as soon as possible.

APPOINTMENT OF PROXY.

Know all Men by these Presents: That we, the subscribers, being Stockholders in the James River and Kanawha Company, do hereby constitute and appoint —— our true and lawful Attorney and Proxy, to represent each of us in all general meetings of the Stockholders of said Company, held within six months from and after the date hereof, when we are not personally present or represented by some other Proxy; with full power and authority, at such general meetings, to give such vote or votes, and to do such other act or acts, as each of us could give or do, as a member of the said meetings, if we were personally present; and we do hereby ratify and confirm whatever vote or votes, act or acts, our said attorney may lawfully give or do for us, in pursuance of the authority hereby conferred upon him.

Witness our hands and seals, this —— day of ——, one thousand eight hundred and ——.

Teste: [Seal.] [Seal.]

By order of the President and Directors.
WM. P. MUNFORD, Sec'y.
Richmond, Oct. 1, 1861. oc 2—2aw128O

SPICES—Of all kinds, for Pickling, Preserving, &c. Also, mixed Spices. For sale by
J. W. FRAYSER,
oc 7 Druggist, 17th street.

COTTON YARNS—95,000 pounds Cotton Yarns, Nos. 14 to 20, inclusive, in store and for sale at low prices by
oc 5 KENT, PAINE & CO.

LOST, STRAYED, &c.

LOST—$5 REWARD—A white SPITTER DOG; answers to the name of ROSCOE; had on a collar marked "R. MILTON 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 14—6t* A. R. CARY.

FOUND—On the 9th of the present month, a dark red COW, all feet white; a white spot in the face; split in the right ear; crop in the left. She was picked up in the river below the locks. She can be found at Mrs. SWEAT'S, No. 12 Main street, Rocketts. The owner can have her by paying expenses. CHARLES BLANCHARD,
At Mrs. Sweat's, No. 12 Main st.
oc 12—3t* Rocketts.

FOUND—
A STRAY HORSE.
Address Mr. J. PREVOST, Marks's farm, Henrico county. [oc 12—3t*] J. PREVOST.

STRAYED—From my stable, on Cary street, on the 10th inst., a BLACK HORSE, with a large windgall on his left hind leg. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it.
oc 12—3t* JAMES PENDLETON.

RUNAWAYS.

RUNAWAY—From the subscriber, in the county of Powhatan, about the 15th of August, a NEGRO MAN, named WASHINGTON, about 21 years old; black, medium size; right arm, hand, and shoulder deformed. He was brought from North Carolina. It may be he is trying to get back. Any one returning him will be suitably rewarded. D. G. WATKINS,
Hall-boro' P. O., Chesterfield co., Va.
oc 14—d2t&cw2t*

RUNAWAY—I am requested to advertise Negro Boy JOHN as a runaway, and will pay the legal reward for his apprehension and delivery. Had on, when he left, gray pants, black silk vest, and a dark brown coat and cap; about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches in height, and is supposed to be lurking about Richmond. LEWIS D. CRENSHAW,
oc 12—3t Trustee for Mrs. G. H. Tompkins.

RUNAWAY—FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Runaway, on the 5th of August, my NEGRO WOMAN, named BETTY; about 25 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 5 inches high. I will give a reward of $25 for the securing of him in Lunsdin's Jail, or that I get him again. GEORGE W. PARKER,
se 26—1m* Isle of Wight co., Va.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS &c.

JUST RECEIVED—
A lot of Ladies' and Misses' SHOES, of all sorts.
ALSO—A nice lot of BOOTS and SHOES, for gentlemen's and boys' wear.
Which will be offered at very reasonable prices at No. 209 Broad st., between 1st street and Brook Avenue. JOS. GOLDSMITH,
oc 14—3t* Next door to Felix Mathews, Esq.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
A consignment, embracing various styles and qualities Ladies', Misses', Boys', Children's, and Servants' BOOTS AND SHOES.
Some very fine. For sale in quantities to suit, by R. R. ROBERTS, Commission Merchant,
oc 14—2t* Corner Cary and 13th streets.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Owing to the impossibility of procuring supplies, except for cash, my sales hereafter will be for cash only, excepting only those whose accounts have been paid heretofore promptly in the months of January and July.
JOHN C. PAGE JR.,
my 13 23 Main st.

MILITARY NOTICES.

PIEDMONT BATTERY.—This corps of Light Artillery, to be composed of picked men, and commanded by competent and experienced officers, is now forming. A number of intelligent and able-bodied young men have already joined it. Uniforms and equipments free of charge. For further information, apply to Major GEO. ROSS, Brandy Station, Culpeper county, to M. SCHELE DE VERE, or C. W. TRUEHEART, University of Virginia. se 16—eod1m*

NOTICE.
1.—Persons who are sending clothing and supplies to troops in the field, are requested to mark distinctly on the package (with marking ink) the NAME of the party for whom intended, the REGIMENT to which he belongs, and the PLACE OF DESTINATION, care of Quartermaster at that point, to whom the usual railroad receipt should be forwarded by the shipper.

II.—Many packages arrive at the depots of the railroads in Richmond with paper marks rubbed off, of course their destination cannot be known by the Quartermaster. Others are imperfectly marked, and cannot be identified.

III.—All articles deposited at the Quartermaster's Office in Richmond, for shipment, must be left there before 3 o'clock, P. M., to insure their shipment on that day. J. MAURY GARLAND,
au 13—1t Capt. and Ass't Q. M.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT OF VA.,
Richmond, Aug. 7, 1861.

NOTICE—It is very desirable that all corps, companies and individuals in the State, having ARMS of any kind—beyond those absolutely necessary for their immediate use—should return the same to this Department as soon as possible that they may be overhauled and thoroughly repaired. Address,
C. DIMMOCK, Colonel,
au 8—1t Chief of Ordnance of Virginia.

LOCK FACTORY.—The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he continues to manufacture at his "RICHMOND LOCK FACTORY," all kinds of LOCKS for Bank, 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,
oc 14—1m Richmond, Va.

CAUTION.—No one is authorized to collect Virginia arms in this city, or elsewhere in this State, unless they show written authority from me. This notice is put out of course to interfere with the authority of the Adjutant General of the State in any order he may have issued, or may issue hereafter upon this subject but is given to prevent impositions by those having no authority, and who make no return to this office.
C. DIMMOCK,
oc 14—1t Col. of Ordnance of Virginia.
☞ City papers copy.

CRANBERRIES.
A nice lot of CRANBERRIES,
Now receiving, and for sale low. Wholesale or retail,
At No. 50 Main street.
oc 14—3t* L. J. BOSSIEUX.

TIN PLATES.
TIN PLATES, 125 DOZEN
Just received, and for sale by
THOS. A. BULKLEY & CO.,
oc 11—4t 137 Main street.

OPIUM.—50 lbs. GUM OPIUM, prime Turkey.
ARROW-ROOT.—300 lbs. ARROW-ROOT, raised and manufactured in Florida, neatly put up in assorted packages suitable for Hospital stores; warranted superior to Bermuda, at less cost. Sold to close consignment. JAS. STUART,
oc 11—7t* Druggist, Savannah, Ga.

LIQUOR FLASKS.
Just received by Express, a good variety of LIQUOR FLASKS,
to which we call the attention of purchasers. For sale by THOS. A. BULKLEY & CO.,
oc 11—4t 137 Main street.

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 under the saddle, and in harness is gentle and well trained. Age, 6 years. Price, $300. Apply to
oc 4—ts WATKINS & PICKLEN.

BOUGHTON SEED WHEAT
FOR SALE,
Delivered free of charge at any of the depots or boat landings. We are assured by reliable gentlemen that it is the only variety of Wheat that can be successfully raised without the use of Guano.
JOHNSON & PUGH,
oc 12—eo3t Front building Shockoe W. H.

IRON AND STEEL.
We have in store a fine assortment of all descriptions of
IRON AND STEEL,
To which we invite the attention of the trade.
GILLIAM & DUNLOP,
jy 16—3m Petersburg, Va.

NOTICE.—All physicians prescribing for sick soldiers at private houses and hospitals west of 9th street, are hereby notified to send their prescriptions to EDW'D T. ROBINSON'S Apothecary Store, corner 4th and Franklin streets, he alone being authorized by the Surgeon General to furnish these prescriptions. se 13—1m

WANTS.

WANTED—For the "Governor's Mounted Guard," twenty good, able, and reliable MEN, to supply the place of members who have been detailed. None but such as can come well recommended will be received. Those who are unable to furnish their own horses, will be furnished with them.

ALSO—A good HORSE-SHOER, and two WAGON-DRIVERS, by the month. To such as will suit, good wages will be given. Apply to
LIEUT. E. BOSSIEUX,
Governor's Mounted Guard,
oc 14—4t* No. 86 Main street.

OFFICE OF R. H. MAURY & CO.,
UNDER ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

WANTED—GOLD AND SILVER COIN, for which the highest rate of premium will be paid.

FOR SALE.
VIRGINIA STATE SIXES, REGISTERED;
do. COUPON BONDS;
NORTH CAROLINA COUPON BONDS;
TENNESSEE do.
CONFEDERATE STATES BONDS AND REGISTERED STOCK. oc 14—ts

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—
Three or four each,
COAT AND PANTALOON MAKERS,
GOOD WORKMEN.
oc 14—ts BEERS & POINDEXTER.

WANTED—100 BOOT and SHOEMAKERS, to work on Brogues; also, 50 to work on fine Boots and Shoes. Also, 10 FITTERS. Apply at the Richmond Boot and Shoe Factory, corner of Cary and 13th sts., over Messrs. Ricksdale & Brother's. oc 14—ts

WANTED—A WHITE NURSE, with good recommendations. Apply at WM. A. COCKE'S, on Leigh street, between 2d and 3d—fourth door from 3d, left hand side. Apply immediately. oc 14—2t*

WANTED—
A PAINTER,
To do plain Painting.
Apply at P. RAHM'S
oc 14—3t* Eagle Foundry.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM, without board, centrally located. Address "BEE," at this office. oc 14—2t*

WANTED—Four able