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.

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DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XX.---NO. 90. RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 17, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Richmond Dispatch.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, 1 day	$0.50	1 square, 3 days	$1.20
1 do. 2 days	0.75	1 do. 6 days	1.50
1 do. 3 days	1.00	1 do. 12 days	2.75
1 do. 4 days	1.25	1 do. 1 month	5.00

Larger advertisements at rates proportionate.

Advertisements published until forbid will be charged 50 cts. per square of EIGHT LINES for the first insertion, and 25 cts. for each continuation.

FALL ELECTIONS.

FOR CONGRESS, JAMES LYONS, Esq., is a candidate to represent the people of the 2d District—composed of the counties of Henrico, Hanover, Charles City, New Kent, Elizabeth City, Warwick, and York, and the cities of Richmond and Williamsburg—in the Congress of the Confederate States. oc 15—dtde

FOR CONGRESS IN THE 2D VIRGINIA DISTRICT, MAJ. WILLIAM LAMB, THE FEARLESS DEFENDER OF SOUTHERN RIGHTS. oc 12—td

TO THE VOTERS OF THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—I am a candidate for the Confederate States Congress from this District.

Respectfully, JOHN CRITCHER, Of Westmoreland. oc 12—dt*

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 fullest of ability I possess, both of mind and body, (waiving all party feeling or prejudice,) to the establishment of Southern Independence and the promotion of the best interests of our noble old Commonwealth.

JNO. R. GARNETT. oc 21—td

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 papers 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 will 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 pleasure to call me to that body. In such event, I shall endeavor to represent you with intelligence and fidelity.

GEO. W. RANDOLPH. oc 2—td

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 the duty of every citizen, at such a juncture, to interpose no personal objections to a call of his fellow-citizens to any responsible position wherein they may think he can serve the country. It was with this conviction I accepted the seat I have now the honor to hold in Congress, and with which I have applied myself, and shall continue to apply myself, to the duties of my station. The only distinction to which I aspire is, that my labors may deserve and obtain the public approbation.

I cannot be indifferent to the applications from the District to offer myself at the approaching election, and now declare myself a candidate.—Should you, my fellow-citizens, honor me with your support, my best efforts shall be devoted to the labors and duties of the high position.

oc 1—td 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 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.

JAMES P. HOLCOMBE.

P. Whig, Enquirer and Examiner please copy.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE 7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, COMPOSED OF THE COUNTIES OF CAMPBELL, AMHERST, NELSON, ALBEMARLE, FLUVANNA, AND BUCKINGHAM—Fellow-Citizens: I am a candidate to represent you in the Congress of the Confederate States. The briefness of the time between now and the election, and the difficulties and anxieties of the times, alike forbid a canvass. Suffice it to say that if elected, my whole energies shall be devoted to the advancement of your interests.

Your fellow-citizen, SHELTON F. LEAKE.

Charlottesville, Oct. 7th, 1861. oc 9—d6N*

WE ARE REQUESTED to announce that Hon. 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, Madison, and Culpeper, in the first Congress of the Confederate States. se 30—1m*

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—THE CHEOPLASTIC AND VULCANITE PROCESS.—G. W. JONES, DENTIST, having the right for the above mode of making Teeth, and being satisfied of its absolute superiority over all other methods, can with confidence commend it to those desiring full or partial sets of teeth, and especially such as may be dissatisfied with those they are now using. The perfect adaptation of the plate to the mouth, and the suction thereby secured, enables him to insert one or more teeth without clasps. This method having been adopted by those standing highest in the profession, North and South, testimonials will be given and specimens exhibited to those wishing to see them. Sets of Teeth, on gold or any other plate, will, of course, be made for those preferring them. Filling, Cleansing, Extracting, and all other operations neatly and thoroughly performed. Teeth extracted by ELECTRICITY, without pain.

Office on Main street, opposite Corinthian Hall. de 1—y

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

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 21—ts RICHMOND VA.

SEQUESTRATION ACT.—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 sub-division of said Eastern District of Virginia, made by said Court as No. 1, and comprising the counties of Loudoun, Fairfax, Alexandria (including the town of Alexandria,) Prince William, Fauquier, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Madison, and Greene, I hereby notify every attorney, agent, former 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, as far as practicable, to place the same in my hands. Any one such person wilfully failing to do so, will be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and liable to be indicted, convicted, fined, and imprisoned, and to be sued by the Confederate States, as provided by law. And I also notify each and every citizen of the Confederate States speedily to give information to me (as is required by law) of any and all lands, tenements, and hereditaments, goods and chattels, rights and credits, within said District, and of every right and interest therein held, owned, and possessed, or enjoyed by or for such alien enemy.

My office is at Warrenton, Fauquier county, Va. FRANCIS L. SMITH, oc 12—eod4w Receiver for District No. 1.

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 16—ts Brig. General.

CARRIAGE BOLTS.—A fine assortment, from ½ to 4 inches; also, 6, 7 and 8 inches.—In store and for sale by

CLARKSON & CO., se 30 No 106 Main st.

WANTS.

WANTED—SERVANTS.—A respectable colored Woman as COOK, WASHER, and IRONER, for a small family; also, a Woman without encumbrance, as a NURSE and HOUSE SERVANT, by the month, or for the balance of the year. To such as may be well recommended, a good home is offered. MRS. R. C. HALL, oc 16—2t 12th st., bet. Broad and Marshall.

WANTED—A young GENTLEMAN, of military education, to give instruction in Tactics and Mathematics, in Florence Wesleyan University. Apply to S. P. RICE, sec'y of the Board of Trustees, At Florence, Ala. oc 16—7t*

WANTED.—A gentleman who has a thorough knowledge of Farming, Gardening &c and the management of servants—having had many years' experience—wishes a situation as OVERSEER. Best of references given. Address "E. M. LUCAS," at this office. oc 16—3t*

WANTED— WASHERWOMEN

Three good WASHERWOMEN are wanted immediately at the Louisiana Hospital, Baptist College. oc 16—1w*

WANTED—A CANDY-MAKER.

I wish to hire a sober, industrious man, to make CAKES AND CANDY. Address R. H. ROSS, Warrenton, Va., stating wages, &c. oc 16—3t*

WANTED—TO HIRE—A good COOK—Also, a DINING-ROOM SERVANT. Apply at Waggoner, Hill & Archer's, to J. B. McCLELLAND. oc 16—3t*

WANTED—Two good Negro Men COOKS, for the Chimborazo Hospital, on Rocketts Hill. Good wages offered. Apply to N. G. TUMLEY, Hospital Steward. oc 16—3t*

WANTED—A situation as BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK, or ACCOUNTANT by a man of family, who is anxious to be employed. Would serve in either of the above capacities or any other situation he can render service. He has had some four or five years' experience in merchandizing in the country; writes a plain, legible hand. Should it be the pleasure of any person, under the Confederacy or otherwise, to employ him, he promises his most unremitting attention to business and will spare no pains to give satisfaction to his employers. For further particulars address "C. L.," Richmond, Va., through the Post Office.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference given, if required. oc 15—3t*

WANTED.—I wish to hire for the ensuing year, or during the war, as the owners may prefer, FIFTY ABLE NEGRO MEN, for the various departments of labor at the CABBON HILL MINES, in this county, under and above the ground.

Our mining operations are not more dangerous than ordinary occupations—one single life only having been lost by accident in that department during the past eight years. oc 15—ts JNO. J. WERTH, Agent.

WANTED—BOARD.—A middle-aged gentleman wishes to obtain full or partial BOARD in a private family residing within fifteen minutes' walk of the Post-Office. Address "BOARDER," office of this paper, stating terms and location. oc 15—3t*

WANTED—Two able-bodied NEGROES for the balance of the year, to work at the Coke Yards in this city. oc 15—3t JNO. J. WERTH, Agent.

WANTED— WASHERWOMEN, for the Georgia Hospital's. Apply to J. M. SELKIRK, General Agent, oc 15—3t* Smith's Factory, 21st street.

WANTED—100 BOOT and SHOEMAKERS, to work on Brogans; 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. Barksdale & Brother's. oc 14—ts

WANTED—At the Confederate States Armory, in this city, two PATTERN MAKERS and four good SMITHS. Apply to Mr SALMON ADAMS, Master Armorer, at the Armory. Satisfactory reference required. oc 12—6t JAS. H. BURTON Sup't.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE, with five or six rooms, kitchen, servants' room, &c., within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of the Armory. Address "J. F.," Box "1075," P. O. oc 12—6t*

WANTED—I wish to purchase 50 tons of old CAST SCRAP IRON, such as stoves and other old castings, for which I will pay the highest market price. WM. B. COOK, oc 12—6t* Foundry on 8th st., near Main.

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 11—4t* No. 80 Main street.

WANTED— IMMEDIATELY— Three or four each, COAT AND PANTALOON MAKERS, GOOD WORKMEN. oc 11—ts BEERS & POINDEXTER.

WANTED—FIFTY RECRUITS FOR THE FIRST REGIMENT VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS.—Persons wishing to join this Regiment will have the privilege of selecting the Company they desire to be attached to, and will be furnished with good uniforms and accoutrements free of charge.

For further particulars, apply at the Rendezvous, on 10th street, between Main and Cary, next door to Crawford's Saloon. Office hours from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M.

THOMAS B. REES, Recruiting Sergeant.

N. B.—NOTICE.—Members of the 1st Regiment in the city without furloughs, will report immediately to me. se 13—ts T. B. REES.

WANTED—BLACKSMITHS.—Two or three good BLACKSMITHS wanted at Virginia Central Railroad shops, in this city. The highest wages paid for good workmen. Apply at the Shops. H. D. WHITCOMB, se 11—1m General Superintendent.

WANTED—By a young Virginia lady, a situation in a private family as TEACHER of the usual English branches, and the rudiments of French and Music. Reference given and required. Address "TEACHER," Arrington Depot, Nelson county, Va. oc 2—1m*

WANTED—Good COAT HANDS, to go to Charlottesville, Va. Apply to BALDWIN & WILLIAMS, oc 7—ts 116 and 118 Main street.

FOR RENT AND SALE.

FOR RENT—And possession given immediately, the large frame DWELLING-HOUSE on the corner of 5th and Franklin streets. Apply to THOS. W. DOSWELL, or THOS. B. CARTER. oc 16—ts

FOR RENT—The DWELLING over the store, east side, on the corner of 23d and Main streets. It has six rooms and a kitchen, and city water in the yard. To a good tenant, the rent will be reasonable. Apply to the subscriber, on Grace street, between 24th and 25th sts., Church Hill. [oc 15—eod3t*] NEAL MCCURDEY.

NOTICE.—The subscriber offers for sale the PLANTATION on which he resides, situated directly on the W. & M. R. R., near Florence, S. C. The said Plantation contains near 500 acres of land, 330 of which is cleared and under cultivation, the rest is well timbered. The location is healthy, and the improvements excellent—a large dwelling-house, well finished, with all necessary out-buildings, new fencings, gardens, orchards, &c.

ALSO—A PLANTATION situated in the Western District of Tennessee, in Madison county, about three miles from the town of Jackson. This Plantation contains 1,260 acres of prime lands, 600 cleared, 160 grown with clover. On this place is a two-story dwelling-house and necessary out-buildings, two fine springs, orchards, &c. For further information, apply to the subscriber, at Florence, S. C. [oc 12—1m*] JOHN T. JAMES.

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, se 8—ts Adm'r of Chas. B. Hill, dec'd.

FOR RENT—Two large WAREHOUSES, fronting on Water and Cary streets, between 20th and 21st streets. Apply to oc 7—10t GEO. S. PALMER.

PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A new and very comfortable WOODEN BUILDING, suitable for the accommodation of a medium sized family, on 24th, between Clay and Leigh streets. Church Hill will be sold low on application to se 6—2m A. S. LEE.

LOST, STRAYED, &c.

LOST—At the Post Office yesterday afternoon, THREE TEN-DOLLAR NOTES and ONE FIVE, Confederate money, which were soon after picked up by a white boy. As the lad who found the money is known at the Post Office, he would do well to return it to the American Hotel, where he will receive a liberal reward. oc 16—2t*

LOST—On Monday evening, between 11th street and the Hollywood Cemetery, a large chased GOLD BRACELET, with the name of the owner engraved on the inside. A liberal reward will be paid the finder by leaving the same at this office. oc 16—3t*

LOST—About 12 days since, while on parade ground, near the City Reservoir, a new Colt's four-inch REVOLVER, No 190,376. A liberal reward will be paid the finder by leaving it with Dr. JOS. WOODWARD, near the Southern Express office. oc 16—3t*

LOST—A pair of GOLD SPECTACLES, on Franklin street, between 11th and 12th. The finder will leave them at this office, where a suitable reward will be given. oc 16—2t*

STOLEN—From my father's residence, on 16th street, French Garden Hill, north of Leigh, a NAVY PISTOL, Colt's patent, No. 71,610, brass mounted. A liberal reward will be given on its recovery, if left at this office, or at my father's residence. A. DE LEON MOSES.

FOUND—On the Capitol Square, yesterday morning, a package of SPOONS AND FORKS. The owner can get them by calling at this office and paying for this advertisement. oc 16—3t

LOST—TEN DOLLARS REWARD—Lost, on Monday morning, between John McDonald's grocery, on Church Hill, and Richard Sedgwick's grocery, on Main street, a black Morocco BAG, containing two new $20 Confederate notes, between $10 and $50 in small notes, a bunch of keys, a ticket to Company B's ball, and a handkerchief. Any one finding the same will receive a reward of $10, and the thanks of the loser, by leaving it at JOHN McDONALD'S, oc 15—3t Corner of 25th and Broad streets.

STRAYED—From my house, on Union Hill, on Sunday night, a very large BLACK STEER, with short horns. A liberal reward will be paid for its return. F. C. BRAUER, oc 15—3t* 1st stall, 1st Market.

LOST—$5 REWARD—A white SETTER 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 Woolen Mills. oc 14—6t* A. R. CARY.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

APPLE CIDER VINEGAR.

Just received—10 bbls. John Wilson's PURE APPLE VINEGAR, For Pickling. For sale by L. T. CHANDLER, oc 16—6t* No. 10 Franklin st., near 1st Market.

WINCHESTER FLOUR.

We can now supply our friends with this SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, Which gives entire satisfaction. TYLER & SON, oc 16—3t* 134 Cary street.

SUGAR, BACON, LARD &c.

40 hhds. prime SUGARS.
25 hhds. prime Western SIDES.
20 tierces prime Kentucky HAMS.
50 kegs and bbls. Kennedy LARD.
25 bbls. Powdered SUGAR.
25 bbls. Crushed "
50 bbls. Syrup MOLASSES.
50 bbls. N. O. "
25 tierces RICE.
10 bbls. BUCKWHEAT.
100 gross MATCHES.
50 cases WINE.
50 doz. BROOMS.

In store and for sale by WILLIAM H. TYLER, oc 14—5t 130b. bet. Main and Cary streets.

GALLEGO FAMILY, EXTRA, and SUPERFINE FLOUR, For sale at the GALLEGO MILLS. WARWICK & BARKSDALE. oc 14—1w

FOR SALE.

10 bbls. of superior old MOUNTAIN RYE WHISKEY, For sale low, to close the lot L. POWERS, Union Hill, oc 14—6t* Cor. Mosby and Venable sts.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

65 hhds. fair to choice quality SUGAR;
40 bbls. choice MOLASSES;
10 bbls. Crushed SUGAR.

For sale by DUNLOP, MONCURE & CO. oc 11—1w

FAMILY FLOUR—Of very superior quality, For sale, in quantities to suit, By DUNLOP, MONCURE & CO. oc 11—1w

50 BBLS. POWDERED SUGAR,
25 hhds. N. O. Sugar, choice quality,
50 bbls. N. O. Molasses,
40 bbls. Morriss's Golden Syrup,
50 tierces choice sugar-cured Hams,
5 half chests extra Gunpowder Tea,
50 half chests good Black Tea,
200 bbls. N. C. Roe and Gross Herrings and Shad,
50 half bbls. Nos. 2 and 3 Mackerel,
50 packages French Brandy; Gin; Cherry, Ginger, and Blackberry Brandy and Wine,
5 bales Hops; 100 boxes Starch,
100 bbls. fine Old Whiskey,
200 bbls. Refined Sugar,
500 boxes Manufactured Tobacco,
200 boxes Yeast Powders,
100 boxes Brown, Colgate's, and Detersive Soap,
100 bbls. Portland Syrup and Muscovado Molasses,
100 bags Rio Coffee,
25 cases Matches; Painted and Cedar Backets.

For sale by WM. B. JONES & CO., oc 5—12t 15th st., bet. Main and Cary.

NEW SUPPLY OF ASSORTED LIQUORS, CIGARS, AND TOBACCO.

I have just received, via New Orleans—500,000 CIGARS. French BRANDIES and WINES.

Also, received from the mountains of Virginia, a large supply of Old WHISKEYS and APPLE BRANDIES, I would call particular attention to Army Sutlers. Prompt attention paid to all orders. S. GUGGENHEIMER, 118 Franklin st., near Governor. oc 3—1m* Richmond, Va.

350 LBS. FRESH HOPS, 4,000 lbs. thin family Middling BACON, 2,500 lbs. prime country Shoulders and Hams BACON, 5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR, at 12½ cents, 75 boxes Adamantine Star CANDLES, 8 half chests superior Green and Black TEA, 50 baskets superior CHAMPAGNE WINE, For sale low at retail by J. S. ROBERTSON, Corner Governor and Franklin streets. ALSO, RECEIVING—10 bbls. Country SOAP, 50 firkins Country LARD, 150 bbls. Family, Extra and Supr. FLOUR 75 firkins fresh Mountain BUTTER. oc 2—1m

FAMILY GROCERY.—SAMUEL C. GREENHOW, of the late firm of Burton & Greenhow, will continue the FAMILY GROCERY BUSINESS at the old stand, and will keep constantly on hand a good supply of GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS and TEAS, and respectfully solicits the patronage so generously extended to the old firm. se 2—ts

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. 300 Broad st., between 1st street and Brook Avenue. JOS. GOLDSMITH, oc 14—6t* Next door to Felix Mathews, Esq.

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 15 93 Main st.

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 those prescriptions. se 12—ts

CANDLES.—Paraffine, Hydraulic Pressed, and German Wax Candles, for sale by oc 3 I. & G. B. DAVENPORT.

Richmond Dispatch.

THURSDAY MORNING.....OCT. 17, 1861.

FROM NORFOLK.

More Negroes Stolen—Yankee Hypocrisy—Activity at Fort Monroe—Flags of Truce—Death of Dr. Mat. Waller and Dr. Dashiell—Loyal Naval Companies—Receipts from a Charitable Concert.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.]

NORFOLK, VA., Oct. 15th, 1861.

The Yankees are still depredating within our borders. Since they cannot win battles, they endeavor to make up for it in stealing.—Their contraband dodge on the negro question is too mean a sophism for a London *prig*, in whose category stealing is stealing. On Sunday night a party of negroes, some eight or more in number, two of them the property of P. S. Hancock, Esq., of Norfolk county, and the others belonging to R. H. Wilkins, Esq., of the same county, made their disappearance. As an old seine-boat belonging to Major W. E. Taylor, at his fishery at Willoughby spit, was missing at the same time, there is no doubt that some prowling emissaries have coaxed the slaves by water conveyance into the enemy's hole, where I suppose the Lincolnites will get all the work out of them they can.

Five more are believed to have gone off last night. One is owned by Col. Samuel Watts, of Portsmouth, two by Maj. Wm. E. E. Taylor, of Norfolk, and two belong to Messrs. Ironmonger and Williams, of Norfolk county.

There is nothing more irritating to the people of this neighborhood than the taking of their negroes under the miserable pretexts used by the Federals to cover up the true character of their thefts. If our enemy openly acknowledged these acts as acts of plunder, and held or took the negroes above-board as spoils of war, we could stand it much better than we can their devilish whine about philanthropy and their blasphemous misuse of the ever-to-be-held-sacred law of nations.

"The wicked's caitiff on the ground
May scan as sly, as grave, as just,
As absolute as Angels."

These Puritans are an "outward saluted" crew. Inwardly, they come up to the Gospel mark of the Scribes and Pharisees—"ravening wolves."

An unusual activity appears to prevail among the Federals at Fort Monroe. Their transports seem to be preparing for the movements of large bodies of troops *somewhither*; but no one can divine where they will make their earliest manifestation. Some think Hatteras, some Brunswick, some Norfolk.—The apprehension that Norfolk may be the point has stirred up a little excitement on the pavements, as some give the idea ready credence. We must do our best if they should come.

A large Federal steamer anchored in the Roads yesterday afternoon. It is thought to be the Powhatan. The fleet is growing bigger in these waters.

We have now almost daily a flag of truce between our forces and the enemy's. The occurrence has got to be so customary that it excites but little public attention. It is only when some important movement is going on under the white flag that there is anything like a sensation in the community.

I am sorry to record the death of Dr. Mat. P. Waller, an accomplished gentleman of our city. Dr. W. was of the old Waller stock of Williamsburg and that region, and married a daughter of the late Ex-Governor Tazewell, to whom he was distantly related. He had resided among us for a year or two previous to his death, and had won favorable opinions from all his acquaintances.

I also regret to learn of the sudden death, in Suffolk, of Dr. Dashiell, who was lately connected with the 16th Regiment of Virginia Volunteers, as Surgeon. It has occasioned much sadness.

An epistolary contest appears on the columns of the Norfolk *Day Book*. Captain E. Burroughs, the active commander of the Chesapeake Light Cavalry, maintains the claim of members of his company and others, whom he names to be the rightful captors of the crew of the United States transport schr. Orion, lately wrecked on our coast, and is not disposed to allow it to Capt. Fentress, and the Princess Anne cavalry. Both these vigilant companies of cavalry are from the same vicinity, and I have no doubt they will act with a spirit of emulation in their hostile acts against the common foe. A number of deeds of high daring by the members of both companies have already been mentioned in the Norfolk papers.

The Ladies' Aid Society have receipted for the sum of $840.75, as the net proceeds of the concert of the Beauregard's and Huger's Artillery last month, given for the benefit of the families of the volunteers. Their's is a noble mission.

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BORROWING AT HOME AND BORROWING ABROAD--THE COTTON LOAN.

BY GEORGE FITZHUGH.

If to carry on the war we were to borrow in England two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, at the proposed rate of interest, principal redeemable in sixty years, we should in that time pay to our English creditors, in way of interest, more than one thousand millions of dollars; besides paying back the principal. One thousand millions of dollars would thus be transferred from our Confederacy to England. We should be that much the poorer, and England that much the wealthier, by the operation.

If we borrow that amount from our own citizens, we should save in sixty years one thousand millions, and the nation in the aggregate be not one cent the loser or the poorer for the loan.

All interest is but taxation. In the first case the tax collected would go to foreigners and reduce to that amount our national wealth; in the latter case, it would be paid to our home creditors, and would not diminish our national wealth.

When we borrow money abroad we but acquire the privilege of using our own credit, for money does not breed nor labor, and therefore has no value in the use, human labor alone producing all values, and money being the mere counters which keep the game of trade. If we would credit one another, we should not need money. England tried this experiment with signal success during the long period of the suspension of her National Bank.

The credit of Government is always better at home than abroad, and the prudent and sensible statesman will never borrow one cent abroad, because he thereby makes his country tributary to foreigners, and diminishes national wealth.

But we are in the full tide of successful experiment on this subject. We have substituted bank notes and Treasury notes and Treasury bonds for money, and trade gets along very well in the absence of a metallic currency.

The people trust the Banks and the Government, not because they expect their liabilities will ever be literally redeemed in money, but in money's worth. They believe that the Banks and the Government can command the results or products of human labor, to an amount equivalent to their indebtedness. Human labor alone possesses value, and impresses value on its results. Money is the result of human labor, and represents and is exchanged for the amount of labor required to procure it from the mine and form it into coin. This is its only real *value*; its interest is the taxing power which it possesses, in common with other kinds of capital. Capital, whether in lands, houses, money, or aught else, *commands* labor, (as the master commands the labor of the slave,) when it is hired, rented, or loaned out, except when the capital or a part of it is consumed in the use—for capital does not breed or produce values.

To illustrate and exemplify: If I build a house with the proceeds of my own labor, and rent it out for ten per cent. on the cost, whilst the annual wear and tear and decay are only four per cent. on my capital, is the amount of labor or its results, which I *command*, or *exploitate*, without paying for it, or returning an equivalent in labor or labor's worth.

Again, if I amass ten thousand dollars by my labor, and exchange the principal so acquired for the labor, or products of the labor of other people, I give value for value; but, if I retain the ten thousand dollars and live on its interest, I give no values in exchange for the values on which I live. I *command* annually six hundred dollars' worth of human labor. I am a slaveholder to the amount of my capital. I own property in man, or in man's labor, to the amount of ten thousand dollars, which yields me an income of six hundred dollars a year. I live without paying for anything. All capital is amassed human labor, with the power to command more of human labor, by being loaned out, hired, or leased, or to pay for or be exchanged for human labor by purchasing with part of its principal. All capitalists are virtually slaveowners, for capital has no other value but as a means of commanding or being exchanged for human labor.

Human labor alone gives or is value; and as property is what possesses value, property in human labor, or its product is the only property; but property in human labor is property in man, therefore property in man is the only property. If we borrow money in Europe, we sell American labor to the value of the amount borrowed. Our creditors become our masters, and purchase our labor without giving one cent in exchange; for we are bound to return the amount borrowed, and money by its use does not breed or produce values.

The Irish are the slaves of the English, because the capital of Ireland—its lands, money loaned out, or engaged in trade, &c.—is chiefly owned in England. If we incur large debts, whether individual or national, in Europe, and Europeans become owners of stock in our banks, railroads, &c., we shall thereby become their tributaries or slaves.

But it may be replied, "There is no way of preventing the non-property holders from becoming the slaves or tributaries (if you prefer) of the property-holders. Despite of the Declaration of Independence, and similarity of skin and color, the poor are born slaves, the rich born masters; and if we borrow money at home, we shall only have masters at home instead of abroad." This is all very true; but it makes all the difference in the world where our masters reside and expend their incomes. They can eat, and drink, and wear very little of their incomes themselves, and when spent at home it encourages and pays well all kinds of industry.

Besides, the men who lend to Government are already masters (in the sense which we employ the term) of the poor. They can lend their money to private individuals, invest it in stocks, houses, or other capital, and collect taxes from the labor of the country just as well as by lending it to Government. We do not diminish our liberty by the Government's borrowing of our own citizens, but we partially sell ourselves and our posterity when we borrow from foreigners.

This subject of *exploitation* is the most difficult in the world to comprehend, yet it is now eminently practical, present, and pressing. For a fuller explanation of it, we refer the reader to the first four chapters of our own work, "Cannibals All." We do so because, at present, no other treatise on the subject is accessible to the Southern public.

A parcel of croakers declare that the cotton loan is a failure. So far from this being true, it has already done much good by inspiring the people with universal confidence in one another and in our Confederate Government, and, besides, given currency to the Confederate notes. It is the true basis on which the credit of those notes rests, and is as good a basis of credit as gold or silver, (for which cotton can readily be exchanged;) for it is daily appreciating in value, whilst gold and silver are depreciating. We say, it may readily be exchanged for gold and silver, because Europe needs it, and cannot much longer do without it.

So far from being a failure, this cotton and provision loan, if persevered in, will prove to be a master-stroke of statesmanship and of financial policy. Men of substance throughout the Confederacy becoming thereby the creditors of our Government, will more warmly sustain it and aid it, in all measures to maintain independence and preserve the union. This loan builds up at once a great conservative interest, which will do more to perpetuate our institutions than all the paper compacts and written constitutions in the world.

Besides, as we have already shown, if we borrow two hundred and fifty millions, in this way, at home, instead of borrowing it abroad, we shall thus save to the Confederacy a thousand millions of dollars in sixty years, and preserve our people from becoming slaves or tributaries to foreign nations or foreign creditors.

The negro slave enjoys but part of the proceeds of his own labor. He is fed, clothed, furnished wood, housed, and provided with all necessaries for himself and family, yet he is not in these respects provided as well as he usually might be if all the proceeds of his labor were appropriated to his support and maintenance. His master *exploitates* a portion of them. Bad and cruel masters exploitate their slaves a great deal, good masters but little, and over-indulgent masters not at all; hence they have often to sell a part of their idle negroes to support the balance; yet, nine negroes out of ten are better provided and maintained out of the balance left, after the master's exploitation, than they would be had they no masters, and enjoyed all the results of their voluntary labor. 'Tis necessary to exploitate negroes by giving them a certain defined master.

But it is not necessary that Europeans should exploitate the people of this Confederacy to the amount of twenty millions of dollars a year, (the interest, at eight per cent., on two hundred and fifty millions,) for they will work without foreign masters.

Our independence will avail us little, if by it we only exchange masters. The true cause of war between the sections is not abolition, but the fact that the South refused any longer to be *exploited*, or *expatriated*, or *exploitated*, (we find it written all three ways,) by the legislation, skill, and capital of the North. She exploited us by the tariff, which taxed our labor to pay a premium to hers. She exploited us enormously in the profits arising from foreign trade, which her great capital, aided by a protective tariff, enabled her exclusively to appropriate. She exploited us by her schools, her colleges, her universities, her watering places, her teachers—male and female—her parsons, her drummers, her peddlers, her showmen, her editors, her publishing houses, her newspapers, her circulars, her reviews and magazines; in fine, by the combined agencies of legislation—capital, skill, cunning, and fraud. By these various means, she exploited us of the results of our labor, by exchanging a little of the products of her labor for a great deal of that of ours. We resembled negro slaves in this, that we did not enjoy all the proceeds of our labor. But here the resemblance ended, for the negro gets careful protection in return for being exploitated—we only get abuse, threats, and flagrant injustice.

The cotton loan, if successfully carried out, will go far to prevent our becoming the slaves of foreign capitalists.

England, with her mighty capital, wonderful manufacturing production, and extended commerce, is rapidly enslaving an unconscious world. Probably, she receives in interest on debts due from foreign nations and individuals, and in dividends on foreign stock, not less than a thousand millions of dollars a year. They who pay her this annual amount are her slaves, because a part of the proceeds of their labor is taken away without consideration, or payment therefor.

These English masters have none of the cares, troubles, and vexations of our cotton planters. They live in palaces, eat roast beef and plumb-pudding, drink port wine, smoke Havanas, and take their evening siesta with none to disturb them. When all the world becomes tributary to English skill and capital, all the world will be, more or less, enslaved by England.

We have already said that slavery to foreign capital was worse than slavery to domestic capital, because in the latter case the tax levied or exploitated by it from the laboring class was in great measure returned by its being spent at home, thereby giving profitable employment to labor and diversifying industrial pursuits. We should have added that wealthy capitalists residing at home do much to relieve the distresses of the poor by private charity, and still more, by payment of poor rates.

It is true, that both private and public charity are but a return to the poor of part of their earnings, for the laboring class in reality creates all values, supports the poor, supports the Government, and creates the fund from which both public and private charity are dispensed.

If we become indebted to England, her capitalists will dispense in public and private