Richmond Dispatch.

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

THE APPROACHING ELECTIONS.—The election for President, members of Congress, are close at hand. They take place on the first Wednesday in next month. With regard to the Presidential election we have nothing to say, except that it is important for every man who has a vote to give it. The Yankees, with LINCOLN at their head, have been contending all along that the secession of the Southern States is a mere partizan movement on a small scale, gotten up by discontented politicians, and that the great body of the people not only do not sympathize with it, but are at heart bitterly opposed to it. This is or was one of the pretexts alleged for invading the State of Virginia. It was contended that a reign of terror existed here, and that the people voted under its influence. It was confidently stated that if freedom of choice were allowed, the large majority would be found opposed to secession, and the Federal army was designed to set opinion at liberty, and enable the friends of the Union to express their preference without the fear of bodily harm.—Even now the Yankee papers, in sketching their programmes for a winter campaign in the South, reckon largely upon the sympathy of vast bodies whom they suppose to be attached to the old system. There never was a falser assumption, it is true. But it has not been without its effect at the North, where men, if they could be convinced that the whole Southern country was arrayed in heart and soul against the restoration of the Union, would be apt to see the folly of waging a long and expensive war for so unattainable an object. It is proper that these men—that Europe—that the whole world—should be taught the true state of the case, and they can only be taught by the voters of the Southern States. Let the vote be thin, and the people careless and willing to suffer the election to go by default, and they will still have ground for maintaining their present position. Let the turn out be general, the movement enthusiastic, the vote large, and no ground will be left them to stand upon. We therefore hope that there will be no remissness in this respect. Let every man who can get to the polls deposit his vote. Let none think that because there is no opposition, there is no danger, and therefore no occasion for exertion. A large vote, we tell all persons disposed to indulge any chimerical notion to the contrary, is more important now than it ever was before. We must show the world, who are watching us with the deepest interest—we must show our friends abroad, who are watching us with the deepest anxiety—we must show the Yankees and their Government, who are watching us with the deepest malignity—that we are a great, united people. That the opposition among us is so small as scarcely to make up that sort of exception which is said to prove a general rule. That the whole Southern people are united in opposition to the old Government, and in favor of the new. That the crisis, in the midst of which we exist, is a mighty revolution, which it is wanton wickedness, in a supreme degree, to attempt to suppress by means of an armed force. That it is the strongly expressed desire of a vast country to change its system of government, as every community under the sun has an undoubted right to do.

The Congressional election is, if possible, to Virginia at least, a matter of still greater importance than the election of Presidential electors. The soil of Virginia is invaded. A powerful army holds a portion of it on the Potomac, and its very presence there is working immense mischief throughout our State.—The Yankees, we cannot believe, have any serious hope of conquering the South. But they do hope to hold their present line—to make Maryland a Yankee State—to keep a firm grasp upon Alexandria—to run the kingdom of abolition deep into the heart of Virginia—to make Virginia the border State, in any negotiation for peace which they may hereafter present—to render negro property valueless in that portion of the State—to drive slavery gradually back, according to the plan of Col. HUGH FORBES, as developed after JOHN BROWN's unsuccessful attempt to produce an insurrection—to render Virginia a Yankee State, and to clear it entirely of negroes, as they will do in less than thirty years, if they be allowed to make it a frontier State. There lies our great danger, and we deem it highly proper to point it out. It is the fear of this consummation that renders the whole population of Virginia so uneasy. It is this which induced them to hope—while there was yet room for hope—that an advance would be made upon Maryland. It is this consideration which should forbid them to vote for any man who could be supposed capable, under any difficulties, under any danger, to consent to any treaty establishing that line as a boundary. Let it be understood at once, through this election, that Virginia never will lay down her arms as long as there is a Yankee soldier on her soil, or on the condition that Maryland is to be the Yankee frontier.

We trust, that in the multitude of candidates before the people, they will make their choice with an eye single to the great object now presented to them all. The successful conduct and triumphant conclusion of the war is the only question now at issue. It is like the rod of the prophet. It swallows up all other questions and all other considerations.—Settle that first, and settle all others afterwards. Let all the energies of the people and the Government be directed to that point, and to that point exclusively. This is no time for quarreling—no time for splitting hairs—no time for wrangling about small matters. We are thankful for small things in the day of small things; but this is no such day. We hope, therefore, no man will be voted for who is not a man of energy—who will not go to the greatest extent in forwarding the military operations of the Government—who is not enlisted heart and soul in the cause. We say to the people, forget ancient distinctions, bury party animosities, vote for the man who will push forward the war, no matter what his sins, no matter what his proclivities, no matter what his party.

"MONSIEUR TONSON COME AGAIN."—For the third time, the Virginia Convention, which was elected with a sole view to the subject of Secession, will, ere long, assemble in our city. How long it will sit, how often it will be reassembled, is beyond the power of mortal to predict. There is no prophet living in these days who can tell how long the war and the Virginia Convention will last. We are of opinion that, however long the duration of the war, the Virginia Convention will survive it, and that, after the flood has abated, and the Ark of Southern Independence has landed upon Mount Ararat, the Virginia Convention will continue to flap its wings, like a solemn raven, over the subsiding waters. We know of no dynasty in Europe which bids fair to endure as long. We have reason to apprehend that it will not consider its mission fulfilled till all the political structures of the earth have been remodelled upon its plan, till wars have come to an end in all parts of the world, and the lion and the lamb lie down together. It is more than doubtful whether even then it may not consider its superintendence essential to the proper management of the millenium, and whether its doorkeeper will be willing to deliver up the keys to any one less in rank than ST. PETER. We have read a great deal of sublime writing on the subject of "the last man." We entertain no doubt that he will be a member of the Virginia Convention. With a file of the *Enquirer* under his arm, containing the debates of that assemblage, he can entertain his solitude for many thousands of years, with the perusal of those oracular speeches of an assemblage better entitled to be called deliberative than any the world has ever seen. If it is possible to suppose that any future punishment can await a man who has once read or heard the speeches made in the Virginia Convention, we are sure that he has only to repeat them in the infernal regions to produce the effect of the riot act, and cause a general jail delivery through all the realms of Tophet.

The Wandering Jew, who, for nearly two thousand years, has been unable to find rest for the sole of his foot, is believed to be here looking for a vacancy in the Virginia Convention, and if he is not blind as well as footsore, he will not long look in vain. The Flying Dutchman, that most extraordinary of physical and nautical phenomena, is believed to be in search of the same assemblage as the only chance for a permanent anchorage in this fluctuating world. The Flying Dutchman is itself a fair type of a body which Mr. FITZHUGH has happily styled "the most singular moral and intellectual phenomenon ever presented to the world." It is only in times of storm that the Flying Dutchman makes his appearance, and then the spectacle of a solid Dutchman moving with velocity naturally causes everybody to start aside and stand from under. The disappearance of the supernatural vessel would be a great relief to everybody, only there is no knowing when it will re-appear. The Virginia Convention, the slowest of all earthly things, in times of peace, becomes a regular Flying Dutchman in the gales of war, dashing through the elemental strife, with its broad bows, heavy spars, wide poop, and vast bottomed crew, at a rate of speed and spirit that quite takes away the breath of all beholders.

Time and change are supposed to make their mark upon all earthly things. There is an end of all earthly things, even of human tribulation and sorrow. Rejoice, ye children of affliction; ye subjects of oppression; ye martyrs at the stake; ye sons of God, who walk unknown among the sons of men, rejoice; for all this must pass away. If life's roses fade, its thorns, too, must perish; if spring must cease, so must winter; if falsehood, wrong, and injustice, must triumph for a time, their reign is not eternal; just ahead is a tribunal at which the crooked shall be made straight, the wrong righted, and innocence and virtue receive a crown of unfading honor. All things here are changing; the solid rocks become disintegrated; the rill disappears in the river, the river in the main, and the grand old sea itself is converted into the coral that lays the foundation of new continents and the cloud that tempers the glory of the sun and vivifies and beautifies the earth. One thing alone, amid the fluctuating flood of time, remains unchanged and flourishes in immortal green. It is the Virginia Convention. Now and then one of its members may resign, or, in some other mysterious manner, disappear; but the body itself, the Sovereign Power, the King, can never die. The period has nearly arrived for the third approach of this luminous and nebulous member of the solar system to our metropolitan sun. Let no one ask, What is the use of Conventions? What is the use of comets? Why do they come, lank and shivering, from the rural districts of the universe, and having drawn their per diem of light and heat from the sun, whisk their tail contemptuously in the face of the public and disappear in illimitable space? Why? "There are more things in Heaven and earth, HORATIO, than are dreamt of in thy philosophy." Let us rejoice that Virginia has an exchequer as inexhaustible as the sea, which can be sucked by Conventions, Legislatures, railroad corporations, and war debts, and yet overflow with a perennial fountain of public credit. Let us rejoice that we have a people whose cruse of oil and whose barrel of meal fail not; whose tax-paying power, like the love of JULIET, is deep as the ocean and boundless as the sky; whose shoulders are broad enough to carry the Old Man of the Sea forever; and whose patience is so inexhaustible that there is no danger that, like SINBAD the Sailor, he will ever lay down his aged burthen upon the earth and mash his head with a stone.

THE BRITISH NATIONAL DEBT AT THE CLOSE OF THE GREAT FRENCH WARS, (JANUARY, 1816.)—A friend reminds us that we might have made our case against the Yankees much stronger, in our article of Wednesday, by stating that the British debt, at the period designated, bore an interest, some of three, some of four, and some of five *per cent.* We were well aware of the fact: it does make the case stronger, as will be seen by the following statistics. We deal here altogether with round numbers.

The British debt at the commencement of the wars of the French revolution, 1793, amounted to £234,000,000 sterling. During the first war, terminating by the treaty of Amiens in 1802, it increased £327,000,000 sterling, ($1,635,000,000.) It therefore amounted at the peace aforesaid, to £561,000,000 sterling or about $2,800,000,000. It increased £40,000,000, sterling, or $200,000,000, during the peace, which lasted about fifteen months. When England again went to war in 1803, therefore, she was in debt £601,000,000 sterling, or a little more than $3,000,000,000. From that time to the end of the war, the debt increased £511,000,000 sterling, or near $2,600,000,000. The total funded debt in February, 1816, slightly exceeded £1,100,000,000 sterling—about $5,500,000,000. From this are to be deducted £40,000,000 sterling, ($200,000,000,) which had been redeemed, and stood in the names of the Commissioners for the reduction of the public debt—£3,600,000 sterling ($15,000,000,) transferred to the Commissioners for life annuities—£25,000,000 ($125,000,000) cancelled by the redemption of the land tax—and £252,000,000 sterling ($1,260,000,000) which were cancelled and the funds charged with new loans by act of Parliament. These reductions amount to about £320,000,000 sterling, or $1,600,000,000. Taken from the national debt, they still left unredeemed and due to the public creditor about £792,000,000 sterling, or $3,960,000,000.

Now, the interest on the debt at the commencement of the war (£34,000,000 sterling,) was only £8,000,000; about $40,000,000. At the commencement of the second war in 1803, the interest on the national debt, which was then £600,000,000 sterling, or $3,000,000,000, was only £21,000,000,000, or $105,000,000,000, and at the close of the war, when the debt had run up to £1,100,000,000, ($5,500,000,000,) the interest was only £42,000,000 sterling, or about $210,000,000. Thus the average rate at which the money was borrowed was between three and four per cent. In fact, of the whole £792,000,000 sterling which the Government owed, £592,000,000 had been borrowed at 3 per cent., £74,000,000 at 4 per cent., and the residue at 5 per cent. All these sums were put together and rendered into 5 per cents., and this operation caused a reduction of the debt to £540,000,000 sterling, paying 5 per cent., a full equivalent for the larger sum, since it brought the same interest and would sell for as much money. If the British debt had all been rendered in 6 per cents., it would have reduced the bulk down to £450,000,000 sterling, or about $2,250,000,000—a little more than three times the debt that will be saddled upon the Yankee nation by one year's operations against us.

It will be observed that the bulk of the British debt is reduced by consolidating the funds, and paying five per cent. on the whole. This the Yankees cannot do, because they have but one rate. While a great deal of the British debt, therefore, was nominal in amount, their's is all real. They must pay the interest on $5,000,000,000, when they shall have been at war ten years, and the bulk of the debt cannot be reduced by the process of consolidation.

FEDERAL REINFORCEMENTS IN KENTUCKY.—The enemy are said to be sending heavy reinforcements to Kentucky. The Nashville *Patriot* says that twenty-five thousand of McCLELLAN'S forces have been ordered thither. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* asserts that there are now not less than fifty thousand Union troops in Kentucky, and that there will soon be 60,000. It urges a speedy movement in the direction of Cumberland Gap, the dispersion of the Confederate camp there, and the taking possession of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroads. The Confederate leaders, it is to be presumed, will take the most prompt and energetic measures to prevent this dangerous "fire in the rear."

THE SANTA ROSA VICTORY.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GENERAL BRAGG AND COL. BROWN.

The following is the correspondence between Gen. Bragg, at Pensacola, and Col. Brown, Commandant at Fort Pickens, alluded to briefly heretofore in connection with the Confederate victory on Santa Rosa Island:

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T FLORIDA,
Fort Pickens, Oct. 9, 1861.

SIR:—I observe this morning, for the first time, a yellow flag hoisted over a large building directly in front of my batteries. I also understand that officers' wives and children are in the adjoining buildings. I do not make war on the sick, women, or children.

The buildings will necessarily be exposed to my fire should there be a bombardment, and they are besides subject under this flag to be used as protection to any of your troops that may take shelter behind or before them.

I therefore give you this notice—that the sick, women, and children, may be removed, so that if fired on the responsibility may rest where it belongs.

I am, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
[Signed] HARVEY BROWN,
Col. Commanding.

Brig.-Gen. *Braxton Bragg*, commanding troops near Pensacola.

HEADQUARTERS TROOPS C. S.,
Near Pensacola, Florida,
October 10th, 1861.

SIR:—I received late last night your communication of that date, with profound astonishment. The building on which you had for the first time observed the yellow flag has been well known to you and to all you command, as well as to the U. S. Navy, as the military hospital of this station, and you could not help knowing that it is now used for that purpose.

Dealing with one who had been an old brother soldier of high reputation, I had hoped that our intercourse and conduct in the hostile attitude in which we are placed would be marked by all the courtesies and amenities of civilized warfare. But it seems from your communication that you claim the right to violate the hospital flag, *because it may be abused.* Admit this principle and we revert to a state of barbarism. The sick, the women, and children, and the prisoners, must become objects of vengeance, the white flag must be abolished, "Beauty and Booty," "Rape and Rapine" must follow in the track of a victorious commander. I decline your invitation to make these the subjects of war.

Your hospital flag has been and shall be respected. In the affair of Tuesday night your hospital, with its inmates, was in our possession for at least one hour, and so far as I can learn, my orders to scrupulously respect both were rigidly enforced.

Our hospital and the two adjacent buildings occupied by medical officers, will continue to be used for legitimate purposes. Nothing has been or will be done to attract your fire. If, under these circumstances, you should put your threat into execution, which would be only in accordance with the acts of some of your brother commanders, of little experience in the custom of war, I shall take care that the fact shall be made known, that it may receive, as it will deserve, the execration of the civilized world.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
[Signed] BRAXTON BRAGG,
Major General Commanding.

Colonel *Harvey Brown*, Commanding U. S. forces in the State of Florida, Fort Pickens.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Vigorous Movements on foot to Repel the Rebels--Seizure of Railroads, &c.

The Nashville *Union*, of Sunday last, contains the following items from Kentucky:

The Louisville *Journal*, in noticing the invasion of Kentucky by the Confederate troops, says:

"The reason why the States along and near our Southern border are preparing to send promptly all the forces they can into Kentucky, is obvious. They want to keep the war away from themselves. They desire to preserve their own fields and firesides from its ravages. They are anxious to keep it in our State, or else to push it through our State into Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Western Virginia. For the accomplishment of this work, necessary, in their opinion, to their very existence, they are resolved on sending their whole strength immediately forward to the dark and bloody ground, to render it darker and bloodier. But the true policy of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois must necessarily be to counteract and defeat this policy of the States on our Southern border. And Kentucky herself knows that, unless the tide now surging over her from the South shall be rolled back, she herself will soon be rendered morally and physically a desert. Then let Kentucky and the friendly States upon her border, prepare with all possible dispatch to repel the hosts that have come and are coming from the South for the purpose of conquest. A tremendously vigorous effort to sweep over Kentucky is about being made, and it must be met with tremendous vigor. We have little fear that it will not be; our own State understands the crisis that is upon her, and Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois appreciate the dangers that threatens them. We confidently believe that within six weeks Tennessee, and not Kentucky, will be the theatre of the war."

In this connexion we learn from a passenger who came through from Kentucky yesterday, that the Lincoln Government had taken possession of all the railroads from Louisville east, and Government shipments only are permitted. It was rumored that 50,000 additional troops were to be thrown into Louisville.

The Louisville *Journal* says Messrs. J. T. Speed, of Louisville, and J. T. Boyle, of Danville, had reached Louisville, having been successful in procuring arms for Kentucky, among them six batteries of artillery. The *Journal* says they have plenty of arms now to supply all the Kentucky volunteers, and "an indefinite number besides."

A letter to the Louisville *Journal* from Rumsey, Ky., dated the 1st inst., says: "We have lots of soldiers here—about 1,000 Union men—and we expect more. They are from Hartford, Ky., Col. Hawkins's regiment.—We are expecting 4,000 to 6,000 Southern soldiers here in a few days. They were in Greenville on Sunday."

The stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad have gone through the farce of electing Directors. Among those chosen, we notice the names of James Guthrie, H. D. Newcomb, J. B. Wilder, and W. F. Cooper.

The Frankfort *Commonwealth* charges Col. Blanton Duncan with being a rascal, and the Louisville *Journal* endorses it. That is sufficient to make any decent man endorse the Colonel's integrity.

POPULATION OF TENNESSEE.—According to a statement just made to the Legislature, the population of Tennessee is as follows:

	Free.	Slave.	Total.
East Tennessee	275,163	26,845	301,984
Middle Tennessee	336,950	146,344	503,294
West Tennessee	206,979	104,704	311,683
Total in 1860	839,092	277,893	1,116,925
Total in 1850	763,258	239,459	1,002,717
Increase	75,774	38,434	115,208

A CURIOUS MISTAKE.—A recent dispatch from Pensacola says:

"The folk of Pensacola were rather surprised this morning at finding in the Montgomery *Mail* an account of the occupation of the main land, opposite the city, by the Federalists; said report being furnished them by a citizen of this place. The history of that "occupation" is nothing more nor less than the drifting ashore on Town Point last week of a pirogue, containing a solitary oysterman, and he drunk as blazes on ten-inch whiskey."

DROWNING OF A DISTINGUISHED NORTH CAROLINIAN.—Col. George Bower, an aged and distinguished citizen of North Carolina, was drowned in Yadkin river, near Wilkesboro', on Monday, the 7th, while attempting to ford the stream in his carriage.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Hustings Court.—Recorder Caskie and Aldermen Sanxay, Bray, Binford, and Lipscomb presiding. The case of Albert Rush, a slave, on an appeal from the judgment of the Mayor, was continued to the next term of the Court. The charge upon which this negro was arrested is the larceny of coal from Wm. H. Davis.

The proceedings against Mordecai Carnell, Wm. Cogbill, Robert A. Mayo, and Thomas Bass, for permitting their slaves to go at large, were dismissed.

Rules were awarded against John H. F. Mayo, George E. Bond, and Thomas J. T. Talbott, to show cause why they should not be fined for permitting their slaves to go at large, which rules are to be returnable to the next term.

The court adjourned for the term yesterday. Judge Lyons will commence his term on Monday next.

Miscellaneous Cases.—A warrant charging John L. Ray with assaulting William Harris was dismissed by the Mayor yesterday, the witnesses having failed to appear.

Mary Carroll, summoned to show why she should not be fined for selling ardent spirits on Sunday, was heard in her own defence and discharged.

Bridget Callahan, arrested for vagrancy, was admonished by the Mayor and released.

Wm. Jones, a lad, was fined five dollars for participating in a "rock battle," which sum his father was called upon to pay. The Mayor directed the police to give especial attention to the behavior of the boys on French Garden Hill.

Isaac Coles, free negro, without a city register, was discharged on condition of his immediate departure for Albemarle, where he belongs.

A charge against Blanch Mayden of "threatening to cut Kate Robertson with a knife," led to the display of a vast quantity of fashionable millinery in the usually gloomy courtroom. Straw hats with black feathers, and straw hats with red and blue ribbands, occupied the place where dilapidated raiment is often conspicuous. The testimony proved that when the parties met 'twas at a ball, where some threats of violence were made; and the investigation having established the fact, the accused was required to give security to keep the peace.

Trophies of War.—Six flags, captured from the Federals in the battle of July 21st, have been sent to Richmond from Manassa, and deposited in the Adjutant-General's office. Among them is a large U. S. flag, and another of blue silk, formerly belonging to a Michigan regiment. The stars and stripes and the American eagle, now the emblems of despotism, are conspicuous in the lot. Though no particular value attaches to the disgraced colors at this day, they will doubtless be preserved as mementoes of the Bull Run races. Some enterprising showman may hereafter seek them for the purpose of illustrating "wax figgers" of the convivial Congressmen who came out from Washington to see the fight and ran back precipitately.

Celtic and Teutonic Warfare.—Elizabeth O'Brien appeared before the Mayor yesterday to answer the charge of threatening to take the lives of John H. Shoof, his wife, and child. It appeared that the parties dwelt under the same roof, and that constant rows disturbed the peace of Shoof; that Mrs. O'B. attacks them whenever she sees them, and threatens to "tear their heads all to pieces." On one occasion, 'twas stated, a pistol was shown, and a purpose "to fix" the Shoofs was made known. The case was made out to the Mayor's satisfaction, and the usual surety closed the transaction. When neighbors thus fall out and quarrel, it's proper to deduce a moral: Let one "secede" and leave the other without this useless legal bother.

Amusements.—Our citizens can no longer complain of a lack of amusements. They can go to Metropolitan Hall and enjoy the pleasant recreation furnished by Wells & Warwick's company, whose unparalleled success is the best evidence of merit. The musical and dramatic entertainments which have just commenced at Franklin Hall have been for some time in preparation, and will, we doubt not, receive a due share of patronage. The company is said to be composed of skillful performers.

Shooting Affair.—John S. Pride and Michael S. Gleason, charged with shooting a negro named Jesse, slave of Coleman S. Dodson, appeared before the Mayor yesterday. A question of jurisdiction having been raised, the investigation was postponed until Wednesday next. The affair occurred some weeks ago in the neighborhood of the fortifications, and the facts were duly noted at the time.

Petty Larceny.—A young man named Geo. Williams was arraigned before the Mayor yesterday, on a charge of stealing a coat, valued at $10, from William Jacobs. A witness testified that he saw the accused take the garment, and carry it into a rear alley, and that Mrs. Jacobs pursued and secured it. Upon this evidence Williams was remanded to be tried before the Hustings Court, at the November term.

Brutal Assault.—Yesterday afternoon a negro named George, slave of J. H. Greanor, got into a difficulty with a woman named Phebe, the property of Dr. Wellford, in the bottom near the Central depot, and made a violent assault upon her with an axe. He was at once seized and placed in custody of the police. The woman's injuries are severe, but probably not fatal.

Hall Robbery.—A boarding-house on Mayo street was entered Monday evening, while the boarders were enjoying themselves and not thinking of their property in the hall, and some half-dozen fine beavers were unlawfully appropriated. There was great laughing and joking when the gentlemen came to look for their hats, though some of them thought it rather a poor joke.

The New Postage Stamp.—A very large number of the new Confederate postage stamps were disposed of yesterday at the Richmond post-office. Their introduction supplies a want which has heretofore seriously taxed the public endurance. The stamps are of the size of those in use by the old U. S. Government, are colored green, and ornamented with a very excellent bust of President Davis. Messrs. Hoyer & Ludwig, of this city, have the credit of supplying the Government with these needed articles.

Heavy Ordnance.—An eight-inch rifled columbiad, of English make, was placed on a freight train at the Fredericksburg depot yesterday morning, to be transported to a point where such an implement may be used for a good purpose. This is one of the guns which recently arrived at a Southern port, by steamer, from the other side of the Atlantic.

Suspected.—We are informed that Colonel Adler, who came here some time ago from Washington, claiming to have been an officer under Garibaldi in Italy, and was temporarily attached to Gen. Wise's command, has been a second time arrested by order of the Secretary of War.

A Compliment.—A lady of Charleston has sent to Mr. Edmund Ruffin a beautiful device in Palmetto, most ingeniously wrought, encircling a photographic likeness of General Beauregard. On an accompanying card is inscribed "To an aged patriot, whose love of country is only equalled by his gallantry in defending it."

Kicked by a Horse.—A gentleman named Bowman received a severe kick from a horse, yesterday afternoon, near Davis & Hutcheson's stable, on Franklin street.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS.—I have on hand, at this place, some three or four thousand dollars' worth of Goods, the greater proportion of which is very desirable, saleable Goods. DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS and SHOES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, DRUGS, LEATHER, &c. To any merchant wishing to replenish his stock, I would dispose of my entire stock for cash at a reasonable per cent. for war times, if applied to soon.
LITTLETON H. ROGAN.
New Canton, Hawkins county, Tenn., Oct. 14.
oc 17—7t*

SHEET BRASS, GOLD LACE, &c.
2 0 lbs. SHEET BRASS.
GOLD LACE and GOLD BRAID—good assortment.
Ladies' SHIRTS, DRAWERS, and COMFORTS.
Gent's Buck, Berlin, and Merino GLOVES.
30 bbls. ALCOHOL.
For sale by W. B. JONES & CO.,
oc 17—2w 15th st., bet. Main and Cary.

FOR SALE.—
100 cords well seasoned PINE WOOD,
Three miles below Richmond, for sale low, if early application is made.
Also, a large quantity of the very best MANURE, for Gardeners, &c. Apply at
oc 17—4t* NO. 90 MAIN STREET.

COMMERCIAL.

Richmond Markets, Oct. 16, 1861.

The markets show some changes since our last report, though prices continue irregular. The retail trade depends entirely upon the supply—prices fluctuating with the scarcity of the commodity.—Wheat is coming in slowly, though there is no change in quotations. Corn has advanced, the quantity being inadequate for the demand. Flour is dull under heavy receipts. The tobacco market shows some activity, in consequence of investments by capitalists with a view to future operations. The brokers are selling silver and gold at 15 cents and buying at 12—very scarce.

BUTTER.—We continue to quote good and prime country at 25@30 cts. ℔ lb., with a fair demand; inferior 15@20 cts ℔ lb.

BACON—Very dull at 28 cts. for Hog-round.

CORN—From 72½@77½c. ℔ bushel—in demand.

CLOVER SEED.—None in market.

COFFEE.—The stock of Coffee is almost exhausted, and prices are very irregular. We quote at 38@45 cts. ℔ lb., at which prices but few can afford the luxury.

FLOUR.—Very dull at $4 50 for Fine; Superfine $5; Extra $5.75; Family $6.50@$7.

SUGARS.—Sugars are irregular. Cuba 12½c.; Porto Rico very scarce; stocks of Brown very light, prices high; New Orleans 13½@14c.; Refined New Orleans 15@16½c; Crushed 27c., stock small; Coffee 5@23c.

TOBACCO.—In manufactured Tobacco there is but little doing. There is an endless variety of grades and prices, ranging from 10 to 50 cents ℔ lb. We quote Lugs, of good weights, at $2½@3; inferior leaf $4@5; good $6@7; good and fine dry English $5½@8; and $9; extra fine $10; fancy wrappers $14@16.

WHEAT.—The arrivals of Wheat this week have been more liberal than at any time since the market opened; but we have no change in prices to report. We quote Red at 90 cts.; White at $1. Samples are not severely criticised, and a prime article of white would command a few cents more than our quotations.

WOOD.—Oak Wood in demand at $5.50; Pine $4.50.

WHISKEY.—Old Rye $1.20@$2; Richmond Rectified 75c.@$1.10. Receipts and stock not ample.

Richmond Cattle Market, Oct. 14.

BEEF.—The heavy supply of Cattle arrived upon the market, during the last week and this, has caused a slight decline in prices. The sales this week amounted to 267 head, at prices ranging from $3 75@$5, gross. Those at the latter price were extra fine.

SHEEP.—Demand active. Good quality $3@$3½, gross; inferior grades $3.25@4.50 ℔ head.

HOGS.—In active demand at $11, net—supply light.

Receipts from the Interior.

We subjoin a statement of the receipts of produce, etc., at Richmond, by canal and railroads, (except Richmond and Danville Railroad,) during the month of September last:

By James River and Kanawha Canal.—1,076 hhds tobacco, 254 boxes manufactured do., 4,858 bbls flour, 29,592 bus wheat, 869 bus. corn, 759 do oats, 239 tons pig iron, 1,767 tons coal, 2,558 tons stone, 34 tons lead, 1,776 bales hay, 964 cords wood, 40 bbls. apples, 934,868 lbs. bacon, 7,360 lbs. butter, 30 bus. corn meal, 23 bus. flaxseed, 1,075 lbs. dried fruit, 4,811 lbs. lard, 10,765 lbs. leather, 2 calves, 2 horses, 20 sheep, 65 bus. potatoes, 548 bbls. whiskey, 2,826 lbs. wool, 144 bags shot, etc.

By Virginia Central Railroad.—16,968 bushels wheat, 16 hhds. tobacco, 93 tons pig iron, 3 M ft. lumber, 3,188 lbs. lead, 105,640 lbs. bacon, 68,516 lbs. butter, 70 cattle, 46 calves, 163 hogs, 292 sheep, 9 lambs, 52 horses, 83 pkgs. eggs, 19,508 lbs. lard, 548 do. tallow, 144 do. wool, 182 bbls. apples, 3,278 bus. corn, 515 do. corn meal, 2,043 bbls. flour, 300 bus. potatoes, 60 bus. rye, 740 do. oats, 4 do. flaxseed, 550 bales hay, 464 pkgs. manufactured tobacco, 100 bales domestics, 788 pkgs. leather, 17 pkgs. shoes, 28 hhds. tobacco stems, 248 bbls. whiskey, 115 bbls. lime, 7 pkgs. mineral water, 9 bags coffee, etc.

By Richmond and Petersburg Railroad.—300 bus. wheat, 397 hhds. tobacco, 150 bales cotton, 430 bus. corn, 5,163 lbs. leather, 873 bales domestics, 15,000 ft. lumber, 1,325 lbs. wool, 199 bags coffee, 10,225 lbs. bacon, 1,053 trs. rice, 978 bbls. flour, 254 bales rags, 80 empty barrels, 1,093 bbls potatoes, 200 bales cotton yarns, 40 bbls. spirits turpentine, 11 bags meal, 370 bags peas and beans, 138 sacks salt, 67 hhds. sugar, 227 do. molasses, 62 bags quano, 32 bales carpets, 5 bags rye, 1 hhd. stems, 3 horses, 48 bbls. rosin, 250 bbls. tar, 10 bbls. pitch, and about 420 bbls. fish, 500 boxes soap, 100 bbls. whiskey, etc.

By Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad.—11,908 bus. wheat, 9,616 do. corn, 2,226 do. meal, 194 do. oats, 110 do. potatoes, 2,054 do. rye, 3 beeves, 18 lambs, 356 cords wood, 140 kegs nails, 104 hhds. tobacco, 304 empty bbls, 463 lbs. butter, 574 bbls. flour, 220 reams paper, 3 horses, 16 calves, 67 bales domestic sloth, 57 pkgs rags, 48,000 shingles, —— cords wood, etc.

By Richmond and York River Railroad.—4,558 bus. wheat, 6,092 bus. corn, 102 do. oats, 38 do. potatoes, 92 do. corn meal, 3,200 lbs. bacon, 510 lbs. lard, 11 bdls. leather, 10 sheep, 1 horse, 1 beef, 3 pkgs eggs, 700 bbls. oysters, 1 hhd. tobacco, 52,000 ft. lumber, 112 cords wood, etc.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE COUNTIES OF HANOVER, HENRICO, CHARLES CITY, NEW KENT, JAMES CITY, YORK, WARWICK AND ELIZABETH CITY, AND OF THE CITIES OF RICHMOND AND WILLIAMSBURG:—I recently accepted an invitation to become a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives, supposing that the permanent Constitution, like the Provisional Constitution of the Confederate States, permitted officers of the army to sit in Congress. Since the publication of my card, I have had an opportunity of examining the permanent Constitution, and I find that it contains the following provision: "No person holding any office under the Confederate States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office." Although commissioned by the Governor of Virginia, yet I am in the service of the Confederate States, and therefore within the spirit, if not the letter, of the above prohibition; and, to qualify myself for a seat in Congress, I should have to resign my commission in the army. I would do this with pleasure, if you preferred that I should serve you in Congress; but, being ignorant of your wishes, and unwilling, by an unveiled fore resignation, to withdraw altogether from the public service when the country needs the services of all, I deem it best to recall my acceptance of the nomination for Congress, and accordingly I request that no poll shall be held for me. G. W. RANDOLPH.
oc 17—1t

CAMP DEFIANCE,
8th October, 1861.
HAVING learned that several of my men who were sent from camp to hospital, have left their quarters and gone to Richmond without obtaining leave, I hereby order them to report immediately to me at Camp Defiance, or wherever else I may be stationed.
In case of non-compliance, an order will be issued for their arrest wherever found within the Confederate States, when they will be dealt with as confirmed deserters.
I forbear naming them at this time as they may be ignorant of their liability to arrest and punishment.
For the information of such as may have friends and relations in Company H, I am glad to make known the excellent condition of my command.—Notwithstanding the fatigue of this campaign, and the severity of the climate, my company enjoy good health, and in common with other companies drawn from Richmond, compare favorably with the hardy mountaineers who have volunteered from this region.
G. A. WALLACE,
Commanding Richmond Light Guard,
Co. H., 3d Reg. Va. Vols., Wise Legion.
no 17—6t

OFFICE OF RICHM'D FIRE ASSO'N,
RICHMOND, 16 h Oct., 1861.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL WASHING of the Firemen of this Association will be held at this Office, on THURSDAY, 17th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.
By order of the 1st Ass't Engineer.
oc 17—1t RO. T. BROOKE, Sec'y.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The members of RICHMOND LODGE No. 10, are requested to attend a called meeting of their Lodge, at the MASONS' HALL, on this (THURSDAY) evening, at 8 o'clock. By order of the W. M.
JAMES E. RIDDICK Sec'y.
All brethren in good standing are invited to meet with us.
October 16, A. L. 5861, A. D. 1861. oc 17—1t

PERSONS desiring to send small packages, &c., to the members of company "I," 1st Regiment Virginia Volunteers, can do so by leaving them at R. A. R. DABNEY's store, corner 7th and Broad streets, by FRIDAY next, 18th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. They will be taken charge of by Lieut. J. A. TYREE. oc 17—1t*

IT IS THE WISH OF MANY OF THE VOTERS OF HANOVER COUNTY, that a poll be opened, at the ensuing election, for Col EDWIN SHELTON as a candidate eminently qualified to represent the people of the county in the next Legislature.
oc 17—1t* MANY VOTERS.
The papers of the city of Richmond are requested to copy.

FIFTEENTH VIRGINIA REGIMENT.—Persons wishing to forward letters to their friends in the 15th Virginia Regiment, (Col. Ambrose,) are requested to leave them with Mr. O. F. BREEZE at the Insurance Office, American Hotel building, by FRIDAY morning next, at which time I will leave here to join the regiment.
H. W. DABNEY, O. S.
oc 17—1t* Young Guard.

NOTICE.—The members of SIDNEY DIVISION, No 65, are requested to meet at their room on SATURDAY NIGHT, as financial business will be brought before the Division.
By order of the W. P. oc 17—3t*

FINE OYSTERS—
FROM SEVILL RIVER.
Just received, a supply of fine OYSTERS, from Sevill River, at TOM GRIFFIN'S,
oc 17—3t* Next to Mr. C. Purcell's, Main st.

DIED.

On the 5th inst., at the residence of his grandfather John D. Fielding, near Mechanicsville, Louisa county, Va., CHARLES J. BRAGG, son of James R. and Louisa Bragg, aged eighteen years one month and sixteen days.

The death of this young man has cast a gloom over a large circle of relatives and friends; for he was well beloved by all who knew him. All sought little CHARLIE's company. He was a dutiful son and kind friend.

"Dearest CHARLIE, thou hast left us;
We thy loss doth deeply feel,
But 'tis God who hath bereft us—
He can all our sorrows heal.

Peaceful be thy silent slumber;
Peaceful in the grave so low;
Thou no more wilt join our number—
Thou no more our songs shalt know.

But again we hope to meet thee,
When our day of life is fled;
Then in Heaven with joy to greet thee,
Where no farewell tear is shed."

At his residence, at Queen Hill, in the county of Hanover, on the night of the 9th of August, of typhoid fever, Mr. BURWELL BASSETT DICKINSON, in the 43d year of his age, universally respected and beloved by all who knew him.

"Dearest husband, thou hast left us;
Here thy loss we deeply feel,
But 'tis God who hath bereft us—
He can all our sorrows heal.

Yet again we hope to meet thee,
When the dream of life is fled;
Then in Heaven with joy to greet thee,
Where no farewell tear is shed."

At his residence, Greenway, Charles City county, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., PHILIP CHRISTIAN, in the 30th year