Richmond Dispatch.

TUESDAY MORNING.....OCT. 22, 1861.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.—It no longer admits of doubt that the enemy intend to make Kentucky henceforth the battle-ground of the present struggle. He is concentrating a large force at Lexington, in the heart of the State, with a view, it is thought, to making an advance upon Cumberland Gap and our great back-bone line of railroad connection with the Southwestern States. He is concentrating another large body of men at Louisville, and preparing for a push upon Nashville with an immense army. Thirty thousand troops are already in rendezvous about Louisville, and a very considerable number of men are assembled about Lexington. Besides these main camps, numerous smaller ones dot the State. There are twenty-five hundred men at the mouth of the Big Sandy River, on the Virginia line, and a thousand more at Louisa, fifty miles above, at the junction of the Tug Fork and the Louisa rivers. At Muldraugh's hill is a considerable camp, and still other forces are in front of General ZOLLICOFFER in the Southeast, and Generals HARDEE and POLK in the west.—The forces collecting at Louisville, Lexington, and on the Big Sandy, are from North of the Ohio. Those nearer our own forces are chiefly native Kentuckians.

Delighted at the prospect of having the aid of such brave men and good soldiers as those of Kentucky to help them fight their battles, the Yankees are giving much attention to their cause in that quarter, and are lavish of arms, munitions, and men, in strengthening themselves there. The Southern Confederacy, strategically considered, is more vulnerable from Kentucky than from any other quarter; and this advantage, united with that of enlisting Kentuckians under their banners, has made Kentucky the most attractive and popular theatre of the war in the eyes of the North. They know very well, too, that the regiments which they recruit in the Northwest are vastly superior in prowess and courage to those raised in the Eastern and Middle States; and it is much more politic to precipitate those Northwestern regiments in vast bodies upon Kentucky, than to send them far West into Missouri or Kansas, or as far East as Washington and the Potomac.

The Southern cause, on the other hand, is embarrassed in Kentucky by the political position of that State. Gen. JOHNSTON, as we see by his recent proclamation to the Kentucky people, holds a defensive attitude, and does not feel at liberty to take such decided and aggressive steps to confront and resist the enemy as he would do if Kentucky were a member of the Southern Confederacy. Of all the States, Kentucky is the one in which the enemy is concentrating his largest forces and assuming the most offensive and formidable attitudes; and yet it is in Kentucky in which the hands of the Confederacy are tied most tightly, and where we are least at liberty to resist and counteract the aggressive measures of the enemy.

The pride of the Kentucky people is such that we cannot hope for their rallying under the banners of the Confederate Generals in any very great numbers. Four-fifths of the fighting men in Kentucky, on a question of sympathy between the North and South, are Southern men; and yet they have, by the adroitness of the submission leaders in that State, become so committed to the *Union* as against Secession, that the greatest pains will have to be taken, now that the question has really become one of mere North and South, to prevent them from fighting for what they may still consider the *Union* cause. They cannot be brought right by the appeals of the Confederate Generals or authorities. They can be rallied to their own section only by their own native citizens, to whom they have been in the habit of looking up in the past contests of parties. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, Mr. POWELL, Governor MAGOFFIN, Colonel MARSHALL, Colonel WM. PRESTON, General BUCKNER, Colonel HAWKINS, Mr. STEVENSON, Mr. BURNETT, Dr. PEYTON, and men of that character, can bring Kentucky into line with the South, if allowed to conduct the work in their own way; but it cannot be done from the outside.

Meantime, large forces ought to be rendezvoused along the Southern and Eastern borders of Kentucky Confederate Government, with a view marching in, and holding such positions as are of military importance when necessary; and with the further view of being ready to meet the enemy in any force, and of forming rallying points for true Kentuckians who may have to come out of hostile neighborhoods in the State to join the Southern banners. We understand that the mission of Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE, PRESTON, and MARSHALL, to Richmond, is in reference to these important affairs.

DISSATISFACTION AMONG WALL STREET BANKERS.—GEN. MCCLELLAN'S VIEWS.—The intelligent Fairfax (Oct. 10,) correspondent of the Savannah *Republican* hears that much dissatisfaction exists among the bankers in Wall street, and throughout the North, on account of the hesitating policy of MCCLELLAN. It is reported that they frankly admit, that neither they nor the country can stand a long war; and they claim that when they agreed to furnish the means for the prosecution of the war, it was only on condition that short work should be made of it. These accounts are confirmed, in substance, by Maj. Gen. SMITH and Brig. Gen. LOVELL, who lately arrived at Fairfax from New York, where they enjoyed the best possible facilities for getting reliable information. They represent the distress prevailing at the North, growing out of the derangement of commerce, the stagnation of business, the shortness of the grain crop, and the uneasiness of capitalists, to be almost incredible. The correspondent suggests that JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD may have lain idle for the reason that an active campaign might have stimulated the efforts of Northern capitalists to assist their Government. Whilst he thinks that an active and offensive policy after the battle of Manassa would have been the best, yet he confesses that the opposite policy pursued by JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD has not been without its good results. If what we hear through the Northern press, and other channels be true, then we are whipping the enemy by standing still. Their expenses are enormous, being $8,500,000 per week. No nation can stand such a drain as this long. Hence the clamors of bankers and capitalists against MCCLELLAN. The prospect of the most frightful suffering among the poorer classes this winter, only complicates the difficulties of the Government. Ships are rotting at their wharves, factories are idle, mechanics are out of employment, the poor are clamoring for bread, and bankers are restive and uneasy. The whole country groans and staggers under the mighty load which now presses upon its bended back. Meanwhile our march is onward in Kentucky and Missouri.

The same correspondent says that MCCLELLAN has conducted matters since his advent into Washington with considerable tact. He has managed to set rumors afloat in Richmond and the Army of the Potomac that he had an army of 150,000 men; that he would soon cross the river and attack us with a force of 100,000 troops, and that large fleets were about to sail from Northern ports to ravish our coast and burn our cities. The object of all this bluster was to distract our councils, to divert from the Potomac, Kentucky, and Missouri, the reinforcements intended for those points, and to alarm the people along the whole Southern coast. The affair at Hatteras was admirably planned to effect his purpose. That naval expeditions will be sent Southward, there need be no doubt; but the season has not yet arrived for them to sail. The men who will go upon these expeditions cannot be spared until the campaign near Washington has been closed by the ice and snows of winter.

The correspondent says he has good reason to conclude that MCCLELLAN has no such force about Washington as he would have us believe. Since the battle of Manassa 67,000 troops have passed through Baltimore on their way to Washington and points in Maryland.—Nearly all of the three months volunteers have returned home, and the regulars are scattered along the line from Fortress Monroe to St. Louis. The forces, then, at and about Washington cannot much, if any, exceed 75,000 men, many of whom are disabled by sickness.

NORTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.—The new State Government in Northwestern Virginia is said to be carrying matters with a high hand. CARLILE, PIERPONT, JACKSON, HARRISON & Co., are playing LINCOLN on a small scale, but in a spirit of truculence and cruelty which even that ferocious tyrant might envy.—Large numbers of true-hearted Virginians have been dragged from their homes and imprisoned in the Ohio Penitentiary, in Columbus, whilst hundreds have been indicted for treason before a Federal Court, under the auspices of JOHN. J. JACKSON, of Parkersburg, who styles himself Judge. The *Enquirer* states that hundreds of good citizens in Western Virginia have been seized and manacled, and some even put to death in the most barbarous manner by the armed bands from Ohio and the other States. Besides these individual sufferings, it is said that the obstacles thus presented in the collection of the State's revenue, will lose the sum of four hundred thousand dollars to our finances the present year, unless the enemy shall be expelled from Northwestern Virginia.

WILSON, OF MASSACHUSETTS.—This vulgar Senatorial bully has raised a regiment in Massachusetts, and delivered a glorification speech upon the occasion of a flag presentation, in which he makes an allusion to the assault on a Massachusetts regiment in Baltimore on the 19th of April, showing the mean revenge for that outbreak which still lurks in the Yankee heart, and which no doubt has prompted the indignities which noble Maryland has since suffered. WILSON says in his speech; "Some of the men in my command were born on Massachusetts soil, and have the blood of the Puritans in their veins. Many of them were born in the Green Isle of the Sea." "Some" Yankees and "many" foreigners fighting Northern battles, is the description of the whole army, as well as WILSON's regiment. They hate us with diabolical malignity, but are too cowardly to fight their own battles. As to WILSON, the vaporing braggart, he made such excellent time at Bull Run that we don't wonder he has been chosen to lead a regiment in the way the Yankee regiments usually go.

FROM NORFOLK.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.]

NORFOLK, 21st October, 1861.

This morning, about three o'clock, a lieutenant in the Federal army, who says his name is Hale, was arrested by the guard at Pig Point battery. He was, at the time, in a small boat, and approaching the shore. I learn that he stated that he had deserted from the Federal service, and wished the protection of the Southern authorities. This is improbable, and is not believed. It is said that the first question he asked the guard showed that he supposed he was about to land at Newport News. It is quite probable, therefore, that he had been detained until an unseasonable hour on board of one of the ships in the Roads, and in attempting to land at Newport News, was driven by the wind, which was blowing quite strong from the Northeast across the river and over to Pig Point.

It is rumored that this prisoner is related to Senator Hale, of New Hampshire, and also to Gideon Wells, the Federal Secretary of War. He is confined in jail in Portsmouth.

The steamer Arrow went to the Roads on Saturday, with a flag of truce of course, taking down a number of passengers. The Federal steamer Huntingdon met her, and the passengers were landed at the Fort. Wool requested that no more flags should be sent down for the present.

There are, as I have before stated, a large number of vessels in Hampton Roads, including about twenty steamers, mostly gunboats. There are also several ships of very large size, the names of which I have given you. These, with many schooners of various sizes, make up a fleet of about 70 vessels, presenting an imposing appearance, and indicating an early attack somewhere, possibly upon our batteries at this location.

Gov. Letcher arrived here on Saturday, and is comfortably quartered at the Atlantic. He has visited the various batteries in the vicinity, reviewed troops, &c. He went down to Craney Island yesterday, and was saluted by the heavy guns of the batteries.

Yesterday a difficulty occurred at the toll-house of the Norfolk draw bridge, between Mr. Hughes, the keeper, and several persons who had crossed on the bridge and returned, during which Hughes, who is a large and powerful man, was knocked down and very roughly handled. Several arrests have been made.

The weather is very rainy and stormy—wind blowing from the northeast. The tide is high.

There are numbers of visitors here. The hotels are well patronized, and supply the various substantials and delicacies peculiar to this favored section in plentiful abundance.

The Methodist Conference will meet here in a few weeks. On account of the troubles of the country, the sessions will no doubt be short, but the number of visitors will probably be large.

A Correction.

CAMP BARTOW, Greenbrier river, October 16, 1861.

Editors Dispatch:—We hope that, in simple justice to the parties concerned, you will give this a place in your columns, to correct an erroneous impression that must necessarily be produced by a portion of your correspondent's communication from this place, in reference to the battle of the 3d inst.

In it he says: "The 44th regiment, (Col. Scott's,) except company A and a portion of company B, detached from the regiment, and under the command of Major Jones, was directly in front of the batteries of the enemy, and stood the brunt of the constant and heavy fire to which they were subjected without flinching, and with anxiety to meet the enemy. Now, the inference here is, that "company A and a portion of company B" were not in the fight at all, but were off from the encampment on detached duty—while the facts are, they were ordered from their entrenchments during the hottest part of the fight and marched under the command of Major A. C. Jones, the shells and balls falling thick and fast around them, to assist in holding a position on the left flank—as will be seen by reference to General Jackson's official report to the Adjutant General, which says: "This brigade (the 5th) was reduced, in the course of the action, by the detachment of one hundred men under Major Jones, of the 44th regiment, to reinforce our left wing. This detachment marched in gallant style, under the enemy's fire, to the position assigned it in line." While in this position the enemy opened fire upon us from one of their batteries for one hour, in order to shell us out, but without effect—the balls and shells splintering and shattering the trees around us, but not injuring a single man. Major Jones was leaning against a tree watching the operations of the enemy, with his right hand resting on his hip, when a grape shot passed through the angle made by his arm and body and buried itself in the tree, A narrow escape.

COMPANIES A AND B,
44th Regiment Virginia Volunteers.

THE LATE SUICIDE OF MR. STRINGHAM.—The Norfolk *Day Book*, of yesterday, has the following in relation to the suicide of Thomas D. Stringham, committed at the Entrenched Camp, near that city, on Friday, mention of which was made in this paper yesterday:

The unfortunate young man was only about 22 years of age, and much liked by his comrades for his quiet, kind and retiring disposition. He had had a slight attack of intermittent fever, but was entirely convalescent, and on the morning of his death until the time of the committal of the act, was apparently in good spirits.

The deceased was a resident of Isle of Wight county, in this State, where it is believed he has relatives. His remains were escorted to the burial ground by a detachment of Company "A" and members of the Tailors' Society, of this city.

Hon. W. W. Pogue, the member of the Tennessee House of Representatives from Wayne county, died on the 8th inst.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Confederate States District Court—Judge HALTHURTON presiding.—In this Court, yesterday, petitions were filed by Receiver Brooke for the sequestration of the property of a number of alien enemies, held as follows: By Henry Exall, for Francis Graham, alien enemy; W. Leigh Burton, for Chickering & Co.; Wm. I. Shepperson, for D. M. Talmadge; Wm. Nott, for Michael Hart; Jos. G. Brooks, for Francis Graham; Geo. W. McCandlish, for John Taylor; N. A. Sturdivant, for William Openheim; John and George Gibson, for Patterson & Bro.; John A. Lancaster and Thos. A. Ball, for Howell & King; Henry Exall, for Johnson & Browning; Clark Scull and Daniel Scull, for A. B. Cooley and J. C. Osgald; also, by the Bank of Virginia, to sequester the stock of Nathaniel E. Cornwall, Justin Dimick, and other aliens; and by the Bank of the Commonwealth, in regard to stock held in the name of the American Exchange and Mechanics' Banks of New York, Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia, and others.

Arrival of Prisoners.—The Central train yesterday afternoon brought in another lot of Federal prisoners from Western Virginia—Three of them are deserters from the 15th Indiana regiment—an Irishman, a Scotchman, and a Kentuckian. They came into our lines bearing a "flag of truce," improvised for the occasion from the rear portion of the Irishman's shirt. This Irishman, by the way, is a rollicking sort of a boy, and the novelty of his situation yesterday seemed to afford him much merriment. The other prisoners, fourteen in number, are Union men, or Lincolnites, from Hardy and Pendleton counties.—They came from Staunton in custody of Col. Turk, H. W. Sheffey, Richard Hardy, Philip Trout, and J. M. McCue, of Augusta.

Miscellaneous Cases.—Richard R. Wren, a soldier, made his second appearance before the Mayor yesterday, and the plea of the "same old drunk" availing him nothing, he was committed to jail.—Robert Hughes, of the Eighth South Carolina; Solomon B. Terrell, of the Fourth Texas, (second appearance;) and D. H. Hill, of the Fourth Texas Regiment, were also sent to jail for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.—Daniel Keys was up to answer a charge of assaulting Mary Sullivan; and, after some evidence relative to a "bottle uv whishkey," which seems to have caused the difficulty, the Mayor continued the case for a further hearing.—John Burns and Patrick O'Brien, arrested for indulging in the pastime of a little set to in public, were discharged from custody.—James Cordell, charged with mebriety, was required to give security to keep the peace.—William, a negro dressed in soldier clothes, acknowledged that he was a runaway from W. C. Winston, and was sent to jail. Sentence of twenty-five lashes was added as a punishment for selling liquor in the military camps.—Henry, slave of Warner Taliaferro, was awarded fifteen stripes to cure him of a propensity for throwing rocks.—Two or three more negroes were up for minor offences.

Violent Assault.—On Saturday last, while Peter Doyle was figuring up some accounts of work done at the Tredegar Foundry, he was accosted by Dillon McCormick, and after some conversation relative to a previous difficulty, Doyle received a blow with a piece of iron over the bridge of his nose, which knocked him senseless and came very near settling his accounts for this world. McCormick was afterwards taken into custody, and the Mayor yesterday required him to give security for his appearance to answer an indictment as well as to keep the peace and be of good behavior.

Only a Frolic.—On Sunday night last, Lieut. Schad, of the Marion Rifles, left his horse and buggy standing in front of a friend's house on Broad street, while he went in to make a call. After a while, Robert Carbell and James Marcy came along, and, being on a small bender, thought they would take a ride, and so jumped into the vehicle and drove off. Their fun was subsequently interrupted by a watchman, who arrested them both and conducted them to the station-house. The Mayor investigated the case yesterday, and the circumstances showing no felonious intention, the parties were discharged after giving security for their future good behavior.

Observance of the Sabbath.—The peace of one locality in the First Ward was sadly disturbed on Sunday last by a fight, in which Patrick Mullen was the prominent actor. It seemed that Daniel Ravens had just been exerting himself to suppress a commotion among his boarders, and Mullen, supposing a free fight was going on, came over from a neighbor's premises, and belabored Ravens quite severely. Not satisfied with this, he propelled a brickbat through a window, breaking the glass therein, and terminated by bursting the door open with an axe. For these multiplied offences Mullen was arrested, and the Mayor yesterday remanded him to answer an indictment before the Hustings Court.

Amusements.—The interior of the theatre is undergoing repairs and improvements preparatory to the opening. Several members of the dramatic company are already here, and the manager is exerting himself to commence the "season" in a short time with novelties suited to the public taste. The exhibitions of the Harmonians, at Metropolitan Hall, increase in interest, and the patronage continues liberal. The stage has been enlarged, and new scenery and decorations introduced. Franklin Hall, below the Exchange, is another popular place of resort, but we have not yet had an opportunity of witnessing the performances.

A Patriotic Mission.—Rev. L. W. Allen, a Baptist clergyman from Caroline county, passed through this city a few days since *en route* for Kentucky, to raise a regiment with which to fight the Yankee invaders. Rev. Mr. Allen has until recently been the pastor of one of the largest churches in Louisville, Ky., and has many friends there and in other portions of the State. We record with pleasure every such accession to the Southern cause in that most unfortunate State.

Larceny.—A white woman named Julia Cugan was arraigned before the Mayor yesterday to answer a charge of stealing various articles of clothing, valued at $25, from Joanna Sexton. The evidence proved that the accused not only took clandestine possession of the property, but grievously violated the rites of hospitality in so doing. She was therefore remanded for further examination before the Hustings Court.

The Coffee Question Settled.—Breakfast table conversation ordinarily turns upon discussions of the various substitutes proposed for coffee. Wheat and sweet potatoes are generally conceded to be the best, but one sapient individual has recently made the discovery that there is very little difference between *rye* and *Rye-o*. This settles the question, and, so far as Rio coffee is concerned, the blockade need cause but little inconvenience.

The Ladies of Richmond continue to work industriously for the army. At the First Presbyterian Church they are making up a quantity of clothing for the First Maryland Regiment, and other societies are engaged in like manner. At St. James' (Episcopal) Church, the ladies are getting up a number of flags, to be used by one of the divisions of the army.

Question of Status.—Edward S. Gentry, who claims to be a man of "mixed blood," was committed to jail yesterday by the Mayor's order as a free negro, without a register. The question of status was raised by counsel, which is to be decided hereafter by another tribunal. An application for bail was refused.

Trial for Felony.—The October term of Judge Lyons's Court commenced yesterday. The first case set for trial is that of Charles Murphy, indicted for causing the death of a a negro slave. After empanelling a jury in this case, the Court adjourned over until this morning.

A Deserter.—Francis M. Smith, said to be a deserter from the Twelfth North Carolina Regiment, was taken into custody by watchman Parrott, last Saturday night, and the Mayor yesterday sent him to General Winder, by whose order he was committed to jail.

Second Crop of Apples.—We have received from Mr. James Lipscomb, of Old Church, Hanover county, some specimens of apples, a portion of the second growth of one of his trees this year. They have attained a good size, and are, to all appearance, thoroughly ripe.

Hon. Wm. M. Browne, Assistant Secretary of State, and Mrs. Browne, returned to this city yesterday, from a visit to the mountains of North Carolina. During the absence of the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, Mr. Browne has been appointed Acting Secretary of State.

Appointment.—Andrew E. Elliott, Esq., of this city, has received the appointment of crier of the Confederate States District Court.

Arrival of Distinguished Kentuckians.—Hon. John C. Breckinridge, accompanied by Hon. Humphrey Marshall, formerly member of the U. S. Congress and a gallant officer in the war with Mexico, and Col. Wm. Preston, late Minister to Spain, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, by the Danville train. A numerous crowd of citizens were awaiting their arrival at the depot, and as soon as it was ascertained that the distinguished gentlemen were in the cars, an enthusiastic cheer bade them welcome to Richmond. Messrs. Preston and Marshall left the train on the side opposite the platform, and were thus to some extent deprived of the popular greeting; but Mr. Breckinridge was conducted into the presence of the throng, where he was received with loud shouts. The desire for a speech having been somewhat boisterously expressed, he said that in obedience to the request of his friends, he would simply thank them for this cordial welcome. They would not expect him to make a speech then, nor perhaps at any other time; because the day for speaking was past, and the period for action had arrived. Temporarily compelled to leave his home and seek refuge elsewhere, there was no spot on earth where he could go with better assurance of welcome than to Virginia, whose history was so closely interwoven with patriotic associations, and whose soil was for generations the home of his forefathers.

This brief address was gracefully delivered, and after the applause had subsided, Mr. Breckinridge and his companions entered a carriage and proceeded to the Spotswood Hotel.

Cavalry Drill and Review.—Col. Ransom's splendid regiment of North Carolina Cavalry was out on the field adjacent to Hollywood, Sunday morning, for the purpose of drill. The movements were finely executed, particularly the order to "charge," which was a sight worth going a long way to see.

The regiment was reviewed yesterday afternoon by President Davis, who expressed himself highly pleased with the efficiency and unexceptionable appearance of the command. A large throng of persons, including many ladies, took advantage of this opportunity to witness one of the most imposing of military spectacles. The horses of the regiment are not only remarkable for their quality and condition, but their training is excellent. To North Carolina belongs the honor of sending forth the finest body of cavalry now in the service of the country.

Election of Captain.—First Lieutenant Charles P. Rady, of the Virginia Life Guard, of this city, was on Saturday last elected Captain of the Young Guard, 15th Regiment stationed on the Peninsula. The choice could not have fallen upon a better man.

The Great Eastern in a Storm—She Experiences a Terrific Gale and Breaks her Rudder, &c.

The steamship Great Eastern arrived at Queenstown on the 17th ult. She experienced a terrific gale when two days out, about two hundred and eighty miles west of Cape Clear. The furniture and luggage on board were mostly destroyed, and some of the passengers injured. It was expected every moment that the ship would go down, and in that case the loss of life would have been very large. Temporary steering gear was finally fitted, and the ship put back with her crew, going at the rate of nine knots an hour.

A correspondent from Liverpool writes as follows:

Further details of the disaster to the Great Eastern indicate that the calamity entirely arose from the breaking of her rudder. The scene on board the vessel was fearful in the extreme. Everything breakable on board was broken. She ship rolled so violently that her boats, although placed thirty or forty feet above water, were washed away. Twenty-five persons sustained fractures from concussions, and cuts and bruises were innumerable. *Hardly a vestige of the paddle-wheel remained.* After three days of intense anxiety a temporary steering gear was constructed, and the ship proceeded towards Queenstown. When the Persia, in answer to signs from the Great Eastern approached the latter, circumstances were such that the Great Eastern's engines could not be slackened, and the Persia made off.

At a meeting of the passengers the exertions of Captain Walker to save the ship and those on board were warmly eulogized, but severe comments were passed upon the condition of the ship, the strength of her paddles, and the way in which she was ballasted.

As the rudder was sufficiently repaired the ship would proceed to Liverpool soon.

SYNOD OF VIRGINIA—*Fourth Day.*—After the devotional services of the morning, the session of the Synod was taken up in a discussion on domestic missionary operations—one of the most interesting subjects under discussion yet before the Synod. A report of a committee on this subject was then unanimously adopted.

In the afternoon Rev. Dr. Bocock, formerly of Georgeton, D. C., but recently driven back to his mother State by the Federal troops, was admitted to a seat as a corresponding member, and made a most touching and eloquent appeal in behalf of one of the families of the church, which had been deprived of all means of support by the barbarous cruelty of the enemy.

Rev. Richard McIlwaine appeared and took his seat as a member of the Synod.

Previous to the adjournment, the Synod unanimously voted resolutions of thanks to the citizens of Petersburg for the generous hospitality extended by them to the members; also to the several religious denominations of the city for the kind offer of their churches, and to the South-Side Railroad Company for the liberal deduction in the fare of ministers and others attending the Synod.

The proceedings of the Synod throughout the entire session were of the most interesting and engaging character, and the discussions on the several questions and reports that came up for consideration, were very able. Some of the finest intellects of the State were present, and took part in the proceedings.—*Petersburg Express, 21st.*

ST. LOUIS LIES—*Reported Death of Brv. McCulloch, &c.*—A letter written by a Lincoln correspondent from Missiouri, says:

A well informed gentleman at Rolla, states there is reliable news there that Gen. Ben. McCulloch did die at Fayetteville of the wound he received at the battle of Springfield. He neglected proper medical treatment, saying no Dutchman could kill him.—This news come from several sources in the Southwest, and is also brought by men who have just arrived from Arkansas. The report is current and believed at Springfield.

There are but few rebel troops in the Southwest.

The Secessionists at Springfield, after the receipt of the news of the attack of Osceola and its burning by Col. Montgomery, were in great fright, and loaded their wagons for flight, as it was there reported that Montgomery was on his march from Osceola to attack Springfield.

But few if any troops from Arkansas are now in Missouri. They were generally received for three months, and when their term of service expired, they returned to their homes.

Col. Churchill, of that State, with his regiment and other troops, were recently at Camp Walker, near Maysville, Arkansas.—We learn there are about five thousand troops at that camp.

LAW AFFECTING RAILWAY PASSENGERS.—A decision has recently been given in the Court of Appeals, in New York, which may prove of interest to those using, or employed on passenger railways. The decision was as follows:

To eject a passenger from a railroad car while in motion is so dangerous an act that it may justify the same resistance on the part of the passenger as to a direct attempt to take his life. While the passenger is liable to ejection in a proper manner for refusing to pay fare, his resistence to the attempt to expel him without stopping the car does not present a case of concurrent negligence on his part. Where, in such a case, the principal is responsible for the act of his agent, he is, it seems, also responsible for any circumstance of aggravation which attends the wrong. Under this decision, a passenger who was ejected from a car while in motion, obtained a verdict of $4,000 against the company.

PLAN OF OUR CAMPAIGN IN MISSOURI.—The Rolla correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* writes, under date of the 9th inst., as follows. We trust that he may be right in his conjecture:

The plans of the Confederates, as reported here, (and of course the reports are founded on nothing official,) are about as follows:

Price is to fight and conquer Fremont, driving him back to Jefferson City, and thence to St. Louis; McCulloch's forces are to march upon Rolla; while Hardee or Pillow approach from Southeast Missouri. Having possession of the termini of the three railroads—the Pacific, Southwest Branch and Iron Mountain—the three armies are to proceed simultaneously to St. Louis, and take possession of that city. This plan is quite extensively laid, and looks quite plausible, if they had the power to carry it into effect.

Hon. John M. Landrum, former representative in the Federal Congress from the Fourth District in Louisiana, died at Shreveport, La., on the 7th inst.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Another Naval Engagement Near New Orleans.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 21.—The New Orleans *True Delta*, of the 18th inst., says an engagement took place at noon on the 17th inst., between the Confederate gun-boats Jackson and Ivey, and two Federal steamers, near the head of the Passes. The shot of the Jackson fell short, but the Ivey pursued the Federals down to the Southwest Pass, after which she returned to the head of the Passes.

Capture of a Yankee Merchantman, &c.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 21.—The Charleston *Mercury*, of this morning, says that, among other recent captures by our privateers, is the brig Grenada, Captain Pettergill, of Portland, Maine. Her marine cargo consists of sugar, molasses, mahogany, and honey.

It is reported that, in addition to the blockading fleet, a large steamer transport, with Yankee troops, is hovering on the South Carolina coast.

Naval Engagement off Ship Island.

MOBILE, Oct. 20.—On yesterday, off Ship Island, the Confederate gun-boat Florida, and the Federal steamer Massachusetts, exchanged twenty shots, which passed over and fell some distance from both vessels. Neither of the vessels were injured. The Massachusetts hauled off and the Florida retired.

Death of Gen. Grayson.

TALLAHASSEE, Oct. 21.—Gen. Grayson died here this morning at four o'clock.

☞ A CARD.—

CAVALRY CAMP AT YOUNG'S FARM
WARWICK CO., VA., Oct. 19, 1861.

To the Voters of the Fifth Congressional District:

I am informed that my opponent, the Hon. THOS. S. BOCOCK, is making an active canvass of our District, and that in some portions of it his supporters are making what I think I may characterize as an ungenerous attack upon me, on account of my position in the military service.

In view of all this, I am urged by my friends to appear myself before the people of the District.

In reply, I regret to have to say that I cannot, at this particular juncture, consistently with a sense of duty, leave my post for any electioneering purpose. My position upon the one great and absorbing question of the times is well known, at least to a portion of the District. At a time when it was reckoned but little short of treason, I proclaimed before the people that the election of a Republican President should be the signal for planting the standard of the South upon Pennsylvania Avenue, and that with my consent the army, the navy and the treasury, the great powers of the Government should never be wielded by a Republican Administration.

The records of the late Virginia Convention attest that in that body my efforts, though humble, were unstintingly devoted to the great cause of Southern independence. That it was my privilege so to devote them, I shall remember with a feeling of pride to the last hour of life.

THOS. F. GOODE.

☞ TO THE VOTERS OF HANOVER—I take this occasion to say I have withdrawn my name as a candidate for the county. When I consented to enter the canvass I did not know the day of election was so near at hand, and as my acquaintance with the upper portion of the county is so limited, I should do myself great injustice to allow my name to go to the polls.

oc 22—1t* E. P. MEREDITH.

☞ NOTICE.—Col. J. H. MARTUI, of Carroll Parish, member of the Executive Committee of Louisiana Soldiers' Relief Association and Hospital, has arrived in town, and is prepared to transact any business connected with the Association and Hospital. oc 22—1t*

☞ THE RICHMOND PHILHARMONIC ASSOCIATION will meet this (TUESDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock precisely, for Concert Rehearsal. Every member is earnestly desired to attend. CHAS. LUNDIN, Sec'y *pro tem.*

oc 22—1t*

☞ NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS OF THE RICHMOND AND YORK RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, in the city of Richmond, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of November next. Punctual attendance of Stockholders is respectfully requested. A. W. MORTON, Sec'y.

oc 19—2awtN6

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Information of Serg-ant C. J. LIDDELL, of Capt. C. S. COFFEY's Company "D," 19th Regiment, Mississippi Volunteers, who left Manassas Hospital on or about the 9th Oct. Sergeant LIDDELL was convalescing from an attack of typhoid fever, but reported to be insane. He is between eighteen and twenty years of age, about six feet high, florid complexion, light hair, and blue eyes. His Regiment is stationed at Centreville. Any information concerning him will be most thankfully received. Direct to "Capt. C. S. COFFEY, 19th Mississippi Volunteers, (Col. C. H. Mott,)" at Manassa. oc 22—3t*

NOTICE.—Left home, on Tuesday last, JOHN H. HARLOW, and has not been seen nor heard of since. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by me, as I am anxious to know of him, as Dr. Duvall will be here some time this week.

oc 22—1t* SARAH JANE HARLOW.

DR. CHARLES A. HARDY, of Maryland, will find a note for him in the Post-Office.

oc 22—1t*

LOST, STRAYED, &c.

LOST OR STOLEN—A BASKET OF CLOTHES, from my washerwoman, on Saturday evening, near the Central Railroad Depot, with the name of the owners marked on each garment. A suitable reward will be given for any information left at the Dispatch Office, or to

oc 22—2t J. P. SWORDS, 115 Broad st.

STRAY MARE.—Came to my house, corner of 17th and Baldwin streets, on Friday night last, a small roan MARE, about 4 years old. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

oc 22—1t* HENRY METZGER.

ESTRAY.—FIVE DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the return of a small BAY PONY that strayed from the stable of the subscriber, on 5th street, last night. [oc 22—3t*] WM. BRENT.

VACCINE VIRUS.—Until further notice, the subscriber will give $1 per crust for VACCINE VIRUS.

The Virus must, in all cases, be accompanied by the certificate of a recognized physician, guaranteeing it to have been propagated on healthy subjects not recently exposed to small-pox contagion.

The crusts must have been removed from the arm within one week of date of delivery. Address, through Post-Office,

A. E. PETICOLAS, M. D.,
oc 22—6t* Vaccine Agent.

RAN AWAY—$100 REWARD.—Ran away, on Monday, a NEGRO BOY, named ESSEX; about five feet eight inches high; black; stammers slightly; about twenty or twenty-two years old; weight about 150 pounds; formerly belonged to Capt. John Wright, of Plain View, P. O., King and Queen county, Va. The above reward will be paid on his delivery to me at my office, in this city. He may be making his way to West Point, Va. He has a wife in that neighborhood. His upper teeth are dark, from tarter on them.

oc 22—ts BENJAMIN DAVIS.

DESERTED.—$30 REWARD will be paid for the apprehension of MICHAEL COLTON, member of Company "B," 10th Reg't Va. Vols., enlisted at Richmond, Oct. 15th, inst. Said COLTON is an Irishman, twenty-three years old, five feet eight inches high, black hair, blue eyes, rather dark complexion; has on a blue jacket and pants, and a dark, striped vest; rather slender built. The above reward will be paid if delivered to me.

N. B.—He is about Richmond.

THOS. B. REES,
oc 22—2t Recruiting Serg-ant.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Left Manchester, about the last of September, my girl JANE. She is a little girl, about 12 years of age, stout built, white spot in one eye, don't remember which. The above reward will be paid if left at Dunlop, Moncure & Co.'s Mills, Manchester, or to Mr. Hitchcock, on 14th st.

oc 22—3t* LAWRENCE MOODY.

CHEAP GOODS, CHEAP GOODS.—We have a general stock of Goods, such as are usually found in a first class country store, purchased October, 1860, in New York city, which we offer for sale very low—to any purchaser taking the whole, at at least 50 per cent. below their present value. The stock will amount to about $2,500 or $3,000. For further information, apply to JOS. PANNILL, Shockoe Warehouse.

oc 22—1w* A. V. WIATT & CO.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the estate of JOSEPH HULSHER, dec'd, will present them properly authenticated to me, and all persons indebted to his estate will please make immediate payment to me, in order to the settlement of the estate.

MARY ANN HULSHER,
oc 22—4t* Administratrix of Joseph Hulsher, dec'd.

SUGAR, COFFEE,
SHOES,
BACON HAMS,

Rice, Orchard Grass Seed, and Flour of all grades, in store, and receiving on consignment. For sale by W. D. TOMPKINS & BRO.

Also, very fine Albemarle PIPPINS.

oc 22—1t

FOR SALE.—I have for sale 100 fine young MULES, just arrived from Kentucky. These are about forty equal, if not superior, to any Mules ever offered in the Richmond market. About twenty of the medium size have been broken, and work well. ALEX. D. BUTCHESON.

oc 22—3t

DIED,

On Wednesday, at the Parsonage Mansion, Goochland county, on the 19th inst., E. M. KING, of 13th Georgia Regiment.

The friends of the deceased can learn particulars by writing to "Hospital Manager," Lock Lomand, Goochland county, Va.

☞ City papers please copy.

At the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Mosby, on Church Hill, on the 19th inst., after a short illness of typhoid fever, Miss MARTHA E. HALL, in the 17th year of her age.

Deceased was a beloved member of the Leigh Street Baptist Church; and died in full hope of a blissful immortality.

"Asleep in Jesus, blessed sleep
From which none ever wakes to weep."

Her funeral took place from her church on Sunday, and her remains rest in Hollywood Cemetery.

Yesterday morning, at 4 o'clock, Mrs. BETTIE PLEASANTS, wife of Edward S. Pleasants.

The friends of the family, and those of her father, the late Micajah Bates, are requested to attend her funeral at 10 o'clock this morning, from the residence of her husband, on Church Hill, on 26th, near M street.

At her residence, in Hanover, on the night of the 20th of July, Mrs. ELIZABETH JOHNSON, in the 64th year of her age, leaving four children and many grandchildren to mourn their loss.

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

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.

On Sunday, the 29th of September, JOSEPH WASHINGTON, only child of Elizabeth and Jos. D. Wade, aged 4 months and 17 days. Death found strange beauty on that cherub brow and dashed it out.

So, little loved one, go;
A mother's heart can tell,
And none but her's can fully know,
How hard to say—farewell.

At the residence of Mr. John M. Facte, near Charenton, St. Mary's Parish, Louisiana, on the 9th October, Mr. PETER JOHNSTON, second son of the late Mr. Robert Johnston, of this city, in the 60th year of his age.

On Saturday, Oct. 19, WILLIAM R., infant son of William H. and Martha A. Smith, aged 1 year 1 month and 23 days.

MILITARY BOOKS FOR ALL

WEST &