Richmond Dispatch.

SATURDAY MORNING.....NOV. 9, 1861.

The Victory in the West.

The telegraph brings intelligence of a great battle in the West, in which the enemy, in vastly superior numbers, was defeated and driven back with immense slaughter. Belmont, the locality of this battle, is in Missouri, opposite the town of Columbus, Ky.—To prevent operations against our batteries at the latter place, a small force of 2,500 men was stationed across the Mississippi river, at Belmont, and it appears that the purpose of the enemy was to drive them from the position and occupy it, by which a strategic point of no small importance would have been gained. The Federal force therefore started from Cairo in gun-boats and transports, and approached to a point seven miles above Columbus, where a bend in the river afforded an opportunity for a stealthy landing. Here they disembarked and marched down upon Belmont, and attacked Gen. Pillow; but notwithstanding the great disparity in numbers, they were held in check for two hours, until our boats crossed with reinforcements. From the advices thus far received, which were communicated to President Davis by telegraph from Columbus, the fight must have been obstinate on both sides; but, as in every previous engagement of any note, where the enemy had not the advantage of naval assistance, victory rewarded the exertions of the brave and gallant Southrons. The Federals were completely routed, and pursued back to their boats, while the road for a distance of seven miles was strewn with the evidences of rapid flight. This victory is important, not only from the moral effect of such an event, but in the complete overthrow of the enemy's plans of opening a passage down the river towards Memphis. Our troops still hold their positions on both sides, and will doubtless be ready for the foe should he repeat the demonstration.

Gen. Grant, who is reported killed, was one of the most prominent officers in the Federal army.

The War Department last evening received a dispatch from Gen. A. Sydney Johnston, confirming the foregoing intelligence.

The Affair on the Coast.

We refer the reader to the telegraph column for additional news of the Federal attack at Bay Point, on the coast of South Carolina.—We do not see that the enemy is likely to gain any more advantages there than at Hatteras, which are about equivalent to nothing, while the actual casualties upon our side in the present engagement are comparatively unimportant.

The Congressional Election.

Returns come in very slowly, and some time must elapse before the full vote of the State, including the military camps, can be obtained. It is the general belief that the Hon. John Tyler has been elected to represent this district in Congress, but we are not justified in the positive announcement of such a result upon the limited information before us. From the fourth district we have some additional intelligence. Hon. Roger A. Pryor has carried the county of Cumberland by a large majority. His vote at the Court-House was 84, at Oak Forest 40, and at Walton's Mills 104. Hon. James A. Seddon, who was not a candidate, received 16 votes at Oak Forest precinct.

We have a report from the seventh district that Holcombe has 180 majority in Buckingham county. The following returns are received from the sixth district: Pittsylvania C. H.: John Goode 51, Tredway 40; Danville, Goode 30 majority, and majorities at Smith's Store and Cascade precincts. Henry county gives Goode a handsome majority.—In the fifth district, Halifax gives Bocock 600 majority, and he is also reported to have carried Mecklenburg county.

The Peninsula.

Since the great Federal fleet sailed from Hampton Roads, we have had no rumors of actual or expected battles below Yorktown. Our advices represent that everything is quiet, the health of the camps generally improving, and the men engaged in making preparations for cold weather and other events that may occur.

Naval Appointment.

Commander George N. Hollins, who lately dispersed the fleet of Federal vessels at the Passes of the Mississippi, has been appointed Flag Captain on the New Orleans naval station.

Hospital for Invalid Soldiers.

At the beautifully situated village of Mount Jackson, Shenandoah county, 86 miles from Manassas Junction, a hospital has been established for sick and wounded soldiers. A few days since 160 invalids were receiving kind treatment there, and buildings are preparing for the reception of 500 more, should necessity require. The ladies have taken the sufferers under their special care, and have organized a society to furnish convalescents with such articles as they may need on their return to duty. Mrs. Dr. A. R. Meem, wife of the Medical Director of the hospital, is President. A considerable sum of money has been subscribed by the wealthy residents of the vicinity.

Camp Diseases.

While the subject of hospital regulations, and proper nursing is before the public, it would be as well to recount a few facts gathered from some of the Army Surgeons. In endeavoring to account for prevailing diseases, we find that what is termed "Camp Fever" is most general. It is caused by a cold and chill upon an exhausted or wearied body, and leaves the system so enfeebled as to require weeks, sometimes months, to recover. Another kind of fever is produced by over-crowded and unhealthy tents. If a company have a scarcity of tents there is the greater reason for airing those they have. Persons are seldom injured by too much *pure air*. If a number of men are compelled to sleep in one tent, it should not be closed. It is when the lungs are weakened, and the blood impoverished by breathing impure air, that the body is most liable to disease. It may be observed, at our more stationary encampments, that those companies who are most careful to keep their tents clean, and the neighborhood free from impurities, have been the least subject to disease. Those who are compelled to roll up their tents at sunrise and leave the interior exposed to the sun's rays and the purifying breeze till sunset, and who once in every week take them down, and subject every article to a regular Saturday's cleaning, while no refuse or impurity is allowed to be thrown within a certain distance of the camp, are seen to be the most robust and healthy. The tents should not be left standing many days in the same spot. Their whole width moved forward or backward every week could not interfere seriously with the arrangement of the regiment, and would materially preserve the health of the army. Another danger is in neglecting the first symptoms of camp fever; because "it is only a cold" in its onset, the patient is allowed to remain in his tent, infecting the air his comrades breathe, while the disease is taking root, perhaps past remedy. The doctors assure us that it is highly important that this kind should be treated immediately, when it could be more easily checked.

An immense responsibility rests with our officers in regard to these things. They are able to keep off a vast amount of sickness by enforcing camp regulations, and not permitting their men to wait till too late before they are taken to the hospitals; also by exercising a watchfulness and kindly influence over them to induce prudence on their own part. Each season will bring its maladies. It is not because the hot season is over that we can expect to be free from fevers. If such a scourge as small-pox were to creep into our army, and from thence into all the towns and villages where our soldiers are now being nursed, what greater calamity could happen to our country under present circumstances? Every soldier who has not been vaccinated within five or seven years should use the precaution of having it done immediately. Some cases of small-pox were reported to have existed in the Federal army that was in Western Virginia. We have no right to feel ourselves secure, though vaccination, added to temperance and cleanliness, are pretty sure safeguards.

LATEST NORTHERN NEWS.

Interesting from Washington—Affairs at Fortress Monroe—The Great Storm North—Terrible Shipwreck Near Boston, &c.

From New York papers as late the 4th inst. we are enabled this morning to present our readers a full summary of news from Lincoln's dominions:

From Washington.

The New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent of Sunday, the 3d instant, communicates the following account of the progress of the war and other matters in and around the Federal capital:

THE NAVAL FLEET—EIGHTEEN REPORTED WRECKED.

A rumor has been prevalent here this evening that the recent storm had fallen with great fury upon the great naval expedition, off Cape Hatteras, scattering the vessels in every direction, and swamping or wrecking eighteen of them. This rumor is not, however, credited in official circles. The Government has no such intelligence. The latest dispatches received by the Government from the fleet were from off Cape Henry, describing the progress and the mode of sailing of the vessels. They were close together, and moving at the rate of seven miles an hour. Expert navigators have calculated that at this rate the fleet must have passed beyond the known range of the storm before it commenced. No later authentic advices have been received here. The reputed dispatches since then are unquestionably only opinions or conjectures.

THE CHANGE IN THE COMMAND.

The change in the command of the army, by which Gen. McClellan assumes the position of Gen. Scott, has caused much conversation among all classes, and confident opinions are everywhere expressed, that the talents of the young General are equal to the position and the emergency in which the country is now placed. He remained to-day at his headquarters, and the few who were so fortunate as to be admitted to his presence, congratulated him upon the new mark of confidence he had received at the hands of his Government.

A DRENCHING RAIN STORM.

A drenching rain storm, accompanied by heavy gusts of wind, commenced on Friday night, and continued almost without intermission until this morning. Trees and chimneys were blown down, and at times the streets were almost impassable to pedestrians. The roads in Virginia are so cut up as to postpone a movement out, had one been contemplated.

So heavy was the rain, and violent the wind, that tents afforded no shelter to our troops. The ground in every tent was deep with mud, except those which were floored, and all efforts to keep comfortable were unavailing.—Last evening the storm subsided, and to-day the weather has been mild and pleasant.

NEWS FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Friday Gen. Stone sent a flag of truce to Gen. Evans, at Leesburg, to know what disposition had been made of the National prisoners taken at Ball's Bluff, and those left dead on the field. The latter replied that the prisoners were quartered in a tobacco warehouse at Richmond, and the dead were properly interred; that he would immediately communicate with the Confederate Government in relation to an exchange of prisoners.

Lieut.-Col. Wistar is fast recovering from his wounds.

Capt. Mallory, of the California Regiment, lies in a very precarious condition at a farmhouse near Poolesville.

Alexander H. McClary, for a number of years connected with the Philadelphia Press, was taken prisoner.

About 100 wounded still remain at Poolesville, all doing well.

To day, Captain Sheets and Quartermaster Hall, of one of the Pensylvania regiments, and some members of a New York company near the Chain Bridge, discovered bodies floating down the Potomac, thrown forward by the present heavy freshets. Efforts were at once made to recover them, and during the day five were taken from the river, which proved to be of the drowned from Ball's Bluff. One of them was identified by papers found as the body of a private named Bumford, or Burford, Company K, Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers. On the body $25 in gold, and a medallion were found. On the other bodies were lockets, some containing likenesses, evidently of man and wife. The corpses were brought to the dead-house, No. 434 Seventh street. To-morrow increased efforts will be made to recover any other bodies which may float by.

COL. BAKER'S BODY.

The body of Col. Baker will be removed hence Thursday morning, arriving in Philadelphia early in the afternoon, where it will be received by the military authorities, and escorted to Independence Hall, and will lie in state next day. Sunday it will be exposed to view in the City Hall, New York, and Monday placed in the steamer for California, in charge of Chas. S. Drew of Oregon, M. E. Flannigan of San Francisco, E. M. Barnum of Oregon, and W. H. Wallace of Washington Territory, who will accompany the remains as far as New York.

NEWS FROM THE POTOMAC FLOTILLA.

The gun-boat Herbert arrived at the navy-yard to day, bringing the latest news from the flotilla. She reports no material change in affairs on the lower Potomac. Heavy cannonading has been heard below, believed to be the opening of our batteries upon the rebels.

The gun-boat Pusey will go down the river to-morrow, to drag for the sunken steamer Tigress. Capt. Hanon, who commands the Pusey, though not compensated by the Government for his personal service, risks his life in the perilous duty assigned his boat.

SECRETARY SEWARD TO VISIT NEW YORK.

Secretary Seward leaves for New York to-morrow to transact important business.

CONDITION OF THE PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

Lieut. Alfred Kentz, of the steamer Flag, who has been a prisoner in the hands of the rebels since the 20th of June, arrived here on Friday. He was captured off Hatteras Inlet, while in charge of a prize schooner, and is absent on his parole for the purpose of effecting an exchange of prisoners. He says the national prisoners at Richmond are suffering from the weather and insufficiency of clothing. In case an arrangement for an exchange of prisoners cannot be effected, he is to return to confinement in Richmond jail in fifty days.

FAVORABLE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The news from Europe by the last steamer shows that the rebel emissaries in London and Paris are very confident and noisy in their belief that the necessities of the manufacturing interests will lead to an interference in our contest for the purpose of breaking up the blockade, in order to procure a supply of cotton; but it is evident, instead of their cause gaining ground, that it is very rapidly losing, both with the people and the Press.

In addition to this information, much gratification is afforded by the London *Post*, the organ of Lord Palmerston, which has a strong article against any interference, and exposing the fallacy of the notion that the recognition of the rebel States would reopen the cotton trade. On the contrary, it argues that such recognition could only increase the rigor of the blockade; and that interference with the blockade would be an act of war, embroiling England at once with the United States.

ANOTHER DISTINGUISHED FOREIGN OFFICER.

The Count De Sayer, lineal descendant of Count Rochambeau, of American Revolution fame, has tendered his military services to the President, and has been assured that they will be accepted.

The same answer has been given to the Baron De Schener, descendant of Gen'l Lafayette. It is expected they will soon reach the United States.

RESIGNATION OF LIEUT-COL. STEPTOE.

Lieut-Colonel E. J. Steptoe, of the Ninth Infantry, has resigned. His resignation, to date from the 1st inst., has been accepted.

MORE RETIREMENTS.

Capt. John S. Symmes, of the Ordnance Department, and Captain Jos. L. Tidball, have been placed on the retired list, on account of disability—the disability resulting from long and faithful service.

COL. YOUNG SENT AWAY.

Col. Young, of Kentucky Light Cavalry notoriety, who was recently arrested for endeavoring to excite mutiny among our troops, was sent off by the authorities on Friday morning for the North, on the cars, *a la* McQuinn, with fare paid by the Government.

TWO DESERTERS FROM THE REBELS.

Two deserters came to our lines yesterday below Alexandria. One was formerly a citizen of Alexandria, who enlisted in the rebel army last spring. He gave no information, except that he professes to have no knowledge of any earthworks being thrown up at Centreville, but that the current statement of the rebel troops about Manassas estimated their number at 75,000. The other was a negro who came up from below Occoquan. He was dressed in a field officer's coat, on which were Maine buttons. He stated that the coat was taken by the rebels at Bull Run.

PROVOST-JUDGE FRIESE'S DECISIONS.

The Administration has not yet interfered to prevent the enforcement of the order of Provost Judge Friese, of Alexandria, confiscating the property of Barley & Triplet, for the payment of their Northern creditors.—Since the order of the Court was to take effect in five days, which time has already expired, it seems as if the Administration intends by letting the matter go by default to sustain Judge Friese in his bold effort to secure redress for our Northern merchants.

The Court on Saturday decided another important point, viz: that the property of a rebel debtor must be divided *pro rata* among the creditors who may apply before the division is made. This is in the present case considered to bear hard upon Chapman, Lyon & Tom, of New York, who have been at the most trouble and expense to test the question, and will thus only collect about sixty per cent. As a precedent, however, it is very important. It does not give one creditor an advantage over an equally just claimant who has been a moment later in making his application for redress.

There is, of course, a bare possibility that before the actual delivery of goods, under the order of Judge Friese, in the appealed case of Witmer & Co., the Administration may upset the decision of the Provost Court altogether, yet from present indications such a course is not probable. Judge Friese is determined not to hasten matters, but to give the Government full time to make up its mind and to act if it wishes. If he is not interfered with our merchants will obtain redress by summary process.

From Fortress Monroe.

The New York *Herald's* Fortress Monroe correspondent sends to that paper the following items of interest:

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., Oct. 31.—The only news of any kind stirring about is the flag of truce that went to-day from here to Norfolk, with 20 discharged prisoners, and two ladies. As this was the first flag that has left here since the concentration of our fleet at this point, some interest was felt in regard to its reception. In my letter of yesterday I gave the order issued by Gen. Wool, explaining the object of the flag of truce, which was the sending or 20 discharged rebel prisoners, and the forwarding of two ladies to their friends. I also gave you the names of the prisoners.

At eleven o'clock this morning, Capt. Wm. Jay, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Wool, went on board the propeller Fanny Cadwallader, of Baltimore, accompanied by his orderly, who had a bag of letters in charge which were intended for our troops in the hands of the rebels. By the kind permission of Major-General Wool, your correspondent was allowed to accompany the flag; and after Deputy Provost Marshal Duval had finished the examination of the ladies' trunks (taking therefrom sevetal New York newspapers,) the propeller started on its peaceful mission. We very shortly after leaving the pier from the fort arrived opposite to Sewell's Point, and we could plainly see the rebel fortifications, which are anything else but despicable. All along the shore, and at Kenna creek, formidable entrenchments are erected, and the dark muzzles of heavy field pieces are staring the beholder in the face from the embrazures.

The propeller was allowed to proceed to within pistol-shot of Craney Island Lighthouse, when an insignificant little tug-boat, of about fifteen tons measurement, was seen coming towards us, and having hove to, the tug ran on our larboard side. When I first beheld the rebel tug I thought it was a large-sized sail boat, as scarcely anything else but the white flag could be described. However, on coming under the bow of our boat, I made out her gigantic (?) proportions, and found her to be the Arrow, of Norfolk. At her stern the dirty rebel flag was flaunting, and I could not help contrasting the effect between that and our glorious Star-Spangled Banner, then proudly floating from the mast head of our propeller, looking fresh and defiantly pure. Besides that the rebel flag—the Stars and Bars—measured about two feet by four, whereas our banner was a large sized steamer flag, with the thirty-four stars clustering in the blue field.

As soon as the rebel tug was made fast to our boat Captain Jay saluted the rebel officer on the former, a Second Lieutenant, with cold formality, handed to him dispatches from the department, and transferred the mail bag, ladies prisoners, and trunks, to the tug, receiving in return dispatches addressed to Maj. Gen. John E. Wool, and a bundle of letters from Secessia. Not half a dozen words were spoken on either side, and no one was allowed to say anything to the rebels on board the tug.

The Lieutenant in charge of the tug-boat was a young man, apparently about twenty years of age, with a very pleasing countenance. He was attired in a fatigue flannel coat having Virginia State buttons on, a pair of mixed cassimere pants, and a black cap, trimmed with gold cord. At his side hung a cavalry sabre, probably one of the many stolen by Floyd. He also wore a pair of heavy buckskin gauntlets. On the deck of the tug were about half a dozen rebel soldiers, dressed in gray uniforms, all of whom appeared to be in an advanced state of consumption or starvation. Capt. Jay was invited to come on board of the tug, but he very politely refused the invitation; and having transacted his business, gave orders to heave about and return to the fort.

According to the observation I had of the part of Secessia above described, it seems to me almost next to impossible to attack the points along the coast without resulting in a fearful loss of life. Facing the bay are any number of batteries, which, judging from the tents behind them, are sustained by a large force of infantry. Between Craney Island and the creek probably fifty small boats were lying in the bay engaged in fishing, thus proving the assertions made here, "that at Norfolk and vicinity the main support of the rebels is the finny tribe." Before reaching the light-house, and near Sewell's Point, two yellow spars are observed, about 150 to 200 yards distance from the shore, which emanate from a sunken schooner, wrecked there to impede navigation.

The difference of the appearance of the country at this point, and that from Washington towards Manassas Junction, is just as day is to night. The former is a level country, interspersed with beautiful trees and rich landscape, while the latter is nothing but ugly hills and waste barren soil. On the ramparts of the fortifications of the rebels numerous small flags are displayed. The largest one I noticed all along the distance to Craney Island, was floating on a brick house standing some distance back of a cove opposite Craney Island. This house is evidently the headquarters of some mogul in the rebel ranks. Inasmuch as the mission of the flag of truce was one of peace, and not one of reconnoissance, I did not think it proper to use a glass, but what is described above I beheld with the naked eye. Probably in a day or two the little rebel tug will pay us a visit, inasmuch as communication by truce is again established between the fort and the rebel forces on the other side.

General Wool issued a special order this morning, complimenting the troops reviewed by him and staff yesterday, in the highest terms, congratulating them on the proficiency attained in so short a time.

The schooner Effort, of Philadelphia, leaves here to-day to join the fleet on the Southern coast, with letters, dispatches and effects, for those engaged in the expedition. The steamer Spaulding, for Hatteras, has not yet gone.—She has been here new about ten days, having been delayed by some obstacle foreign to me, while the troops at Hatteras Inlet are actually suffering from the want of articles shipped by her, which ought to have reached there a week ago. The vessel is said to sail this evening, but no one will believe it until she has actually left the harbor.

Everybody here is on tip-toe to hear the result of the expedition, where it went, and with what success it has met. Probably in a few days we shall know all the particulars.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Nov. 2, } Via Baltimore, Sunday, Nov. 3. }

No intelligence of the great expedition has yet arrived. It is supposed that it yesterday reached its destination.

A terrific gale has prevailed since last evening, but there are no apprehensions for the safety of the fleet.

A flag of truce will go to Norfolk to-morrow, and the news concerning the expedition will probably be received.

The George Peabody arrived from New York this morng to join the expedition, laden with stores and beef cattle. Her ultimate destination was Key West and the Tortugas. She went ashore on Hampton bar, but will probably be got off to-night.

The Great Storm North.

From all accounts received through our Northern files, the storm of last week, which we experienced along our coast prevailed to a fiercer degree at the North. We look forward to further tidings from that quarter with considerable interest:

TERRIBLE SHIPWRECK NEAR BOSTON LIGHT—LOSS OF THE SHIP MARITANA WITH TWENTY-SEVEN LIVES—ITS EFFECTS IN THIS CITY AND ELSEWHERE.

BOSTON, (Sunday,) Nov. 3.—A heavy northeast gale commenced at 9 o'clock last night, lasting ten hours. A great quantity of rain fell. The noon tide, to-day, overflowing several of the wharves, doing considerable damage to goods, &c., stowed in the cellars. So high a tide has not been known for several years. We learn of the following wrecks:

The bark N. Cogswell, of Providence, Hamblin, from Malaga, for Boston, struck on Scituate Beach, and will be a total loss. The crew were saved.

The ship Maritana, Williams, of Providence, from Liverpool, for Boston, with a cargo of coal, wood, and cotton, struck at midnight, on Egg Rocks, near Boston Light, the sea making a clean breach over her. At 3 A. M. cut away the masts and mizzen mast, and stove one boat. Launched the other boat, but she stove along side. Five of the crew then succeeded in getting on the rocks. At 8 A. M. the ship went to pieces, and seven of the passengers and crew reached the rocks on a piece of the poop. The following persons were drowned:

Capt. Williams; Mr. Garner, mate; John McGlanis, John Ellis, Henry Green, Wm. Jackson, Winfield West, David McLanne, Augustus Chiverie, seamen; Edw. Barrett, cook; Mrs. Pratt and two daughters Mr. Clark and wife, Mary Flanagan, Maria Bryan, Lucy Pratt, Elizabeth Bryan, Eliza Bosier, D. Hunter, Patrick Reagan, passengers; a Swedish passenger, and three unknown.

At noon to-day the weather cleared up, and the twelve seamen were discovered clinging to Egg Rocks. The life boat was launched at Hull, and they were taken off. Not a vestige of the ship remained. Several of the bodies, including that of Capt. Williams, have been recovered and brought to this city.

Passengers by the City of Boston, of the Norwich line, which left New York Saturday evening, arrived here at 12:30 to-day, and those by the Empire State at 6:30.

TELEGRAPHIC.

IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST.

Great Battle Near Columbus—The Federals Defeated with Heavy Loss—General Grant Reported Killed.

COLUMBUS, KY., Nov. 7.—A fight began at 11 o'clock on yesterday at Belmont, opposite to Columbus, and lasted until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Gen. Pillow, with Tappan's, Wright's, Pickett's, and Russell's regiments, numbering 2,500 men, were attacked by 8,000 Federal troops, under Gens. Grant, McClernand, and Henford. Until 1 o'clock there were many alternations of successes and reverses. Our forces were then reinforced by Walker's, Cursolt's, and Mark's regiments, when Gen. Pillow ordered a flank movement, which was made and supported by Smith's and Wright's regiments, under the immediate command of Gen. Polk.

The enemy fled and were pursued to their gunboats. It was a complete rout. The roads were filled for several miles with the dead and wounded, with guns, ammunition, knapsacks, &c., &c. The gunboats were attacked by our sharp-shooters, their cables cut, and the Federals made a precipitate embarkation.

Watson's battery, under Hallzoven, is immortalized. It was captured after a furious defence, and subsequently re-taken by our troops.

Our loss is heavy, but much less than that of the Federals. We have 90 prisoners. The enemy's loss is from 400 to 500.

General Grant is reported killed.

We re-captured nearly all our men who had been taken prisoners.

THE FIGHT AT BAY POINT.

Severe Contest—Retreat of the Confederates—Capture of Batteries by the Enemy.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 8.—Forts Walker and Bay Point batteries were evacuated on yesterday afternoon after a terrible contest, in which we lost 12 killed and 40 wounded. Our troops retreated after exhausting all our ammunition. We lost no prisoners. All of our guns were lost on the forts, and the Federal flag is now flying over our forts.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

SAVANNAH, Nov. 8, P. M.—The steamer Sampson has arrived here from Port Royal with the wounded. The engagement on yesterday was between Fort Walker and Bay Point batteries against fifteen vessels inside and several outside.

Two hundred men were at Fort Walker and thirteen hundred outside on Hilton Head.

The steamship Minnesota was the first to enter, and was followed rapidly by others. The attack was from three sides, and after the second round from the fleet, the principal gun in our battery was dismounted.

The engagement lasted five hours, and all the guns on the fort were dismounted, except two. As the forts were no longer tenable, the two remaining guns were dismounted, and the magazine arranged to be blown up when the enemy entered. The total loss of the Confederates was about 100. Sergeant F. Parkerson and private Heiss, of the Barry Infantry, were slightly wounded. In the Georgia Foresters company two are missing. In the Thomas County Volunteers, J. W. Fontaine is missing. In the Seventeenth Patriots, private Amos Thompson is missing, and also one of Capt. Radcliffe's company.

General Drayton's aid was shot from his horse, and General Drayton was slightly wounded.

Dispatches to the Charleston papers say that our batteries worked badly, while the Federal's firing was excellent.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The London Times Warns the United States to Make the Blockade Effective—England Must Have Cotton, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The City of New York, at this port yesterday, brings news from Europe to the 24th ultimo—one day later.

The London *Times* published an editorial on the Federal blockade of the Southern ports, in which it warns the Lincoln Cabinet to endeavor to make that measure effective at every point, or else there is danger of its being broken by the English Government, which has to provide for the wants of many millions of people likely to be thrown out of employment by the cotton mills, in consequence of the cutting off of the supply of that staple.

While the *Times* thus expresses the Palmerston ideas on this point of the American question, we find the London *Herald*—the organ of Earl Derby and the aristocrats—after a complete silence of four weeks' duration on our affairs, out in a very violent leader on the subject of the condemnation of the bark Hiawatha and other British vessels, by Judges of the Union Courts, for violating the blockade. The Derbyites pretend that if the decision of Judge Betts is not either reversed or disavowed, England will demand reparation for her ship owners and traders, even to the length of a war with the United States. The expressions of the *Times* and *Herald* are published merely as party bids for office.

As the day of opening the session of Parliament approaches, the American question is made a prominent topic in the after-dinner speeches of the English members of Parliament. Three Spanish war ships had sailed from Cadiz for the Gulf of Mexico. England has stipulated, in the tripartite treaty, that, if a monarchy should be restored in Mexico, no member of the Bonaparte or Bourbon dynasty shall be elevated to the throne. Another British war vessel (the Medina) has sailed for the West Indies.

Congressional Election.

LYNCHBURG, Nov. 8.—Thomas S. Bocock's majority in Prince Edward is about 250. His majority in Appomattox is about 300. There were only 33 votes cast against him in the latter county.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 8, P. M.—The steamer Aid on yesterday approached the blockaders, and after firing a few shots retired.

ELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS FOR TENNESSEE.

The Memphis *Appeal* says:

Col. J. T. Dunlap has been re-elected State Controller, and W. F. McGregor, Treasurer of State, by the Legislature. Mr. C. M. Cowardin, of Nashville, was elected Register of Middle Tennessee; and Mr. John M. Carmack, of White, Register of the mountain district.

The Mayor of Wilmington issued an order last Tuesday, calling on all the white male residents of the town, able to bear arms, and not connected with any military company, to assemble at the Town Hall on Wednesday, at 4 o'clock P. M., to form an organization for the protection of the town.

The Edgefield *Advertiser* gives an account of a recent exhibition, in which one of the performers "sung a song, insisting that some special member of the swine family should persistently continue to upturn the earth with his proboscis or perish in the effort."

John Bogan, Jr., was tried at Alexandria, Rapides Parish, La., on Saturday last, for the murder of Joseph Smith, and acquitted. Mitchell, tried by the same Court for rape on a little girl, was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

The Columbia *South Carolinian* understands that the authorities of that city have agreed with the Secretary of War to allow the care of one hundred and fifty Yankee prisoners in the district jail, and that a company will be immediately raised to guard them.

An infant two months old was killed in New Orleans a few days ago, by its mother accidently rolling upon it while asleep.

The first Old School General Assembly composed of the churches of the Confederate States, was held in Augusta, Ga., on the 4th inst.

Of the thirty-eight locomotives on the Nashville and Louisville Railroad, the Southerners have seized thirteen.

Dr. John W. Lewis, late Superintendent of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, has been elected Superintendent of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad.

The Columbus (Ky.) *Confederate News* announces in its last issue that after that date the paper will be discontinued.

LETTER LIST.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE RICHMOND POST-OFFICE, on the 6th day of November, 1861.

☞ Published by authority of Act of Congress in the paper having the largest circulation in the District where printed.

☞ Persons calling for letters in the List will please say they are ADVERTISED.

LADIES' LIST.

Allen miss Maggie
Anderson miss J
Andrews mrs Sarah
Andrews mrs E
Allison mrs R A
Alexander miss B
Atkins miss S T
Archer miss Lucy A
Babcock miss Julia E
Balfour mrs Ann E
Barnett miss Jennie
Bidgood mrs Lizzie
Blair miss H
Berry miss Lucy
Blankenship mrs J
Blackburn mrs A
Blackburn miss M A
Bolton miss G
Bookers miss Mary A
Bowers mrs —
Brenin miss Mattie P
Brumfield mrs M A
Brooks mrs Laura
Brown miss Ann M
Burwell miss M
Burwell miss Martha
Burly miss B E
Bullington mrs E J
Berns mrs Ann
Baird miss Alice
Batkins mrs Sarah M
Bell mrs M E
Bridgewater miss E
Burgman mrs Mary
Cullins mrs Emma
Crawford mrs A T
Cocke mrs Mary C
Clopton mrs Sarah E
Childres mrs Lucy
Chandler mrs M J
Carter mrs Louisa
Caldwell mrs M H
Comins miss Mat A
Crow miss Alice
Crosby miss E
Cousins miss Martha
Cooper miss Sarah
Cosby miss V S
Crane miss Ann L
Cook miss M A
Culling miss Marg't
Childress miss M P
Carter miss Sallie
Catlin miss Ella V
Carr miss Annie G
Duke mrs Cath
Doggett mrs M A
Dismore mrs Ellen D
Delany mrs Va
Delapro mrs Jno
Davis mrs Fanny H
Dowell miss Mary A
Davenport miss N
Davis miss Ellen
Davis miss B
Daingerfield miss E
Dickinson miss R S
Diggs miss Emma J
Duke miss Ellen P
Emory mrs Harriet
Eubank mrs Ann M 2
Edwards mrs Ellen E
Edward miss A C
Epps miss Georgie
Faulkner mrs Mary
Farrar mrs J as
Fitzman mrs S
Fitzhugh mrs Mary
Fobby mrs Eliza
Ford mrs Elizabeth
Ford mrs Marg't
Frank mrs Emelie
Ford miss Helen
Fitchett miss E
Ferguson miss M S N
Gayle mrs E M 2
Gathright mrs E J
Gentry miss A E
Gentry mrs J A
Goodwyn miss G
Gill mrs C A
Glaxbrook mrs A H
Gill miss M L
Godey mrs Cath
Gibson mrs Nancy
Gillispie miss A C
Going mrs Anna
Griffin mrs Jane
Gart mrs A C
Griffin miss J A
Gray mrs A W
Graves miss Alice E
Goode mrs M S
Gordon mrs M A
Grimes miss G
Gauley miss Mary
Hill miss Emily
Houston miss Dora
Hill mrs M E
Hiskins miss Ellen
Howard miss Sarah J
Hopson Sarah (col'd)
Hill miss Nancy L
Heath miss Hettie
Hazlegrove mrs N A
Haynes mrs A
Hazlegrove miss A E
Hale mrs F C
Hall miss L
Hall miss Mary
Hammond mrs Dr Wm M
Heart mrs John
Jordan mrs M A E
Jordan mrs Hannah
Jones mrs Sarah D
Jones mrs D R
Jennings mrs Sarah
Jones miss Bettie B
Jones miss Sallie J
Johnson miss Mary E
Johnson miss F E
Johnson miss M T
Jacobs miss Sarah
Jett miss Maria J
Jennett miss Emma
Kirbey mrs Albert
Keys Hayner (serv't)
Kehr mrs E E
Logan mrs Cath
Loving mrs Cath
Legon mrs Martha E
Leiber mrs Maria L
Lacy mrs Mary L
Larkin mrs —
Ladd mrs Parthenia
Ladd mrs Rebecca
Loyd miss Emma
Liggon miss Lucy A
Lucas miss Patsy A
Mullen miss L H
Mountjoy miss L V
Moore miss A
Morcin miss Mollie E
Mazer miss E
Manning miss M A
Mahone miss Bettie
Morris mrs E V
Moore mrs Mary R
Mitchell madam
Minson mrs B M 2
Miller mrs Rebecca H
Miller mrs Eveline
Minter mrs Mary
Minchew mrs Jane
Mitchell mrs Peter
Mitchell mrs Louisa
Missmer mrs J F
Mason mrs Louisa
Mayo mrs C A
Nash miss Bettie
Nolen mrs C
Nolen mrs Eliza
O'Keefe mrs Ann
Paul mrs S M
Payne mrs V S
Parker miss Hennie
Peays miss Bell
Polett mrs Elizabeth
Pierce miss Leonora
Peyton miss Lucy
Peterson miss M C
Phillips Frances A
Phillips mrs Lucy
Pinkin mrs Susan
Pleasants mrs J
Pleasants miss S
Pollard miss Ellen
Points mrs J N
Powell miss Julia
Priddy miss Angelina
Pratt mrs N A 2
Quinn mrs Ann
Richardson miss G E
Ryland miss J
Rey miss Mary E
Rey mrs Mary J
Ready mrs Mary S
Redd mrs Mary
Randolph miss M J
Rhodes mrs L H
Rolett mrs Wm
Roper miss Nannie B
Roberson mrs L K
Rowlins miss A
Robersrn miss Susan
Rocke miss J
Roper miss Mattie Q
Shelton mrs Page W
Summers mrs Cath
Seldon mrs Mary E
Shackleford mrs J A
Seman mrs Martha M
Samuel mrs Ella B
Smoot miss Fannie
Staub mrs Mary A
Seaton miss Ellen 2
Stewart miss Mary V
Southall miss Mollie
Singleton miss Ann
Turnley mrs Sarah A
Trewaller mrs H P
Traynan mrs Julia
Tyler mrs Martha
Tyree mrs Mollie A
Terry mrs Mary A
Taylor mrs Elizabeth
Taner mrs Laura A
Taylor mrs A F
Temple mrs Lucy M
Toler mrs M A
Thompson mrs B C
Toole miss Mary
Tomlinson miss R C
Turner miss N V
Tazewell miss W B
Wilson mrs Jos
Watt mrs Sallie
Welsh mrs E
Wooldridge mrs Jas
Woods mrs Millie
Willett mrs Alice
Wilkins mrs Sallie S
Woodcock mrs S J
Wright mrs Lucy
Wyatt mrs Bettie
Walker miss Kittie L
Waterhouse miss LM
Watson miss Bettie W
White miss L A
Whiting miss A C
Wight miss Ann E
Wilson miss Sarah E
Wolf miss Mary Ann
Woodward miss C
Willie miss Prior

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Alsnauth L W
Allen Chas
Allen Chas R
Alvis C W
Anthony David
Archer Geo W
Askew G C
Argyle Jno 2
Archer D T
Adams J H
Atlee Jos S
Annett Jos
Adams Jos O
Aderhold A C
Austin J S
Archer Dr J L
Aulman Jas
Allen Jas N F
Andrews N W
Aiken W R
Alurn Wm
Avery Thos F
Allen Jos S
Allen R S 2
Allen Col R T P 4
Alvis Ro 2
Angle Peter
Aylett Dr P A
Adams Nath 2
Anderson N H
August Rev T F
Allen Marcellus
Austin Dr S M
Ashberry Capt Joel D
Anderson Dr L H
Benson N H 4
Brown Wm H
Barry Wm S
Ballard N L
Bailey Wm Thos
Barry N J
Burwell Wm P
Brown Wesley
Burnett Wm P
Burnett Wm
Bagby B W
Barrett Wm T
Brown Wm M
Bell Rev V A 2
Becham M
Becham Thos
Banton Thos O
Beale Thos J
Browning J Shepherd
Berne Thos
Ball Thos A
Benton Col Ths O 2
Borgay H C
Butler Gen T J 2
Blunt T W
Becham T M
Ryan S B
Brooks M S
Burke R W
Babe R M
Burrell Robt
Blount Ro P
Bitheright Robt
Blount P M
Bray N L
Brede Otto
Boston Mortimer
Bass Lucien L
Bone O M
Blount Lewis
Brids O
Bishop J A
Breen Jno
Burgess Arthur F 2
Bell A T
Brown A P
Borbons B J
Brody Chas
Bonner O F
Blair O B
Briscoe Dani
Blair D J
Baird Douglas
Bee Eugene M 2
Boykin E M
Bane Dani
Butler Henry
Burton H G
Buist C H
Blentzinger Henry
Blanco J C
Burrice J R
Burch J F
Boyt Jos
Baker Jno E
Berry Jesse
Burst Jno
Burch Jno N
Brent J N & Co
Beauchamp Jeremiah
Bush J B
Bruckman Jno
Jones Frank
Lewis Geo W
Lee Geo
Lancaster H H
Lockett H H
Little J E
Lee Cpt Jno R
Long Rev J C
Lipscomb Jno
Lockhartz J B
Lester Jno A
Lewis Col Jno
Little Jno
Lancaster Z D
Lillybridge O C
Law Paul
Lanigan Patrick
Milam Jno A
Mattern Jacob
Moore Jno
Michie Cpt J A
Macos Cpt J W
Marshall Maj Jno
Morris Jno R
Moody Jas H
Mon