

## Kingdon Virginian.

BY COALE & BARR

Friday, Nov. 21, 1862.

### County Committees.

We learn that the County Court at its last term, requested that the Committee of eighteen heretofore appointed for the purpose of receiving and dispensing contributions for the relief of the families of soldiers would report at the next term; and also, that persons having clothing, shoes, &c., for their friends in the army, should deliver them here at the same time, or at least during the week.

Monday next is Court, and it is very desirable that both the requests should be complied with. Winter is upon us, and if we would avert starvation and suffering, no time is to be lost, and no abatement of exertion permitted. If the families of our absent defenders are not provided for, God only knows the suffering they must endure; and if the soldiers themselves are not supplied by friends at home, they will be compelled to lay down their arms at the time of greatest peril to our cause, and what the result would then be, we need not predict.

Surely there is patriotism enough left—enough of philanthropy—enough of benevolence—to relieve the pressing necessities of our soldiers and to render their families comparatively comfortable. But to do so, is neither patriotism, philanthropy nor benevolence—it is a stern and imperious duty—a duty that may not be neglected without ingratitude, and a violation of the better feeling & promptings of the human heart—a duty that we owe them, and that we cannot forego without criminality in the sight of God and humanity.

We are earnest about this thing, because there is an apathy. Let the people, then—not those engaged in unlawful speculation and extortion, for the milk of human kindness in them has dried up—but let the people forget their own ease and comfort for a time, and relieve the necessities of those who are doing so much for us, and those who have been deprived of their natural protectors for the defence of our rights and property.

### The Fate of McClellan.

There is certainly no room to doubt, as many did when the news first came across the Potomac, that Gen. McClellan has been relieved of his command, and Burnside placed at the head of the "Grand Army of the Potomac." This must be humiliating to the military pride of the "Young Napoleon," but it is more than probable that it will furnish him a passport to political honors, and, as John Van Buren predicted, make him Lincoln's successor to the Presidential chair.

We have no respect for any Federal officer, no confidence in or charity for any of them, but it is our opinion now, as it has been from the beginning, that George B. McClellan is the best officer and the best man among them. Infinitely too good, unprincipled as he is, for the miserable tyrants for whom he has so often retreated and "changed his base." He has been removed, it is said, for refusing or failing to advance upon Richmond. They tried this thing once before, put Pope at the head of the "Grand Army," and he made a most contemptible and disgraceful fizzle. Burnside will be alike successful. McClellan, instead of meriting their censure for not advancing, is entitled to the gratitude of the Abolition authorities, for saving them and their army by his caution and prudence. He knew that he could not get to Richmond with a Yankee army, and he was not willing to sacrifice it and himself in the attempt. He had tried the game once before, and is not an exception to the rule that "a burnt child dreads the fire." He tried it under more favorable circumstances than now. He tried it with an army that had not been whipped like dogs upon a dozen fields, admirably disciplined and drilled, and protected by what was deemed impregnable defences. He tried it thus circumstanced, and abandoned the enterprise at "double-quick" with 30,000 less in number than he "advanced" with. He knew that the "ragged, hatless, bare-footed rebels," as Yankee taste had dubbed them, wouldn't and couldn't be whipped, and hence he was in no great hurry to play the fool a second time.

But McClellan has not been removed because of his tardiness in advancing on Richmond. There is "a wheel within a wheel." The Northern Elections prompted Lincoln to "put a spider in his dumpling." Amid the rejoicings of the people at the severe rebuke administered to Lincoln, and the demolition of his party, scarcely a speech was made that did not have for its prologue "three cheers for McClellan!" Old Abe couldn't stand this, and off goes the head of the "Young Napoleon!"

We can but pity him a little, for he has a better heart than head—more feeling than brains. At the beginning of this war, his heart was right, but his head was wrong. His conscience and his better feelings told him that the South was right and he ought to help

her. But his head, Yankee-like, began to calculate! The Government had sent him all the way to Russia to learn the science of war more perfectly, and what more probable than that he would become Commander-in-chief of the Northern armies, and eventually the President of the Northern people, if he espoused their cause! In the South, no such promises beckoned him on. The South had forty brigades of men his superiors, for both military and civil station. He could become neither Commander-in-chief nor President here.—Hence he elected to go to the North, and he has received the reward of his folly. Like Pope, and McDowell, and Buell, and Banks, the sun of his martial glory has gone down, to rise no more forever.

### "The Christian Advocate."

At its late session, the Holston Conference determined to have an organ, and accordingly stipulated with Rev. O. W. Charlton, of Knoxville, to set the enterprise in motion, and appointed the Revs. J. S. Kennedy, D. Sallins and Mr. J. B. Little the Publishing Committee. The first No. appeared on the 13th, and is now before us. The Prospectus may be found in these columns.

We are glad this enterprise has been started, and we have no doubt that thousands of our Methodist friends and others will rejoice to see a new friend under an old name.

The Advocate is the size our paper was before the war, and the size it will be again when the war is over—that is, just twice the size of the sheet upon which these lines are printed. It is handsome in appearance, and its selections, as well as editorials, are in good taste. Indeed, the latter exhibit tact and ability, as well as piety and benevolence.

We have often wondered that a body as large and intelligent as Holston Conference should have permitted the light of a local organ to go out, and allowed themselves to be indebted to the organ of a more enterprising neighbor for the dissemination of matter peculiarly interesting and important to them as a people. We say we have wondered at this, and the reason that we have never spoken of it before was, it was none of our business.

If it was for the want of support, it was the fault of their own people, and the downfall of the noble paper established by Rev. S. Patton, and for so many years a welcome visitor to every Methodist hearthstone in all these mountains and valleys, should be a lesson to them to be more liberal and independent, and give the present organ the encouragement and support its merits demand. They owe it to themselves and their Church, and to the world at large, if they desire to accomplish good.

### The Salt Question.

See in this paper the Proclamation of Gov. Letcher on the Salt question, which we make room for to the exclusion of matter already in type. It will be seen that the quota of this county is 2,250 bushels—an average of about two bushels to the family. All will read the Proclamation of course.

Whilst upon the subject we may state that J. N. Humes, Esq., on the part of those holding certificates for supplies in accordance with the order of the County Court, and in accordance with an existing contract between the Salt Works Co. and the County Court, addressed a note to the proprietors a few days ago, inquiring if they intended to honor the county orders, or certificates given to individuals by the Commissioners appointed by the Court for that purpose. They replied—"We will not, because we cannot," and then go on to give the reasons, for which we will try to find room in our next.

In view of this, and the meagre amount allotted to the county, we have been requested to ask every man in the county who conveniently can do so, to come to town on Monday, in order to lend his aid in devising means for immediate relief. Consultation is necessary, united action is necessary, cool and calm consideration is necessary. As individuals we can do nothing—as Washington county we may do much, as there is wisdom in a multitude of counsellors.

### Resignation of Secretary Randolph.

We were surprised on Wednesday morning, to find it announced in our exchanges, that the Hon. Mr. Randolph, Secretary of War, had resigned. There are many rumors afloat as to the cause, but the Richmond Examiner says, "it is attributed by his many friends to the fact of a disagreement with the President on the subject of the powers and dignity of the office held by Mr. Randolph; the President desiring Mr. Randolph to act only under his direction, and having recently rejected some of his appointments of a minor and unimportant character."

We have been requested to state that regular public service will be resumed in the Methodist Protestant Church in this place next Sabbath at 12 o'clock. At half-past 3 o'clock a general prayer meeting will be held at the same Church for the benefit of the soldiers, and for our country.

### Death of the Hon. W. B. Preston.

It is a painful duty to announce the death of this great and good man. He died at his residence near Blacksburg, Montgomery county, on Sunday last. He had been in feeble health for some months, and his demise was doubtless hastened by his labors in the late session of the Confederate States Senate. He was one of Virginia's most distinguished sons, and will be greatly missed in this critical crisis, in which the counsels of such men are so important.

For the Virginian.

MEADOW BLUFF, VA., Oct. 25, 1862.

MESSERS. COALE & BARR—Gentlemen:—I, being a resident of Washington county, Va., and a member of Baldwin's Squadron of Mounted Rangers, desire a short space in the columns of your paper.

Our command was formed from the counties of Russell, Scott and Washington. It was organized and mustered into service on the fourth day of last August, at Nickelsville, Scott co., Va. Soon thereafter, we were ordered to North-western Virginia, in which section of country we have been operating ever since. Our marches have been long, hard, and almost continual, and scouting a daily business, with fighting whenever an opportunity presented itself. Our command is in fine health and in good spirits, and only long for the time to come when we can aid in driving every Yankee howling back to their homes in Lincolnland, never more to desecrate our soil with their unhallowed feet.

Below, I submit to the public a copy of the official report, by our commander, of a fight we had in Braxton county, at a place called The Churches, eight miles east of Sutton.—The reason why I desire this from the official is, that some one had put in the public prints an account of this fight, and not doing our command justice.

W. A. H.

SUMMERVILLE, VA., Oct. 8, 1862.

Col. C. E. Thornburn, Com'd'g, &c.—As per your order, I mustered all my effective force, amounting to only sixty men, immediately upon the road, the evening of the 4th, to redeem Capt. Lackey's men and stock from the bogus Yankees, who had surprised him the morning of the same day, in his camp on Birch River. I reached Capt. Lackey and the remainder of his confused force (sixteen in all left him,) about 4 o'clock, P. M., finding myself about seven hours in the rear of the retiring enemy. Learning, by citizen friends, that he intended to reach Sutton that night, I determined, in council with Capt. L., to pursue, and, if possible, surprise the enemy there.

Upon nearing Sutton, we learned from a lady friend that about 130 of the enemy were in town, and, probably, in their fortifications. I at once determined not to charge the position till we had first reconnoitered, by which means we learned that he had taken alarm at a late hour and fled in the direction of Bulltown. Believing he would not be able to push his worn-out troops through to Bulltown by daylight, we determined to pursue him, and, at all reasonable hazards, redeem our captive brethren.

After taking up a few stragglers by the way, and sending them back in charge of 8 or 10 of our men who were about to fail, we continued our march, and came upon his whole force, "napping," at a place called The Churches, about 8 miles east of Sutton. Here we engaged him, yelling for General Jenkins, demanding his surrender, and opening a hot fire upon him, all at the same time. In his consternation, some fled to the brush, which was near, some surrendered, and some gave us fight. My men, flushed with the prospect of a brilliant success, charged the fire of the enemy, making a brisk little contest of about fifteen minutes. Capt. Lackey's men chiefly engaged in gathering up horses, &c., under cover of the darkness of the night, (it being now about 3 o'clock, A. M.,) most of his force made their escape, leaving from 10 to 15 dead on the ground. Some went off yelling from wounds. We re-captured all of Capt. Lackey's men, eight in number, and most of his horses and arms, all of which were promptly restored to him.

We took from the enemy 17 good guns and a few pistols, a number of blankets and overcoats. I lost four horses in the skirmish, (2 shot under my men,) and took six of the enemy's best, besides those kept by Capt. Lackey's men, of captured stock, amounting to 8 or 9, making, probably, about 16 or 17 horses in all taken from the enemy, all of which I think I ought to have retained in my company; but, confiding in Capt. Lackey to do me justice, he decided that his men captured them, and ought to keep them, to which I have submitted.

I must not omit to say we lost in the trip 5 or 6 of our guns, and two men wounded, (one, we fear, mortally,) and so damaged our horses, that but few of them will be fit for use for weeks to come.

Respectfully,

WM. M. BALDWIN,  
Capt. com'd'g Rangers.

[Signed.]

Of the two wounded men in the foregoing report, James Singleton, of Washington co., was the man who was mortally wounded, and who died the next day after the fight.

W. A. H.

We find in the Winchester, Tenn., Bulletin the following curious advertisement, which we are assured is genuine. It ought to be.—Indeed, its proposal should have been executed by some heroic Charlotte Corday long ago:—"I understand \$50,000 is offered as a reward to whoever will kill the Beast Butler, of New Orleans. I accept the offer, and require \$25,000 forfeit, to be placed in some good hand. When I accomplish the noble deed I am to be paid the reward."

My name can be found out when desired by the proper persons." This is dated "Winchester, Tennessee, Nov. 2d." Shall it go begging? For one, in the name of humanity, we say no!

The Richmond Examiner has a communication from a person just returned from a visit to Yankeedom, who gives the following account of the effect in Washington of the late elections, together with other items of interest.

He says: I was at Willard's the evening the news came in. The hotel was crowded with brilliant uniforms, but there was a dead silence. No man dared say yea or nay. The Evening Star was forbidden to publish any returns.—The countenances of those I watched narrowly seemed to say, "We are drifting towards the whirlpool; let the catastrophe come." The Government officers were thrown into convulsions; the venal clerks in the Department cursed the Democratic party, and cursed New York, declaring them both to be more seecesh than Jeff Davis and Richmond. It is said Old Abe had a frightful chill; Mrs. Lincoln chuckled and Seward lied. I believe the President got drunk, as there is always a dreadful waste of whiskey after a battle or an unfavorable election.

In Philadelphia there was a perfect panic. People gathered into knots and talked excitedly; some saying New York will secede, others the Government has gone under, others the South can never be subjugated. Business for a time was almost suspended. Democratic orators pretend to favor a vigorous prosecution of the war.

In my judgment little or nothing can be looked for from the Democratic party. It would be willing to suspend hostilities to negotiate a reconstruction of the Union, but consent to an eternal separation it will not now. The South need expect help from no source, except from God, and the success of her valiants. There is no doubt in the world that the Abolition Government is making the most gigantic efforts to accomplish what she has hitherto failed to do. I saw nothing but the most untiring energy and activity in every department. If we can defeat them in one more great battle, we may begin to look for signs of peace. Then I believe the Democratic party will be transmuted into a peace party, and the platform of Ben Wood, whose speech of the 22d of May the New York Herald published on the day of the election, will be accepted by Democratic leaders—this is peace on any terms.

### FROM NASHVILLE.

#### Buell to be Tried by Court Martial.

*Illness of Corwin, Minister to Mexico—Arrival of French Troops at Oruzaba—Twenty Thousand Dollars Voted to Andy Johnson—Movements of Cox's Army, &c., &c.*

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 15.—The Nashville Dispatch has been received, which says that one hundred wagons had arrived there on the 10th, and there is a prospect of their being well supplied.

A large force was at work on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and would soon perfect communication between Louisville and Nashville.

The Dispatch says that Gen. Buell is to be tried by Court Martial for permitting the invasion of Kentucky by Gen'l Bragg, and thinks it singular, on the other hand, that Gen. Bragg is summoned to Richmond to answer for not whipping Gen. Buell. The Court is to be held at Cincinnati.

Mr. Corwin, the Minister to Mexico, who is quite sick at the Mexican capital, cannot survive.

Seventeen thousand French troops have arrived at Oruzaba, and the expedition against the city of Mexico starts from that point in December.

Gen. Viegley occupied the late residence of Gen. Zollicoffer in Nashville.

The Nashville Union of a late date says that the City Council voted Andy Johnson twenty thousand dollars for his patriotic defence of Nashville.

The Louisville Journal of the 6th says:—Cox's army have pushed up the Kanawha to Charleston. They met no serious opposition. Milroy was to join him at Gauley on the 7th. Morgan is near Charleston, and Shear's Brigade is at Gallipolis.

The Journal says that the campaign in Western Virginia is pretty much ended for the Fall, as it is impossible to push men over the mountains to East Tennessee at this season. The Journal says that East Tennessee will have to look elsewhere for relief.

#### Gen. Halleck Visits Warrenton.

*The Draft Resisted in Wisconsin—A Complimentary Dinner to be Tendered McClellan in New York—The Loan asked for by Chase Filled up by New York Banks, &c., &c., &c.*

RICHMOND, Nov. 17.—Northern papers of the 14th and 15th furnish additional items of interest.

Gen. Halleck visited Warrenton on the 12th, and was heartily received by the officers of the army.

Gov. Morgan and Collector Barney visited Washington to urge adequate and immediate protection for New York harbor. The requisite orders were issued.

The draft in Wisconsin was resisted in Azenke county by a mob, who destroyed the draft box and rolls, and attacked the private residences of several prominent citizens.

Gen. McClellan is proposed for the vacant Senatorship in New Jersey. A complimentary dinner will be tendered him in New York.

A temporary five per cent. loan of twelve millions, asked for by Chase has been filled up by New York Banks, and nearly the whole paid in. It is reported that Chase hastened this negotiation, because of serious demands upon the Government by European powers which might lead to grave complications.

A dispatch to the Washington Star, of the 15th, intimates that the Yankee army may be moving again in twenty-four hours.

The Confederates were reported to have abandoned the line of the Potomac, near Harper's Ferry.

Augusta, Nov. 13.

The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church assembled here yesterday.

The Philadelphia Ledger says:

That the removal of McClellan was the subject of conversation everywhere. The general feeling was one of regret that the act was done when the army was in the face of the enemy, and upon the eve of a battle. The excitement in regard to the subject was very great, and the partisans of the General were very noisy in their demonstrations of approval of McClellan, and cheers were frequently proposed and given.

A dispatch from Washington states that the assignment of General Burnside to the command is without limitation, and consequently the report that another officer would take the position is not true.

The report of the Harper's Ferry commission is published. Col. Miles and Generals Wool and McClellan, are freely censured—Col. Miles, for neglecting to fortify Maryland Heights; General Wool, for putting Col. Miles in command; and Gen. McClellan, for not sending Col. Miles reinforcements, or making any effort to send him any. The Commission also says that McClellan only marched six miles a day when pursuing the invading enemy, and they further say that Gen. McClellan could and should have relieved and protected Harper's Ferry. General Halleck, commander-in-chief, testified to this effect before the Commission.

The news we get from Europe, through the Northern papers, is highly interesting. The London Times says there are two interpretations given why the Cabinet meeting which called for the 23d October, was not held, one that there is a division in the Cabinet—Sir G. C. Lewis representing one party and Hon. Mr. Gladstone the other. But the Times thinks the true solution is that Sir G. C. Lewis expresses the opinion of the whole Cabinet, and whilst England regrets the shedding of blood, she does not mean to interfere. This opinion is confirmed by the Naval and Shipping Gazette of Liverpool. A letter received in New York from Paris, dated October 25th, says: There is no likelihood of anything being done by Napoleon in favor of the Confederates until after the November elections.

Schuyler Goffax, member of Congress from Indiana, has been tendered the place of Secretary of Interior, in anticipation of Mr. Smith's retiring to take the place of Circuit Judge of Indiana.

### From the West.

*One Hundred and Twenty-Six Abolitionists Captured! &c., &c., &c.*

RICHMOND, Nov. 15th.—The enemy has numerous fleets in lower James river in the neighborhood of Brandon Bar.

One hundred and twenty-six Abolitionists were captured by eleven of our cavalry at the Gap last Saturday and were brought to this city last evening.

A letter written by Gen. Halleck to Secretary Stanton says, that Halleck, on the 1st of October, advised a forward movement, and on the 6th peremptorily ordered it. The movement not having been carried out, it is inferred this led to the removal of McClellan.

The Washington Chronicle says:—That the removal of McClellan was the result of a long and patient consultation on the part of the highest military authorities, and must be regarded purely as a military question. The necessity for active operations in Virginia had become so imperative, that for reasons which appeared conclusive the change was made.

The New York Herald says:

McClellan has fallen a victim to the machinations of the radical abolition fanatics, his unpardonable crime has been his refusal to make the cause of the Union, secondary to the cause of the negro emancipation.

The British Cabinet meeting was not held on account of the non-arrival of Queen Victoria, who was detained at Brussels by boisterous weather.

The British Parliament which stood adjourned to October 25th was formally prorogued until the 13th of November.

### From Fredericksburg.

RICHMOND, Nov. 17th.—A report reached Fredericksburg last night that the Yankees were again advancing on that place to recapture it, in consequence of which a quantity of manufactured tobacco belonging to merchants was destroyed.

This morning apprehensions and excitement amongst the people increased, and large numbers left town. The mail train which left about noon and arrived here at five o'clock brought down a number of refugees. At the time of the departure of the train, the enemy had not appeared, but were believed to be within fifteen miles. Various extravagant rumors in regard to this affair have been circulated here to-day.

Gen. Gustavus W. Smith commanding this department has been appointed Secretary of War, ad interim.

### The Raid in North Carolina.

Raleigh, Nov. 13.—The Yankee force which lately threatened the line of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad consisted of the following regiments: Of infantry, the 5th, 23d, 24th, 25th, 27th and 44th Massachusetts, the 5th and 10th Connecticut, the 9th New Jersey, the 5th Rhode Island and Hawkins's Zouaves, with three others not known.

They had thirty-three pieces of artillery, and four companies of cavalry, all under Major General Foster.

They were from Newbern, Fort Macon, Roanoke Island and Washington, and are believed to have returned to their old posts, as they fell back towards Plymouth. They destroyed all the bridges on the Roanoke.

### FROM THE WEST.

#### Skirmish with the Enemy.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 13.

General Forrest had a skirmish with the enemy on the Franklin Turnpike, on Tuesday, killing 20 and wounding 50 or 60. The enemy being largely reinforced, Forrest drew off by the same road to Laverge.