Richmond Dispatch.

BY COWARDIN & HAMMERSLEY.

THE DAILY DISPATCH is served to subscribers at SIX AND A QUARTER CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier weekly. Price for mailing, $4 a year, or $1.50 for six months, in advance.

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THURSDAY MORNING.....AUG. 15, 1861.

DAILY DISPATCH.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE DISPATCH.

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Neither the Weekly nor Semi-Weekly will be sent for a less period than twelve months. Price of the former $1, the latter $2 per annum.

We make this statement just now, as our terms are not understood by many who order the paper by mail.

NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Annual subscribers to the *Dispatch* will observe the cross MARK on their papers when their subscriptions are about to expire. Those who wish to renew will forward the amount, or the papers will be stopped at the close of the term for which they have paid.

A subscriber, wishing to change his post-office or his paper, will give the name of the office to which his paper is now sent, the office to which the change is to be made, and the name of the paper—whether Daily, Semi-Weekly, or Weekly. To insure attention, these directions must be observed.

"Rebels"

If epithets had been effective missiles of war, as destructive as the projectiles of rifled cannon, the Yankees would long ago have had the South conquered and subjugated. The *Tribune*, *Herald* and *Times* would have done the work more thoroughly and quickly than all the Sherman's, Griffin's and Rhode Island batteries that could have been brought into the field. The war in that case would have been short, sharp and severe, in fact.

The favorite epithet with the Yankees is "rebels," a term implying a right on their part to govern, and the duty on ours of obedience. They have convinced themselves that we are an inferior sort of people; that it is they who support, feed and protect us; that we are under the ban of mankind and the frown of Heaven, for the sin of slavery, and that it is by virtue of their own extraordinary righteousness and favor in the sight of the Almighty, and of the countenance and protection which they choose to vouchsafe unto us, that Heaven mitigates its frowns, Earth mollifies its anger, and we are permitted to exist.

That we, therefore, poor, helpless and weak, should presume to "secede" from their patronizing alliance; that we should attempt to shake off what they consider the "mortal coil," refusing life and committing flat suicide by the separation, strikes them with amazement and indignation. They considered they were doing a most righteous thing by preserving us in their holy keeping; and, by running away, we deprive them of the luxury of an ostentatious and most profitable charity. They abused and reviled us, it is true, without stint, protested that the protection cost them dearly, and threatened to turn us out beggars upon the world—all to magnify the benevolence they were bestowing upon us; and they would have executed their threats long ago, if, in fact, we had not been a very profitable set of heathen dependents.

What is their astonishment, therefore, when the poor, starved, God-forsaken heathen, withdraw, of their own accord, from their protection; and what their indignation at the thought of losing the objects of the most profitable charity that ever Puritans or hypocrites bestowed upon fallen humanity! Such folly, such madness, such ingratitude, they sum up in the indignant word, *rebellion*. That a bigoted, pharisaical, self-conceited feeling of this sort is at the bottom of their supercilious conduct towards us, must be admitted; or else they must be conceded to have forgotten all the facts and circumstances of the revolutionary struggle, in which this very word, "*rebellion*," was the shibboleth, and in which they claim to have borne a conspicuous and honorable part on the "*rebel*" side. Unless we are helpless, imbecile, pauper, heathen, revolting from a guardianship of godliness and benevolence deserving of infinite gratitude; their epithet, "rebels," applied to us, is really as honorable as it was in the case of the fathers of the country in the Revolution. Then, no less a man than the great Fox, annoyed at the flippant use of the term by the minions of government in parliament, rebuked them by declaring: "The term rebel is no certain mark of disgrace. All the great assertors of liberty, the saviors of their country, the benefactors of mankind in all ages, have been called rebels. We owe the Constitution which enables us to sit in this house to a rebellion."

A recent Irish paper has denounced the flippancy of the Yankees in the use of this same term with just and eloquent indignation, as follows:

"A Republican people, whose liberties were won by a rebellion, whose independence was achieved by secession, parrot as glibly as any minions of Old World tyranny 'the rebels' and the 'rebellion,' as phrases of odium and reproach! Those who profess to hold sacred the popular will, to reverence the desire for self-government, proceeding to drown the popular will in blood, and to answer for self-government by butchery and slaughter!

"If what is now passing in America took place in any of the Old World Empires, it would be at least intelligible. If the citizens of nearly half of an Empire five times as large as all Europe, with an unanimity never surpassed, and rarely equalled, declared, by free poll, in open day, by universal suffrage, that their interests and their feelings demanded the substitution of the Imperial Government by one of their own choice; and the Imperial Government marched its armies to crush the demand in the blood of the 'rebels,' it would be nothing new among the despotic systems. But in a great Confederation of Republican States, in a system based on the *will of the people*—based on the *right of rebellion*—that all this should happen that we now see—that no tyranny or despotism of old Europe ever drew the sword more savagely to put down rebellion and trample upon the voice of the people, than this same Central Government of a Republican Confederation—it is enough to wring the heart of any man who believed in the greater humanity and toleration of popular Governments.

"Well may the advocates of despotic monarchy laugh in bitter mockery at those who believe that a people ruling themselves would never spill blood in popular subjugation, and that such murders were done by kings and despots of old Europe!

"It is a hideous sarcasm of Republicanism to hear the journals of the Northern States yelling for the blood of the 'rebels,' for their utter subjugation and destruction!"

With all the cunning and aptitude of the Yankees in private matters touching their individual interests, they are the most giddy, frivolous, ignorant and silly people in public affairs that the world ever beheld. They have not stumbled upon a single act of wise statesmanship since this war commenced. If the policy of LINCOLN had been especially shaped for his own discomfiture and for Southern advantage, by a Cabinet of Southern men disguised, it could not have been done more to the satisfaction of the South than it has been done by SEWARD and his Yankee colleagues. The career of the Yankee Union without the statesmanship of the South, is, and will become more and more, like the vicious, wicked eccentric and supremely silly career of the children of Israel when without the guidance of MOSES and the prophets. It will be a continual and rapid descent through folly and madness to destruction.

The South will whip them to death merely by their own follies. Their fate is the inevitable one of the natural rogue and thief, who needs but to be allowed rope enough, and he will surely end by hanging himself. They have not the first idea or instinct of statesmanship; they are as ignorant of political science as they are of the lost arts of antiquity. They have no political ideas in this contest beyond LINCOLN's notion, which would have been worthy of SANCHO PANZA himself, that there are no States; that there is but one Government—the one at Washington; and that all who oppose it are "*rebels*." If to refuse the yoke of a people who are hopelessly incapable of governing themselves, be "*rebellion*," then that term has acquired in modern times a new claim to honor.

The Wounded Soldiers.

We have received the following letter from E. F. Bouchelle, M. D., of Alabama, and publish it for the benefit of the suffering:

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., Aug. 10, 1861.

I have been for sometime visiting the sick and wounded soldiers of the memorable Manassas, and find that they are doing well in some places, at others not so well; there is a strong tendency in many cases to typhoidal fever, or in other words the fever which succeeds the wounds, as a necessary recuperative effort of nature, which assumes the character of a low, typhoid fever, destroying many lives that would, under the usual circumstances, recover. Another very singular circumstance observed, is that two-thirds of the wounded of both armies are wounded from the hips down to the feet; a great number in the knees. Those that have been early operated on by timely amputations, have done best. I don't think, as a general rule, that a sufficient number of amputations have been performed, and many will die of constitutional irritation whom an early amputation would have saved. In some of the houses, the nurses inform me that they find it exceedingly difficult to keep maggots out of the wounds; in fact, I saw them on the bandages, and in the wounds, in a number of instances, where both nurses and surgeons had discharged their duty with commendable benevolence, patriotism and rigid care. Dr. Fairfax, a highly estimable gentleman, and an excellent surgeon, who has charge of the wounded at the University under Prof. Cabell, and surely there is a large number there—informed me that he found the flies very troublesome, deposited their maggots despite all precautions—and that he found the application of chloroform the best remedy for their expulsion. I think, however, that there are serious objections to the remedy, as its local application to the skin, even, will produce constitutional effects, and (*a fortiori*) much sooner when applied to a wound or denuded surface, as in this latter case it comes in immediate contact with the absorbant vessels. I suggested a lotion or wash to Dr. Fairfax, which I will here repeat, that every wounded soldier may have the benefit of it; and I want them all to know it, both in private houses and the hospitals. The best remedy against maggots, both after they have been deposited in the wound and before, is to bathe the wound, or wet the bandages, in a strong decoction of common elder, (or sambucus canadensis.) The fly will shun this thing; and if the maggots are burrowed in the wound, and a little of the decoction is injected or poured in, they will come out. The decoction is made by boiling any quantity of the leaves and tender stems of the elder in water, which is to be used, as before observed, as a wash. I will also state here that I have never observed any irritating effects from the elder, and, if any thing, the contrary. The planters in many portions of the South have long been familiar with the properties of the sambucus or elder in expelling maggots from the wounds of stock; but I claim to be the author of the fact, as well as of the medical properties of the cotton plant, as may be seen by reference to the U. S. Dispensatory, the organ of American Pharmacy. I state these facts for no other purpose than to ameliorate the sufferings of my countrymen, who have poured out their blood in defence of constitutional liberty. And if any one will mingle amongst our wounded friends and brothers, as I have done, and see how much they are annoyed by flies this hot weather, they would hail the discovery of a remedy against them as a boon from heaven, therefore I publish it that it may know it.

[For the Richmond Dispatch.]

A Moral Heroine's Reward.

"Died, on Tuesday, August 6th, 1861, in Staunton, Va., of typhoid fever, MARY HARDEN WIGHT, daughter of John and Margaret O. Wight, of or near Norfolk, in the 26th year of her age."

Such is the common-place notice of the martyrdom of a woman,—a lady whose heroism was not second to that of Florence Nightingale,—she of Albion and Scutari, whose merited fame was spread world-wide while yet her heroic deeds were being performed, and whose slightest change of health is ever yet instantly made known through Christendom with feelings of sadness or emotions of joy, as such change may be for better or worse.

Her death was as much a martyrdom to some of the South's brave defenders as though she had, by the process of transfusion, given the last of her precious blood into their veins for the preservation of their lives,—the necessary destruction of her own.

Leaving her business, the source of her support, her little less noble devotion to the youth of her native place, Norfolk, the cradle of the historic greatness of our American; more than Florence Nightingale, "Miss Mary Andrews,—leaving these, and all the comforts of home, parents, relatives, and friends, she came the first one of the many noble ones as she—came to this dull village, "the hospital town,"—came all alone, no to females, into this great bazaar, the Smith Hospital,—thinne not as the curious come, to *see*, to speak an idle word or two of intended comfort, to administer, perchance, for form's sake, with dissembled yet not hidden distaste, some slight material comfort to the sick soldiers—came not thus; but, she came as did the Samaritan to the traveler, as did Mary to the dead Christ, as did she of Louisiana to the plague-stricken of Norfolk, as did "Sainte Philomena" to the Crimean soldiers at Scutari,—came earnestly, whole-souledly, and religiously zealous to the lonely Virginia soldiers, and nursed them as would a Sister of Charity,—as would a sister, aye as a mother.

Her ministrations were not those of *form*, but were those of *deed*—deeds not intermittent or transient; but continuous and enduring. She sat not selfishly or prudishly aloof from her patients until their manly forbearance, overcome by their swelling anguish, called timidly for relief; but she stayed, whether waking or dozing, by their sides, anticipating their every want.

Had this been only to the undiseased wounded, she would have merited praise; and had she in this died only from exhaustion, she would have deserved a golden monument of memory in the heart of her country; but when, as was the case, these ministrations were to the sick—the infectiously diseased, from whom she died, she deserves—what shall I have it?

Let those now recovered soldiers upon the tented field, and those convalescents now amid the endearments of home, whose renewed lives are parts of her life given them; let their parents, relatives and friends; let her grateful country and an appreciating world, say what shall be her reward. For, unlike the manly soldier, she ventured not within the gates of death under the sustaining influence of martial music, of enthusiastic multitudes, and the surety of glory's reward—nor yet, for a pecuniary consideration; but she visited the charnal precincts from a religiously patriotic sense of duty.

Beside those solemn portals I made her cheerful acquaintance, and, as simulation cannot be upon the stage she trod so nobly, I feel that I knew her well, and can well say that no purer, sweeter soul dew drop was ever from the Hermon of virtue absorbed into Heaven by the sun-ray of duty performed.

HER FRIEND, MAGGIE.

A VARIED LIFE.—The New York correspondent of the London Star says that Mr. William Henry Hurlbut, who is now a prisoner among the rebels, "is well known in England as a friend of the Rev. Charles Kingsley, and a contributor to some of the English magazines and reviews. Born in South Carolina, educated in New York, Germany and France, and an extensive traveler through, as well as resident in, half a dozen other countries, Mr. Hurlbut had become a thorough cosmopolitan. He was a polished and versatile writer, and early turned his attention to the press. Six or seven years ago he was editor of Putnam's Magazine. He has been the theatrical critic of the Albion, (English paper of New York,) for a long time, contributing to its columns some of the most delightful *fuelltons* I ever read. He was the author of the anti-slavery articles that appeared in the Edinburgh, I think, some time in 1854. He eventually settled down as assistant editor of the New York Times, which he left last summer in consequence of suddenly breaking out into the worst kind of Secessionism. He has boxed the compass of everything; has been a Unitarian minister, a muscular Christian, a Free Thinker, a native of a slave State, a violent Abolitionist, a Secessionist, and is at last a captive in durance vile on a charge of being a Northern spy."

The War Spirit at the North.

We are permitted to publish the following extract from a letter written by a resident of Philadelphia to his father in Virginia:

Wasn't that an awful battle at Manassas? The announcement here of the complete rout and disgraceful stampede of the flower of the Federal army was like the shock of an earthquake. People were at first utterly incredulous, but when the facts were fully certified, their indignation knew no bounds. It is now generally conceded that the South can boast of braver troops and better Generals than was supposed before, and that it will be no easy matter to wipe out the "rebels." It is understood that the contest must be long and desperate, and to my mind, I confess, the expectation of the conquest of the South seems absurdly preposterous. Knowing as I do so well the temper and determination of the people in the South, I am satisfied it is impossible. How long it will take the present Administration at Washington to find it out, I cannot tell; but if this desperate war is to be protracted, and if Abolition counsels are to control it, as seems likely from the recent proceedings in Congress, then the Northern half of the Republic may count on one less citizen and the Southern half on one more, for this individual "will be bound to turn up somewhere among the niggers." I have no hope now of a reconstruction of the Union; least of all, that it can be done by the sword. The sword can sever, but it cannot heal.

Young Oxford on the War.

The Saturday Review, the representative of Young Oxford, and by far the cleverest, as it is one of the most influential of the English journals, in its number of July 20th, contains an article on the "Civil War in America," from which we make the following extracts:

"Having performed the constitutional duty of providing the supplies, the Legislature will perhaps proceed to transcend the limits of its authority by passing an act of indemnity in favor of the Executive. Mr Lincoln may have been morally right in all measures which he has adopted, but he has found it necessary to violate at every turn a Constitution which was never calculated for the contingencies of civil war. He has enforced martial law in Baltimore without even proclaiming it, and he has held intercourse with the revolutionary or bogus Virginia Government which has been originated by the Wheeling Convention. In his first proclamation after the capture of Fort Sumter, the President paid the customary tribute to propriety in his odd warning to the so-called insurgents to retire to the homes which they had never quitted. As soon as the North began to arm in earnest, the affectation of reading the Riot Act to nine or ten sovereign States became too flagrantly absurd. From that time the President has carried on the war in the capacity of a despot, with a high-handed disregard for legal scruples and objections. In England, Parliament would retrospectively authorize any measure which was proved to have been essential to the safety of the Commonwealth. The Senate and the House of Representatives, if they affect to indemnify the President and his Ministers, will in the eye of the law only share his technical guilt. The judges of the Supreme Court, if they are allowed to exercise their function in safety, will treat an act of Congress in a matter beyond its competence as a scrap of waste paper. All branches of the Government, however, are at liberty to appeal to some possible clause of indemnity in a future revision of the constitutional pact; nor, with the people at their back, is it necessary to reflect that the revival of the Union, if it were possible, would leave the most zealous advocates of the war once more in a minority.

"The President's Message is the oddest document which was ever issued by the Government of a great nation. Mr. Lincoln's admirers boast that the Chief Magistrate of the Union once navigated a timber float; and it is satisfactory to observe that an august bargeman from the Mississippi is, in style and rhetoric, precisely on a level with an uncrowned bargeman on the Thames. "The little disguise," says Mr. Lincoln, 'that the supposed right is to be exercised only for a just cause, themselves to be the sole judges of its justice, is too thin to merit any notice. Thus sugar-coated they have been drugging the public mind of their section for more than thirty years and until at length they have brought many good men to a willingness to take up arms against the Government the day after some assemblage of men have enacted the farcical pretence of taking their State out of the Union, who could have been brought to no such thing the day before." The honest President seems, in his process of self education, to have learned to write imperfectly, and it is strange that an educated country should be governed by an utterly illiterate rascal. But resistance the people and the Government understand one another, and the sugar-coated druggists, though they may smile at the ungrammatical denunciation of their farcical pretences, will not the less understand that they have to deal with an inexhaustible store of money and of soldiers—The comic effect of the President's Message will only be fully appreciated by those who are safe from the consequences of his curiously expressed conclusions.

THE AMERICAN WAR AND EUROPEAN MEDIATION.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, writing under date of Saturday last, says:

A day or two ago, on the faith of private letters received by the Africa from eminent commercial and financial authorities in London and Liverpool, I wrote you that a strong effort was making by the "Manchester men" and the English ship-owners, whose interest are most directly affected by the American war, to induce her Majesty's Government to tender to Mr. Lincoln its services as mediator between the Government and the rebels, with a view to the restoration of peace, and that France, if possible, was to be included as joint arbitrator. Letters from other parties, high in the confidence of Downing street, have also been received by some of the Wall street bankers, who, in turn, show them freely to their friends. The impression is, that Lord Palmerston will acquiesce in the views of the cotton spinners and speculators, with or without the co-operation of the French Emperor, and that by the time the next cotton crop is ready to go forward Mr. Seward will receive an important communication from Lord Lyons. But this, it is expected, will be but the beginning of the manœuvre.

It is understood, as I said before, that *Jeff. Davis will accept the proffered mediation*, while the Federal Government is expected to reject it. Mr Lincoln, it is calculated, will thus be placed in a position which will draw upon him the ill will of the "leading European powers," and present Lord Palmerston an excellent pretext for picking a quarrel with us, in order to raise the blockade and procure the necessary supply of cotton for the hungry and clamorous opratives in the manufacturing districts. This plan is well suited to the meddlesome and mischievous genius of Lord Palmerston; and keeping in view the highly respectable authority which has divulged it, there is every reason to believe that the secret intrigues of the rebel commissioners in London and Paris will all be, as hitherto they have been, directed towards making it a success. The programme, it must be acknowledged, is an ingenious and plausible one; and as soon as the news of the Bull Run disaster is known on the other side, we may expect to see an attempt at once made to reduce its conditions to practice.

A SIGNIFICANT PARALLEL.—A Liverpool (Eng.) paper, in commenting upon the civil war in America, makes a pertinent reference to the opinion entertained by some of the wisest of British statesmen about the revolutionary war. It also urges upon the British Government the importance of taking measures to induce the United States to recognize the Southern Confederacy. The writer says:

"*It must come at last to this.* We can see no other solution of the difficulty. The Northern States have the power to prolong the war indefinitely. The Southern, if defeated in the field, cannot be finally subdued. The folly of the contest thus waged is consequently as apparent to us in England as the folly of that contest which we waged with our American brethren towards the close of the last century was to some of our then wisest statesmen."

THE BARK MESSENGER BIRD.—This famous, or rather infamous vessel, our readers may recollect, was commanded by Captain Delee. She took in a load of coffee at Rio Janeiro, bound to New York; but her Captain preferred to take her around Cape Horn and put into Valparaiso, where he disposed of her cargo, and then proceeded to Tahita. Thence he went to New Zealand, thence to the Philippine Islands, where he swindled a Spanish merchant of some $20,000 in gold. His next appearance was in the Amoor river, and from there he went to the Red Sea, where he sold her to parties unknown. At last she turns up at Galcutta, where, we learn from Woodard's circular, she bore the name of "Margaret Jane." The United States Consul took possession of her May 23d. The whereabouts of Captain Delee is unknown. She was under the Turkish flag, and was loaded with a full cargo bound to Singapore, to sail the day she was seized.—*Boston Traveller.*

THE JEWS INCREASING.—It is said that in the year 1850 there were only ten synagogues in the whole land. To day there are over a quarter of a million of Jews and about ninety synagogues, and many similar communities, out of which will soon be organized other synagogues. In the city of New York there are twenty synagogues and thirty thousand Jews.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

Affairs in Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 13, 1861.

Since your latest and interesting correspondent, *Mon Cœur*, has had no communication in your paper for some time past, and thinking that a few lines from Petersburg would not be unwelcome, I have determined to intrude briefly upon your valuable space, and inform you of what is passing in our midst.—As is to be expected, Petersburg does not, in these times, wear her wonted busy and animated appearance; but houses that deal in military goods have been doing a very heavy business ever since the commencement of the war.

Although we have furnished more than our quota of troops, the war spirit has by no means abated, and recruiting still continues very satisfactorily. The Ragland Guards, Capt. Manney, have nearly gotten their full complement of men, and will in a few days start for the seat of war. This company is finely drilled and equipped, and under its able officers will elicit admiration wherever it may go. The Cockade Cadets, Capt. Laurens, are at present encamped upon the Heights, uniforming and drilling. Its officers are men of military knowledge, especially the commandant, who served with distinction in the Mexican war. I understand there is another company being raised here, but with what success I have not heard.

The railroad connection has been completed, and yesterday the first train, bearing cannon, passed over the road. The advantage of this connection will be felt in the rapid transportation of troops, stores, ordnance, &c.—The work was somewhat delayed, from the fact that a bridge had to be built across the Appomattox.

Our ladies have been for several weeks assembling in large numbers at their respective churches, for the purpose of working for our gallant soldiers. The amount of work which they have accomplished is immense, and although a great deal of it was tents, awnings, and other rough kinds of material, it has all been done with the greatest dispatch and neatness. Too much praise cannot be awarded them.

There are at present three hospitals here, containing about forty patients. The greatest care and attention is bestowed upon them, and they all express their thanks for the kindness of our citizens. READER.

RICHMOND LIGHT GUARD, Having mustered into service and now going into camp, WILL RECEIVE A FEW MORE MEMBERS Before leaving. Apply at once at HEADQUARTERS, 12th street, Between Main and Cary sts. jy 29—1t

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, VA. AND TENN. RAILROAD CO., LYNCHBURG, VA., Aug. 7, 1861. STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—The 14 h general annual meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS in the VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, in the city of Lynchburg, on the 11th day of September next. by order of the board,

WM. H HUGHES, Sec'y Board Directors Va. and Tenn. R. R. Co.

APPOINTMENT OF PROXY:

Know all men by these presents: That we, the subscribers, being stockholders in the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company, do hereby constitute and appoint ——— our true and lawful attorney and proxy to represent each of us in all general meetings of the stockholders of said company, when we are not personally present, with full power and authority at such general meetings to give such vote or voice, and to do such other act or acts, as each of us could give or do if we were personally present.

Witness our hands and seals, this — day of —, 1861.

Witness: { }

"Proxies to represent stock in their general meetings shall only be valid for the space of two years from the date thereof." W. H. H.

au 12—1d

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, RICHMOND, VA., July 30, 1861. COMMUNICATIONS having been received by this Association from various individuals and associations in Charleston and elsewhere, proposing to furnish supplies of provisions and clothing for the sick and wounded soldiers, we have been appointed a committee for the reception and distribution of the said supplies. Any contributions, whether in money, clothing or provisions, intended for the soldiers in the Confederate Army, will be received by us at our Depot on Main street, under the Spotswood Hotel, 4th door from the corner, and the same be distributed by us in person, or through an agent appointed by us upon requisitions signed by a surgeon or other commissioned officer.

The benevolent are assured that a favorable opportunity will now be afforded for the judicious distribution of such articles as will be most acceptable to the sick and wounded soldiers.

Hours of business at the Depot from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Address all packages to "Army Committee, Y. M. C. A., of Richmond, Va."

WM. P. MUNFORD, JAS. E. BUERESS, JAMES GORDON, } Committee.

au 1—1m

A CENTRAL BUREAU FOR HOSPITAL AID SUPPLIES FROM SOUTH CAROLINA having been established in Charlottesville, persons bringing on Boxes or Nurses from South Carolina are requested to put themselves in communication with the gentlemen having it in charge. Address Rev. R. W. BARNWELL, opposite Monticello House, Charlottesville. au 2—1t

OFFICE OF R. H. MAURY & CO., RICHMOND, VA., August 8, 1861. VIRGINIA STATE SIXES, interest and non-interest paying BONDS, coupon and registered, for sale.

SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY BONDS and REGISTERED STOCK, for sale.

WANTED—GOLD and SILVER COIN. SIGHT FUNDS on the South. au 6—1t

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS of the LYNCHBURG and ABINGDON TELEGRAPH COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of LYNCHBURG, on the 17th day of August, 1861. [au 12—2d] WM S. MORRIS, Pres't.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

WM. F. WATSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CONFEDERATE STATES COMMISSIONER, and COMMISSIONER IN CHANCERY. OFFICE—Corner Franklin and 12th streets near State Court-House. je 13—3m

MEDICAL CARD.—DR. A. Y. P. GARNETT having removed his residence from Washington, D. C., to Richmond, will hereafter pursue the practice of his profession in this city and its vicinity. OFFICE—Main street, over P. H. Taylor's, next door to Meade & Baker's Drug Store. my 15—3m*

MEDICAL CARD.—OFFICE PRACTICE.—DR. PLUME, of the old Medical House, confines himself mainly to an office practice, on Franklin Street, a little below the Exchange Hotel, and diagonally opposite Odd Fellows' Hall, where skillful and confidential treatment may be obtained on reasonable terms. Those who have been exposed to CERTAIN CONTAGIOUS ailments, are invited to call early. Consultations, by mail or otherwise, promptly attended to. Office open from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M. my 13 RICHMOND, VA.

LAWRENCE S. MARYE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Practices in the Courts of the city of Richmond and the counties of Harrison, Hanover and Caroline. He is also Notary Public and Commissioner of the United States Court of Claims. The partnership between Mr. CHASTAIN WHITED and himself being dissolved, his office is now on Main st., next below Goddin's Hall. fe 13—1y

NOTICE.—Delinquent consumers of Water in MONROE WARD are hereby notified that if they fail to pay their bills on or before the 15th instant, before the hour of 3 o'clock P. M., they will be dealt with according to the requirements of the following extract from the Ordinance concerning the Water Works:

"By an Ordinance passed by the Council, May 31, 1858, if any water bill remain unpaid for 30 days next after that on which it is presented, the Auditor shall notify the Superintendent, who shall stop the water being used on the premises in respect to which the default exists (and he shall not allow it to be used on those premises again until said bill is paid.) and five per cent. will be added to the original amount of the bill, which will be placed in the hands of the City Collector, who is hereby authorized and required to collect the same as if it was due for city taxes."

D. J. SAUNDERS, Jr., for M. L. STRATTON, Auditor. au 14—2t

SHELLENBERGER'S Fever and Ague Pills can be confidently recommended for the cure of Chill Fever, Intermittent or Bilious Remittent Fever. Now that Quinine is so high, persons would do well to try the above Pills. For sale by R. W. POWERS, Druggist, Corner Main and 15th streets. au 13

WORSTED GOODS FOR SOLDIERS.—I have on hand about 500 yards neat Worsted Goods, for Soldiers' Shirts, uniform in style, to be sold off low, at EZEKIEL'S Cheap Store, 41 Main street, au 13 Mallett's old stand.

PURE KEROSINE OIL.—Transparent, nearly odorless Virginia Kerosine Oil, just received and for sale by the barrel, or smaller quantity, for cash, at MEADE & BAKER'S Drug Store, Corner above Post Office, au 13 186 Main street.

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TEAS. Gunpowder and Black Teas, of various qualities, small and large packages, for sale by I. & S. B. DAVENPORT. [au 13]

PANT AND VEST BUCKLES.—A supply of Pantaloon and Vest Buckles, in store and for sale by KEEN, BALDWIN & WILLIAMS.

WANTS

WANTED—HOUSE.—The subscriber wishes to PURCHASE, for CASH, a comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, containing four or five rooms, cut-houses, and water in the yard. One on the eastern suburbs would be preferred. Any one having such a place for sale, cheap for cash, may hear of a purchaser by addressing "MECHANIC," at Dispatch office, describing the property and stating the lowest cash terms. au 14—3t*

WANTED—TEN or FIFTEEN RECRUITS, to complete the 2d Company of the RICHMOND FAYETTE ARTILLERY. Uniforms and equipments both furnished. Apply at once at the Recruiting Office, Capt. CABELL'S building, four doors above Col. W. D. BLAIR'S, or to Captain H. C. CABELL, P. M. QUARLES, DAVID LAMBERT, or W. IRVIN SCOTT.

P. M. QUARLES, Recruiting Sergeant. au 14—1w

WANTED—A SITUATION—In a private family or Institute, by a young lady of Virginia birth and education; a full graduate of a Southern Institute. Has had some experience, and is competent to teach the Higher English Branches, Latin, French, German, and Music on the Piano. Address, "Box 188," Post-Office, Richmond, Va. au 14—3t*

WANTED.—A sprightly youth, of steady habits, about 14 years of age, desires a SITUATION. He will be willing to undertake in any respectable business, for a small salary.—Good reference given if required. Address, through the Post-Office, "R. M. M.," box 534. au 14—2t*

WANTED—All persons having in their possession OLD MEDICINE VIALS, will please wash them carefully and send them to St. Charles Hospital, care of Dr. JACKSON. By so doing they will much oblige COMM'TEE au 14—1t

WANTED—A colored COOK, WASHER and IRONER, without encumbrance. For one that can come well recommended, liberal hire will be paid. Apply on Wall street, under Dupree's Jail, near Lumpkin's Jail. au 14—3*

WANTED—A CLERK.—None but those who can bring the best of recommendations need apply. GEO. W. RADY, Manager Richmond Telegraph Office. au 14—2t

WANTED—A good white NURSE, to attend children; one who is a good seamstress.—None need apply who cannot come well recommended. Apply at "No. 241," Exchange Hotel, Richmond. au 14—3t

WANTED—A good CARRIAGE DRIVER. Also, an accomplished DINING-ROOM WAITER. None need apply unless competent. Apply to MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS, au 14—3t Corner 12th and Clay sts.

WANTED—A good HOTEL BAKER AND PASTRY COOK, for the Spotswood Hotel. Must be well recommended and capable. Apply to au 14—3t T. W. HOENNIGER.

WANTED—two first class HOTEL COOKS. Also, first class BAKER. Apply at "Old Central Hotel," opposite Capitol Square. au 14—2t*

WANTED—To hire, for a few months, a good NURSE, to go to the country. References given and required. Apply for two days to "J M," No 3, Powhatan Hotel. au 14—2t*

WANTED—a few TINNERS.—Apply immediately at KLEIN & BRO's Tin Store, au 14—2t* Broad st., between 6th and 7th.

WANTED—RECRUITS.—Company "K," 18th Regiment Virginia Volunteers, (CHARLOTTE RIFLES,) Col. R. E. WITHERS Com'g Reg't, having seventy-two men in service at this time, stationed in the county of Fairfax, would be glad to get twenty-five to thirty five able-bodied, healthy MEN. Would be ready as five reporting to me at one time by letter, can be transported to camp free of charge. Outfit—to be had in Richmond or Manassas Junction—Harper's Ferry or Mississippi Rifle, Knapsack, Haversack, &c., from the State.

THOS. J. SPENCER, Captain Com'g Co. K, 18th Reg't Va. Volunteers, au 8—eod3w (Charlotte Rifles.)

WANTED—By a Virginia Lady, a SITUATION as Teacher in a public Seminary, or private family. She is competent to teach the Languages, with Music, and has had several years' experience. The best of references can be given. Address, "Box 242," Richmond P. O. au 9—2awsw*

WANTED—strong, able-bodied NEGRO MEN, at Sugar Refinery, Rocketts.

—ALSO—

Five or six good COOPERS, to work on molasses barrels. None need apply but the best workmen. Apply at SINGER'S Barrel Factory, Cary, between 18th and 19th sts., au 12—1t Richmond, Va.

WANTED—OATS WANTED.—We would purchase CORN, and a few thousand bushels of RED WHEAT. F. STEARNS & CO. au 6—10t

WANTED—TO RENT, LEASE OR BUY—A HOUSE on Franklin or Grace streets, Shockoe Hill, or on Clay street. Would rent or buy Furniture with it. Possession desired in October, but would, if necessary, take it earlier. Apply at this office. au 7—1t

WANTED—Six or eight good LEATHER CURRIERS and FINISHERS. Also, eight or ten SHOEMAKERS, to whom the highest wages will be paid and constant employment given. Apply, immediately, to JOHN H. GLOVER, au 3—1m* Marietta, Ga.

WANTED—100 HANDS—To make Overcoats, such as are accustomed to that kind of work. MONROE WARD are hereby notified that if they fail to pay their bills on or before the 15th instant, before the hour of 3 o'clock P. M., they will be dealt with according to the requirements of the following extract from the Ordinance concerning the Water Works:

"By an Ordinance passed by the Council, May 31, 1858, if any water bill remain unpaid for 30 days next after that on which it is presented, the Auditor shall notify the Superintendent, who shall stop the water being used on the premises in respect to which the default exists (and he shall not allow it to be used on those premises again until said bill is paid.) and five per cent. will be added to the original amount of the bill, which will be placed in the hands of the City Collector, who is hereby authorized and required to collect the same as if it was due for city taxes."

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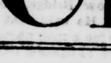
LOST, STRAYED & STOLEN.

BAGGAGE LOST—TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost from the Plains Station, Manassas Gap Railroad, on 12th of July, TWO TRUNKS—one (black) marked "E. M. Hampton," and a smaller, light-colored one, marked "H." They are supposed to have been taken to Manassas Junction, and thence on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to some point South. May have got mixed with the baggage of troops, and found their way to one of the camps. The above reward will be given for information that will secure their recovery. Address J. W. HAMPTON, au 14—3t* Richmond, Va.



LOST—Near Camp Maryland between the Camp and Hollywood Cemetery, a GOLD WATCH and CHAIN; attached to the chain was a GOLD DOLLAR. The face of the Watch was ornamented in a peculiar style. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the Watch with Capt. Andrews, Camp Maryland, near the Reservoir. au 13—3t*

FOUND—Sunday, a POCKET-BOOK, containing some money, which the owner can get by describing it and paying for this advertisement, on application to Capt J. L. MOORE, 12th Regiment Georgia Volunteers. au 13—3t*

GOLD WATCH LOST—TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost on Sunday, July 28, between Fairfax Court-House and Manassas Junction, or on the battle-field, a Gold Hunting Case LEVER WATCH, marked "No. 30,243, John Cragg, 8 Northampton Square, London." A reward of $25 will be paid for its delivery to Col. J. E. B. STUART, 1st Va. Cavalry, Fairfax Court-House, or to the Captain of the Powhatan Troop, at Manassas.

R. W. STEGER, au