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Richmond Dispatch.

BY J. A. COWARDIN & CO.

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THE DISPATCH COUNTING-ROOM HAS BEEN REMOVED TO THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF THIRTEENTH AND MAIN STREETS, BUILDING, IMMEDIATELY OPPOSITE THE OLD STAND.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1865.

The bill to prevent quartermasters and commissaries from robbing the Government, which was presented a few days ago by Mr. Orr, of Mississippi, from the Military Committee, contains some provisions of singular severity. Proceeding on the ground that every man is to be regarded as a rascal until he can prove that he is an honest man, it compels the officer to give in, under oath, once in every twelve months, a schedule of all the property he possesses, and to account for any accumulation that may occur in the interval. We cannot conceive that such a law would have but one effect: It would compel every honest quartermaster and commissary to resign, for no man of spirit and honesty would accept an office in entering upon which he would stand in the light of a criminal, and continue so to stand until he had proved himself to be innocent. The inquiry into the private affairs of individuals, which the law prescribes, is entirely opposed to the genius of our laws and the character of our people. Pass this law, and the chance is that peculation will increase many hundred fold, for the simple reason that it will drive all honest quartermasters and commissaries out of the service, and substitute for them rogues, who regard no oath and will be restrained by no law.

The reason assigned for proposing a law of such excessive severity is, that there have been enormous peculations in the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments. If such be the case, we submit that it would be more consistent with justice to point out the individual culprits, and punish them to the extent of the law, than to stigmatize a whole class, many of them not even suspected, and the majority having characters which have never been impeached. If this law pass, to say that a man is a quartermaster or commissary will be equivalent, in the public mind, to saying that he is a rascal. We protest against the injustice of stigmatizing a whole class for the sins of some half dozen members.

In the discussions upon the subject, unbounded license of language seems to have been indulged in. Quartermasters and commissaries are said to have made "honorariums." But the charges have been so general, and so vague, that it seems impossible to fasten them upon any one individual. The whole class, the honest as well as the dishonest, come in for a share of the imputation. Clearly, this is very improper. If there are individuals in the service who have made these enormous fortunes, and if it be clear that they have made them out of the public money, let them be pointed out. Let them be tried by the laws already existing for peculation and robbery. Doubtless the Quartermaster General would lend all the assistance in his power to detect and punish such culprits. We understand he is anxious that all such should be pointed out, that he may aid in bringing them to justice. Is not this preferable to making general and intangible charges against whole bodies of men, confounding the innocent with the guilty, and casting suspicion upon the honest man without bringing the criminal to judgment? We think so, decidedly; and we insist upon it that the guilty be prosecuted where they are known to be guilty.

An honest man will be restrained from peculating by his own sense of right. A rascal will be restrained by no oath whatever. In the selection of officers, if more attention were paid to the character of applicants, we should have fewer malversations in office. That is the main

point, after all. The character of the man is a better guarantee than any oath of office that was ever devised.

General Sherman, it is stated by an Augusta paper, said, in connection with a gentleman of Georgia, that "Slavery will exist in the South after the conclusion of peace, let the war terminate as it may, and that he expects to own a thousand slaves himself one of these days." We have little doubt that General Sherman made the remark, and as little that it will be realized in the event of our subjugation. What the form of slavery, or what name will be given to it by Yankee ingenuity, we cannot foresee, but that the thing itself will continue, and that the negroes will have to work harder and fare worse than slaves have ever worked or fared before in the South, is as certain as the rising of to-morrow's sun.

The Yankee sentiment of abolition is simply envy of the slaveholder, not love of the slave. Why should he love the black laborer of a distant region more than the white laborer of his own? Every one is familiar with the harsh and oppressive manner in which Yankee employees in every department of business are treated by their employers. The thing is notorious and undeniable. It is ridiculous, then, to suppose that men so selfish, callous and tyrannical to their white dependents should have a general and generous sympathy with African slaves. With the exception of some fanatics, whose imaginations have run away with their reason, there is not an honest Abolitionist in the Northern States. The only question which presents itself to the great mass of that money-seeking and practical race is, "Will slavery pay?" The fate of slavery and the Confederacy, if conquered, depends solely upon the answer to that question.

General Sherman has evidently made up his mind in the affirmative. He knows, and his countrymen know as well, that cotton, rice and sugar cannot be cultivated without slave labor. There is some question about tobacco. It may be that the Yankee will conclude that slave labor will not pay in Virginia and other border States. In that event, they will give a sop to the philanthropy of the age by sacrificing the non-paying labor of those States to the demands of abolition, calling upon the world to admire and applaud their humanity, whilst they simply change the name and proprietorship of slavery in the cotton States. General Sherman expects to own a thousand slaves, and other Federal generals will be equally fortunate. The possession of the slaves will be simply transferred from the hands of their present owners to those of soldiers and citizens of the United States. They will raise more cotton, more sugar, and more rice, than were ever raised before. The only change in the system will be one which will enable the new slave-owners to be relieved from the support of the laborers in sickness and old age. The horror which the African troops experience in this war is nothing to that which they will suffer in fighting the battles of civilization? They will die like sheep under their Yankee taskmasters; but their places can be readily supplied by importing Coolies, after the fashion of England and France, or reopening the slave trade. No remonstrances of England and no Africa-coast squadrons would prevent the adoption of the latter alternative if found essential to the demand of slave labor. It was the Yankees and England who first brought slaves from Africa to this continent, and either of them would do it again, or any other thing which their interests demand.

Next to the present proprietors, the condition of the present slaves will, in the event of Southern subjugation, be most pitiable. The contrast to their former condition will intensify the agonies of their exhausting toil. They will be in the hands of men who do not understand them, who have no real sympathy with them, nor any concern of any kind, except to squeeze the greatest amount of profit possible out of their bones and sinews. They will curse the day that they ever heard of abolition; but it will be too late.

One of the pastors, at the opening of the services Sunday, in Malden, Massachusetts, said he wished to acknowledge the very generous Christmas present of a pair of babies—a little daughter, and son.

OUR WILMINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The irregularity of the mails has detained our Wilmington letters so long that they have lost much of their freshness, though they still retain a good deal of interest. We give them as they come to hand:

WILMINGTON, December 25—8 P. M.
We live in wonderful times. This is the Sabbath day; and yet our enemies neither keep it holy themselves nor allow us to do so. It is Christmas day—the anniversary of the day when "the heavenly host" made proclamation of "peace on earth" and "good will toward men"; and yet these same enemies give us war instead of peace, and a fearful fire of shot and shell instead of good will. We are not even permitted to drink our egg-nog in quiet, nor to fill the bags of the little ones with the gifts of thought. Santa Claus, nor to repair to the house of God, except with the accompaniment of 15-inch shells and rattling window panes.

The Federal fleet which had been lying off this port for some days, and which consisted, it was supposed, chiefly of transports, was found to be composed of over fifty ships of war, including two monitors, several armored vessels, and a large proportion of heavily-armed frigates and sloops. This formidable fleet stood in at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and at twenty minutes to one, it opened a furious fire upon Fort Fisher, the principal work at the mouth of the Cape Fear. An English naval officer who was with Sir Charles Napier in the Baltic, and at Sebastopol, says the fire exceeded anything he had ever seen. It was maintained with unabated vigor until half-past five, when the fleet drew off. The enemy's shot averaged thirty to the minute, being nine thousand for the five hours he engaged the fort. The space above the fort was filled with white puffs of smoke from bursting shells, many of which were of frightful size. Some of these monster projectiles passed entirely over the fort and fell in the river beyond. And this, too, notwithstanding the fleet, with the exception of the iron-clads, stood off at long range.

The fort replied slowly and deliberately; but with what effect is not known, though Colonel Lamb, commandant of the work, telegraphs that he is confident the enemy suffered more than he did. There were twenty-three men wounded on our part; one mortally, three severely and nineteen slightly. Two guns were dismounted, not by the fire of the enemy, but by unskillful management on our part. No other damage worth naming was sustained.

But fearful as the bombardment was yesterday, it was but the prelude to the infernal fire of to-day. The attack was renewed at 10 o'clock, and raged with tremendous violence until six this evening. Such a rain of shot and shell never before fell upon any spot of earth since gunpowder was invented. But the Confederates stood to their work in most gallant style. Many of them had never been under fire before; and yet they received the devouring blast from the fleet like men who knew not what fear was. We have no report of the casualties to-day, communication with the fort by telegraph having been interrupted; but there is reason to fear that they have been heavier than they were yesterday. Unofficial telegrams received during the afternoon, however, before the wires were broken, stated that all was well, and that the garrison had replied to the enemy's fire less frequently than on yesterday.

But the most serious part of the fight to-day remains to be told. A portion of the fleet, moving up the beach two and a half miles above Fort Fisher, swept the shore with grape and canister for an hour, at the end of which the boats were lowered, and a force, estimated to be three brigades, was landed. This force was immediately engaged by Kirkland's brigade; but, at half-past 5 o'clock, the enemy still maintained his footing on the beach, after two hours' fighting. It is not improbable that other troops will be landed to-night, and possibly some artillery.

The enemy is now between Wilmington and Fort Fisher, and has cut off communication by land with the latter. If he is not dislodged soon, Fisher must fall as Fort Morgan did, and with its fall the port of Wilmington will be sealed. Once firmly established on the narrow spit of sand, upon the outer end of which Fisher stands, the closing of the river above will be only a matter of time; and then, away go Fisher, Caswell and all the other works by which the harbor and town are defended.

There has been gross dereliction of duty between here and Richmond; but whether the military or railway authorities are responsible for it, remains to be seen. But more of this hereafter.

General Whiting is in command below. His report of the operations to-day has not been received as I close.—General Bragg is doing all he can with the handful of men present to hold the place.

I omitted to mention that one of the Federal blockaders got aground on "Friday night, while chasing the Little Hattie, and was abandoned and blown up. The Little Hattie got in safe.

THE EVACUATION OF SAVANNAH—THE LATEST STATEMENTS FROM SOUTHERN SOURCES.

The Charleston Courier contains a letter giving a very interesting statement of the evacuation of Savannah. The writer says:

Our fortifications extended from the Savannah river, some four miles above the city, on our right, to the Little Ogeechee river, near the Gulf railroad, some eight miles from the city, on our left.—We held Fort McAllister, on the west bank of the Ogeechee, a few miles below the Gulf railroad. We also had strong batteries at Rose Dew, between the two Ogeechees, at Beaulieu, Thunderbolt, Causin's Bluff, etc., and troops stationed on Isle of Hope and Whitmarsh islands. Our newly-erected fortifications on the land side of the city were very strong and capable of turning back almost any kind of assault, though they were not commenced till after Sherman had nearly reached Milledgeville. Sherman's army appeared before these works about the 8th or 9th instant, and on Saturday, the 10th, considerable fighting occurred.—Several severe assaults were made, in which the enemy were signally repulsed. Early on Sunday morning, the 11th, a tremendous cannonading began and was kept up for half the day. It was supposed in the city that a heavy engagement was going on, but it proved to be only a general shelling from the heavy guns on our lines. Sherman was in no condition to attack our works. He was scarce of ammunition and had no heavy guns, as well as other difficulties in the way of his giving battle. During the siege, severe assaults were several times made on particular points, with a view of storming our works and breaking through our lines, but all these were handsomely repulsed.

On Saturday, the 17th instant, a flag of truce was sent in by Sherman, demanding the surrender of the city; and on Sunday, the 18th, a reply was given by General Beauregard, refusing to comply with the demand. On Monday, the evacuation commenced—the first squad coming out about mid-day; another came out at 4 P. M., and two others at night. How rapidly the evacuation was thereafter conducted, I know not, except from reports. It is said the evacuation took place on Tuesday night. I fear all our soldiers did not get out. Some of them were twelve or fourteen miles from the city, while many were eight miles off. The heaviest fighting of the siege took place on Monday evening and night, the 19th. The enemy were repulsed in all their attempts on our lines; so the soldiers must have been there, and not on the retreat. If so, I cannot perceive how it is possible for all to have come off by Tuesday night, though they may have done so. We had several boats, capable of carrying from five hundred to one thousand each across the river at a trip, and a pontoon bridge besides.

Very few of the citizens left the city. Many would have done so if they could, but the realization of their condition came too late. It found them all unprepared, and escape impossible. There was no alternative but to submit to their terrible fate. It does seem to me that our military authorities should, by some means, have given some notice or hint to the people, or time allowed those who desired to do so either to get away or set their houses in order if they intended to stay. Perhaps I am wrong in this conclusion—I will not say positively. As before stated, the people were in the dark as to what was going on. They hoped we would be able to force Sherman to the coast, either to the right or to the left, and save the city, and in this belief, very little private property of any description was sent off. Neither of the newspaper offices were removed, and all the material of both, including a considerable supply of paper, fell into the hands of the enemy. If they remain there long, we may expect soon to have them issuing Yankee newspapers from the offices of those hitherto substantial Southern journals.

The last issue of the News was on Saturday morning, the 10th instant.—The enemy had cut all the railroads and telegraphic wires, thus cutting off any outside information by mail or otherwise, and the military authorities desired nothing concerning the situation, or what was there taking place, to be made public. Under these circumstances the paper was stopped, and the editor and printers went into service.

The Republican continued to issue a quarter sheet, but it contained no news, either local or from abroad, and was, under the circumstances, the most unsatisfactory newspaper that I ever tried to read. I never witnessed such a forcible illustration of the value of newspapers in a community. Everybody was in a state of suspense. There was a pretty general hope that the city would be saved, but no one could give any substantial reason for this hope, having no certain grounds upon which to base it; and ignorance of the real condition kept them from arriving at a different conclusion and preparing for the worst.

All was uncertainty and doubt. Hope was mingled with fear, and it was difficult for any one to decide which preponderated in his own mind. Every man, when he met his neighbor, inquired, and was inquired of, after the news, and

neither could gratify the other. All were the victims of every imaginable kind—rumor and opinion, from the best to the worst. I hope never to pass through such dreadful days again. Such suspense is worse agony than any reality, be it ever so dreadful.

The only intelligence from Savannah, Georgia, from Southern sources, since its evacuation, is the following, from the Augusta Register:

It is reported that Sherman has sent a force from his army round to the assistance of Foster's troops, on the Coosa-water. The enemy's batteries in that quarter have increased, as evidenced by the continuous shelling of the railroad; doing, however, very little damage. Our cavalry continue to scour the country around Hardeeville. In other respects, affairs in that quarter are unchanged.

A gentleman who left Savannah on Thursday night states that Sherman had sent about three regiments into the city as a guard. The remainder of his army is encamped outside the city.—Sherman, it was stated, had offered the Mayor every assistance in preserving order, and had stationed guards for the protection of private houses, stores and public buildings. So far as our informant had observed, citizens were unmolested and all private property respected.

Our informant states that Sherman demanded the surrender of the city of Savannah unconditionally, stating that, if complied with, favorable terms would be shown to the garrison, but if not, that he would proceed to take it either by assault, investment, or the most sure process of starvation; and if taken in that manner no quarter would be given to the garrison, nor would he be responsible for the conduct of his troops. He afterwards sent a copy of General Hood's demand for the surrender of Dalton.

Sherman's inspector-general, who was bearer of the flag of truce with this, informed one of our officers—Captain Macbeth—that Sherman came very near being killed a day or two previous by a fragment of shell from our side. His body servant was killed, and Sherman barely escaped by dodging behind a rock.

A JAPANESE MATRIMONIAL ADVERTISEMENT.—Among the many odd customs which distinguished the Chinese of Java is one which would startle the young ladies of England. Beneath the windows of their house are often to be seen an empty flower-pot "lying horizontally on the portico roof." It is nothing more nor less than a matrimonial advertisement, the plain English of which is: "A young lady is in the house. Husband wanted."

We were greatly gratified to hear from Washington, some days ago, that Colonel Jacob and Woolford would be relieved from arrest.—Louisville Journal, 28th.

Thomas Sims, the fugitive slave about whom there was such a pow-wow in Boston ten years ago, is now a recruiting agent for negro troops in Nashville.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE.—A very nice little FARM, containing forty-five acres, near the Charles City road, five miles from Richmond, known as "Dove Hill." The improvements consist of an excellent dwelling-house and all necessary out-buildings. The soil is productive, and would be very suitable for a market farm. For terms, &c., apply to GIBSON GARBEL, City, between Thirteenth and Virginia streets. ja 3-31

FARM FOR SALE.—I am authorized to sell a FARM, four miles from Raleigh, North Carolina, containing one hundred and eighty acres. The improvements consist of a neat cottage, with eight rooms, six of them with fire-places; all necessary out-buildings, such as barn, stable, corn-house, quarters, &c. There is wood enough in growing growth to pay for the land. The situation is high and healthy. A splendid place for a refuge with negroes. For full particulars, apply to R. H. BERRELL, 51 Shockoe Slip. ja 3-101

FARM OF THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE ACRES, IN NEW KENT COUNTY, FOR SALE PRIVATELY.—We offer for sale the FARM known as "WOODBURN," adjoining Miles Turnhill, one mile from Turnhill's station, on the Richmond and York River railroad, and the same distance from Pamunkey river, at a point where it is navigable.—The buildings are inferior, but there is an abundance of wood and some rich bottom land, with marl convenient. Price, \$50,000. GRUBBS & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers. ja 3-31

DISSOLUTION AND CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The firm heretofore existing under the name of HARVEY, JAMES & WILLIAMS, has been dissolved by the retiring of Mr. A. F. HARVEY. The business will be continued by the remaining parties under the firm of JAMES & WILLIAMS, who are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments. A. F. HARVEY, HENRY JAMES, JOHN H. WILLIAMS. Richmond, January 2, 1865.

In retiring from my old firm, I would cordially commend my successors to my friends and patrons, with the full assurance that all business entrusted to them will be executed faithfully and liberally. A. F. HARVEY. Richmond, January 2, 1865. ja 3-101

RARE CHANCE.—THE KEY AND FIXTURES OF A STORE ON FOURTEENTH STREET FOR SALE.—The lease extends to January, 1866. The FIXTURES, &c., consist of Shelving, Portable Counter, Show-Case, Cigar-Case, a Franklin Stove, with thirty-eight feet of first-rate pipe attached; Gas Fixtures, Lead Piping, &c. Price, reasonable. Apply to R. W. ALLEN, second and Fifth streets, or address box 663, post-office. ja 3-21

HAIR-DRESSING, CURLING AND BRAIDING can be neatly done, and at short notice, Call on Marshall street, between Third and Fourth, second door west of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum. A liberal price will be paid for HAIR if delivered at once. ja 3-11

THE AMBULANCE COMMITTEE SMOKE TOBACCO.—One thousand cases, in one-half and one-pound papers, of this superior article, for sale by JAMES & WILLIAMS, Manufacturing Agents. ja 3-101

RUNAWAYS.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.—My woman, SARAH, with TWO CHILDREN, left my premises on Monday evening, the 2d instant, about 6 o'clock, and is doubtless either in Richmond or making her way to the enemy's lines. I will give a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for their delivery to me, or to any jail in the city, so that I get them. SARAH is a mulatto woman; medium size; about twenty-six years old; good teeth; long bushy hair; answers promptly when spoken to; is usually cheerful and polite; nicely dressed; and is an unusually good-looking woman. Her oldest child is a sprightly boy, named SMITH, about three and a half years old; the other, a very bushy-haired girl, one and a half year old. A boy named STEPHEN, hired last year at the Ballard House, left my premises with her. She claims that he is her step-son. ja 3-21 GEORGE D. FLAHERTY.

RUNAWAY—ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.—Run away, on Friday, December 23, a NEGRO BOY, about twenty-five years old, named HAMPTON JOHNSON. He is about five feet six inches in height; weighs about one hundred and thirty pounds; black; a good many of his jaw teeth are out; and inclined to be thin. I purchased him about three years ago from William Garrett. His wife lives at Seventeenth street, near Austin's grocery. He can read and write remarkably well. He has been working in my foundry as a mechanic. I will pay ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD for his capture, if within our lines, or FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS if within our lines, and delivered to Hill, Dickinson & Co. W. B. COOK, Founder, Eighth street, near Main. ja 3-61

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.—Run away from the subscriber, on Thursday last, seven NEGROES: one woman, named MILLY, about forty years old, with five children, one boy and four girls; the boy being about twelve years old, and the girls two, six, eight and ten years of age. Also, a WOMAN, twenty-two years old, named HANNAH—a large, stout woman. I will give the above reward for their capture and return to me. V. HECKERL. ja 3-41

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—I will give the above reward for the arrest and delivery to the undersigned, living in Richmond, for each of three NEGRO MEN, named EDWARD, GRIFFIN and MURRY FOX, aged twenty-five, twenty-two and twenty. Edward is of a dusky complexion; of medium size, with a Roman nose; his step is quick; stammers a little, and dresses well, with a good address. Griffin is about the same height; more slender, with a protrusion of the lower jaw, and is also quick in his motions, and of an obliging disposition. Murry is rather darker and taller; inclines to stoop a little in the shoulders; has long eye-lashes. They left, it is supposed, on Tuesday night, the twenty-seventh instant. They are brothers, and are in the habit of being brought to his mistress on the evening of the twenty-ninth instant, at the Exchange Hotel, when he broke from his custody and made his escape, and will probably take the route he first took to Charles City county. He is arrested near the Yankee lines in said county. VIRGINIA LYNCH. ja 3-21

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Strayed or stolen, from the stable-yard on the corner of Adams and Broad streets, kept by Ottaway Lewis, (colored), on Wednesday night last, a PAIR OF MULES; one large and the other, with forefeet, manes and tails closely trimmed; tails short, and the ends of the tails the smallest mules somewhat mouse-colored; and the other, something of a dark sorrel, when shodded. They have the marks of rough usage, and are not in very good condition. Any one of this description have been seen in the neighborhood of Second street, between Leigh and Baker. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver them to me, at the corner of Henry and Franklin streets, or at the subscriber's office, in the Treasury building, Bank street. TALBOT SWENEY. de 31-11

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—I will give a reward of five hundred dollars for the apprehension and delivery to me of my negro woman, PATTY, and her son, ROBERT, a boy five years of age, who escaped from my premises, corner of Franklin and Adams streets, on the 25th ultimo. PATTY is copper-colored and about twenty-four years old, tall and good looking, with bad teeth.—Her husband, STEPHEN, a young, active, black fellow, of medium height, and (as he tells) closely trimmed; taller than she, and the ends of the tails the smallest mules somewhat mouse-colored; and the other, something of a dark sorrel, when shodded. They have the marks of rough usage, and are not in very good condition. Any one of this description have been seen in the neighborhood of Second street, between Leigh and Baker. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver them to me, at the corner of Henry and Franklin streets, or at the subscriber's office, in the Treasury building, Bank street. CHARLES A. ROBE. ja 3-21

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Left Camp Lee on Friday, the 30th ultimo, my NEGRO BOY, named PHIL, about twenty-one years old; five feet seven inches high; and exhibits a very mild, pleasant and submissive look when spoken to. He is probably lurking about Richmond, preparatory to making his way to the North. Any one furnishing information that will lead to his recovery will receive the above reward. J. A. RICHARDSON, Lieutenant, Provisional Army Confederate States. ja 3-61

STOP THE RUNAWAY.—Run away from the subscriber, living in the town of Ashland, my MAN, CHARLES, who was hired to James Clarke, in Richmond, Charles Clarke, the father, built; very bright; slightly bald; stammers badly. I will give FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD if delivered to me in Ashland, or if delivered to James Bolton, in the city of Richmond. de 29-61 SAMUEL D. LEAKE.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.—Run away from the subscriber, on Friday night last, one NEGRO BOY, named ZILL, thirteen from David Baker Jr. He is about eighteen years of age, with slightly bumpy face, and of black color. He was originally owned in Madison county, and may be lying to get back there. I will pay the above reward for his recovery to HILL, DICKINSON & CO. or RO. H. DAVIS. de 27-61

APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.—The Relief Committee of Richmond appeal to the public for aid in behalf of the families of soldiers and refugees in the field.

Richmond is filled with refugees from every portion of the Confederacy, many of them the families of soldiers in the field. Liberal and regular contributions of money, food and fuel are earnestly requested. The Southern Express Company have kindly agreed to ship all articles, contributed to the poor, free of charge. Contributions of money should be sent to H. E. C. Baker, Treasurer; and all supplies should be consigned to the "Relief Committee of Richmond," care of Messrs. Martin & Cardozo.

RELIEF COMMITTEE.—H. E. C. Baker, Treasurer; William Bell, Dr. W. H. Gwathmey, J. L. Maury, Directors; William H. Paganini, Secretary; Dr. C. G. Hervey, W. H. Chambliss, Robert J. Child, Lewis D. Gresham, J. B. Chamberlayne, W. H. Denneron, Dr. J. H. Ellerson, Colonel Thomas H. Ellis, George Gibson, Patrick H. Gibson, James Gordon, Blackburn Hughes, James F. Harvey, Samuel J. Hammons, Judge William H. Lee, The Rev. W. McCance, F. C. Nichols, Samuel M. Price, J. D. K. Slight, John E. Tucker, Ann Snyder, David T. Williams, Joel B. Watkins, William Willis, Jr. de 9-11 WILLIAM F. MUMFORD, President.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the estate of ANN BARRETT, deceased, are requested to present their claims at once for settlement; and those who are indebted are requested to ship immediately to pay them. Claims may be left at the office of ALEXANDER H. SANDS, Attorney at Law, on Eleventh street, between Bank and Main streets. WILLIAM HILL, de 28-51 Executor of Ann Barrett, deceased.

CARD TO THE LADIES.—Now, an Indian, call soon at Misses' and Co's, on Broad street. We have just received a new and FRENCH WORKING CUTTING, and all black all numbers, also, and all. ja 3-21