

# DAILY DISPATCH.

VOLUME XXVIII.

RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1865.

NUMBER 44.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**TO THOMAS B. POWER, JAMES H. LOW AND ARMAND J. DOIZE, PARTNERS, UNDER THE NAME AND STYLE OF POWER, LOW & CO.—TAKE NOTICE:** That, on THURSDAY, the 24 day of March, A. D. 1865, at the law office of Staples & Wade, in the town of Christiansburg, in the county of Montgomery, in the State of Virginia, I shall proceed to take the depositions of Charles H. Gardner, Hamilton Shields, and others, to be read as evidence in a cause depending in the Circuit Court of the county of Montgomery, in which you are plaintiffs and the Bank of the Valley in Virginia is defendant. And if the said depositions shall not, for any cause, be commenced, or, being commenced, shall not be concluded, on that day, the taking thereof will be continued from day to day until they are concluded. And you are invited to attend the taking of said depositions.

THE BANK OF THE VALLEY IN VIRGINIA.  
ja 27—w1w

**TO MYER M. SIMPSON AND EZEKIEL SOLOMON, DOING BUSINESS UNDER THE NAME AND STYLE OF M. M. SIMPSON & CO.—TAKE NOTICE:** That, on THURSDAY, the 24 day of March, A. D. 1865, at the law office of Staples & Wade, in the town of Christiansburg, in the county of Montgomery, in the State of Virginia, I shall proceed to take the depositions of Charles H. Gardner, Hamilton Shields, and others, to be read as evidence in a cause depending in the Circuit Court of the county of Montgomery, in which you are plaintiffs and the Bank of the Valley in Virginia is defendant. And if the said depositions shall not, for any cause, be commenced, or, being commenced, shall not be concluded, on that day, the taking thereof will be continued from day to day until they are concluded. And you are invited to attend the taking of said depositions.

THE BANK OF THE VALLEY IN VIRGINIA.  
ja 27—w1w

**TO EDWARD KIDDER AND SILAS N. MARTIN, PARTNERS, UNDER THE STYLE OF KIDDER AND MARTIN.—TAKE NOTICE:** That, on THURSDAY, the 24 day of March, A. D. 1865, at the law office of Staples & Wade, in the town of Christiansburg, in the county of Montgomery, in the State of Virginia, I shall proceed to take the depositions of Charles H. Gardner, Hamilton Shields, and others, to be read as evidence in a cause depending in the Circuit Court of the county of Montgomery, in which you are plaintiffs and the Bank of the Valley in Virginia is defendant. And if the said depositions shall not, for any cause, be commenced, or, being commenced, shall not be concluded, on that day, the taking thereof will be continued from day to day until they are concluded. And you are invited to attend the taking of said depositions.

THE BANK OF THE VALLEY IN VIRGINIA.  
ja 27—w1w

**TO G. N. MARTIN AND G. RIDDER, DOING BUSINESS UNDER THE NAME AND STYLE OF MARTIN & CO.—TAKE NOTICE:** That, on THURSDAY, the 24 day of March, A. D. 1865, at the law office of Staples & Wade, in the town of Christiansburg, in the county of Montgomery, in the State of Virginia, I shall proceed to take the depositions of Charles H. Gardner, Hamilton Shields, and others, to be read as evidence in a cause depending in the Circuit Court of the county of Montgomery, in which you are plaintiffs and the Bank of the Valley in Virginia is defendant. And if the said depositions shall not, for any cause, be commenced, or, being commenced, shall not be concluded, on that day, the taking thereof will be continued from day to day until they are concluded. And you are invited to attend the taking of said depositions.

THE BANK OF THE VALLEY IN VIRGINIA.  
ja 27—w1w

**TO CHARLES T. McCAY, Esq.—TAKE NOTICE:** That, on TUESDAY, the 24 day of March, A. D. 1865, at the law office of Staples & Wade, in the town of Christiansburg, in the county of Montgomery, in the State of Virginia, I shall proceed to take the depositions of Charles H. Gardner, Hamilton Shields, and others, to be read as evidence in a cause depending in the Circuit Court of the county of Montgomery, in which you are plaintiffs and the Bank of the Valley in Virginia is defendant. And if the said depositions shall not, for any cause, be commenced, or, being commenced, shall not be concluded, on that day, the taking thereof will be continued from day to day until they are concluded. And you are invited to attend the taking of said depositions.

THE BANK OF THE VALLEY IN VIRGINIA.  
ja 27—w1w

**TO M. PAPPENHEIMER.—TAKE NOTICE:** That, on THURSDAY, the 24 day of March, A. D. 1865, at the law office of Staples & Wade, in the town of Christiansburg, in the county of Montgomery, in the State of Virginia, I shall proceed to take the depositions of Charles H. Gardner, Hamilton Shields, and others, to be read as evidence in a cause depending in the Circuit Court of the county of Montgomery, in which you are plaintiff and the Bank of the Valley in Virginia is defendant. And if the said depositions shall not, for any cause, be commenced, or, being commenced, shall not be concluded, on that day, the taking thereof will be continued from day to day until they are concluded. And you are invited to attend the taking of said depositions.

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ja 27—w1w

**TO R. J. FORD, Esq.—TAKE NOTICE:** That, on THURSDAY, the 24 day of March, A. D. 1865, at the law office of Staples & Wade, in the town of Christiansburg, in the county of Montgomery, in the State of Virginia, I shall proceed to take the depositions of Charles H. Gardner, Hamilton Shields, and others, to be read as evidence in a cause depending in the Circuit Court of the county of Montgomery, in which you are plaintiff and the Bank of the Valley in Virginia is defendant. And if the said depositions shall not, for any cause, be commenced, or, being commenced, shall not be concluded, on that day, the taking thereof will be continued from day to day until they are concluded. And you are invited to attend the taking of said depositions.

THE BANK OF THE VALLEY IN VIRGINIA.  
ja 27—w1w

**NOTICE.**—All persons that have hired slaves to this company, and have not procured bonds, will please come and get them, or said slave will not be considered as hired by this company.

G. S. NETHERLAND,  
Superintendent of Transportation.  
Examiner, Whig and Enquirer will copy one week.  
fe 14—6t

**DISSOLUTION.**—The partnership heretofore existing between George M. Williamson, George H. Richards and George A. Freeman, under the name and style of WILLIAMSON & CO., is this day dissolved. It being very necessary that the business should be settled up as rapidly as possible, all persons indebted to the concern are earnestly requested to call at the office, 192 Main street, and settle. All persons having claims against it are requested to present them.

WILLIAMSON & CO.  
fe 15—6t

**DISSOLUTION.**—The firm of SPOTTS & HARVEY was dissolved by mutual consent, on the first day of January, 1865. Persons to whom they are indebted are requested to present their claims.

JOHN G. SPOTTS,  
JOHN D. HARVEY.  
fe 14—1w

**FOR HIRE, a NEGRO MAN,** twenty-five years old, a good house servant, washer, tolerable good cook, and a good hand with horses. Apply to N. M. LEE, Franklin street, near Exchange Hotel.  
fe 17—4\*

**NOTICE.**—The BANK OF RICHMOND will redeem its circulation, paying one dollar in specie for eight dollars of said circulation.

J. B. MACMURDO,  
Cashier.  
fe 8—2w1w

**TWENTY-FIVE KEYS SUPER CABB. 80DA for sale by**  
ED. T. ROBINSON.  
fe 13—3w

## Richmond Dispatch.

BY J. A. COWARDIN & CO.

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION**  
*Daily Paper.*—For one year, ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS; six months, FIFTY DOLLARS; three months, TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS; one month, TEN DOLLARS. Agents and News Dealers will be furnished at THIRTY DOLLARS per hundred copies.

All orders must be accompanied with the money, to insure attention; and all remittances by mail will be at the risk of those who make them.

Advertisements—Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per square for each insertion. Eight lines (or less) constitute a square. Larger advertisements in exact proportion. Advertisements published till forbid will be charged THREE DOLLARS per square for every insertion.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1865.

England does not treat the United States with that respect which is due to youth from old age. The immense naval armaments of Brother Jonathan do not excite that astonishment and consternation in the Old World which he had a right to expect. They have the effrontery in England to be amused with the bravado of the Federals because they have seven hundred ships-of-war, mounting nearly five thousand guns. A private letter from London, published in the *Enquirer*, says that, "setting aside the improvements already made in gunnery, machinery, or structure—and they are more considerable than is talked about; setting aside what is now being done in that way—and it is much more than is generally known; we (the English) have at this instant a navy consisting of sixteen ships, of one hundred guns and upwards, averaging, collectively, one thousand eight hundred and twenty guns, and engines of 11,200-horse power; we have twenty-seven ships, carrying ninety or ninety-one guns each, mounting more than five thousand three hundred guns altogether, with engines of over 16,000-horse power; we have twenty-one gun vessels, varying from 40 to 160-horse power each, and two hundred gunboats, varying from 20 to 60-horse power each. Now, leaving out vessels of the ram species, we show an aggregate of eight hundred and forty regular war ships, mounting more than seven thousand six hundred guns. Remember that, of this enormous aggregate, every vessel was especially constructed for naval purposes. *Per contra*, remember that, out of the seven hundred vessels now boasted as the United States navy, only two hundred and thirty-six were expressly built for the navy or for naval use, and that number includes all their valueless iron-clads and old vessels. Need I point out the importance of this fact, as it goes to exhibit the innate weakness of the numerous, but comparatively powerless, navy of the Federals? And yet they cry to us, 'Marry, come on, like the clown in the circus. They admit that all the navy-yards in the United States combined would not offer as many facilities for the construction of war vessels as the least of the regular navy-yards in England. What chance, then, is there in their favor in case of the pressures arising from a war with us? It is true, they could, for a time, annoy, and perhaps seriously injure, our commerce. That difficulty, however, would be of a transient character, or soon mastered, if France put a hand in the business with us; if not as an active ally, at least as a sheltering one, or one that would engage to take no advantage of us. It is in the doubt we entertain of that identical point that any of our misgivings, as a people, are centred."

These are facts which the United States will do well to digest before it bursts its breeches in the conceit of naval supremacy. Neither England nor France have been indifferent spectators of naval operations in America, nor deaf to the boastful shouts which have been set up in the United States of what they intend to do. Whilst all this absurd uproar has been going on in America, the French and English have been quietly working out two navies, either of which would crush the fleets of the Union like a nutshell. No light of science, or experience, has been wanting; no expense, no labor, no resource of industry or art, omitted to make their work perfect. "At this moment," says the letter from which we quote, "England and France are pushing, to its most practical issue, every point in the proof-armor theory,

though they have not yet decided that the ram is of much general use. Three-deckers are undergoing the iron improvement, with other alterations looking to speed and mobility. Staunch old ships are being razed, with dense metal plates, and furnished with the best and most powerful engines. Several wrought iron vessels, of huge dimensions and wonderful strength, are on the ways, for what unusual service only the Powers that be know. Four of this formidable class have already been finished. If impenetrability can be attained to by human skill, these vessels will have it; but there is no unity of opinion as to their practical efficiency.

"The friends of the Federals, here, say they have, or will have, secured this desideratum—involuntarily—in their new iron vessels. I much doubt it, and think it more than likely that the necessities of the war and the hurry-scurry of over-eager contractors has foiled, and will foil, their hopes and plans in that important particular. Moreover, they have been in the habit of getting from our foundries whatever is essential to it, and they are not allowed to get any more—except the refuse of our own navy, and to that their foes would make them welcome. All the new line-of-battle ships of France, as well as England, are built of timber, cased in iron; but they are adapted to great speed.—The main advantage we seek to secure in these is not so much impregnability as perfection in other qualities—great mobility and stability under pressure, an immense stowage, ample fighting room, an unyielding platform for the guns, and such construction as must secure the completest 'handiness' in action.

"Notwithstanding the surprising transformation in naval architecture, superinduced by your war, and suggested by the late Russian war, the Surveyor of the British Admiralty still declares that until it shall have been satisfactorily ascertained that the great length which is necessary to high speed under steam alone does not materially interfere with the ready performance of the evolutions which may be required of men-of-war under any circumstances, it would not be prudent to depart otherwise than gradually, and after sufficient experience, from the dimensions and forms of the ships which have been found to possess every good property. This has been tested in every recent instance of a new vessel, and has led to the adoption of a system which the Lords of the Admiralty do not choose to disclose, but of which our naval proficients speak with proud confidence."

The writer gives the following reasons for going into these naval particulars:—"Because the extraordinary naval energy of England, just now at peace, is very significant; because the *Naval and Military Gazette*, a semi-official paper, has lately been taking great pains to hold the naval pretensions of the Federals up to ridicule; because the North American squadrons are being changed, and all the less-trusted vessels are being sent to do duty far from the American coast; because the Federals show they expect 'something,' and, on the principle that 'whom the gods would destroy they first make mad,' they are irritating us and thwarting France to precipitate that 'something'; because, in a naval war against France and England, or either, they could, at present, make only a short, and it would be a spirited, resistance; because where the Federals think themselves strongest they are weakest, and where they think they are acting most wisely they are acting most foolishly; because—'coming events cast their shadows.' If any one of these 'because's' suggests nothing to you of itself, at least the facts I give you are not worthless in themselves." In addition to these facts, the fortifications proceeding in Canada have their significance. The United States must not expect either England or France to fall an easy prey to their designs.

It often happens to navigators that, returning from a long voyage with a rich cargo, they are threatened with shipwreck on their own shores, and are compelled, in order to save the ship and their lives, to lighten the vessel by throwing overboard a part, if not all, of the cargo that had been obtained at great cost and labor. We have never heard of

a mariner who hesitated to make that sacrifice when it became necessary, however disagreeable it might be to his feelings. The instincts of self-preservation would induce him to cast over every box and hoghead on board, if each were full of diamonds, and to strip every rag of clothes from his back, rather than go down in the storm.

In like manner, it becomes the people of this Confederacy, if they would save the ship in which they are embarked, if they would not lose both their property and their lives, to make any and every sacrifice that is required by the supreme law of self-preservation. If necessary for that purpose, they ought to give everything they have on earth; for nothing on this earth will belong to them—not the houses over their heads, not the ground beneath their feet, and, most especially and emphatically, not the negroes who cultivate that ground—O moment after the conquest of the Confederacy by the Yankees. Universal confiscation will be the order of the day. Universal abolition has been formally decreed by both Houses of the Federal Congress. There is no longer any doubt, no longer a loophole to hang a doubt upon, on that subject. If the Confederacy is conquered, that kind of property ceases forever. The only question then is, has the necessity arisen which requires the sacrifice of any portion of that property to save the remainder?

Who is the most competent judge to decide that question? We answer, the high military authorities. General Lee says we must have negro soldiers. There is no appealing from that authority. He knows, better than any other man, in Congress or out of it, whether they are needed, and he is not only decided, but earnest, in urging their employment. And Public Opinion unanimously sustains General Lee.

But in order to make this accession to our military force efficient, we must give to the negro troops the strongest incentives to energy and a firm and uniform discipline. Give them their freedom the day they enter the ranks. We must have the courage to look our condition fully in the face. For our own part, we would emancipate every negro in the Confederacy if necessary to the preservation of our own independence.—Much more would we liberate a part to save the remainder, and our own freedom besides. General Lee says he must have the negroes; and we would be willing to leave it to him to decide whether every man of them employed for that service should not also be free the very day he enters the ranks. With this stimulus, and the well-known local attachments of the negro, we are satisfied that the Confederacy can raise an army of two hundred thousand troops, capable of coping with any equal, or even superior, force that can be brought against them from any part of the world. For this purpose there must, of course, be unvarying discipline. Experience has shown that, with proper incentives and discipline, negro troops have courage enough to accomplish anything that may be required of them. But if anything is to be done, it must be done at once. If it had been done at the beginning of the session of Congress, the future would have been without a cloud.

The words of General Lee, upon assuming command-in-chief of the armies of the Confederate States, are worthy the man and the occasion. We especially call the attention of the people to this sentence: "I rely, for success, upon the courage and fortitude of the army, sustained by the patriotism and firmness of the people, confident that their united efforts, under the blessing of Heaven, will secure peace and independence."

We advise the week-kneed in the Confederacy, if such remain, to cut that out, and read it over whenever they have an attack of the ague. The man who speaks these words is no politician, no braggart, no ignoramus, but a patriot beyond the reach of suspicion; a General who knows all our own resources, and those of the enemy; a Christian gentleman, whose veneration of truth and honor has passed into a proverb, and whose known humanity and benevolence of character would shudder at the thought of inclining his countrymen to persevere in an unnecessary and hopeless war. General Lee declares his belief that,

with the blessing of Heaven, we shall have Peace and Independence, but this is the reliance,—"the courage and fortitude of the army, sustained by the patriotism and firmness of the people." No one doubts the "courage and fortitude" of those men who, for four long years, have been confronting danger, death and every human privation. General Lee may rely upon them while one of their honest hearts continues to beat. Will not "the people" show equal "patriotism and firmness" with their defenders? Will they desert the men who have so long stood between them and ruin like a wall of fire? Lincoln has appeared in person on the scene to show the most timed and ignoble that there is no way of earthly salvation left open to them but through the gate of War.

No exhortations are now needed to loyalty and courage. But we may be permitted to remind every citizen that he has a duty to perform not less important than that of bearing arms. If he is not required to shoulder his musket, he is under solemn obligations to give his whole moral weight and such material aid as he can render to the cause of the country. If he is not required to fight, he can at least encourage, by his hopeful and lofty bearing, those who do; he can refrain from croaking and a long face; he can speak words of cheer and hope, and resolution. The soldiers will do their duty if the people will do theirs. The requirements of that Patriotism of the People upon which General Lee relies demand that croaking should cease, that speculation should come to an end, that there should be no more discord between those who are embarked in a common vessel and have a common destiny, that Congress should place at General Lee's disposal the means he requires.—If this is done, the day is not distant when a brighter sky will dawn upon the long night through which we have struggled, and the Sun of Peace and Independence emerge at last from the horizon.—General Lee only says, what the military organ of the United States has conceded, that the *moral strength* of the Confederacy is a Gibraltar of security. Faith, Hope and Charity, the great graces of Christianity, are as essential to our national as to our spiritual salvation.

We are sorry to see the marked disrespect lately exhibited by the Emperor of Utah to his royal brother at Washington. His Majesty, Brigham the First, is said to have lately denounced "the Gentiles" in his dominions in unmeasured terms, and declared that "in nine months Utah would be as free of Gentiles as the President's (Abraham First) message is of reference to Utah."

It was certainly an unpardonable discourtesy to omit in that document all allusion to Utah. The two Powers have been hitherto the most friendly terms. The domestic institutions of Utah have been regarded in a tolerant, not to say admiring spirit; by the same people who have visited the domestic institutions of the South with fire and sword. Even at a time when Utah, a mere territory, openly unfurled the flag of rebellion, the United States sent peace commissioners with its army—an act of grace which it never extended to the wicked rebellion in the Southern States. Bishop Talbot, who recently traveled through Utah, states, in his report, that he was not permitted to preach there, and that no house would be rented for the purpose of preaching by any Christian minister. Polygamy flourished luxuriantly. The Bishop mentions instances where several sisters were the wives of one man. In one case, a mother and two daughters enjoyed that honor. Under these circumstances, the Mormons have no reason to complain of the United States people, who have no hide-bound notions in religion or morals, and are more tolerant to unbelievers and polygamists than to men of their own faith who have only one wife, but many bales of cotton.

Possibly Mr. Lincoln meant no offense in failing to give expression in his last message to the national sentiment of respect and esteem for Utah. He is too much occupied in putting to the sword his fellow-Christians of the South to bestow the proper civilities upon that *imperium imperio* near the Salt Lake, where concubinage has become a part of the organic law, and no slaves are per-

mitted save the female victims of Mormon lords. Abraham the First, unlike his patriarchal namesake, devotes his destructive energies only to the extermination of men of his own race and religion, and permits the Sodom of the New World to stand up its stench under his nostrils without once putting his hands to his nose. Brigham should be indulgent to the oversight of the message, and refrain from throwing another firebrand into the immaculate and glorious Union.

## SIXTY THOUSAND PERSONS DROWNED IN INDIA.

Later advices reveal the full extent of the disaster inflicted by the terrible cyclone in India. A Calcutta letter to the *London Times*, just received, says:

"I see that the news of twelve thousand persons having been lost in the cyclone was received with incredulity in England. The estimate was wide of the truth, but only because it vastly underrated the calamity. As every one who knows this country will readily conceive, there is no possibility of ascertaining precisely the loss of life, because hundreds might be swept away and leave no trace behind. But we are not without data for arriving at a conclusion, and it has now been calculated that there cannot be fewer than sixty thousand persons drowned or otherwise killed by that fearful storm. In the island of Saugor alone, before the cyclone, there were eight thousand two hundred persons.—There are now about one thousand two hundred; nor have any left it to go elsewhere. Seven thousand were carried clean away by the storm wave.—All up the river the population has been swept off, if not in the same proportion, yet in very large numbers. As we all anticipated, disease is raging everywhere—cholera, fever and small-pox. The epidemic fever, which I have mentioned in previous letters this year, is depopulating whole districts. A magistrate told me the other day that he had been riding through a village in which there was hardly a grown-up person left. They had died without hope of assistance, without medicine, without food—for the crops are rotting on the ground in many places where the salt water rushed in. The Bengalees are in a deplorable plight, and the zemindars increase the general misery by turning the ryots out of their huts because they are behindhand with their rents. There is money enough here to give relief—such relief as can be got for money. But human means seem quite powerless to stop the awful diseases that are walking through the land, carrying thousands before them. The native feels himself ill, wraps himself in his blanket, says it is fate, and so perishes. In this enormous population—let it be remembered that here in Bengal alone we have at least forty-five million of people—the few Europeans can only do good here and there, and yet it is solely by Europeans that good is being done. The rich native will not help his countrymen. God gave him his money, and God intended him to keep it. That is pretty much his mode of reasoning. Sometimes the fever strikes him, and then in abject terror he offers English doctors a fee of five hundred rupees to come and visit him. In a recent case of that sort, the man—who was worth about four millions sterling—had refused to give a pice to the poor after the cyclone. When death was at his throat he altered his mind, and promised large benefactions if he recovered. He was not spared to add falsehood to his cruel service."

**A KICK FOR McCLELLAN.**—The Count of Paris, who served on McClellan's staff, in a letter to Mr. F. M. Edge, of London, criticises McClellan's military policy, as well as his great mistake in leading the political movement of last fall. The Count adds that his entire sympathies were with Mr. Lincoln before the election, and that he bitterly regrets the fatal lack of energy and of moral courage displayed by McClellan in the Peninsula campaign.

Bombay has determined upon having an International Exhibition, and a company has already been formed with a capital of five hundred thousand pounds. The promoters have applied to Government for a grant of land and concession to carry out the undertaking.

**POTATOES, &c.**  
250 bushels prime IRISH POTATOES,  
50 bags VIRGINIA SALT,  
3 barrels SORGHUM, and 1 half-barrel NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES,  
15 boxes WAX and TALLOW CANDLES,  
9 barrels APPLE BRANDY,  
6 barrels prime BROWN SUGAR,  
12 bags BUTTER,  
COTTON YARN,  
SMOKING and CHEWING TOBACCO,  
for sale at No. 71 Main street.  
fe 20—3\*

**THE GENTLEMAN** who took, through mistake, a GREEN SILK UMBRELLA, with white handle, from my house, on Friday night, February 17th, will confer a favor by returning it to me. (fe 20—3\*) CHARLES H. WHEATON.

**IN STORE, AND FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,**  
15 barrels good APPLE BRANDY,  
1 pair BOTTLES, PLATE GLASS,  
in great variety.  
fe 18—6\*