

# DAILY DISPATCH.

VOLUME XXVIII.

RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1865.

NUMBER 61.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

**JOINT RESOLUTION IN RELATION TO THE APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES OF SAFETY.** ADOPTED FEBRUARY 25, 1865.

Resolved, That the General Assembly appoint for each county and city of the Commonwealth, wherein it may be practicable, to discharge the duties herein assigned, a COMMITTEE OF SAFETY, consisting of three citizens not subject to service in the army, and with power to fill all vacancies occurring in their respective committees, and appoint any necessary agents in each military district, whose duties it shall be to bring and include the people to sell or loan promptly to the Confederate army, and to secure the prompt collection of all supplies of provisions and clothing which can be procured for by special messenger, or the soldiers in their camps, and to report to the Governor of the Commonwealth and the Secretary of War the name of any officer, agent or employee of any railroad, navigation or express company, who unnecessarily hinders or embarrasses the shipment and delivery of supplies contributed for soldiers; to secure the prompt general collection of the proposition of amnesty for deserters contained in General Order No. 2, and also to report to the Secretary of War any Confederate soldiers in the hands of the Army of Northern Virginia; to appoint special agents for ascertaining the names and location of all persons within the respective military districts who are deserters from the army; and in case of their failure or refusal to accept the terms of said amnesty, shall take prompt steps to secure the return of such deserters to the Secretary of War, and to the proper Commonwealth's Attorney any civil officer, failing or unnecessarily delaying to return to service any such deserter, and to report to the Judge of the Circuit Court any Commonwealth's Attorney that he is guilty of dereliction in this respect, and generally to stimulate and encourage the people to active and systematic exertions to sustain the army in the field and to promote the comfort of soldiers' families at home.

A copy from the rolls—Teste: WILLIAM F. GORDON, JR., C. H. D. and K. R.

RESOLUTION APPOINTING COMMITTEES OF SAFETY. ADOPTED FEBRUARY 25, 1865.

Resolved, by the General Assembly, That the following committees be, and are hereby, appointed to constitute the Committee of Safety in the respective counties of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the joint resolution of the General Assembly, adopted February 25, 1865; and they are authorized to employ such agents as they may deem fit, and to receive such disbursements of the public moneys as may be necessary for the discharge of their respective duties:

- Amherst.—Paulus Powell, John Dudley Davis and Jacob Warwick.
- Amelia.—E. C. Robinson, William Old, Jr., and S. R. Sney.
- Appomattox.—James G. Patterson, Samuel J. Walker and James Calhoun.
- Albany.—Andrew Fuller and William H. McCaskey.
- Bedford.—Albert G. Rager, L. D. Mond and Henry R. Stuenkel.
- Bath.—Stephen A. Porter, William H. McDonald and Oshon Hamilton.
- Bedford.—Edward C. Burks, William L. Goggin and Thomas Campbell.
- Bland.—William M. Bishop, Gordon C. Thom and Franklin Grayson.
- Bland.—James M. Figgatt, Isaac Hinkle and Captain John J. Allen.
- Brunswick.—Thomas Flournoy, Dr. E. B. Jones and George Harrison.
- Buchanan.—James H. Fuller, William Rabold and Elijah Vance.
- Buckingham.—Colonel Waller Ford, Dr. William Chappell and Peter R. Patterson.
- Campbell.—Bolling Clark, Richard Morgan, John R. McLeod.
- Carroll.—William R. B. Wyatt, Robert Hudgin, Richard H. Garrett.
- Carroll.—John Wilkinson, Samuel D. Staples and Benjamin Cooley.
- Charles City.—Robert F. Gaines, Thomas T. Bouldin and Zachariah Bangs.
- Charlottesville.—Woodson W. Hancock, Charles W. Friend and William H. Garrett.
- Clarke.—Dr. John B. Taylor, William A. Waugh and George Hartshorn.
- Clarke.—William A. Castleman, Colonel Benjamin Morgan and Colonel Thomas Humphrey.
- Cum gratia.—Valentine Farish, Ambrose Ford and John W. Williams.
- Henrico.—Thomas B. Hamlin, W. M. Gill and William Young.
- Essex.—Thomas Croxton, Leonard P. Sale and Massey Garrett.
- Essex.—Edward B. Bailey, Edmund M. Dickinson and James Montgomery.
- Floyd.—Bryant Hyllton, Noah B. Moore and Thomas W. Williamson.
- Franklin.—James S. Calloway, Thomas Dudley, Jr., and Frederick R. Brown.
- Fredricksburg.—Washington G. Singleton, Colonel R. J. Glass and J. Carr Baker.
- Giles.—James Adair, Tobias Miller and Samuel Kiser.
- Goochland.—Walter D. Leake, A. M. Hamilton and Thomas Taylor.
- Grayson.—John Dickinson, Hoston Falton and William C. Parks.
- Grenada.—James W. Davis, Austin Handley and Charles L. Peyton.
- Greene.—William F. Plunkett, Edwin Boston and Benjamin Herndon.
- Greensville.—Robert Cato, B. R. Wilson and Henry Spindley.
- Harrison.—John R. Edmunds, Thomas S. Flournoy and Leovay Snyder.
- Hatteras.—Edmund Winston, Edward Shelton and William J. Carpenter.
- Henry.—Edward D. Pleasant, William F. G. Garrett and John A. Hatcher.
- Henry.—H. C. France, Benjamin Dyer and George W. Booker.
- King George.—William T. Smith, Dr. Richard H. Stuart and Abram B. Hoop.
- King William.—Josiah Burruss, J. Bill King and Edward Hill.
- King & Queen.—James M. Jeffries, Richard H. Bagley and William B. Davis.
- Leesville.—William R. Herfater, Thomas D. Childers and David G. Thomas.
- Nelson.—Joseph H. Shelton, Thomas M. Dickinson, Miles T. Shipman.
- Nottoway.—Richard Iby, Travis H. Eppes and Alexander H. Means, Jr.
- Orange.—William A. Jennings, Joseph Hiden and F. J. Saunders.
- Page.—David M. Duval, Samuel Miller, Joseph E. Butcher.
- Patriot.—Nathaniel C. Seales, Samuel G. Staples, Richard Ziegler.
- Pendleton.—Benjamin Miner, John E. Wilson, John Kiser.
- Petersburg.—Francis Major, Lewis Lansford, Jno. Keenan.
- Pittsylvania.—William M. Treadway, Dr. Martin, George H. Gilmer.
- Poquotomagus.—William J. Woodell, William McLaughlin, Paul McKeen.
- Powhatan.—William W. Michaux, Benjamin W. Finney, James Gordon.
- Prince Edward.—Branch J. Wortham, J. W. Womack, Frank D. Keld.
- Prince George.—John G. Cecil, Uriah Vermillion, Harvey A. Jamison.
- Prince George & Rappahannock.—George W. Howland, George E. Rivas.
- Randolph.—J. W. Marshall, David Goff, E. Hutton.
- Rappahannock.—Thomas B. Maunie, Robert A. Whitecarver, Lewis Botte.
- Richmond City.—E. A. J. Clifton, George W. Mumford, Thomas W. McCance.

Roomke.—George P. Layton, Colonel G. B. Board, Giles Barnett.  
Rockbridge.—John Letcher, John W. Brockebrough, James J. White.  
Russell.—E. R. Bayler, Dr. Eastwardly, James A. Beckly.  
Stafford.—John H. Anderson, William Prince, William Ferguson.  
Scott.—Thomas W. Carter, William Nash, James O. Wood.  
Smith.—James Porter, James W. Sheffey, Nicholas Pratt.  
Sussex.—J. M. Rogers, J. D. Howie, E. T. Chappell.  
Surrey.—J. S. Judkins, Blair Pergam, Benjamin Drew.  
Spotsylvania.—Lewis A. Boggs, John A. Gordon, Montgomery Slaughter.  
Tazewell.—A. A. Spotts, Z. S. Witten, T. J. Higginbotham.  
Warren.—Marcus B. Buck, Charles B. Rust, Thomas W. Foreythe.  
Washington.—Samuel E. Goodson, John N. Humes, Madison Beatie.  
Wythe.—Joseph D. Bailey, Josiah Brown, Charles C. Lee.  
A copy from the rolls—Teste: WM. F. GORDON, JR., Clerk of House of Delegates and Keeper of Rolls. All newspapers in the State will copy twice and forward accounts to Auditor of Public Accounts for payment. (mh 13-24) WM. F. GORDON, JR.

## 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 THREE 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.....MARCH 14, 1865.

The Abolition or Anti-Slavery party of the United States first made its appearance in national politics in the Presidential contest of 1840. It nominated James G. Birney, of Michigan, as its candidate for the Presidency, and Francis J. Pickens, of Pennsylvania, for the Vice-Presidency. It polled seven thousand votes. In 1844, Mr. Birney was again its candidate, and it polled 62,140 votes. In 1848, with Martin Van Buren as the Presidential candidate of the Buffalo Convention, and Gerrit Smith as that of the more ultra anti-slavery men, it polled 296,232 votes. In 1852, John P. Hale, its nominee, polled 157,296 votes. In 1856, the candidate of the Republican party, John C. Fremont, supported by the entire Abolition party, polled 1,341,812 votes. The next election resulted in the elevation of Mr. Lincoln, the present incumbent, to the Presidency of the United States.

The first Abolition petitions to Congress were a memorial of Quakers, praying the abolition of the slave trade, presented by Mr. Fitzsimmons, of Pennsylvania, on the 11th of February, 1790, and a memorial to the same effect of Quakers, of New York city, presented by Mr. Lawrence, of New York. Mr. Hartly, of Pennsylvania, seconded by Mr. White, of Virginia, moved the reference of the first petition, which was opposed by Messrs. Stone, of Maryland; Smith, Tucker and Burke, of South Carolina; Baldwin and Jackson, of Georgia, who were in favor of its going to the table. Messrs. Fitzsimmons and Hartly, of Pennsylvania; Parker, Madison and Page, of Virginia; Lawrence, of New York; Sedgwick, of Massachusetts; Boudinot, of New Jersey; Sherman and Huntington, of Connecticut, favored a reference. Those who opposed it expressed the fear that action indicating an interference with this kind of property would sink it in value and be injurious to a great number of citizens, particularly of the Southern States.—They deprecated the disposition of the class represented by the petitioners to meddle with concerns with which they had nothing to do.

On the next day, a memorial of the Pennsylvania Society for promoting the abolition of slavery, &c., signed Benjamin Franklin, President, was presented and read. The debate on the memorial of the day before was resumed. Mr. Tucker, of South Carolina, said it contained an unconstitutional request, and feared its commitment would be a very alarming circumstance to the Southern States, for if it was to engage Congress in an unconstitutional measure it would be considered an interference with their rights, making them uneasy under the Government, and causing them to lament that they had ever put additional power into their hands. He was surprised to see another memorial on the same subject, signed by a man (Benjamin Franklin)

who ought to have known the Constitution better. Mr. Smith, of South Carolina, amongst other things, said that the States would never have entered into the Confederacy unless their property had been guaranteed to them, for such is the state of agriculture in that country that, without slaves, it must be abandoned. He complained that a gentleman could hardly bring his servants to Northern cities but there are persons trying to seduce them to leave him. Mr. Page, of Virginia, advocated the reference, relying upon the virtue of Congress that they would exercise no unconstitutional authority, and, after a long debate, the memorial was referred—yeas, forty-three; nays, eleven. The committee to whom it was referred made a report, which was referred to the committee of the whole House, which amended the report of the select committee, and resolved, among other things,—

"That Congress have no authority to interfere in the emancipation of slaves, or in the treatment of those within any of the States, it remaining with the several States to provide any regulations therein which humanity and true policy may require."

Another Quaker petition was presented on the 26th of November, 1792, which led to another debate displaying the same seeds of the "irrepressible conflict." In January and November, 1797, the same subject came up again with similar debates. On the 21st of January, 1805, Mr. Logan, of Pennsylvania, presented a similar memorial of the Quakers, with the additional prayer that Congress may adopt effectual measures to prevent the introduction of slavery into the territories of the United States. On the 12th of February, 1827, Mr. Barney, of Maryland, presented a memorial of certain citizens of Baltimore praying that all children thereafter born of parents held in slavery in the District of Columbia shall be free at a certain age. Mr. Dorsey, of Maryland, conceived the memorial breathed the general spirit of emancipation, and though its request began with the District, its ulterior purpose went much farther. On the 12th of December, 1831, Mr. J. Q. Adams presented fifteen petitions, from numerous inhabitants of Pennsylvania, for the abolition of slavery in the District and of the slave trade therein. The petition was referred to a committee, which asked to be discharged from its consideration. Several petitions for the same object from citizens of Ohio were presented to the Senate by Mr. Morris, of that State, January 7, 1836. An animated debate ensued. Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Buchanan opposed the reception of the petitions on the ground that they slandered one-half the Union, and because they aimed at a violation of the Constitution. Mr. Buchanan said:

"If any one principle of constitutional law can, at this day, be considered as settled, it is that Congress had no right, no power over the question of slavery in those States where it exists. The property of the master in his slave existed in full force before the Federal Constitution was adopted. It was a subject that then belonged, as it still belongs, to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Southern States. These States, by the adoption of the Constitution, never yielded to the General Government any right to interfere with the question. It remains where it was previous to the establishment of a Confederacy."

The debate was resumed on subsequent days, the advocates of reception putting their case principally in "the sacred right of petition." The petition was received—yeas, 36; noes, 10—and its request rejected—yeas, 34; nays, 6.

On the 25th of May, 1836, the House adopted—yeas, 182; nays, 9—a resolution declaring "that Congress possesses no constitutional authority to interfere in any way with the institution of slavery in any of the States of this confederacy"; another—yeas, 132; nays, 45—that Congress ought not to interfere with slavery in the District; and another—yeas, 117; nays, 68—directing all abolition petitions to be laid on the table.

In 1837, Mr. Slade, of Vermont, moved the reference to a select committee of two, memorials praying the abolition of slavery in the District. Mr. Slade made a pertinacious effort to make the presentation of abolition petitions the ground of agitation and action against slavery in the Southern States. These petitions now began to pour in, in hundreds, and were signed by hundreds of thousands of persons. A most stormy scene ensued, which ended, finally, however, in the adoption of a resolution—135 yeas to 60 nays—to lay abolition petitions on the table.

On the 28th January, 1840, the Twenty-first Rule was adopted—yeas, 114; noes, 108—that no abolition petition shall be received by the House or entertained in any way whatever. On the 8d of December, 1844, the rule was rescinded on motion of Mr. Adams—

yeas, 108; noes, 80. On the 25th of February, 1850, Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, presented two petitions from Abolitionists, respectfully asking the House to "devise and prepare, without delay, some plan for the immediate, peaceful dissolution of the American Union." It was decided by a vote of yeas 8, nays 102, not to receive the petition. Upon the 1st of February, 1850, the same petitions, praying a dissolution of the Union, were presented in the Senate by Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire.

But three Senators voted for the reception of the petition, viz: Messrs. Chase, Hale and Seward.

### ANOTHER SCENE FROM THE PERFORMANCE IN CHARLESTON.

The Charleston correspondent of the New York Tribune is conferring a public benefit on the Confederacy by a thorough exposition of the Yankee rule in that city. The letters are written *con amore*, and leave no room for those hopeful people who, no matter how dark the picture may be drawn in a Southern paper, urge the possibility of its being too highly colored. The letter is dated the 5th instant, and we copy those portions most interesting to our people:

EVERYBODY TO TAKE THE OATH—UNITED STATES FLAGS TO BE DISPLAYED.

The re-establishment of the National authority in Charleston is going on without haste and without rest. The policy adopted here differs from the method that has been pursued by our officers elsewhere; in that it seeks to combine the advantages of both, without the objectionable features of either. We have seen in New Orleans the mailed hand of Butler and the velvet hand of Banks.—*In Charleston it is the mailed hand in the velvet glove.*

As district commander, General Hatch has just issued an order inviting all loyal citizens residing in Charleston or its vicinity to call on the post provost-marshal and register their names, take the oath of allegiance to the Government, and receive certificates of having done so; directing that post commanders shall grant no passes or other favors to persons owing allegiance to the United States who have not, by taking the oath, shown their loyalty to the Government; and ordering that no guards shall be placed over the houses of citizens for the protection of private property. It ends thus:

"Any persons fearing molestation will best secure their property by placing in some conspicuous position on the premises the flag of the United States.—Persons detected in deprecating on houses so protected will be punished with additional severity."

### INTERVIEW WITH THE SCHOOL TEACHERS—NEGROES TO GO TO THE WHITE SCHOOLS.

The first general order issued by the commander of the post related to the reopening of the public schools. Hitherto, no schools for colored people, bond or free, have been permitted in Charleston, excepting as special favors to the wealthy class, and then only under the most onerous surveillance and conditions.—Other such schools have been held—as the first Christian congregations met—by stealth and in secret places. As the military force here is small in comparison with the amount of work to be done, two Northern citizens interested in universal education, who are here on a visit—James Redpath, of Boston, and Kane O'Donnell, of Philadelphia,—were invited to re-open the public schools and re-organize the system of education on the most liberal basis. The school buildings were immediately taken possession of and a Bureau of Instruction opened. Tuesday and Wednesday were named as the times when applications for the privilege of teaching either at public or private schools would be considered. Certain of the old teachers applied to be reinstated in their former positions. There were some interesting scenes at these interviews.

The applicants were received with distinguished consideration, and evidently believed that they would be at once installed after a favorable opinion had been expressed as to their fitness.—They were asked if they were willing to take the oath of allegiance. The first two applicants were astonished that "females" should be required to take the oath, but (possibly because they looked on Divine truth as too precious a thing to be wasted on Yankees, for they were violent rebels,) they said they had never been politicians, and of course would do whatever the authorities thought right. They were then asked:

"Are you aware, ladies, that there is no distinction to be made hereafter in the public schools between any class of children—that if white children apply, they shall be admitted, and if colored children apply, they shall be admitted?"  
"In the same school, sir?"  
"In the same school, Madam."

One of these ladies, not figuratively but literally and vigorously, turned up

her nose, and the other made extraordinary contortions with her mouth.

After a sufficient time had been given to the two ladies to restore nose and mouth to the pristine condition, they were courteously informed that a new order of things had come; that the old South, with all its prejudices and aristocracies, was done away with forever; that a large majority of the first families, so-called, of South Carolina, had already been reduced to beggary, and that before the war ended there would be very few of them who would not be paupers; that a higher social order would be established here, and an entirely different class of people rule; that the Government could only recognize, in its dealings with citizens, one test—loyalty, and (as they know) inasmuch as the colored people, as a class, had been loyal, and the whites, as a class, disloyal, there would certainly be nothing done by it, officially, that should discriminate against those who had been true to it, and who welcomed the restoration of its authority.

As there were no slaves anywhere now in the United States, and the fact that one who was a slave was none the less a colored person than when free, the ladies who had formerly taught their servants to read must bear the onus, if there were any, of educating negro children. They started it. The ladies here could do entirely as they pleased about accepting positions in the public schools; we would be glad to have natives of the city teach here, and would show no prejudice against them, nor seek to recall the fact that they had incited rebellion, if they would be loyal now; but if they wished to do so they must accept the new order of things. On the other hand, they might turn up their noses so often and so far that they would never come down again—they would soon find that they had only sacrificed their own interests for the prejudices of a class whose rule had departed forever, and of a philosophy which was as dead as astrology.—There were teachers enough in the North who would come when called for.

They had never seen the subject presented in that light; they had never thought of it before; the ladies said they saw no objection to taking a place if this was to be the rule. She hoped to have her former associates take the same view of the case, and would call with them tomorrow. But the outside current was too strong! When she returned next day she said she had changed her mind, and would prefer to keep a private school.

Meanwhile, a committee of citizens had waited on Colonel Woodford to demand that the Superintendent should be immediately relieved because he had "presumed to ask the ladies of Charleston to teach colored children." They admitted, however, that these ladies had no complaint to make of their reception, but the contrary, and were reminded that it was they who had asked to be allowed to teach, no one having been asked to do so, and the interview on the part of the committee was fruitless of result. Eight colored teachers and one or two white teachers were appointed on Wednesday.

Applicants for the privilege of opening private schools were required to take the oath of allegiance and to pledge themselves that they would use no book recognizing the existence of the rebel Government, or sing, teach or permit any expression of disloyalty to the United States. Several applicants agreed to these conditions.

All rebel school books have been ordered to be delivered up. Receipts are given to their owners for "copies of incendiary publications confiscated."

### A SUNDAY IN CHARLESTON.

Sunday was a day of jubilee at all the colored churches. General Littlefield and Mr. Redpath (of Boston) addressed all the congregations on their positions and duties to their race and country.—The colored people say that there have been no such scenes witnessed in these churches during living memory. The speakers made very radical anti-slavery addresses, and were listened to with the utmost eagerness. Bursts of joy, shouts of thanks to God, laughter, tears—every human emotion seemed to be moved to their depths. One of the speakers, after shaking hands with nearly all the congregation before he got half-way down the alley, was astonished by being suddenly hugged by one old colored lady.

### ORDERS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY.

Colonel Stewart L. Woodford, chief of staff of Major-General Gillmore, assumed command of the post of Charleston to-day (27th). Order No. 1 prohibits pillaging and the like; hands over all abandoned property, both real and personal, to the special agent of the Treasury Department; declares that trade will be permitted to an extent sufficient to support the actual wants of the post; invites the people to open their schools and churches; requires them to behave in an orderly manner; states that no disloyal act or utterance will be tolerated; that the National flag must be honored and the National laws obeyed.

Of the previous orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Bennett, one ordered all persons to discontinue wearing the uniform of the rebel army, and required all firearms and ammunition to be immediately given up.

### NO DIFFERENCE BETWEEN WHITES AND NEGROES.

D. Williams, one of the committee of citizens charged with the distribution of the rice, called and asked that an order should be issued requiring the colored people to meet at specified places on one day, and the whites on the day succeeding. Colonel Woodford declined to issue it on the ground that he did not intend to use the words white, black or colored in any official order.

### OFFICIAL.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, MARCH 2, 1865.  
CIRCULAR.—The officers of the Nitro and Mining service will be placed on the same footing as those of the Subsistence Department in the collection of supplies. It is believed that perfect accord will result in much good to both services. The best energies of all are invited in aid of this service at present.  
J. M. ST. JOHN, Commissary-General.

NITRE AND MINING BUREAU, RICHMOND, MARCH 2, 1865.

The officers of this service will use the privilege thus granted in such manner as to aid their respective departments. They will collect supplies as rapidly as possible, and will allow, and all accumulations beyond their immediate necessities will be turned over to the Commissary Department. So far as practicable, they will draw supplies from sources not immediately available to commissary officers.

RICHARD MORTON, Lieutenant-Colonel, Acting Chief Nitre and Mining Bureau. mh 4-10t

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, U. S. A., OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION.

TO VIRGINIA SOLDIERS.—The soldiers in the field from Virginia can have their packages sent them free of expense by the SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY.

Packages should be marked plainly with the name of the soldier, company, regiment and brigade, care of P. H. Mayo, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Richmond, Virginia, who will see that they are sent to the proper commands.

The agreement made with the Southern Express Company, February 20th, 1864, and continues in force, and the friends of soldiers in other States will mark their packages as formerly, to the care of their respective Associations.

F. W. STILES, Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Railroads, Transportation. Approved: A. R. LAWTON, Quartermaster-General.

SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, FEBRUARY 22, 1865.

Agents and messengers will receive and forward promptly any packages marked as above stated, and the charges be collected in Richmond.

Shippers will be requested to put their packages in good shipping condition, and to insure in all ways against these goods as preferred freight.

J. F. GIBSON, Assistant Superintendent Southern Express Company. Charlottesville and Lynchburg papers will copy and send bill to Express office at those places. fe 27-1m

### AT RULES HELD IN THE CHEROKEE COURT.

The office of the Circuit Court of Southampton county on Monday, the 6th day of February, 1865, James Duke and William R. Lawrence, merchants and partners, trading under the name, firm and style of Duke & Lawrence, Plaintiffs,

vs. Thomas G. Gordon, Defendant.

IN CASE. The object of this suit is to recover against the defendant ten thousand thirty-six dollars in currency, with interest thereon from the 23d day of January, 1864, and the amount assessed in this suit being returned executed, and the defendant not having been served with a copy of the said attachment, nor with process in the suit, and affidavit having been made that the defendant is not a resident of this State, and the plaintiff is ready by their attorney, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear, within one month after due publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect his interest.

A copy—Teste: L. R. EDWARDS, Clerk.

POST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, FEBRUARY 20, 1865.

TAX IN KIND.—Producers residing in the counties of Henrico and Hanover, who desire to deliver their tithes in the city of Richmond, are notified that deliveries may be made to the following officers, viz: Wheat to Captain P. A. Welford, at Messrs. Crenshaw & Co.'s Mills.

Corn, oats and long forage to Major J. C. Maynard, Nancy Hill. Provisions to Captain P. F. Myers, near Gallego Mills. Wool to Major W. G. Ferguson, corner Olay and Fifteenth streets.

Receipts should, in all cases, be taken and presented to me, that the amount may be credited on producers' estimates. W. G. CAZENOVE, Captain and Post Quartermaster, Third Congressional District Va. fe 22-23\*

### STATE ELECTIONS.—COMMISSIONERS AND SUPERINTENDENTS OF ELECTIONS IN COUNTIES AND MILITARY ENCAMPMENTS ARE INFORMED THAT COPIES OF THE SYNOPSIS OF THE STATE LAWS RELATING TO ELECTIONS, TOGETHER WITH THE FORMS OF POLL-BOOKS, OATHS OF OFFICERS AND RETURNS OF ELECTIONS, REQUIRED BY LAW TO BE PREPARED BY ME FOR DISTRIBUTION, ARE NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

Officers must state the number of persons who will probably vote at the places of voting, and designate some person to receive the synopsis and forms. Application to be made to the Secretary of the Commonwealth. GEORGE W. MUNFORD, mh 8-120M Secretary of the Commonwealth.

### TO THE HOLDERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY BONDS.—You are hereby notified to present for payment, at the office of Messrs. R. H. Maury & Co., in Richmond, your interest coupons which are now due, and hereafter as they become due, as funds have been, and will be, always provided ready to pay them; and the county will not hold itself responsible to pay them except in the common currency of the community as they become due. E. T. MORRIS, County Agent. fe 23-lawyer\*

### NOTICE.—All delinquent stockholders in R. W. and CENTRAL TURNPIKE COMPANY are hereby notified that unless the full amount of their dues are paid before the 1st day of April, 1865, their stocks will be sold at auction, on that day, at the Company's toll-house, at 3 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board of Directors. mh 8-wv12tAlms

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the estate of D. H. BRADLEY, deceased, are hereby notified to present them, properly authenticated, for payment, and all those who have estate will please call and settle them without delay. JOHN W. GILL, Administrator of D. H. Bradley, deceased, at office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Roanoke Railroad Company. mh 7-10\*

### MILLINERY.—HATS made to order at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms; also, hats BEWED, BLEACHED and DYED, persons furnishing heads. STEWART has on hand for binding (every size) for sale. I have on hand a small lot of HATS, which I will dispose of on very reasonable terms. Call on Miss M. L. CHALKLEY, Jackson street, one square above Adams, Shockoe Hill. mh 8-3\*

### EXTRACT OF LOGWOOD. COPPERAS, BLUESTONE, MAIDNA, GUM CAMPHOR, CHLOROPHOS, KIWON BARK, SULPHUR, &c. &c. &c. Corner Sixth and Broad streets. mh 10-3\*