The Norfolk Post.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1865.

All communications relating to business matters connected with this paper should be addressed to E. M. Brown, Norfolk Post. All communications pertaining to Editorial matters, and all correspondence intended for the paper should be addressed to John Clark, Editor.

Advertisers are requested to hand in their advertise- before six o'clock in the evening, previous to publi-

boys desiring papers will please e counting-room the evening pre-

ookseller and Stationers, are au- he Norfolk *Post*, and all orders ttended to the same as if left at

e authorized Advertising Agents and Boston.

RFOLK POST.

rpose of the proprietors Post, in this article, . They say, only, that it is their intention and hope to establish here a first-class newspaper. To this end they have purchased, at war-cost, all that pertains to an efficient newspaper and job office.

To our mind, the season of congratulation is upon the birth-day of a new journal. Let us wait awhile, and see if it is not simply a literal or political agent, or as an organ circulated to aid in the development of the resources of the country, it will prove a useful instrument. It may be fitting that its owners and friends shall unite in a common jubilee.

We may have a tendency to mix Virginia—and, indeed, the entire Southern country—shall have our ready and earnest support. And if we can, in bringing about, once more the era of "good feeling" among the great section of the nation, there will be compensation enough in the realization, and the return at harvest time.

We appeal only, to all our readers, to forbearance, and to unite with us for a re-establishment of the ality, the old Union, whose power has been so wonderfully shown by recent events.

The question of slavery, which has been for so many years the cause of much of our national strife, is, by common consent, closed off, and there is no further room for debate upon it.—Important points still hinge on it, but must be met by the Executive and National legislature, and the State legislatures, too. The work before us is varied and complex; but with patience and forbearance, we can overcome it.

With these unpretending words, we enter on the field of journalism, as we ever have, with good will to man. If our efforts shall be fruitful of good, our joy shall be complete and our reward be complete.

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of belligerent rights he British Government ially announced to n reporting the fact he Navy, Secretary that, as the twenty-four hour rule has not been rescinded stomary courtesies by our vessels to navy.

THE CITY ELECTION takes place in Norfolk on Saturday. We have been so busy with the concernments incident to the beginning of a new paper, that we have not had time to scan the merits of the respective parties. However, the PEOPLE'S COLUMN is open to the public, and all can be heard, "pro and con."

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having been selected by the State as the journal in which the laws passed by the last Congress shall be published in this city, we have this morning placed an instalment of the acts upon the fourth page; and we shall continue to publish the balance as fast as our mechanical resources and space will permit.

It is stated that a bill was passed by the Virginia Legislature yesterday, conferring the right to vote upon all persons excepted in the Proclamation. Should Jefferson and officers of the late , under a certain rank, be elected officers elective by the people.

We publish in another column a report of what transpired between a delegation of Boston and colored men and President Johnson, at the White House, last week. It seems to us, Mr. Van Ness's statement of the manner in which the colored men were treated is overdrawn.

We publish this morning, the message of Governor Pierpoint, which was transmitted to the Legislature on Tuesday. We read with some interest the portion of this section of the State.

The New York *World* is advertised in another column. It is, beyond dispute a journal of great ability, and whether the reader agrees or disagrees with the opinions expressed in it, he cannot but be interested in it.

[illegible], in accordance with the proclamation of Governor [illegible] in extra session [illegible].

THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN.

We shall keep open in the *Post*, what we denominate "the People's Column," in which all matters tending to the public weal, may be discussed—*in order;* that is, in a spirit of decorum and candor. For the sentiments and opinions contained in this class of papers, of course, no one expects us to be responsible. It is enough, that we give all men an opportunity to go before their fellow-citizens, upon such questions as may arise—whether politics, agriculture, mechanics, literature, music or the fine arts. In this way, the citizen can, if he chooses, "speak in public" without going on the stage. It is desirable, of course, that all communications intended for this department should be reduced to the smallest limit consistent with a fair illustration of the topic in hand.

TWO PICTURES.

There was once a happy land, and in that land a happy homestead. Peace with its sunlit smile blessed it by day, and by night, enfolded it in a guardian shadow of security. But the tempest-fraught cloud of civil strife gathers and bursts over that once happy land, and as the months and years go by, one by one, the lights of that homestead are dimmed. All, at length, is shrouded in thickest gloom; want, destitution, separation by imprisonment, follow in sorrowful succession, and yet the mother's heart bears bravely on. Her stay in life is taken away, but she can still fold her children to her bosom and rejoice that they, at least, are safe. A little while, and the tramp of the victor is heard, the experiment explodes, the rebellion is at an end, and that family, like thousands of others, sees before it nothing but ruin and desolation. Even the last sad solace of sufferings shared in common must be resigned; they must separate till better days are at hand. The youngest, a lovely babe of ten months, is entrusted to a stranger guidance, in the fond hope of sparing it hardships foreseen, inevitable. It is carried to a neighboring State, and brought here to the city of Norfolk. But in crossing the boundary line of Carolina, it does not leave sorrows behind it. Three weeks of neglect, of hard usage, of starvation, almost, and it falls dangerously ill. Its humble guardian, a colored female, sees it drooping, and, at last, in desperation, she carries it abroad seeking pity, trusting to find humanity amongst the more favored of fortune. But pity is a rare guest in the breast of the powerful and prosperous, and so the helpless little stranger would have died unrelieved in her arms in the street, had not a benign Providence been watching over it. That Providence directs it to an abode of charity. It is received into St. Mary's Asylum, and no effort is spared to revive the crushed blossom. Neglect has obscured, but it could not destroy the charms of that infantile countenance; it is lovely in its wretchedness, in its rags, in its unwonted surroundings.

The other Picture: A light sheds soft radiance over an apartment whose appropriation is betokened by various objects of devotion. It is a chapel, and before the altar lies the form of a sleeping Cherub. A coronal of pure white flowers enwreathes its lily-baby-brows; while the tiny fingers are clasped over buds and blossoms, emblematic of sweet innocence. Yes, the child-angel has been claimed by Death. But the ruthless Destroyer is less cruel than life has been, since it snatches its tender prey from suffering, lays it amid flowers, to sleep the sleep of peace, and gives it bright sister spirits to sing its lullaby. How is the lovely little one transformed as it lies there, clothed in robes of spotless white, with the smile of the beatified hovering over its almost speaking features! But, oh! how more lovely, far, is it in its little soul, for the christian rite has santified it to God, sealed it as His child! It entered that house of Mercy a stray waif, an infant of exile and sorrow; a few brief hours, and it wings thence its flight, an angel, to yon pure upper sphere.

But these two pictures—are they not suggestive of reflections salutary, practical and most fitting to be remembered in times such as ours? Under the image of the hapless infant, friendless, cast upon the world's cold charity, rejected and forlorn, may we not behold the type of many a brother reduced to penury, helpless, afflicted? True, they have erred. They have wandered from the homestead of their fathers. But now that the national tumult is stilled, now that the great family of our beloved country is gathered once more to its ancient halls, the abode of union and peace and sweet security, shall we not stretch forth a friendly helping hand to each returned wanderer? Shall we not complete the similitude of the child-angel? Shall we not repeat merciful deeds that ravishing results may likewise be repeated?

The London *Post* of the 27th ultimo, states that "if the American nation declare Jefferson Davis worthy of death, they will, by implication, admit that George Washington would justly have been hanged by us if he had fallen into our hands." There is not, in the first place, any analogy between the situations of George Washington and Jefferson Davis. One warred against English tyrants and a brutal King: the other followed in the footsteps of South Carolina, and contended, without cause, against liberty, equality and a government that protected and conferred great honors upon him. In the next place, had the revolutionists of 1776 been unsuccessful, and had Washington fallen into English hands, he would most certainly have been hanged. It seems to us that the London *Post* is answered.

The English journalists have done their part to destroy this government, without for a moment benefiting the Southern people, and now we advise them to mind their own business. Jefferson Davis will be tried, and, if convicted, he will, in all probability, find in the President of the United States firmness enough to execute the sentence of the law or to pardon his unfortunate attempt to overturn the established government of his country. At any rate, Lord Palmerston's organ can render him no service.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

It seems to us that it is the duty of every good citizen to do all he can to help and sustain the President of the United States. No ruler on earth has, in any degree, responsibilities so great as those which rest upon the shoulders of Mr. Johnson, and no ruler is better entitled to support; for he is but the agent of the people, and all he proposes to build is to enrich them and strengthen the republic. We trust, therefore, that the people will contribute what they can toward strengthening his hands and the hands of those of his Cabinet whose purposes are just. For ourselves, we eschew all partizanship, and shall always stand ready to do justice to the intentions and acts of President Johnson.

President Johnson has issued two important proclamations, which are published in this morning's *Post*. In one of these the President appoints the Hon. William L. Sharkey, Provisional Governor of the State of Mississippi, and directs that he proceed, at the earliest practicable period, to take measures for calling a convention of the people, the delegates to which shall be elected by the unqualifiedly loyal only, for the purpose of altering or amending the State constitution and taking such other action as shall be necessary to restore the Commonwealth to its constitutional relations to the National Government. This proclamation is similar in its instructions and provisions to that appointing Mr. Holden Governor of North Carolina. The qualifications of electors after the reinstitution of State government is left to be fixed by the convention or by the Legislature, and the Secretaries of State, Treasury, Navy and Interior and the Postmaster General and District Judge are directed to take the proper steps for putting in force the various laws which fall within the province of their departments.

The other proclamation of the President is supplementary to those heretofore issued regarding the removal of the restrictions on trade in the lately insurrectionary States. It declares the removal, with certain specified exceptions, of all restrictions on trade—internal, coastwise, domestic and foreign—in and with ports in the States heretofore pronounced in rebellion, east of the Mississippi river, after the 1st day of July next. The President also proclaims that, the authority of the United States being undisputed within the limits of Tennessee, all disabilities and disqualifications attaching to said State and its inhabitants are removed.

Governor Holden has issued his first proclamation to the people of North Carolina. He informs them that a convention to alter or amend the State constitution, to provide for the election of a Governor and Legislature, and to put the civil machinery in full operation, will be held at as early a period as practicable. Undoubted loyalty to the national government will be required of all delegates in this convention, and of all persons who vote for them. Those desiring to vote will be required to take the oath of allegiance, and to prove their good will to the national government. Magistrates, whose duty, among other things, it shall be to administer the oath of allegiance, and other civil officers, to act temporarily, will shortly be appointed by him for the various districts throughout the State. The Governor appeals to the people to renew their cheerfulness, their usual pursuits and their interest in the prosperity of the State and nation, reminding them that all of welfare and happiness that they have or that they can hope for, for themselves or their children, is indissolubly bound up with the Union. The colored people, in announcing to them that they are now free, he informs that it rests with themselves to prove whether this freedom is a blessing or an injury, and counsels them to cultivate habits of order and industry.

The written arguments of the counsel for four of the persons charged with implication in the assassination of President Lincoln were read before the Washington court martial on Monday.

The argument of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, counsel for Mrs. Surratt, was confined almost exclusively to an effort to show that a military court could have no jurisdiction in such cases, but that the accused could only be legitimately tried in the civil courts. He announced that it was not his purpose to make any review of the evidence, but stated that it was unreasonable to suppose that a woman of Mrs. Surratt's character could have been engaged in so wicked a plot, and intimated that the testimony of the principal witnesses against her indicated that they were much more likely to have been cognizant of the conspiracy than she was.

Mr. Stone, the counsel for Harold, while admitting that his client had aided in the escape of Booth, contended that there was nothing in the evidence to show that he was in any way engaged in the assassination.

For the prisoners Arnold and O'Laughlin, Mr. Cox, their counsel, maintained that they were not in any way engaged in the conspiracy, and demanded their acquittal.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

As soon as the bridges on the line of the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad shall have been completed, it is the purpose of the telegraph company to put the wires in order. When this is done, we shall receive the regular associated press dispatches, and publish them simultaneous with the other members of the telegraphic news family.

WHAT AN IRISHMAN HEARD AND SAW.—An Irishman named Sullivan, who was at Ford's Theatre (April 14) the night of the assassination, gives this account of what he heard and saw on that occasion: "I was sitting in the parquet, right forninst the President's box, when I heard the report of a gun, thin a man leapt out of the box on to the stage and ran across, he held in his right hand an adequate carving knife, and shouted—'*I'm Sick—Send for McManus,*' and shure enough I thought the fellow was unwell."

THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.

We call attention to the advertisement of the Exchange National Bank of Norfolk, in another column.

This Bank is organized under the National Banking law, and is a designated Depository and Financial agent of the United States. The Stockholders and the Board of Directors are of the solid and substantial men of the city, some of whom have been long known to the oldest citizens of Norfolk, while others have but recently selected this city as their future place of residence. The officers of the Bank are thoroughly conversant with the business of banking, and the Teller and Book-keeper will be recognized as gentlemen who have for many years occupied like positions in the old banks of the city and who are ready and willing to serve their old acquaintances as well as to greet cordially the enterprising business men, whether from the North or the South, whose steps are being turned to this city.

This Bank has been established within the past month, and its doors have only been opened for business for a few days. We are informed that it has already a long list of depositors and its success is established beyond the possibility of failure.

We wish it, and all like institutions which may be established in this city for the benefit of the people of Norfolk and for the purpose of extending facilities for the transaction of a legitimate business, every success.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE LOCAL HISTORIAN AT HIS DESK AGAIN.—The Local Historian of passing events, the chronicler of the times, is again at his post, and greets his numerous readers with a kind salutation. Peace has dawned upon our country since last we met and held discourse with the good people of Norfolk. Gentle peace with her white wings covers and protects us, and we hear no more of war's dread alarms—horrid war, by mother's detested, for it feeds upon their young—fattens upon their first-born. No city in the country feels more gratefully the relief from the crimson flood of civil strife than Norfolk; and as a youthful giant long chained, but whose fetters have been stricken from his paralyzed limbs, bounds forth and revels in his newly recovered liberty, so this fair city springs forth to renewed life and happiness. A bright future opens before her—a glorious career of prosperity. Her geographical position is not equalled by any other city in the country, and her natural advantages are unsurpassed. Stationed as she is, nature evidently intended her for a queen of commerce—a great metropolis—the centre of wealth and power; and if her people be but true to their own interests, and mindful of the stern and unbending laws of destiny—the unyielding demands of energy, industry and liberality—it needs no great amount of foresight to predict that in a very few years her commerce, wealth, and population will treble what they were in former times. The outlet to the trade, and the depot of supplies of the great State of Virginia and the rich products of her teeming valleys, and the doorway to traffic with the most fertile regions of North Carolina, what a bright and glorious prospect opens before us! The skies are brightening; the clouds of adversity are fast being dispelled, and if the old people of this city will but act with liberality, and be governed by common sense in their dealings with the rest of mankind, there is no reason why they should not enter now upon this happy era of prosperity. But in order to accomplish this, they must cease all childish repinings, and let the dead past be buried by the dead past; accept cheerfully the new order of things, and do the best they can under the changed circumstances.—And especially ought they to see to it that they do not irreparably injure themselves and their city, and drive away willing and anxious capital and enterprise, by the exhorbitance of their demands for rents and their high prices for real estate. We are informed of most fabulous rents being demanded for houses, and prices for lots that would not be acceded to in the wealthiest districts of our most populous and prosperous cities. We must pursue a liberal course; encourage men of capital and public spirit from all parts of the world to come and cast their lot with us; and, above all, we must get rid of our childish and, we may say, vulgar prejudices against certain classes of people and nationalities. A good man is a valuable addition to the strength of a community, no matter whence he comes or who he may be. Prejudices against classes or individuals, on account of their birth-place, or political, or religious opinions, are too petty and puerile to be indulged in by men of common intelligence. The untutored mob, which is incapable of taking a reasonable or common sense view of any matter, whether it be political, social or religious, are wont to indulge in such foolish antipathies; and sensible men commit a great wrong when they lend encouragement and give countenance to this fickle class. Let us, then, pursue a liberal course in all things connected with the complete restoration and the future augmentation of our commercial prosperity, and our city will soon be second to none upon the continent. She will take that rank which her central position and splendid facilities for commerce entitle her to hold among the seaports of the Atlantic coast.

The education of the youth of the city, too, must not be neglected, and we are glad to know our schools are well attended. The true philosophy of good government consists in the liberal education of the people, and the best safeguard of our liberties is an increased intelligence among the masses. Teach the people to think rightly and reason correctly, and we shall have no more terrible wars, devastating rebellions, direful tumults or disgraceful riots. Let us have universal and thorough education, and make liberal provisions for that purpose. Let all be educated without distinction, regardless of race or condition.

Business, it is pleasing to see, is very brisk in the city and port, and is daily on the increase. The fine stores on Main street, (and there are many as magnificent establishments as we have seen in any other city), are crowded with customers, and the handsome salesmen are kept busy attending to the fair shoppers, who throng the thoroughfare and have plenty of money to spend. The hotels are doing well—the Atlantic is always full and the National is in about the same condition. These houses are as well kept as any first class hotels in the country, and for politeness and affability, and a disposition to accommodate guests and visitors on the part of the officers and servants, they are superior to most of the great hotels in other cities.

Trade and travel are brisk, and the port is kept alive with the almost constant arrival or departure of steamers and vessels for the Northern or Southern ports, crowded with passengers and burdened with goods. The tide of travel still sets towards Richmond, but it ebbs and flows, for people do not remain long in the ruined city. The wharves are in good condition, having been recently improved, and the facilities afforded to commerce are all that could be desired.

Our markets are supplied with luxuries in the shape of fruits, vegetables, poultry, fish and meats of all kinds. In the fruit line we have everything from an egg to an apple, and fresh fish, alive and kicking when tossed into the frying pan, are abundant. Plumbs, blackberries, whortleberries, raspberries, cherries, apples, red, green and yellow, fine new potatoes, cucumbers, green corn, everything that the appetite can crave, is to be found in superabundance at the market, cheap, very cheap. It is pleasant to walk through this great centre of attraction, about five o'clock in the morning, and view the luscious fruits and fat meats, and listen to the haggling of exacting hucksters and butchers with economical housewives, or parsimonious *paterfamilias*. Much of human nature can be seen in a market house, and ours is such a clean, tidy and pleasant little place, that it is worthy of frequent calls. We have never seen a place that showed more signs of being well taken care of, or under better police regulations.

Since we lost the services of the Provost Marshals, the police has been put on duty. The force is not very large, but then their duties are light. We attended the court house yesterday, and witnessed the trial of some half-dozen colored individuals, mostly named Smith, for assault and battery. The judge found it difficult to decide the matter, as each party declared that he was not to blame, and when we left, the case had been postponed for further testimony. The dispensing of justice is a very light business in Norfolk. To use a familiar expression, a short horse is soon curried.

The suburban portions of the town look fresh and gay with the soft verdure of the fields, the deep foliage of the shade trees and the fair flowers that everywhere bloom in the gardens. The voices of happy children join in harmony with the songs of birds and content and joy seem to go hand in hand. A thriving and contented people are ever happy.

To the circus! Everybody goes to the circus. The fondness for horses and athletic exercises is general among all classes of our people; and while many will not visit a theatre and take no pleasure in the opera or concert ... equally delight in the sports of the ring, the mad antics and clever jokes of the clown, the daring feats of the bold riders, the graceful attitudes of the lady who rides the dashing white horse, the fearful acts of the "two brothers"—they're always brothers—on the double trapeze, the wonderful performances of the most wonderful as well as most beautiful of white horses, whose actions bespeak for him more than mere instinct, and are very closely allied to reason. We have no hesitation in pronouncing the circus of Mr. Nixon, the most complete and best that we have ever witnessed. The canvass is crowded every night, a goodly portion of the audience consisting of the colored population, who take to such performances as naturally as a fish seeks the water.

But we have already lengthened out our remarks and record beyond the alloted space and must close, promising to give things a general stirring up frequently and keep the facts before the people.

MEETING AT THE CITY HALL—NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—There was quite a stirring time at the City Hall last evening. A number of gentlemen, with Mr. Schleicker at their head, met for the purpose of organizing a party in Norfolk to advance the cause of negro suffrage. There were but about twenty-five white persons present, and these were inside the bar, but the colored population crowded the lobby to suffocating denseness, and were very enthusiastic in their applause of the speakers. The meeting was organized by calling Mr. Pepper to the Chair, who made a rousing speech, urging the claims of the negroes to the right of suffrage, and holding that the State was in danger unless this great privilege were conceded to the colored race. He was not, however, in favor of introducing any test with respect to this question in the approaching contest for city officers. He thought the charter election of very little importance, politically speaking, but the Congressional contest would be the great and paramount issue in which it would have to be settled. He was certain that Congress had already been canvassed and was in favor of the project, and President Johnson, though committed to a different policy at present, he felt assured, would in time come to favor universal suffrage. He felt sure it would eventually prevail, because "it was the will of God."

Mr. Schleicker arose and proposed three cheers for Mr. Pepper, which were given with a hearty will, the colored people joining and giving expression to their satisfaction in a very marked manner.

Several gentlemen were called upon for speeches, but declined, notwithstanding, Mr. Schleicker insisted with much earnestness that somebody should say something, and finally said something himself. The most important remark we heard from him was that the negroes were better citizens and more entitled to the franchise than the secessionists. Mr. Boush, of Portsmouth, was called for, and by way of apology, made a few remarks, the burden of which was, that he was in favor of every man, black or white, voting, whether he could read or write or not. They had tried to organize a party on this basis in Portsmouth, but, thus far, it had proved a failure. Mr. Bond followed, and favored the New York *Herald's* programme, and seemed to think something on the probationary order would be the best for the negro.—He did not, he said, claim anything like social or mental equality for the negro, but thought them entitled to equal political rights with the poor foreigners of New York, who were not as apt or quick in learning their alphabet or the art of making pot-hooks as the African.

One or two other gentlemen, one of whom was Mr. Dear, made a few remarks in the same strain, and then a committee was appointed to draft resolutions—pending their absence our reporter and most of the meeting retired.

Another meeting, at the same time, was going on up stairs. The delegates in favor of Colonel Solomon Stone met for the purpose of perfecting their ticket, and filling up some blanks, which duty they performed to the entire satisfaction of a majority of their number. Pending which, in humble imitation of Dickens' little man, our reporter "walked three times round the caravan, and then retired."

P. S.—The following is a list of the officers chosen for the provisional organization of the negro suffrage party, for which we are indebted to Mr. Peter F. Schlincker:

President, O. L. Mann; Vice-Presidents, C. Pepper, J. R. Boush, W. A. Woodbury, S. Dickinson, B. W. Bond; Secretary, R. O. E. Johnson; Assistant Secretary, T. L. R. Baker; Corresponding Secretaries, J. A. Dear, P. F. Schliecker.

GLENN'S THEATRE.—The theatrical season, which closed on Saturday night, must have been the most protracted and most profitable ever known in Norfolk. Mr. Glenn has taken pains to bring about this gratifying result. The stars introduced during the season were Miss Avonia Jones, Mrs. D. P. Bowers, Mrs. Mary Gladstane, Mrs. Emma Waller, Mr. and Mrs. Watkins, Miss Helen Weston, Miss Lotta (Crabtree), Miss Charlotte Thompson, Madame Methua Scheller, Mr. George C. Charles, Miss Emilie Melville, Mr. Joseph Proctor, Mr. J. B. Roberts, Mr. F. S. Chanfrau, Mr. Yankee Roberts, Mr. Dan Setchell, Madame Marietta Ravel, "the Seven Sisters," and others. Many expensive spectacles were also put upon the stage, as for instance the Naiad Queen.

In addition to the "stars," Mr. Glenn had a very efficient stock company—Messrs. Taylor, Fannin, Fisher, Marston, Carroll, Bates; Mrs. Meek, Mrs. Carroll, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Marston, with a good corpse of smaller candles. Most of these ladies and gentlemen will give way to a new company, which has been engaged for the next season.

The theatre is to be improved during the summer months. The stage accommodations are to be enlarged, and the auditorium is to be painted and decorated anew. In short, Mr. Glenn proposes great things for the next campaign.

It is but just to say that the performance of "Black-Eyed Susan," on Tuesday night, June 13, by the dramatic crew of Her Britannic Majesty's Ship "Styx," was a very creditable bit of play-acting, so far as the conception of the author was concerned. All the characters were sustained by men, including a he-Susan. SHE, it must be owned by the lovers of what is called the fair sex, was a little heavy. The William was excellent, and the Trial was better dressed and better done on this occasion than ever before in this play. [We are indebted to Mr. Mulligan for four baskets of *h's* dropped in the course of the performance by these tar-actors.] Notwithstanding the heavy rain, the sailors were greeted by a full house.

PERSONAL.—Among the recent military promotions we have the pleasure of noticing the name of Captain A. P. Blunt, Quartermaster of the post of Norfolk, to the rank of Colonel by brevet. Colonel Blunt deserved the real thing, instead of the brevet, for no officer has performed more arduous duties or discharged them more faithfully. He first went into the service in 1861, as Adjutant of the 3d Vermont regiment, was soon after appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 6th Vermont regiment, and from that regiment, after much valuable service, was promoted to the Colonelcy of a nine months' regiment, which he commanded with distinguished ability during its term of enlistment. He next goes into service as Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, and his works, more than his recent promotion, attest his fitness for this position. So long as the government requires a Quartermaster, it would be folly to dispense with the services of Colonel Blunt,

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DEATH OF MR. JAMES J. MOORE.—We regret the early death of Mr. J. J. Moore, the well-known auctioneer of this city. He was in his usual health on Monday, and held a very large sale of oats; indeed, to the amount of $22,000. In the afternoon he drove to Deep Creek, where his family were staying temporarily, and at four o'clock Tuesday morning, he was attacked by congestive chills. After much suffering, he died at four o'clock, P. M. His funeral took place yesterday, and it was attended by the Merchants, the Masonic orders and the Odd Fellows. The religious ceremonies were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Armstrong. Mr. Moore was a native of Norfolk and had reached the age of 41 years. He was a man of most generous nature, and, as his pastor fitly remarked, was always ready to help the poor and needy. He will be much missed. He leaves a wife and five children.

WHY THE REBEL KILLED THE LAMB.—During the early days of the rebellion, there was stationed, for the defence of Norfolk, near Ward's farm, a regiment of Alabamians. One of the men killed a lamb, belonging to Mr. William Ward, and Gen. Mahone, upon hearing of this, sent for the offender. General—"Why did you kill this lamb?" The soldier—"Why? Why, General? Because he tried to bite me." On another occasion, the General sent for a Norfolk soldier, who had impaled a gander, in the vicinity of the Entrenched Camp. The man had overstaid his leave and was ordered to do double duty, and his explanation of the murder of the fowl was, "that while executing the sentence which Gen. Mahone had imposed, the bird came along and hissed him, and that in a moment of temper, he dispatched him." These are specimens of soldier defences.

"THE CORNER"—"THE POET'S CORNER."—The corner of Bank and Main Streets, the very handsome store of Messrs. Lockhart & Stiner, is *the* attraction of the city. It is, beyond question, the most attractive store to-day in Virginia. Ladies and gentlemen will find at this establishment a full variety and *cf. the* best quality, of furnishing goods. The proprietors are courteous, gentlemanly, and their aids are all that aids need be. Success to enterprise success to Lockhart & Stiner, and to all others, who, like them, have the tact and enterprise to go ahead. These gentlemen will make a fortune at the corner.

A HORSE AND CART OVERBOARD.—Yesterday afternoon the baggage wagon of Mr. Daniel Knowles, porter of the Atlantic Hotel, horse and all, backed into the dock at the Baltimore steamer's wharf. Fortunately, there was nothing but a valise in the wagon at the time. It belonged to Mr. J. Joseph, of Baltimore, and contained cheap watches and cheap jewelry. The horse was taken out badly injured, the harness and wagon were much broken, and the valise was fished out with an oyster rake. Mr. Joseph's loss is trifling.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.—General Terry supercedes General Halleck as commander of the Virginia department, and General John W. Turner succeeds General Ord in the command of the city of Richmond. General Halleck goes to California, and General Ord goes to Oregon. Brigadier General George H. Gordon was relieved of the command of this district, and ordered to report at his home—Boston. He left in the George Appo on Tuesday. Major General Charles K. Graham was relieved on Monday, and will report at New York. General Graham has won great distinction during the war, and has been over and over promoted for his valor. He has been wounded several times. General Graham is well known in this city and in Portsmouth, and he will long be remembered as a courteous gentleman and an intelligent officer. We understand that a suitable memento is to be presented to him by his admirers of Norfolk. Colonel W. H. Howard is now in command of the forces of this district. We trust that he will avoid the foot-prints of his "illustrious predecessor," and remember that civility and courtesy are cheap.

A VILLAGE SLANDERER is a nuisance that should be abated. We have a creature of this sort in Norfolk, who grows in size of body—for intellect there never was any to build on—in this employment. Before the evacuation, he wore a rosette and sought public office; when the national flag went up, he fawned; feigned obedience to the national law, and stood ready to persecute every man who was not so expert a jumper as himself. If this convicted slanderer and coward must have *this sort* of refreshment, let him understand that it may become expensive.

"Why should'st thou hate men?
They never flattered thee: what hast thou given?
If thou wilt curse, thy father, that poor rag,
Must be thy subject."

He, in spite, compounded with a she-beggar, who begot a rougue hereditary.

MESSAGE OF GOV. PIERPOINT.

The Virginia Legislature assembled at Richmond, on Monday, and on Tuesday Governor F. H. Pierpoint, sent in the following message:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Delegates of Virginia:

Nothing but a pressing exigency, in my opinion, could induce me to call you together in extraordinary session at the present time, when only ten days remain of the term for which you were elected. At the time of the adjournment of the last session the country was still disturbed by the domestic violence which had existed for nearly four years. It was impossible for me to foresee, or you to know, its sudden termination, and to provide for the state of affairs now existing. I find further legislation necessary to meet the emergencies which have arisen. I regret that I cannot preface my message with the set phrases of my predecessors during the halcyon days of the Republic, congratulating you upon the enjoyment, by the people of our Commonwealth, of "Peace and Prosperity."

Our State has been made the seat of domestic violence. In the conflict a large portion of our public works have been destroyed or rendered useless. Our banks are worthless to the State—our literary fund is gone. The business part of our beautiful capital city is in ruins. Other cities and villages, once flourishing, have been stripped of their ornaments. Many fine mansions have been rendered tenantless, while others have been consumed by devouring flames.—Whole agricultural districts, where once were the comfortable homes of Virginians, now present a waste of desolation. The land is billowed with the graves of American citizens. Tens of thousands of our own people have found an untimely end, and we everywhere behold the habiliments of mourning.

The force of the violence in the battle-field is now exhausted. Many of those who participated actively in the strife, whose lives are spared, have returned to their homes. Numbers who fled to other States to avoid the fury of passion and strife of battle have also returned.

Thanks to a merciful God, Peace, blessed Peace has come again to our beloved old Commonwealth.

Doubtless it would be a blessing to the people of the State could each one blot from his memory every act of the past four years; but this is impossible; the laws of mind remain unchanged; and it is our duty as an enlightened people to adapt ourselves to the circumstances which surround us, learn wisdom by experience, and turn to advantage all that is left in our power for future happiness and prosperity.

A few months before the inauguration of the acts to which I have referred, and while peace and prosperity reigned, I am satisfied that the great mass of the people were ardently attached to the old Union and the Flag of our Fathers.—This opinion is abundantly proven by the sentiment expressed in the Presidential canvass of 1860, and the popular vote for members of the State Convention in 1861.

I shall not here enter into a discussion of the causes of secession, but will state some of the political results of that act, and, in doing so, I shall quote freely from one of my former messages:

In April, 1861, the State Convention passed what was called an ordinance of secession, pretending to absolve the people of the State from the duties and obligations of citizens of the United States, and thereby to destroy our nationality. They attempted to transfer the allegiance of the people to a pretended foreign nation. This action was opposed by the loyal men of the State as unlawful and revolutionary, holding that the Constitution of the United States was adopted by the people of the United States, and could only be altered or amended by them, acting in conformity with its own provisions for its amendment of alteration.

The executive officers of the State having joined the insurrectionists, the loyal people of the State were thrown upon their original rights as citizens of the State and the United States. They called a convention, composed of the members elected to the General Assembly, on the 4th Thursday of May, 1861, and, in addition thereto, doubled the number of delegates that each county was entitled to in the popular branch of the Legislature. The capital of the State being in the hands of the insurgents, the Convention assembled at Wheeling, on the 11th day of June, 1861, to take into consideration what was best to be done for Virginia.

Among the first ordinances which they passed was one to declare the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Attorney General vacant, on account of the incumbents of said offices having taken an oath to support what they deemed a foreign government; and the Convention proceeded to elect officers to fill their places for the term of six months, and until the loyal people of the State, by order of the General Assembly, should elect their successors.

The Governor, thus elected, immediately notified the President of the United States of the domestic violence existing in the State, and of his inability to suppress it, and called for military assistance, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

To this call the President of the United States, through his Secretary of War, responded, both by promising and sending military aid, also expressing his knowledge of the acts and purposes of the Confederation. The Executive of the State, thus recognized, immediately called together the General Assembly of the State. Messrs. Hunter and Mason, the U. S. Senators from Virginia, having also joined in the rebellion, the Legislature thus called proceeded to elect two United States Senators to fill their places. The Senators thus elected were admitted to seats in the United States Senate.

The Wheeling Convention made but a single alteration in the Constitution of the State, which was to reduce the number of members in each House of the General Assembly necessary to constitute a quorum to do business. They directed that the seat of government should be for the time being at Wheeling. Before the State was divided, the Legislature passed an act directing the Executive, upon the organization of the new State of West Virginia, to establish the seat of government within the State at such place as he might deem fit. I chose Alexandria.

The authority of this proceeding is derived from the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which is as follows:

"The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on the application of the Legislature or of the Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence."

This clause was inserted in the Federal Constitution to protect the minority, or the party weaker in available strength. Mr. Madison, in the *Federalist*, speaking of this clause, says:

"At first view it might seem not to square with the republican theory to suppose, either that the majority have not the right, or that a minority will have the force, to subvert the government, and consequently that the Federal interposition can never be required but when it would be improper. But theoretic reasoning in this, as in most other cases, must be qualified by lessons of practice. Why may not illicit combinations for purposes of violence be formed as well by a majority of a State, especially a small State, as by a majority of a county or a district of the same State? * * * * * * *

Among the advantages of a confederate Republic, enumerated by Montesquieu, an important one is, that should popular insurrection happen in one of the States, the others are able to quell it. Should abuses creep into one part, they are reformed by those that remain sound."

The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Luther *vs.* Borden, which grew out of the Dorr insurrection in Rhode Island, fully construed this clause of the Constitution. In an elaborate opinion given by Chief Justice Taney, he says:

"Congress, by the act of February 28th, 1795, provided "that, in case of insurrection in any State against the government thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call forth such number of the militia of any other State or States as may be applied for, as he may judge sufficient to suppress such insurrection."

"By this act, the power of deciding whether the exigency has arisen upon which the government of the United States is bound to interfere, is given to the President. He is to act upon the application of the Legislature, or of the Executive; and, consequently, he must determine what body of men constitute the Legislature, and who is Governor, before he can act."

In regard to the form of government named in this clause of the Constitution, the same judge, in the same case, says:

"Under this article of the Constitution, it rests with Congress to decide what government is the established one in a State. For, as the United States guarantee to each State a republican government, Congress must necessarily decide what government is established in the State before it can determine whether it is republican or not. And, when the Senators and Representatives of a State are admitted into the councils of the Union, the authority of the government under which they are appointed, as well as the republican character, is recognized by the proper constitutional authority. And its decision is binding on every other department of the government, and cannot be questioned in a judicial tribunal."—[7 *Howard, United States Reports pp.* 42, 43.

The Chief Justice, in the course of his decision in the above case, repeats the idea that determining whether the form of government is republican in a State, and when it is proper for the United States to interfere to protect against invasion or domestic violence, are purely political questions: the one to be decided by the President, according to an act of Congress passed in 1795; the other by Congress; and, when decided by these authorities, the decision is conclusive, and incapable of reversal or alteration.

The President of the United States, as I have already stated, has recognized the executive of the restored government of Virginia as the rightful Governor of the State. Both Houses of Congress have admitted to seats in the councils of the Union Senators and Representatives bearing the great seal of the State, under my sign manual. Then, as far as the law and the Constitution of the United States (as interpreted by the Supreme Court) and the acts of the State and the United States are concerned, the restored government of Virginia, as established by the Convention which assembled at Wheeling on the 11th day of June, 1861, is the rightful and lawful government of Virginia.

The only question which remains for discussion is, was the establishment of this restored government in accordance with justice and the spirit of our republican institutions? I maintain that it was.

The natural condition of civilized man is in organized government. Allegiance to the government is a natural duty of the citizen, and he has a natural right to protection by the government. This protection extends to his property, his reputation, his person, and his life. This right of protection belongs to him, not only while on his homestead, in the bosom of his family, but wherever he may go. Allegiance and protection are inseparably connected; and, as long as the citizen is true to his government, the government is bound to protect him; the obligation and the duty are reciprocal. When the citizen denies or neglects his obligation to support the government, or the government its duty to protect the citizen the infidelity reaches the very foundation of society and disorder reigns supreme; property, life and liberty lie prostrate before licentiousness.

The rights of an American citizen in a State are various, among which are those under the Constitution and laws of the United States. Included are his claims to redress of any wrong done him in any of the States of the Union or in foreign nations as well as the immunities and privileges of his citizenship, both of the State and the United States. These are asserted or redressed through the agencies created by the United States, under the Constitution and laws as a nation. In the State where he resides, his rights are asserted and his wrongs redressed under the municipal laws of his State. Protection by the government embraces in its broadest sense