The Norfolk Post.

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 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 advertisements before six o'clock in the evening, previous to publication.

Newsmen and newsboys desiring papers will please have their orders at the counting-room the evening previous, before six o'clock.

Mayhew & Brothers, Booksellers and Stationers, are authorized agents to sell the Norfolk *Post*, and all orders left with them will be attended to the same as if left at the office of publication.

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THE HEALTH OF NORFOLK.

For several days back a report has gained body here and in Portsmouth, to the effect that the Yellow Fever had made its appearance in the two cities.—Indeed, rumor went so far as to give the exact number of persons who had been stricken, and asserted her story with such plausibility as to lead many persons to fear that the sorrows of 1855 were to be again visited upon us. In view of this state of feeling, we yesterday morning addressed a note to the Health Officer, from whom we received the following reply:

NORFOLK, VA., July 7th, 1865.

Editor Norfolk Post:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your note of inquiry this morning, I would say that I have seen no case of yellow fever in this city during the present summer, nor do I know of the arrival of a single vessel from any infected or suspected port by which the disease might be introduced among us. I think the public anxiety groundless and unnecessary. Yours respectfully,

SAM'L SELDON, M. D., Health Officer.

I fully endorse the above statement of Dr. Selden, Health Officer at Norfolk, Va.

J. J. DELAMATER, Surg. U. S. V., Med. Director Dist.

The statements of Drs. Selden and Delamater is conclusive, and should allay all feverish feeling in this community in regard to the Yellow or ship fever.

AN EPIDEMIC INVITED.

If our authorities were to invite Dr. Blackburn, or some other miscreant, to import yellow fever from the tropics, or the plague from Russia, they could not more surely bring disaster upon us in the shape of disease and death, than they are now doing by their criminal inaction and willful neglect in attending to the sanitary condition and cleanliness of the city. Go where you may in the hidden recesses of dark lanes and by-ways; penetrate, wherever the foul effluvia permits you, into the "homes" (God save the mark!) of the miserable—the haunts of squalid poverty or of vice—the same object meets your eyes, and makes its presence tangible to almost every sense—filth, filth, filth, everywhere filth; and no apparent remedy for it. The city of Norfolk is a whited sepulchre; Main street may be taken as an example—all is fair and beautiful upon the surface, while all within is corruption and dead men's bones.

Medical science, as well as the experience of all men, tells us that these festering plague spots that infect the atmosphere with deadly malaria, stirred to action by the summer sun's warm rays, and wafted by the winds over the land, are the fruitful causes of disease and epidemic. Wherever an epidemic has spung up in one of our cities its origin has been traced to the poorest and filthiest portions, and the most wretched class of the community. Born amid scenes of filth and misery, nourished by festering corruption, it is perforce the child of its parents and does full credit to its nursing. There is no instance recorded where an epidemic has commenced among the better classes of a community, or made its appearance in the cleansed quarters, where domestic as well as public cleanliness is preserved.—Plagues always begin their ravages in the filthy districts, and their first victims are the poor and neglected inhabitants of these localities. But they do not long confine their deadly influences within these limits; for, breaking through the weak barriers that divide the poor from the rich, they soon strike where wealth, nor skill, nor power can save even the prince, but levels him with the beggar. As a speck of rottenness in an apple, if left therein, will soon rot the whole apple and that apple spread corruption through an entire heap, so will one of these festering cess-pools of corruption, these breeders of disease and rottenness in a city, infect an entire community, if not removed in time. Therefore, if our citizens would avoid the dangers of epidemic, or disease, and its attending horrors, let them at once apply the remedy. If they would escape the effects they must remove the causes.

We call upon our authorities, whoever they may be, military or civil, or civico-military, to come to the rescue at once. There is no time to be lost, and no half-way measures will answer the purpose. Let there be a thorough inspection of all the places in the city where disease is likely to originate. There should not be a back-yard, a kitchen, a hovel, a street, lane, alley or dock in any portion of the city left unexamined or unexplored. Those appointed for this duty should be persons of intelligence, and men who are not afraid to take the responsibility; and parties who are found to have filthy premises should be forced to cleanse them, even though they prefer to follow their own swimish propensities and wallow in filth. Those that are not able to haul off, burn or otherwise destroy the cherished filth they are so fond of hugging to their bosoms, can be assisted in these duties by the authorities, who should have a sufficient number of carts and laborers employed for that purpose. This part of the work performed, the streets and alleys should be cleaned and kept clean, and the docks and wharves carefully attended to, in order that no rotten fruit, dead carcases or other filth should be allowed to collect there, for it was near these docks particularly that at the foot of Commerce street, the yellow fever originated in 1821, and again in 1855, though these facts would seem to indicate that it was imported in those years, and not indigneous to the soil. The city, once perfectly clean, care should be taken that it is kept clean, and all danger will be avoided. A liberal use of water, brooms, white-wash, brushes, quick-lime, and, that greatest of all purifiers, fire, will save hundreds of valuable lives to the people of Norfolk, and when the autumn-time comes they will not be mourning the loss of their loved ones, or at least they will escape the self-accusing reproaches of their own hearts that their own neglect was the cause of their calamities.

Who will move first in this matter? If the Common Council will not assume the responsibility, and that at once, then we must appeal to the military to take hold of it and do the work thoroughly. Last year, under military authority, the city was kept as clean as a good house-wife's kitchen, and at small expense; and with properly directed efforts, the same result can be arrived at now. But whatever is done must be done promptly; so, gentlemen, stand not upon the order of your doing, but do at once.

Since writing the above, we rejoice to learn that the committee on streets at their meeting yesterday afternoon, resolved to put a sufficient force to work upon the streets and lanes of this city on Monday next, with a view of thoroughly cleansing them. We are glad that all parties are moving in the right direction. At least, sixty carts and a sufficient number of laborers will be at once put to work.

SENTENCE OF THE ASSASSINS.

The judgment of the Military Commission which tried David E. Herrold, George A. Atzerodt, Lewis Payne, Mary E. Surratt, O'Loughlin, Arnold, Mudd and Spangler, was submitted to President Johnson on Wednesday, and on Thursday was confirmed. Yesterday, Mrs. Surratt, Herrold, Payne and Atzerodt were hanged. The others, as will be seen, were sentenced to imprisonment. The following is the order from the War Department:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ'T GEN'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 6, 1865.

To Major General W. S. Hancock, U. S. V., Commanding Middle Military Division, Washington, D. C.:

Whereas, By the Military Commission appointed in paragraph four, Special Orders No. 211, dated War Department, Adjutant Generals Office, Washington, May 6, 1865, and of which Major General David Hunter, U. S. V., is President, the following named persons were tried, and after mature consideration of the evidence adduced in their cases, were found and sentenced as hereinafter stated, as follows:

First—DAVID E. HERROLD.

Finding—Of the specification guilty, except as to combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler, as to that part thereof, not guilty. Of the charge, guilty, excepting of the words of the charge that he combined, confederated and conspired with Edward Spangler, as to which part of the charge not guilty.

Sentence—And the Commission there fore sentence him, the said David E. Herrold, to be hanged by the neck until he be dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States shall direct—two-thirds of the members of the commission concerning therein.

Second—GEORGE A. ATZERODT.

Finding—Of the specification guilty, except combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler; of this not guilty. Of the charge guilty, except combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler; of this not guilty.

Sentence—And the commission does therefore sentence him, the said George A. Atzerodt, to be hanged by the neck until he be dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States shall direct—two-thirds of the members of the commission concurring therein.

Third—LEWIS PAYNE.

Finding—Of the specification, guilty, except combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler; of this not guilty. Of the charge, guilty; except combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler; of this not guilty.

Sentence—And the Commission does therefore sentence him, the said Lewis Payne, to be hanged by the neck until he be dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States shall direct, two-thirds of the members of the commission concurring therein.

Fourth—MARY E. SURRATT.

Finding—Of the specification, guilty; except as to receiving, entertaining, harboring and concealing Samuel Arnold and Michael O'Laughlin, and except as to combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler; of this not guilty. Of the charge, guilty; except as to combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler; of this not guilty.

Sentence—And the Commission does therefore sentence her, the said Mary E. Surratt, to be hanged by the neck until she be dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States shall direct, two-thirds of the members of the commission concurring therein.

And whereas, The President of the United States has approved the foregoing sentence in the following order, to wit:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 5, 1865.

"The foregoing sentences in the cases of David E. Harrold, G. A. Atzerodt, Lewis Payne and Mary E. Surratt are hereby approved, and it is ordered that the sentences in the cases of David E. Harrold, G. A. Atzerodt, Lewis Payne and Mary E. Surratt be carried into execution by the proper military authorities, under the direction of the Secretary of War, on the 7th day of July, 1865, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 10 o'clock p. m. of that day.

"ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

Therefore you are hereby commanded to cause the preceding sentences in the cases of David E. Harrold, Geo. A. Atzerodt, Lewis Payne and Mary E. Surrat to be duly executed, in accordance with the President's order.

By command of the

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

E. E. TOWNSEND, A. A. S.

O'Laughlin, Arnold and Mudd are found guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned for life, and Spangler is found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment, for six years.

EFFICIENT QUARANTINE.

We are assured that a most effective quarantine is kept up in this harbor. On the 14th of June the following order (No. 57) was issued:

"For the protection of the health of this Command a Quarantine of not less than ten (10) days, is hereby ordered to be performed by all Vessels, their passengers, officers and crews, arriving from any Port where any pestilential, contagious, or infectious disease exists. The places which are hereby declared to be infected as aforesaid, are the following, viz: Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Cardenas, and St. Jago, all on the Island of Cuba. Kingston, Port Royal, and Montego Bay, on the Island of Jamaica. Jacmel, and Port-au-Prince, on the Island of St. Domingo. The Islands of St. Thomas, Martinique, and Guadaloupe; Campeachy in Yucatan; Balize in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoras, and Turpien, in Mexico. San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Aspinwall, and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracayo, Venezuela, Laguayra, Island of Trinidad, Rio de Janeiro, Para and Cayene, in South America; Nassau, N. P., and Galveston, Brownsville, Wilmington, N. C., Key West, and Pensacola, in United States.

"All vessels of every class, together with the officers, crews, passengers, and cargo arriving at Norfolk or Portsmouth, Va., or in waters contiguous to these cities, from said places, or having touched or stopped at any one of them, shall be subject to said quarantine, of not less than ten [10] days, from and after the date of this order until the 1st day of November next.

"Acting staff Surgeon, J. MARCUS RICE, U. S. Vols., is hereby appointed health officer for these Ports, whose duty it will be to board all vessels that arrive, and quarantine such as come from infected places, but he will not be authorized to release any vessel, officer, crew, passenger, or cargo, subject to quarantine under this order. Said officer will also be governed by such further instructions as may from time to time be given him by the Medical Director of the District of Eastern Va.

"Brevet Major General C. K. GRAHAM will give such aid to Acting Staff Surgeon RICE as will make the quarantine effective."

We have reason to know that Dr. Rice is performing his duty faithfully, and that, so far as he is concerned, the public may rest assured that all that can be done will be done to resist the introduction of "any pestilential, contagious or infectious disease" into the cities of Norfolk or Portsmouth.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.—Some very wild rumours were set afloat yesterday, no doubt by mischievous persons with a view to injure the city, to the effect that yellow fever had made its appearance. In order to satisfy the public mind we sought for information at the very fountain head, and publish to-day the result of our inquiries. It will be seen that the rumours, like most rumours, were without any foundation in fact. We never yet lived in a Southern city that there were not, every summer, to be found persons disposed, either from motives of gain, or through their easily excited fears, to get up a "scare" about yellow fever. After all, yellow fever is more of a "ghost" than anything else, and when boldly met, vanishes. At all events, it never comes suddenly upon the people. Its approaches are so gradual that all who wish to run to the rear will have time enough before the foe advances.

VISITORS.—Our city during the past week has been full of visitors from the north, and other points, a fact that must have been apparent to all who have looked over the daily arrivals at the Atlantic Hotel, as published in the *Post*. The Atlantic, of which, Mr. Newton is proprietor, is our principal hotel, and occupies the same position in Norfolk, as the Astor, in New York, Barnum's, in Baltimore, Willard's, in Washington, the Burnett, in Cincinnati, the St. Charles, in New Orleans, or any other first-class hotel throughout the country. The only difference being that we think the Atlantic presents a more handsome and picturesque appearance, than most of the hotels we have named. In an architectural point of view, it is a perfect gem, and its overwhelming point is grand and imposing to the eye. The interior arrangements are perfect, and the officers and servants the most polite and attentive of any hotel we have ever stopped at Mr. Newton belongs to that hospitable race of old Virginia gentlemen, which is fast disappearing from the land. He is a model for hotel keepers, and might teach some wholesome lessons in the art to many of his brethren elsewhere.

The National hotel is also a first-class establishment and well conducted. Although the arrivals are not published, it receives a fair share of patronage. Then there are a great number of minor hotels, and boarding-houses, all of which are full. Everything indicates that Norfolk is fast becoming a place of more than ordinary interest to the great world of business and pleasure. Come on gentlemen, and we'll give you a sight for your money.

BAD CONDUCT, VERY.—A lady requests us to say that she thinks the conduct of a number of young men at Drummond's Bridge and the Point, on Thursday night was both disgraceful and ungentlemanly. A number of ladies and gentlemen were promenading at this favourite resort, having gone thither to enjoy the cool air of the evening and have a quiet *tete-a-tete*, we suppose with their friends and acquaintances. They had scarcely arrived when some dozen young men, old enough to behave themselves better, commenced singing some of the most ribald and filthy songs, and making use of the vilest and most vulgar billingsgate. There was no guard at hand to arrest these "gentlemen," and as they continued this conduct, the ladies and their escorts were compelled to retire. We think it only necessary to notice this matter to make these thoughtless young men ashamed of their conduct.

HURRAH FOR PORTSMOUTH.—We are glad to hear that our friends across the river are going to work in earnest to clean up their city. The Street Commissioner has been busily engaged in the good work for several days, and with the happiest results. This activity shames the inaction displayed by our own city authorities. We congratulate Portsmouth upon the spirit of its officials, and hope their example will infuse a little more energy into our own people. Norfolk seems to be a sort of circumlocution office where everybody tries to learn "how not to do it." When they get their houses right well cleaned up in Portsmouth, we propose that our people move over there for a week, and let the Portsmouth people come over and clean Norfolk out.

A LAUNCH.—Mr. Marshall Parks, with the assistance of Mr. Martin, his efficient superintendent, aided by a competent corps of constructors, introduced to the placid bosom of the "Elizabeth," a handsome steamer yclped the "Coinjock," which for beautiful lines and staunch construction, will vie with a "Vanderbilt" or a "Webb." All honor to home enterprise and public thanks to Mr. Parks, for his endeavors in the right direction. As the Coinjock parted the waves, a reckless youth perched on her bows christened her in the following classic style:

Now on thy graceful prow I break,
This teeming flask of generous hock,
And henceforth thou may'st proudly take,
The euphonous name of "Coinjock."

It is unnecessary to state that she is very fast.

MOSQUITOES AND NEWSBOYS.—Though differing widely in their callings, there are some points of character in which we discover a great similarity between these two articles of the *genus* insect. The mosquitoes of Norfolk are the laziest, meanest, and most contemptible species of mosquitoes that we ever encountered. For two weeks we have had a dozen penned up within our bar in order to study their true character. After we retire at night, they will lazily spread their wings, as if just aroused from a deep slumber, and slowly fly down within a few inches of our devoted head, and then timidly, like a nervous school-boy in the awful presence of a country pedagogue, as he trembles for the consequences of a frightful crime committed against the peace and dignity of the aforesaid master of the birchen sceptre,—timidly, we say, our mosquito whispers "c-o-u-s-i-n." "Well, what do you want?" at which off the fellow flies with the utmost trepidation, affrighted at the sound of our terrible and terrifying voice, even as a contumacious citizen is wont to fly affrighted at the terrible voice of a whiskered Provost Marshal, or militia General of our all-conquering army. Mosquito cousin does not renew the attack till he hears us begin to snore gently, and then, reinforced, perhaps, by a couple of his comrades, he noiselessly approaches, and gently sings, as he fans our half-unconscious ear with his soft wings; but still fears to make an attack. Finally, assured by our heavy breathing—for we play "possum" little to lead him on—he alights gently on the tip of our ear, while one of his companions, of the feminine gender—for her voice is more melodious—gently hums her soft notes around our sacred nose. Thus we lie, for half an hour, enjoying the most agreeable sensations—the bills of the little darlings tickling our ears and nose in so delightfully delicious a manner that we would not have them leave for the world. They turn and twist and bore and gouge, and push most industriously; but so blunted are their bills, and so weak, consumptive and emaciated their forms, that never a drop of blood do they draw, be their intentions ever so blood-thirsty. At length, disgusted with their imbecility, we raise our strong arm, and down it comes. We have committed an awful crime! Slain a creature in a moment of anger, that was perfectly harmless, and, besides, guiltless of human blood. Frightened by this summary execution, the companion of the unfortunate little insect flies away in the greatest fright, and our loudest snoring does not lure her to renew the attack. We despise and hold in utter contempt, such feeble insects as these, and we respectfully suggest to the people of Norfolk, that if they can't get a better breed of musquitoes, they had better have none at all—abolish the institution at once.

Now, we have seen mosquitoes and felt them, too, that were worthy of the name and entitled to bear off full honors. They dwelt upon the shores of Pontchartrain and Borgne. They were as large as full grown flies, and their bills were as sharp as needles; they attacked vigorously and in swarms; and whenever their sharp and poisoned lances struck, the blood flowed worse than from the wounds of Cæsar in the senate house, while the virus on their poisoned darts raised huge mountains on our flesh Fearless as Bayard and dexterous Heenan, they assailed with valor, and evaded the hand upraised for their punishment with equal skill and cunning. These were glorious mosquitoes; mosquitoes after our own heart—foemen worthy of our steel—with whose relationship we thought ourselves honored, when in full, round and sonorous tones they boldly sang, "Cousin, cousin" in our waking ear. But we have lost them now, and we fear shall never see nor feel their like again. One good mosquito from the swamps of Louisiana is worth the whole tribe in Norfolk.

Like mosquitoes, so the newsboys: but we have no time to treat their case at length. They crawl along the street as if afraid to be seen, and once in every ten minutes you will hear one of them timidly say, "Here's the Morning Post." Then they will go on a couple of squares further, and repeat, "Here's the Morning Post." Half a mile further on and we here faintly in the distance, like the expiring cry of a dying swan, "Here's your Morning Post." Unlike the boys of other places, who rattle fifty times in a second "Here's your Herald with a full account of the terrible shipwreck." "Want a Chronicle, sir—with the particulars of the horrible murder?" "Picayune, Delta and Crescent with an awful description of the explosion of the Pennsylvania, and the terrible death of General Beauregard's horse." No, we have no such enterprising news-carriers here. The race is extinct in Norfolk. It has run out. A little infurem, however, of the element from more enterprising cities might teach them how to sell papers and the public at the same time.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—An old and much respected citizen of Norfolk, Mr. S. O. Merwin, died yesterday morning, after a short illness, of typhoid fever. The deceased was the partner of F. F. Ferguson in the auction business. Mr. Merwin was well known by almost every citizen of Norfolk, and was much esteemed for his many sterling qualities. In all the relations of life he was a good man. He had lived to a green old age, and was followed to the grave by his children and his children's children, and a host of friends who mourn the loss of a father and a friend. His age was in the neighborhood of sixty years. Mr. Merwin had long been a prominent member of the Masonic Fraternity, by which brotherhood he was held in high esteem. The members of Lodge No. 1, of which he was a member, as also those of No. 2, attended the funeral and interred his remains with masonic honors. It is a singular fact, that but two weeks since we were called upon to chronicle the death of Mr. J. J. Moore, who was his former partner in business.

BOUND FOR BOSTON.—The fine steamship George Appold, Capt. Solomon Howes, is announced to leave on her return trip to Boston, on Tuesday the 11th instant at 10 o'clock, taking freight and passengers. The Appold is one of the stoutest, nicest, and swiftest crafts that runs in the trade, and she walks the water gracefully as a queen; and Captain Howes is a most pleasant travelling companion, as well as a good and experienced officer. Passengers for Boston should avail themselves of this opportunity for a quick, pleasant and safe trip: and shippers who want their freight carried through in good order and well conditioned, should ship on the Appold. Her agent is P. Watkins, Jr., at Chamberlains' wharf.

A NEW ABOLITION PARTY.—There are two "institutions" in this city which ought to be abolished, namely: the custom of throwing slops from the upper windows and house-tops, and the horrible habit of eating with a knife, instead of a fork. Persons desirous of joining this league will declare their intention, through the post-office. Everybody knows that the first institution is barbarous and that the second institution is heathenish.

Returned Rebels Badly Used by their Friends.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer.]

It appears that some of the returning prodigals of Marion county are not receiving very handsome treatment from their friends in that locality, and from whom they expect better things. Instead of killing the fatted calf and rejoicing over their return, they have entered suits against them, and in some instances are having them prosecuted for horse stealing. One has already been convicted and sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary in this city. This is certainly very ungenerous on the part of these would-be Southern gentlemen, who were so sanguine in their belief in the success of the rebel cause, and who used their influence to get these poor dupes to take up arms in its behalf. Of course these innocents, when they found opportunity to make raids into Marion, very justly supposed that these friends of their cause would be willing to contribute a horse occasionally to aid in its support. But these just expectations have been doomed to meet with a bitter and unexpected disappointment. Now that they have been conquered, these chivalrous friends, instead of meeting them with open arms and sympathizing with them in their sorrow and defeat, cast them aside with contempt, and mete out to them the punishment due to felons. Such treatment from "vile Yankees" might have been endured, but coming from the noble, generous and high-toned Southerner, how can it be borne? Who would have believed it? But alas! such is the fact, and it cannot be gainsaid. We know no remedy for you, Confeds, but to walk up and settle with your friends for the horses you borrowed. Perhaps they will be willing to receive Confederate scrip in payment for the debt.

President Lincoln having been applied to pardon a repentant slave-trader who had been sentenced to prison, answered the applicant:

"My friend, if this man had been guilty of the worst murder that can be conceived of, I might perhaps have pardoned him. You know the weakness of my nature, always open to the appeals of repentance or of grief, and with such a touching letter and such recommendations I could not resist. But any man who could go to Africa and snatch from a mother her children, to sell them into interminable bondage, merely for the sake of pecuniary gain, shall never receive pardon from me."

THE NEWS.

According to the official Vienna *Gazette* of the 17th ult., the Emperor of Austria has promoted his Minister resident in Washington, Count Wydenbruck to Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America. Count Wydenbruck, though a short time here, has given on several occasions evidence of his diplomatic ability and good feeling towards this country; and, by his promotion, the Austrian government shows the importance in which it holds its relations with the U. States.

The question has been mooted—and it is not without interest, as involving the power of Congress over the provisions of the Constitution—whether the town of Alexandria, which is now dictating a constitution to the "Old Dominion" herself, rightfully belongs to Virginia at all. No man ever better understood the scope of congressional powers than John Quincy Adams, and he pointedly denied the authority of Congress to cede away the Federal district in whole or in part. If Congress could not constitutionally alienate national territory—a power believed to reside in a national convention alone—then Alexandria is not in Virginia, and the Constitution enacted there must be a nullity.

The average returns show that a citizen of the world, on the first day of his appearance in public, weighs about six pounds and a half; a boy baby a little more, a girl baby a little less. Some very modest babies hardly turn the scale with two pounds and a half, while the other pretentious younsters boast of ten and eleven pounds.

Delegates to the number of seventy, from fourteen Indian tribes who have been in hostility to the United States during the late rebellion, are now on their way to Washington, with the object of making treaties of perpetual peace and of being reinstated in the rights and benefits which they forfeited by taking up arms in behalf of the insurgents.

There is the best authority for contradicting the report that Chas. J. Faulkner, of Virginia, has been pardoned by the President, who has not as yet acted in the case. Therefore all that has been published in this matter is premature.

"Scipio was twenty-nine when he gained the battle of Zana; Charles the Twelfth nineteen when he gained the battle of Navra; Conde twenty-two when he gained the battle of Rocroi. At thirty-six, Scipio the younger was the conqueror of Carthage; at thirty-six Cortez was the conqueror of Mexico; at thirty Charlemagne was master of France and Germany; at thirty-two Clive had established the British power in India. Hannibal, the greatest of military commanders, was only thirty, when at Canæ, he dealt an almost annihilating blow at the Republic of Rome, and Napoleon was only twety-seven when on the plains of Italy, he out-generaled and defeated, one after another, the veteran Marshals of Austria."

On Tuesday evening a train, consisting of an engine and the President's car, returning from the Fourth of July celebration at Gettysburg, Pa., on the Northern Central Railroad, when near Baltimore, was, by a misplaced switch, brought into collision with the rear of a freight train. The train contained several of the foreign ministers and other gentlemen. Mr. Asta Burnaga, the Chilean Minister, and Colonel Halpine, the poet of the Gettysburg demonstration, were severely injured about the head, and several others received bruises of a less serious character.

General Casey's Board to examine officers for colored troops was dissolved on Saturday by orders from the War Department. Second lieutenants for colored troops are still needed, but of late applications for these positions, to obtain which candidates were required to pass Casey's examination, have not been numerous.

Statements having been frequently made by civilians, upon the fact that Gen. Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, has appointed none but military officers as Assistant Commissioners of Freedmen, in the rebellious States, and to other positions in his gift, it should be stated that no other course could have been adopted under the circumstances, as Congress never made any appropriation for paying the expenses of the Bureau, or salaries to any of its officers. Consequently military officers were detached on this service and draw their pay as army officers.

During the late conspiracy trial, the counsel for Mrs. Surratt wrote to the Secretary of War through Judge-Advocate Gen. Holt, requesting the privilege of making John H. Surratt a witness for the prosecution, and pledging themselves to bring Surratt here from Canada in good season, asking in return that Surratt should be made a witness in favor of his mother, and also that an informal pledge should be given that Surratt would be pardoned. The Secretary of War refused to entertain the proposition, on the ground that Surratt was so deeply implicated in the conspiracy, according to the theory of the government, that he could not, under any circumstances, receive a pardon.

Elections will take place in Kentucky on the first Monday of August, and in Vermont on the first Tuesday in September. In the former State, members of Congress and State Treasurer are to be chosen; in the latter, a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and State Treasurer. The Main election for Governor and members of the Legislature occurs on the second Monday in September.

The government is rapidly returning to their homes in the South the rebel prisoners of war, and all of them, excepting those who prefer remaining at the North, will soon be back in their native States. The steamers Salvor and Idaho, together carrying nine hundred liberated rebel soldiers, from Newport's News and Point Lookout, destined for Charleston, Savannah and Mobile, passed Fortress Monroe on Monday. Altogether forty-two thousand eight hundred recently imprisoned rebel soldiers have been discharged under the recent War Depertment orders for that purpose.

A city storekeeper lately stuck upon his door the laconic advertisement, "A Boy Wanted." The next morning he found a little basket, labelled, "Here it is."

A learned coroner being asked how he accounted for the great mortality this year, exclaimed, "I cannot tell; people seem to die this year that never died before."

General Devins is reported to have been assigned to the command of all the cavalry in the district or department of Minnesota.

Brigadier-General Lerenzo Thomas, Adjutant-general of the army, has been breveted major-general.

Governor Brough is seriously ill at his residence in Cleveland.

Nashville, Tennessee, people are so fond of liquor that the annual fines for drunkenness reach about $31,000.

Alexander Smith says: "The world loses much when it ceases to become strange. An old king regards his crown very much as an ordinary mortal regards his old hat."

DIED.

DIED, in this city on the evening of the 6th inst., of Typhoid fever, WALTER HOWELL DEY, son of the late William Dey, aged 17 years.

Richmond *Whig* please copy.

Arrivals at the Atlantic Hotel, July 7.

Dr J J Wise, J W Boyer, C M Etheridge, O F Baxter, W H Palmer, Wm Taylor, Wm L Ogden, Chas C Kroly, E Cunningham, Jno Whitlock, Chas Harris, City; E L Jno Thornton, City; R V Rusher, U S N; Capt of Wight; Jno Carpenter, do; R J Thomas, Isle DeLuce New York; Jno S James, 3d N H Vols; Williard Bullard, U S N; W H Cowell, N C; W J Buddington, City Point; R E Darden, Southampton, Va; J. W Pened, Richmond, Va; T Baker, Newbern, N C; C Shepherd, T P Cropper. E A Hamilton S E Reynolds, Va; L B Eedcalf, Balt.

ALL PRINTERS OF NORFOLK and PORTSMOUTH, who are favorable to the formation of a "PRINTERS' UNION," in this place, will meet this (Saturday) evening, July 8th, 1865 at the Office of the Old Dominion, Johnson's Hall, at 8 o'clock P. M. It is hoped that every Printer will be present.

FARM NEAR THE CITY FOR SALE.

We have for sale, on accommodating terms, a FARM two miles from the city, by the Military Road, or two and a half miles by the Lambert's Point Road, containing eighty-two acres, forty of which is cleared. Two thousand cords of wood can be cut from it.

This farm can be divided into two good Trucking Farms, as it has two dwellings upon it.

The land is very nearly all new and is well adapted for Trucking purposes.

SHAW & ROBERTS,
Auction and Commission Merchants,
Corner Roanoke Square and Wide-Water street.
jy 8—tf

ATTENTION!

GUTLERS, GROCERS, DRUGGISTS, ROOFERS, &c,

And all persons who use Paper and Paper Bags.

We offer for sale much cheaper than any other house a large supply of paper, namely:

1,000 reams Commercial Note, ruled and plain,
500 " Letter and Foolscap, do
800,000 Envelopes, all grades,
200 reams Manilla, best quality,
300 " bogus Manilla,
200 " Hardware Paper, different sizes,
100,000 Paper Bags, all sizes,
20 tons Roofing Paper,
500 bbls Roofing Cement.

We are constantly purchasing for cash, old account BOOKS,
BILLS,
RECEIPTS,
PAMPHLETS,
And old books of all descriptions.

ALSO,
NEWSPAPERS,
WASTE PAPER,
RAGS,
ROPE,
&c., &c., at
KNIGHT & JOHNSON'S.
jy 8—tf 21 South Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY,
157 BROADWAY.

The Stockholders of this Company have just paid in $200,000 in cash, making the Capital of this Company, $400,000, with a surplus of $70,000.

In the strong condition of this Company, with a list of Directors composed of our first Merchants, the public have the guarantee of ability to meet losses, and fair and honorable adjustment of the same.

JAS. D. SPARKMAN, President
WM. TRUSLOW, Vice President.

Persons desiring Insurance in the above Company, will apply at the Agents Office.

O. WINDSOR, Agent,
No. 38, Bank street, at the Merchants and Mechanics Savings Bank. jy 6—tf

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN!

I most respectfully inform you that I am prepared to accommodate you with boats for Moonlight Excursions and other purposes.

JACOB BAINE,
Messrs. Kimberly Brothers' Wharf, W. Main street.
jy 8—3t

WALKE & CHAMBERLAINE offer at private sale a DESIRABLE FARM in Matthews county, Virginia, adjoining the estates of the late W. H. Roy and the late Dr. H. W. Tabb. It is situated on Blackwater river (inlet from North river) one and a half miles from Mob Jack bay, in view of the Chesapeake. It contains TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES, one hundred and seventy-five of which are cleared—is fenced and drained. The land is level, of fair quality, well adapted to cereals, and in order for cultivation — The situation has the advantages of health, good water and excellent society.

FISH AND OYSTERS ARE TAKEN FROM THE RIVER IMMEDIATELY IN FRONT OF THE DOOR.—There is a regular packet each week from Norfolk, and, previous to the war, steamers were running regularly up East river, stopping at Hick's Wharf, only four miles distant. For terms, apply to

WALKE & CHAMBERLAINE,
jy 8—tf No. 11 Roanoke Square.

FOR SALE.—That desirable property, corner of Main and Church streets, at present occupied by Mr. C. E. Chenoweth as a

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.

The building has TWELVE GOOD ROOMS, with a large CISTERN. For rents, &c, apply to Charles Ramsay, No. 19 Freemason street, to L. Salersbury, Main street, or Shaw & Roberts, Auction and Commission Merchants, corner Roanoke Square and Wide-Water street.
[jy8—tf

WANTED.

An Irish woman, who is a good cook, ironer and washer. One who would not object to going into the country. Must come well reccommended. Price no object.
Inquire at Reid & Co's Express office. [jy 8-3t*

FOR BOSTON.

THE STEAMSHIP
GEORGE APPOLD
Will sail on TUESDAY, July 11th, at 10 o'clock A. M. For Freight or Passage apply to
W. PATTEN, JR., AGENT,
jy 8—3t Chamberlaine's Wharf,
☞No passage secured until paid for.

J. C. DAWSON & CO.
NO. 65, MAIN STREET,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN SUPERIOR
WHISKIES,
BRANDIES,
GINS,
RUM,
WINES,
ALES,
AND SEGARS.
All who want bargains would do well to call.
je 21-tf

ATLANTIC HOTEL.
A. G. NEWTON, PROPRIETOR,
NORFOLK, VA.
Carriages always in readiness to carry passengers to and from the boats.
The bar and table always supplied with the choicest WINES of every variety, malt and spirituous LIQUORS.
je 21

DUDLEY BEAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, PRODUCE
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
☞Liberal advances made on all Merchandize and Produce consigned. je 22-tf

SHERMAN BROTHERS & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18,
ROANOKE SQUARE,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.
je 22-tf

MARSTON & MEEK'S
CLUB HOUSE,
46 BANK STREET.
Where all patrons are furnished with every delicacy the markets afford, cooked to order, to suit the most fastidious Also a choice selection of ALES, WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS. Particular and personal attention is given to the catering for this establishment by the proprietors.
je 22—tf MARSTON & MEEK.

LOCKHART & STINER,
LADIES', GENT'S AND CHILDREN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, &c.
Extracts, Soaps, Colognes, Pomades, Lilly Whites, &c., &c., &c.
No. 1 MAIN STREET, CORNER OF BANK,
NORFOLK, VA.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Agents for PHALON & SON'S Celebrated Perfumery.

J. M. RENSHAW,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANT,
BELLS WHARF, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.
Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Southern produce, for sale or shipment to New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Agent New York and Virginia Steamship Company.
je 21—tf

PICKLES.—22 Barrels Cucumbers in Bulk; 25 Barrels, Mixed in Mustard, Vinegar in Glass; 25 Cases Catsups assorted, for sale by
E. H. DELK,
jy 7—1w 28 and 30 Roanoke Street.

BANK STATEMENTS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF NORFOLK, STATE OF VIRGINIA, ON THE MORNING OF THE FIRST MONDAY OF JULY, 1865.

ORGANIZED MAY 22D, 1865.

Notes and Bills Discounted		39,905 93
Current Expenses		911 08
Premiums		1,450 00
Due from National Banks		13,852 49
Due from other Banks, as follows		97 48
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Circulating Notes	50,000 00	
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Circulating Notes	50,000 00	
Other U. S. securities	3,481 12	83,481 12
Cash on hand in Circulating Notes of other National Banks	2,500 00	
Specie	4,324 00	
Other lawful money	25,069 25	29,893 25
Total		169,611 30
Capital Stock paid in		65,550 00
Individual Deposits	72,427 60	
U. S. Deposits	29,628 00	102,055 60
Profit and Loss		1,905 70
Total		169,611 30

STATE OF VIRGINIA, County of Norfolk:

I, Gilbert C. Walker, President of the Exchange National Bank of Norfolk, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GILBERT C. WALKER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 3d day of July 1865.

GEO. B. CREAMER,
jy 7—1w Notary Public.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF