The Norfolk Post.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 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.

S. M. Pettergill & Co. are authorized Advertising Agents for the *Post* in New York and Boston.

THE RADICAL POLICY DEFINED.

The radical politicians of Massachusetts, speaking the sentiments of the party they represent—and perhaps of all the dominant parties of the New England States—have issued their proclamation of principles, and declared the basis upon which they will accept a reconstruction of the Union. They address themselves "to the people of the United States" under date of the 21st of June. We have perused the address with great care and the deepest interest. The tone of the paper is calm, mild and considerate; but firm on the important points of difference with what is known as the conservative party. There is nothing—not one word—that can give offence to any man, be he ever so Southern or ever so conservative. It reviews in a liberal spirit the great differences of opinion that have always existed and which it holds must ever exist between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding communities, as to what constitutes the highest civilization, and asserts that as they who hold to the Northern idea have now the power to enforce their opinions, and accomplish the objects for which they have been contending since the question was first raised, it is *their* duty to see that they do not allow the opportunity to escape them. Their object in thus proclaiming their platform, they do not pretend to conceal, is to operate upon the masses of the people, in order that they may operate upon their members in the incoming Congress, to induce them to oppose the admission of any Southern State to fellowship in the Union until it presents itself with a Constitution which shall admit that slavery is wrong, that denial of political rights to the negro is wrong, that the doctrine of secession and States rights is wrong; and acknowledge the entire supremacy of the Central Government, in all things. They also demand, as security for the future, that the negro shall be admitted to the full rights of citizenship, according to his intelligence. That if he be able to write his own ballot, he must be permitted to vote it, and that he should be allowed to swear to an affidavit that he can read. In a word, their policy is this: they will oppose and bring all the power they can wield to bear in opposition to the admission of the representatives of any State which does not allow universal suffrage, or rather equal suffrage. The negro must be permitted to vote, say they, or we will keep you in the position of territories, under *quasi* military control as you are now, until you come into our terms.

These questions of the supremacy of the government and the political rights of the colored race they consider paramount, and hold that for the future security of the nation, they must be settled before the States are again admitted; for once admitted to an equality on the floor of Congress, they admit that then the State is beyond the reach of the government to control its internal policy. They acknowledge that this ordeal passed the State can be molested no further. But under the present state of affairs, holding the Southern States as conquered territory, they contend they have the right to exact security from them, for their future good behavior and impose conditions upon them in consideration of forgiveness for the past.

The people throughout the country are counselled to work faithfully for the accomplishment of these ends. It is thought that however inconvenient and expensive it may be to hold these States in abeyance—perhaps for years, till they shall be finally forced by necessity, or change of opinion, to accede to the demands of the Fanuel Hall committee—still the delay and expense will be fully justified by the immense benefit that will be derived from having made the negro a thinking and voting being, and raised him thus far in the scale of humanity. It matters not, though the people of their own race be disfranchised and their rights taken from them, if only an alien and different race can be clothed with a very doubtful privilege. In regard to social equality, the address uses the following language: "Appeals may be made to taste or pride on the subject of the social equality of the people of color. We must not permit our opinions to be warped by such considerations. The present question is strictly one of political justice and safety, and not of social equality. When the free man of color, educated in the common schools, deposits a vote which he can write himself gives a deposition which he can read and sign, and pays a tax on the homestead he has bought, the law forces no comparison between his intellectual, moral, physical or social condition, and that of the white citizen, of whatever race or nation, who lives, votes or testifies by his side." But the substance of what they intend to do, provided the President and Congress second their views, is contained in the following four propositions:

First. The principle must be put beyond all question, that the Republic has a direct claim upon the allegiance of every citizen, from which no State can absolve him, and to his obedience to the laws of the Republic, "anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

Second. The public faith is pledged to every person of color in the rebel States, to secure to them and their posterity forever, a complete and veritable freedom. Having promised them this freedom, received their aid on the faith of this promise, and by a successful war and actual military occupation of the country, having obtained the power to secure the result, we are dishonored if we fail to make it good to them.

Third. The system of slavery must be abolished and prohibited by paramount and irreversible law. Throughout the rebel States there must be, in the words of Webster, "impressed upon the soil itself an inability to bear up any but free men."

Fourth. The systems of the States must be truly "republican."

Unless these points are secured, the public faith will be broken, and there will be no safety for the public peace or the preservation of our institutions.

Such, then, in brief, is the platform of the New England radical party, and, indeed, of the radical party of all sections of the country. For example, Messrs. Wendell Phillips, Henry Wilson and Henry Winter Davis—three gentlemen, the most learned and eminent members of the radical party—have lately put forth their ideas on the all-absorbing topic of the day, this question of the admission of the Southern representatives. The tone of Mr. Phillips' remarks is violently denunciatory of the President. He does not, cannot, trust Mr. Johnson, because he is a Southern man, and has already shown signs of weakness in his treatment of the Southern question. Mr. Johnson's Cabinet cannot be depended upon either, according to Mr. Phillips, for the simple reason that Mr. Johnson is the President, and his Cabinet are entirely ruled by his policy and opinions. Mr. Phillips then proceeds to blame Massachusetts for the election of Mr. Johnson, and says that but for a Massachusetts politician, Hannibal Hamlin would have been President, and now every negro in the South would be enjoying the same rights as the white man. Mr. Phillips fears they cannot trust the President, who will exercise his executive influence over the clerk of the House, to compel him to admit to seats at the organization of that body the members from the Southern States, who, once admitted, will be in such force that the Northern members cannot compel them to vacate their seats. He wants such influences to be brought to bear upon the President as will divert his present purposes, and induce him to close the door of the House of Representatives, on the 4th of December next, until they can rally the North. If this be not done, then indeed all is lost—"the North has surrendered to the South, and we shall be governed by the white race of the Southern States."

In the Honorable Winter Davis, of Maryland, we have a different sort of person from Wendell Phillips—a man most cordially hated by the South, and who returns that hatred with interest. He plainly tells the people in his speech on the 4th at Chicago, that the spirit of the South is not subdued and that their return to the Union is a matter of necessity and not of choice; that they would vote tomorrow almost unanimously for Southern independence, were the opportunity given them. We will not pretend to argue the point with Mr. Davis; but in all candor we must say we differ with him. We do not believe the people or a majority of them would vote for a dissolution of the Union, were the question fairly submitted to them to-morrow, and we have quite as good facilities for judging the Southern people as Mr. Davis has had. He forms his opinion from what he has seen among the rebels of Maryland, of the Booth and Harold stripe, and not from the real people of the South. We have no doubt that were a vote taken among Mr. Davis' constituents a large number of them would vote for a dissolution of the Union, and to make Maryland the frontier State of the new country; but these Maryland secessionists, like the "Copperheads" everywhere, do not represent the sentiments of the mass of the Southern people. Mr. Davis, too, wants negro suffrage, in order to cripple the white population of the South and prevent it doing future harm to the nation. Does the nation stand in danger from no other quarter but the South?

But we pass from Mr. Davis to Senator Wilson. He made a speech in Washington on the 4th of July, in which he said he wanted the South to understand that slavery and the black code were abolished forever. He said he had prepared a bill for the personal liberty of every freedman on this continent. This is a wide view, and includes in its boundaries the Monroe doctrine. Virginia, certainly, has no objection, but will probably rejoice in the adoption and enforcement of this bill, and we believe she will as freely and fully acquiesce in it as the men North or South.

We have given, in the foregoing, without comment, a full insight into the views put forth by the leading radical parties and statesmen of the North.—We imagine they will attract general attention in Virginia and the whole South.

Now that we have fully and candidly laid before our readers the views of the professed abolitionists, from Maryland to Massachusetts—let us give audience and hearing to a Southern man—a Virginian (not an *alien*)—upon the subject of Negro Suffrage. We commend what follows to the Northern opponents of negro votes. We copy from the Richmond *Republic* of yesterday:

THE NEGRO QUESTION.

To the Editors of the Richmond Republic:

In your editorial of the 6th, you state nothing but the simple, unvarnished truth when you relate so graphically the history of the attachment and fidelity of the negro to his master. I believe that one of the most marvelous facts of this war of marvels is, that during the whole continuance of four years, and through the whole length and breadth of the land, there was not, so far as the writer knows, one single instance of a successfully-concerted or attempted insurrection among the slaves, nor one single instance of violence among the slaves, which could be denominated a natural and legitimate offspring of the war.

There is still another marvelous fact. It is well known to the writer. Among thousands of negroes, who, at all times, for months, had most abundant and ample opportunities of escape—even under threats and intimidations and alluring temptations—comparatively so few did escape. What I will further relate is a well-known fact to multitudes of our fellow-citizens. Even while the Federal army was marching triumphantly over the land, in a vast majority of cases, where the negro was left to the exercise of his free and unbiased will, a very meagre minority left their masters, and the major part of these were young and thoughtless boys and men.

Again, since the surrender of the Confederate armies, very many more have implored their former masters for permission to remain at, than have voluntarily abandoned, their old homes. All these facts are, and can be, corroborated and substantiated.

These truths should open our eyes to the importance of duly and seriously weighing and considering the matter of negro suffrage before yielding to a very natural prejudice to shrink from what might shock our sensibilities and offend our tastes. I am not sure it cannot be demonstrated that the best interests of the Southern States will be subserved by granting the negro the right of suffrage. Look at facts as they are. The Northern States have a very preponderating number of representatives. By the results of the war the South will add to its numerical strength in the House of Representatives fourteen new members, whether the negro is enfranchised or not. It is inevitable—it cannot be escaped—sectionalism will be the nerve and backbone of all political programmes so long as this question of franchising the negro is debateable. Suppose that question out of the way, what remains? Only the question of policy adapted to the necessities and interests of the two sections. In a word, the revival of the old questions of Whiggery and Democracy. It is virtually this now.

Let the negro vote, and the Southern vote will be a unit upon all State and national interests; they will forever hold the balance of power and effectually control the policy and settle the differences of opposing Northern factions. But the cry is that the negro would vote the Northern ticket and sustain the Northern policy against the South. Not so. In the first place, they love their old friends better than they do their new friends already. Who does not know that? If doubted, I fall back upon declaration and facts related in the first part of this communication, viz: Their fidelity and devotion to us during the war. They did not abandon us then, and will not desert us now. Besides, we shall have a new influence, and the employer will be a very poor politician who cannot control and direct the votes of his employees. So far from there being any antagonism of interests between labor and capital, they are identical; and I verily believe, in any conflict between the sections, the negro would march up to the polls in literally solid phalanx and sustain the interest of his own section; just in obedience to the natural law, because it sustains his own interest. The vote of the South must, of necessity, always be conservative, and added to the conservative vote of the North, which will always be large, will hold the balance of power and say to insane radicals: "Thus far shalt thou go, but no farther."

I very much incline to the conviction that the franchise of the negro is the certain and sure death-blow of the radical abolition party. They are now strong and strongly mail-coated. There is one weak place in their harness, and through that joint the enfranchising of the negro can reach their vital part. It would forever take the wind out of their sails. I confess I, for one, am amazed at the zeal of the abolitionists for enfranchising the negro. Leave the cities out of the case, and I believe it is demonstrable that the negroes of the country will always sustain the side of the employer. I can only explain the blind infatuation of the radical abolitionists by falling back upon that old classic truth, "*Quem Dues vult perdere prius dementat.*" Negro suffrage is their certain death. If their destruction be the main work and measure of this generation—and I am not sure it is not—I can find in these views a strong argument for the South well and maturely to ponder and consider this question before it discards it.

Let passion and prejudice yield place to calm and reflecting reason, and discovering wherein lies the best and truest interest of the country, pursue that course fearlessly, faithfully and boldly, regardless alike of fear, favor or affection for those who certainly have no favor or affection for the South.

By the census of 1850 I learn there were 698,345 negro men (slaves) of twenty years old and upward—say 600,000 voters. This item is not one to be despised in a Presidential election—I do not think it is to be feared. The negro is of us and with us. W. B. F.

Our purpose, in this compilation of the views of parties North and South, on the question of negro suffrage, is accomplished. It is due to the public that they should have all the facts placed before them. We have done our part this morning, and leave the reader to do his own thinking. We incline to the opinion that the Richmond writer will be surrounded by an approving crowd before the beginning of the next year.

The President and Charles Sumner.

The following is related by the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. If it be true, then is the split between the President and the leader of the radical faction complete. Nothing, not even Spaulding's glue or Thingimbug's sticking plaster can bring the parts together. The result will be, that in the next Congress, Mr. Seward, who is the acknowledged leader of the Senate, will do all he can to thwart the policy of Andrew Johnson, and keep out the Southern States, as he did last year to negative the good intentions of Mr. Lincoln when he was the means of preventing Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee from being represented. We are on the eve of great events. The following is the gossip of the *Inquirer:*

A friend assures us that a few weeks since an interview took place between President Johnson and Senator Sumner, which was substantially as follows:

"Good evening, Mr. President," said Senator Sumner, last week upon entering the President's room in the White House.

"Good evening, Mr. Senator," replied the President. "Please be seated for a moment, until I finish a letter to an old friend."

The letter being finished, the President turned to Mr. Sumner, when the latter said:

"Mr. President, I have called upon you for the purpose of expressing to you the views of our people on the subject of reconstruction."

"Well, sir," replied the President.

Mr. Sumner commenced by saying:

"Sir, your North Carolina procamation does not meet the approbation of the people, and they will not submit to have the great results of the war thus thrown away."

"What people are you representing, sir?" asked Mr. Johnson.

"The whole Northern people," said Mr. Sumner.

"I apprehend you will find you but represent a small portion of the Northern people," replied Mr. Johnson.

"Then," said Sumner, "we must take your North Carolina proclamation as an indication of your policy, must we?"

"Yes, sir," replied the President.

"Then, sir," said Sumner, "you do not intend to enfranchise the black man?"

"I have nothing to do with the subject; that exclusively belongs to the States. You certainly would think it an usurpation on my part if I attempted to interfere in fixing the qualifications of electors in Massachusetts."

"But," replied Sumner, "Massachusetts has always been a loyal State."

"That may be," replied the President, "but the loyal men of the South have made untold sacrifices for their Union sentiments, while Massachusetts has made hundreds of millions out of her loyalty, and it would be a poor return for Southern adherence to the government, if the latter should, in violation of the Constitution, thrust upon them local laws in opposition to their wishes."

At this reply of the President, Mr. Sumner became impatient and irritable, and rejoined by saying, "I am sorry to see you evincing so little sympathy with that element that placed you in power."

At this, the color flashed to the President's face, and he added, emphatically, "You and I might as well understand each other now as any other time. You are aware, sir, I have no respect for a secessionist; but as much as I despise them, I still have a greater detestation and contempt for a fanatic."

"Good evening," said Sumner, and left in a huff.

The worst enemies of the advancement of Norfolk are "her own people"—as a Richmond man would style the "old settlers" in contradistinction to *aliens* or "new-comers." Two or three speculators have got possession of the ruins of the Indian Pole Bridge—and how?—and they will neither rebuild the bridge themselves nor transfer the charter to parties who would put it in repair in a few weeks. It seems to us that a work so essential to the public ought to be completed forthwith, and if the gentlemen who procured the Alexandria charter are not willing or able to build the bridge, they should stand aside.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Enthusiastic Public Meeting—The Knife and Fork Question.—The most lively interest has been excited in this community by the discussion in private circles of this interesting question, and the people are fully aroused to the importance of the issue and the necessity of reform. The excitement culminated last night in a grand mass meeting, which convened at the City Hall. The Chair was occupied, by unanimous vote of the meeting, by Colonel Wilkes, and Mr. Jenkins, of Roanoke Square, acted as Secretary.

In taking his seat the President briefly stated that the object of the meeting was to form an association, to be called the "Anti-Knife-Eaters"—whose platform would be the total abolition of the abominable and heathenish practice of eating with the knife—an instrument made only for purposes of cutting—instead of the fork. He favored this great reform, and considered the movement one of the most opportune and important that had been set on foot during the present century. He hoped the subject would be agitated throughout the country—that the press and pulpit, those powerful engines of agitation would take up the question, and continue to agitate it while there was an audacious knife-eater in the land. (Applause.) It was of more importance than the question of negro suffrage, the reconstruction of the rebel States, or furnishing clothing to the naked cannibals of the Southern Islands. He trusted this movement would be taken up in other sections of the country, and that they would not cease to agitate it until the great objects of the reform were fully accomplished. (Tremendous applause.) He would now introduce Mr. John Snyder to the meeting, a gentleman eminently qualified to address them on this subject.

Mr. Snyder took the stand, amid the deafening plaudits of the audience. He remarked, apologetically, that he was not accustomed to public speaking, but, in such a cause, the stones themselves would rise up and cry out if men were silent. The folly and madness of the world was never more clearly exemplified than in the facts every day presented to us of men and women going about the world preaching reform where no reform is needed. They ask for a temperance reform, for a reform in the luxurious mode of living adopted by some of our people, a reform in dress, a reform in the rights of women, a reform in the sanitary condition of our cities, and an amelioration of the condition of the poor. They also make collections of large sums of money to educate, clothe and feed the cannibals who dwell in desolate and uninhabited islands, and inveigh against the barbarism of the Turks, and the heathenishness of the Hindoos. They even think that vice in our large cities should be inquired into, and the causes of its rapid increase ascertained, and some means adopted to remove those causes. All these reforms find their ready advocates—and there are some, even, who intend to give the poor African a vote instead of a piece of bread—believing that a voice is more necessary than a stomach; but would you believe it, fellow-citizens, not one of these reformers, male or female, has had the courage to attack that most glaring and terrible of all vices, that practice, more barbarous and heathenish than Mormonism, Hindooism, or cannibalism, and which has caused more misery than all the evils and vices of the world combined, I mean the awful and fast increasing practice—which is spreading rapidly throughout the world, and afflicts the nations as a pestilence—the practice of eating with the knife instead of the fork? (Great sensation.) Yes, gentlemen, we find these reformers too timid to strike at the root of the evil; they fear to shock the sensibilities of society, or rather they fear to loose the patronage of society, by pointing out to society its real vices and immoralities, and content themselves with merely lopping off a few branches. (Applause—That's so!) Fellow-citizens, were I to tell you the extent to which this vile practice is carried and the rapidity with which it is increasing, I am sure you would not credit the statement. It is passing all belief, and if we would not go back fifteen thousand years, and relapse into the heathenism and barbarity of our fathers, we must use all our energies to carry forward this great reform to a successful issue. ("We will!" "we will!") It is scarcely creditable, but nevertheless true, that not only in the hovel, but in the palace, does this enormous evil prevail. Not only does the hard-fisted laborer defy the laws of propriety, and the rules of good breeding, but the dainty-fingered lady, robed in purple and finest linen, may be seen, three times a day, eating her food with a knife! (Horrible.)

Yes, gentlemen, you may well say horrible. My blood runs cold, and my hair stands upon end, and my heart turns liquid when I think of such moral depravity in a christian land, a land of sabbath-schools, female seminaries and great reforms. Who's here so base that he would eat with a knife? If any, speak; for him have I offended?

Voice—"I don't see anything so tarnal bad in the practice arter all—I allus——

Cries—Put him out—put him out—he's a barbarian—a cannibal—a heathen—a knife-eater—hustle him—throw him out of the window—kill him—he's no right to live."

There was a confused noise, then muffled cries, the raising of a window, the sound of something dropping on the outside—and all was over.

The speaker continued: So I wish all knife-eaters—all enemies to our mighty reform. If there be any more in this assemblage who do not agree with my sentiments and the sentiments of the meeting, they will please sneak out as quietly as possible, if they would avoid the fate of the audacious villain who interrupted the proceedings by his foul heresies. As I was saying: Who's here so mean he would not eat with a fork? if any, speak; for him have I offended. Who's here so rude that he would interrupt the speaker? if any, let him not speak, if he would avoid an exit by the window. No, my fellow-citizens, my voice is for reform. We must return to the habits of our fathers. Since we began to eat with the knife, we have grown to be dirt-eaters. Had we continued to eat with the fork we would have continued a nation of fork-eaters. Let us agitate the reform, and as it is necessary that all reformers should have an organ, it might be well enough for us to revive the *Courier*, a paper which might be made favorable to our cause, if well paid, would help us to agitate the subject, and keep it before the people. I also suggest that a committee be appointed whose duty it shall be to visit all the principal hotels, and boarding houses, and private houses in this city, at their usual meal hour, and which committee shall make a full and detailed report of the number, condition, birth, training, and personal appearance of every gentleman or lady they find eating in a proper manner and according to rule, with a fork; and also of all men, women and children, who eat after any other fashion. After these statistics are gathered, in order that we may have some data to base our action upon, I propose that we send a deputation to Washington, whose duty it shall be to lay the matter before President Johnson, and ask him to exempt from the amnesty proclamation and from pardon, all who do not eat with the fork. In order to defray the expenses, it will be necessary for the members of the Society to fork over pretty freely, and I propose that Mr. Gribble carry around the hat.

The speaker was loudly applauded when he retired, and cries were made for Col. Duncan, who not being present, Judge Feed made a few remarks, animadverting in strong terms upon the heathenish practice now prevalent, and calling for its immediate abolition. He agreed with the first speaker in everything he had said, but was in favor of going still farther and prohibiting it by constitutional amendment, and if that would not accomplish it, he would call upon the President to use the entire military and naval power of the nation. Be the consequences what they may, it must be put down. We can no longer tolerate the practice. That's settled. (Loud and long continued applause.)

He had seen it practiced even at the table of one our leading local hotels; and, he regretted to say, that the landlord did not invoke the assistance of the Provost guard. What are we coming to, when the sanctity of our first-class hotels is invaded by such vulgarity? and that, too, by Major-Generals. (Shame! shame!) Gentlemen, my emotions are so great that I cannot continue—but, before I close, allow me to propose three cheers for the great founder of our association—the greatest and best man the world ever produced—Rev. John Tompkins Purely.

The cheers were given with a hearty will, and some fellow proposed a tiger, but it was voted vulgar.

On motion, a committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, and also a series of resolutions for publication in the *Post*.

During the absence of the Committee, the Honorable Mr. James T. Goodwyn, of Washington city, Judge Franklin Jameson of Richmond, George Washington Homestead and Eli Crouch, of Portsmouth, addressed the meeting in words of burning eloquence.

Before the Committee on Resolutions returned our reporter was compelled to retire, and, consequently, the result of the committee's deliberations can not appear today.

It was altogether a very pleasant and enthusiastic occasion, and in point of numbers the meeting was the largest ever convened in Norfolk.

Select Council.—At a meeting of this body, on the 5th inst., the following Standing Committees were appointed by the President. We publish them by request, for the benefit of the members and of persons likely to have business with that body.

STANDING COMMITTEES—SELECT COUNCIL.

Finance—Messrs. E. P. Tabb, C. L. Cole, C. A. Santos.

Ordinances—Messrs. A. L. Hill, G. W. Cowdery, E. P. Tabb.

Streets and Wharves—Messrs. R. Capps, C. G. Armstead, J. T. Daniels.

Alms House—Messrs. G. W. Cowdery, R. Capps, A. L. Hill.

Market, Docks and Ferry—Messrs. Wm. Callis, R. Capps C. A. Santos.

Fire Department and Pumps—Messrs. C. G. Armstead, W. Ward, A. L. Hill.

Public Buildings—Messrs. C. L. Cole, J. T. Daniels, C. A. Santos.

Lamps and Gas—Messrs. Wm. Ward, C. L. Cole, C. G. Armstead.

Appointments.—The following appointments have been made by Gov. Pierpoint:

Notaries Public—J. M. Goodwyn, Albemarle County; Jno. J. Tucker and W. A. Todd, Norfolk City; P. H. Kincaid and Jno. S. Huff, Highland County; Jno. G. Boyd, W. H. Morton and R. F. Clark, Mecklenburg County; F. Johnson, Roanoke County. Ro. W. Pate and W. H. Gee were appointed first and second inspectors of tobacco at Clarksville, and Beverly Drinkard was appointed inspector of lard, &c., Petersburg.

Contracts With Negroes.—Under military rule, formerly, there was a decision that no negro could leave his employer without giving ten days notice. If he did, he was barred by the act from the collection of all wages due him. Yesterday Capt. Stephens, of the present Military Court, reaffirmed this decision, and it is now the law. Let everybody govern themselves accordingly.

Raising the Fare.—The ferry-boats between Norfolk and Portsmouth have raised their fare from two cents and a half to five cents. This makes it much more convenient to make change, but we submit that 100 per cent. is a pretty good advance of fare in these times when gold is coming down, the war ended and a general disposition is shown to return to "peace prices."

Query?—A citizen requests us to inquire what have become of the scavenger carts, which in former times were wont to call around and collect the accumulated garbage and filth that had been collected in back yards. We learn that in some of the best portions of the city, the carts have not been around for at least three weeks, and the people are becoming anxious about what disposition to make of the truck, as the city prohibits their throwing it in the street. We trust the authorities will attend to this matter.

For New York.—The side-wheel steamer Hatteras, Capt. Lewis Parrish, leaves this evening at 2 o'clock for New York, and will make regular weekly trips, leaving New York every Saturday, and Norfolk every Wednesday. She is the only side-wheel steamer in the trade, is perfectly new, safe and expeditious, and passengers or shippers might find it to their advantage to patronize this line. The captain and officers are very clever and affable gentlemen, and will do everything to render the trip agreeable.

Military Court.—This tribunal is presided over by Captain Stevens, and has the disposition of all parties arrested by the soldiers, who are not amenable to civil law. The only cases he has to dispose of are those of soldiers or negroes arrested for breaches of the peace and drunkenness, and as none of these cases can be of any interest to the community, we have not thought them worth reporting.

We are daily reminded that although in the midst of the "heated term," the business of Norfolk is steadily and substantially on the increase. Our advertising columns give evidence of this, and the pressing demands upon the resources of our job office, give evidence of the elasticity of peace times. Among other new advertisements in our columns this morning, we add the business card of Messrs. Burgess & Core, a first-class Grocery and Commission house on the corner of Wide Water and Commerce streets. They have just commenced business and will not fail to receive a liberal share of patronage, as they will deserve it.

The Theater.—Last night Miss Fisher and her horse gave entire satisfaction to a full house. As Mazeppa, Miss Fisher is very good—and her horse is everything that we could expect. The performance was the best we have seen in Norfolk, and our amusement-lovers should not fail to witness these interesting entertainments. Go to-night, and see Mazeppa.

The Weather.—The Thermometer at Dr. W. E. Lewis Drug Store, under the Atlantic Hotel, indicated the following state of the weather Saturday:

7 A. M.	74°
10 "	80°
1 P. M.	90°
4 "	94°
6 "	86°

THE NEWS.

By the arrival of the Belgian at Father Point, and the City of Baltimore at New York, we have news five days later from Europe, or to the thirteenth of June. The United States five-twenties have declined two per centum. The political news is not of any interest.—The House of Lords, on the Earl of Derby's motion, have rejected, by a majority of twenty-one, the bill passed by the Commons to modify the oaths required of Catholic members of Parliament.—There has been a ministerial crisis at Vienna. The Cabinet resigned. The Corps Legislatif had passed the extraordinary budget with only ten votes against it. The British Government, it is said, are well pleased with the friendly spirit entertained toward Great Britain by the Administration at Washington. A report is current that the Bank of Bombay has suspended. Cotton has advanced a little at Liverpool. The consolidated British funds have advanced to ninety, one-eighth. At Paris the Bourse was heavy. Rentes were quoted at sixty-six, thirty-seven.

Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, has issued his proclamation announcing the adoption of the new constitution for that State at the election held the 6th of June. The total number of votes cast was forty-three thousand six hundred and seventy in favor of the constitution, and forty-one thousand eight hundred and eight against it, the majority by which it was adopted being thus eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

It is thought the murderer of the Joyce children in Boston, has been found. Detectives have arrested John Stewart, who, a few days ago, enlisted in the regular army. He has resided at West Roxbury, near the scene of the murder, and is a notorious bounty jumper. The evidence against him is said to be strong. He states that he was born in Ireland and that his mother is in Pennsylvania.

A disastrous hail-storm passed over Dunham, Maine, on Tuesday, striking several miles across into Lisbon and other towns, and covering the ground for more than an inch in depth. Growing crops were leveled, corn destroyed and damage done to fruit trees. The hail-stones fell in sheets, and limbs of trees, an inch in diameter, were cut off by the hail.

The Post office Departmene has now become a paying institution. For the last six months of 1864, its net profits over all expenses, were at the rate of a million and a half a year. But the profits of the first six months of 1865, will be yet larger. During the last six months of Mr. Buchanan's administratitn the loss for carrying and distributing the mails was over four millions of dollars.

All contracts for carrying the mails in New England and New York have expired, and the Postmaster General will not enter into new contracts until some uniform system of charge shall have been adopted. At present some roads receive much greater compensation than others, and it is proposed to establish a uniformity of rates.

J. G. Tifft, of Ohio, a dealer in certified Government accounts, was found in a ravine on the outskirts of Charlestown, Kanawha County, Virginia, last Sunday morning. He had been shot through the head, and robbed, it is supposed, of some sixteen thousand dollars in money, but his gold watch and diamond pin had not been taken.

It has been decided by Secretary McCulloch that tobacco manufactured in the Southern States can be shipped from any port in the United States to a foreign port free from the revenue tax of forty cents per pound, if said tobacco had passed from the hands of the manufacturer previous to the passage of the law imposing said tax.

Miss Emma Lattimore, who resides in Edgefield, Tennessee, was last week arrested for taking down a United States flag, placed on a tree in front of the house by some quartermaster's clerk who boards with Mrs. Lattimore.—Charges have been preferred, and the young lady will be tried by the Military Commission.

James Crockett, the lion tamer, died suddenly in Cincinnati on Thursday.—At the time of his demise, Mr. Crockett was costumed for the ring, and was about to appear before the audience.—He was on his way from the dressing room for this purpose, when he staggered, fell, and almost immediately expired.

Major General Smith has revoked the special order suspending the municipal government of Memphis, and placing the city under the military provisional control, and has restored the city to the control of the civil authorities.

Reports from the growing cotton crops of the Southwest are very flattering. Cotton planters are more than satisfied to see a bloom by the 4th of July, but this year the flowers made their appearance several days ahead of time.

The liquor store of H. Harwitz, and the adjoining warehouses of Thorp & Company, and Louis King, wool dealer, on South Main street, St. Louis, were consumed by fire on Tuesday.

The prices of meats have been reduced in Rochester and Albany, New York.

In Virginia there have been recently thirty days of great heat. The Thermometer has not marked less than eighty-six degrees, and has frequently risen among the nineties.

Mr. Christian Adams, of Jerome, Ohio, recently died at the age of one hundred and one years and six months. His father lived to be one hundred and four years of age.

Mrs. Charles Shawan, residing near Ruddell's Mills, Bourbon county, Kentucky, was instantly killed, a few days ago, during the prevalence of a storm, by the limb of a tree falling upon her.

The town of Denton, in Caroline county, Maryland, was nearly destroyed by fire on the night of the fourth. Many families are, consequently, homeless and destitute.

There were two successful balloon ascensions in Boston on Saturday. Seven persons went up in Prof. King's aerial carriage.

Two murderers, David Gregory and William Hopkins, are to be executed in Philadelphia on the 11th of August.

Arrivals at the Atlantic Hotel, July 11.

Orren Williams, N C; Wm Mathews, N Y; Jas Logan, Balt; Alex Dawson, Suffolk; Lieut Thos W Gorgin, Suffolk; Logan Hurst, Jno R White, Norfolk; E W Marston, City; Jno S McGruth, Washington, D C; H Harrison, Balt; J N Stuk, Gloucester, Va; R N Ellis, U S N; Thos Daly, Balt; Samuel B Ellis, U S N; R S Clark, Balt; Geo B McDermot, Washington, D C; Thos Groody, Adj't 89 N Y Vol; J Gray, Lieut Vt Vol; Miss Bidgood, Richmond; Dr M Tucker and servant, Washington; J H Ellis, Sussex; Henry Birdsong, Sussex; T J Harrison, Sussex; E S S Underwood, Richmond; W G Young, Va; A W Lockhart, Suffolk; G T Parker, Suffolk; A Riddick, Suffolk; M W Fisher, Northampton county; H McKay, Petersburg, Va; T T Broockt, Petersburg, Va; Capt F Pyne, City.

MARRIED,

On the 10th of July, in Norfolk, Va., by Rev. Chas. E W. Dobbs, William J. Davis, to Miss Mary E. Wood, both of Norfolk.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLENN'S THEATRE.

OLIVER B. DOUD.....Temporary Manager.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 12.

GREAT SUCCESS OF

MISS KATE FISHER,

Mr. DOUD'S COMPANY AND THE TRAINED HORSE

WONDER,

TO-NIGHT

MAZEPPA, MAZEPPA, MAZEPPA, MAZEPPA, MAZEPPA — KATE FISHER as MAZEPPA.

TO CONCLUDE WITH

BLACK EYED SUSAN, BLACK EYED SUSAN, BLACK EYED SUSAN, BLACK EYED SUSAN, BLACK EYED SUSAN

In preparation

THE THREE FAST MEN.
THE THREE FAST MEN.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 14, 1865.

BENEFIT OF KATE FISHER.
BENEFIT OF KATE FISHER.

LYME PUNCHES AT MARSTON & MEEKS' CLUB HOUSE. jy 12—1t

FURNISHED PARLOR, DINING ROOM AND KITCHEN FOR RENT. Enquire at this office. jy 12—tf

FOR SALE.—50 SHARES "EXCHANGE National Bank" of Norfolk. Address Box 197, P. O. jy 11—3t*

The advertiser of the above stock will find a purchaser by calling at the office of the Norfolk POST. jy 12—2t*

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

AT THE DEPOT, ROANOKE SQUARE.

We are receiving daily from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore

STOVES, RANGES, WASHING MACHINES, CLOTHES' WRINGERS, TUBS, BUCKETS, BROOMS, TIN SAFES, ICE CREAM FREEZERS and TUBS, TOILET SETTS, WATER COOLERS, PITCHERS, BUTTER CHURNS, HIP SPONGE and LONG BATHS,

And in fact every article usually found in a well furnished house keeping establishment. Call and look.

J. R. GILLETT,
jy 12—1m No. 4 & 7 Roanoke Square & Water St.

BURGESS & CORE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Grocers and Commission Merchants.

Dealers in

WINES, LIQUORS, SOAP, CIGARS, SUGARS, MOLASSES, COFFEE, FLOUR, BROOMS, BUCKETS, CANDLES, &c. &c.

Consignments solicited. Select Family Groceries constantly on hand corner Wide-Water and Commerce Streets. Norfolk. jy 12—1m

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES.

We have added to our business, and have now in store a fine assortment of

CARRIAGES, AND BUGGIES.

of best Northern manufacture.

E. M. DUNN & CO.,
jy12-tf No. 25, Main street, Norfolk, Va.

WALKING CANES AND UMBRELLAS

In great variety, for sale by

jy 12—tf E. M. DUNN & CO., 25 Main Street.

POCKET KNIVES AND RAZORS;

In variety, for sale by

jy 12—tf E. M. DUNN & CO., 25 Main Street.

NOTICE.—A full attendance of all the members of the Union Hook and Ladder Company is particularly requested this evening at 9 o'clock, at their Hall on Church street.

WM. B. ROGERS, President.
jy 12—1t

HEIRS of Property 127, East Main Street, will learn something to their advantage by calling upon C. S. Palmer, on the premises. jy 11—3t*

JACKSON WHITE, POTATOES—44 barrels for sale low, to close consignment.

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

STORE FOR RENT.

One of the best Business stands for rent on Broad-Water street. Apply to the Editor of the
jy 11—tf POST.

BOARD AND LODGING

Can be obtained at No. 12, South Brewer street, for four young men. Two well furnished rooms, with good board, can be had on moderate terms by immediate application. The neighborhood is quiet and the house not more than five minutes walk of the Market. jy 11—3t

HOMESTEAD LOAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Stockholders of this Insutution will be held in the Hall of the Union Fire Company (Fenchurch street) on Monday evening, 17th inst., at 8 o'clock.

A full meeting of the Stockholders is desirable.

jy 11—6t J. H. HENDREN, Secretary.

FOR SALE.—The desirable residence No. 11, S. Catherine street. The purchaser having the privilege of purchasing the house and lot in rear of the same, on Wolf street.

jy 11—1w* H. F. REARDON.

LUMBER AND SLABS.—50,000 feet refuse Lumber and Slabs. Apply at

je 24—1w. No. 16 ROANOKE SQUARE.

MACKEREL.—76 Packages No. 1's and 2's, in Barrels, Half Barrels, Quarter Barrels. and Kitts, just received, for sale on shipper's account.

E. H. DELK, Agent.
jy 7—1w 28 and 30 Commerce Street

UNITED STATES 7-30 LOAN.

UNITED STATES 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

UNITED STATES 5-20 SIX PER CENT.