THE NORFOLK POST
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TEN DOLLARS PER YEAR
payable in advance. Single copies, at the counter, FIVE CENTS.

Residents in the city of Norfolk or Portsmouth, desiring the paper left regularly at their houses or places of business, will be served by a carrier, by leaving the name and address at the counting-room of the publication office. They will settle with the carrier weekly for the same.

The Norfolk Post.

VOLUME I. NORFOLK, VA., FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1865. NUMBER 20.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

THE NORFOLK POST

Offers the best terms to ADVERTISERS, and its prices will always correspond with the general advertising rates in other cities.

TWELVE LINES or less will constitute a square.

For a single insertion per square ONE DOLLAR will be charged, and for each subsequent insertion TWENTY FIVE CENTS.

Merchants, Auctioneers and all others who advertise regularly, and occupy one-fourth of a column or more, can make special terms, and will receive a liberal deduction.

Business Cards, FIVE DOLLARS per month or FIFTY DOLLARS per year.

All transient advertisements payable in advance—all others monthly.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

AN ACT to amend an Act entitled "An Act to aid in the Construction of a Railroad and Telegraph Line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the Use of the same for postal, military, and other Purposes," approved July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and to amend an Act amendatory thereof, approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section ten of said act of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be so modified and amended as to allow the Central Pacific Railroad Company and the Western Pacific Railroad Company, of California, the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Union Pacific Railroad Company, eastern division, and all other companies provided for in the said act of the second of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to issue their six per centum thirty years' bonds, interest payable in any lawful money of the United States, upon their separate roads. And the said companies are hereby authorized to issue, respectively, their bonds to the extent of one hundred miles in advance of a continuous completed line of construction.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the assignment made by the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California to the Western Pacific Railroad Company of said State, of the right to construct all that portion of said railroad and telegraph from the city of San Jose to the city of Sacramento is hereby ratified and confirmed to the said Western Pacific Railroad Company, with all the privileges and benefits of the several acts of congress relating thereto, and subject to all the conditions thereof: *Provided,* That the time within which the said Western Pacific Railroad Company shall be required to construct the first twenty miles of their said road, shall be one year from the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and that the entire road shall be completed from San Jose to Sacramento, connecting at the latter point with the said Central Pacific Railroad, within four years thereafter.

Approved, March 3, 1865.

AN ACT relating to the Postal Laws.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all domestic letters, except letters lawfully franked, and duly certified letters of soldiers and mariners in the service of the United States, which are deposited for mailing in any post-office of the United States, on which the postage is unpaid, shall be sent by the postmaster to the dead-letter office in Washington; and all letters deposited for mailing, paid only in part, shall be forwarded to destination, charged with the unpaid rate, to be collected on delivery.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the relief of postmasters who have been robbed by confederate forces or rebel guerrillas," approved April twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be, and the same are hereby, extended to cases of loyal postmasters where, by reason of the presence of armed forces, a post-office is destroyed and the postmaster loses the fixtures and furniture or postage stamps, and stamped envelopes; and also to cases where such losses are occasioned by armed forces other than those of the so-called Confederate States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That, in addition to the items of rent, fuel, light, and clerks enumerated in the fifth section of the act approved July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized to allow, at his discretion, out of the revenues of the office at New York, and of offices of the first, second, third, and fourth classes, a just and reasonable sum for the necessary cost, in whole or in part, as well of the foregoing items, as of furniture, stationery, printing, and other items of expenditure required at offices of those classes, to be adjusted upon a satisfactory exhibit of the facts; and that he be authorized to pay, out of the proceeds of the money-order business, the cost of stationery, and such other incidental expenses as are necessary for the transaction of that business.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the seventh section of the act entitled "An act to amend the laws relating to the Post-Office Department," approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to authorize the Postmaster-General to allow for the publication, in newspapers, of the list of non-delivered letters at any post-office, compensation at a rate not to exceed two cents for each letter so advertised.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the seventeenth section of the act entitled "An act to establish salaries for postmasters, and for other purposes," approved July one, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to restore, from the date of its passage, to the special agent of the Post-Office Department in the Pacific States and Territories, his regular salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, under the act of March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, with an allowance, in addition thereto, of a sum not exceeding five dollars per diem, to provide for his actual travelling and incidental expenses while actively employed in the service. And the Postmaster-General is hereby authorized to appoint an additional special agent for the Pacific States and Territories, and two additional special agents to superintend postal matters connected with the railway mail service of the United States, who shall receive the same salary and per diem allowance for travelling and incidental expenses, to be paid out of the appropriation for mail transportation.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That hereafter special agents of the Post-Office Department, other than those appointed for the Pacific States and Territories, or those appointed under the authority of the preceding section of this act to superintend postal matters connected with the railway service of the United States, shall be allowed for their necessary travelling and incidental expenses, while actively employed in the service, a sum not exceeding five dollars per diem.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay, out of the appropriation for miscellaneous expenses, the sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be required, for defraying the necessary expense of preparing and publishing a set of post-route maps arranged by States and groups of States, and showing all the permanent mail routes, distances, and post-offices thereon in the United States, with other statistical information.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That for the purpose of assorting and distributing letters and other mail matter in railway post-offices, the Postmaster-General may, from time to time, appoint clerks, who shall be paid out of the appropriation for mail transportation: *Provided,* That the salary of each head clerk so appointed and employed, shall not exceed fourteen hundred dollars per annum, and that the salary of other clerks shall not exceed twelve hundred dollars each per annum.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the provisions of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department during the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one," approved June fifteen, eighteen hundred and sixty, be and the same are hereby modified so as to authorize the Postmaster-General to cause the mails to be transported between the United States and any foreign port or ports, or between ports of the United States, touching at a foreign port, by steamship, allowing and paying therefor, if by an American vessel, any sum not exceeding the sea and United States inland postage, and if by a foreign vessel, any sum not exceeding the sea postage on the mails so conveyed.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That no steamship or other vessel departing from the United States for a foreign port or ports, shall be permitted to receive on board, or convey any letters or letter packets originating in the United States, which have not been regularly posted at, and received from, the post-office at the port of departure; and it shall be the duty of the collector or other officer of the port empowered to grant clearances of vessels, to require as a condition of clearance, from the master or commander of such steamship or vessel, such oath or affirmation that he has not received on board his ship or vessel, and has not under his care or within his control, and will not receive or convey any letters or letter packets addressed to a foreign country, except as hereinafter excepted, which *hire* have not been delivered to him from the post-office at the port of departure: *Provided, however,* That the provisions of this section shall not apply to any letters or letter packets which relate to the cargo and are addressed to the owner or consignee of such steamship or other vessel, or to any letters or packets which are enclosed in a United States stamped envelope of a denomination sufficient in amount to cover the United States postage legally chargeable thereon, if such letters or packets had been posted and transmitted by the regular mail.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That nothing contained in the act entitled "An act to establish a postal money-order system," approved May seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or in any other act, shall be so construed as to prevent deputy postmasters at money-order or other offices from depositing in the national banks designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as public depositories, to their own credit as deputy postmasters, money-orders, or other funds in their charge, under the direction of the Postmaster-General, nor to prevent their negotiating drafts, orders, or other evidences of debt through these banks, as they may be instructed or required by the Postmaster-General.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That the balance which may remain unexpended of the appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars to meet any deficiencies in the proceeds of the money-order system during the present fiscal year, under the thirteenth section of the act approved May seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, may be used, as far as may be necessary, to supply deficiencies in the proceeds of the aforesaid system during the fiscal year commencing July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person or persons shall wilfully and maliciously injure, tear down or destroy any letter-box, pillar-box, or other receiving-boxes established by authority of the Postmaster General of the United States for the safe deposit of matter for the mails and for delivery; or shall wilfully aid and assist in injuring, tearing down, or destroying any such box or boxes, every such offender, being thereof duly convicted, shall, for every such offence, be fined not less than one hundred, nor more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one year, nor more than three years, or both, according to the circumstances and aggravations of the offence. And if any clerk or other person employed in any of the departments of the post-office establishment shall wilfully and unlawfully remove from any letter posted at or received in any post-office or branch post-office, established by authority of the Postmaster-General of the United States, any postage-stamp or stamps affixed thereto in payment of postage, every such offender, being thereof duly convicted, shall, for every such offence, be fined not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months, according to the circumstances and aggravations of the offence.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That the yearly advertisement for proposals to carry the mails of the United States shall be published hereafter for a period of six weeks in one or more, but not to exceed five, newspapers, printed in the state or territory where the mail service is to be performed, one of which shall be printed at the seat of government of such state or territory.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That nothing contained in the act entitled "An act to amend the laws relating to the Post-Office Department," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be so construed as to repeal or modify the second section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department during the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one," for the delivery of letters and other mail matter from post-offices where the system of free delivery by carriers has not been established: *Provided, nevertheless, and it is hereby further enacted,* That the system of free delivery shall be established in every place containing a population of fifty thousand within the delivery of the office thereof, and at such other places as the Postmaster-General in his judgment shall direct: *And provided, further,* That the prepayment postage on drop-letters in all places where free delivery is not established shall be one cent only.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That no obscene book, pamphlet, picture, print, or other publication of a vulgar and indecent character, shall be admitted into the mails of the United States; any person or persons who shall deposit or cause to be deposited, in any post-office or branch post-office of the United States, for mailing or for delivery, an obscene book, pamphlet, picture, print, or other publication, knowing the same to be of a vulgar and indecent character, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, being duly convicted thereof, shall for every such offence be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both, according to the circumstances and aggravations of the offence.

Approved, March 3, 1865.

AN ACT to establish a Bureau for the Relief of Freedmen and Refugees.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby established in the War Department, to continue during the present war of rebellion, and for one year thereafter, a bureau of refugees, freedmen and abandoned lands, to which shall be committed, as hereinafter provided, the supervision and management of all abandoned lands, and the control of all subjects relating to refugees and freedmen from rebel states, or from any district of country within the territory embraced in the operations of the army, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the head of the bureau and approved by the President. The said bureau shall be under the management and control of a commissioner to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, whose compensation shall be three thousand dollars per annum, and such number of clerks as may be assigned to him by the Secretary of War, not exceeding one chief clerk, two of the fourth class, two of the third class, and five of the first class. And the commissioner and all persons appointed under this act, shall before entering upon their duties, take the oath of office prescribed in an act entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office, and for other purposes," approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the commissioner and the chief clerk shall, before entering upon their duties, give bonds to the treasurer of the United States, the former in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and the latter in the sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of their duties respectively, with securities to be approved as sufficient by the Attorney-General, which bonds shall be filed in the office of the first comptroller of the treasury, to be by him put in suit for the benefit of any injured party upon any breach of the conditions thereof.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of War may direct such issues of provisions, clothing, and fuel, as he may deem needful for the immediate and temporary shelter and supply of destitute and suffering refugees and freedmen and their wives and children, under such rules and regulations as he may direct.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the President may, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint an assistant commissioner for each of the states declared to be in insurrection, not exceeding ten in number, who shall, under the direction of the commissioner, aid in the execution of the provisions of this act; and he shall give a bond to the treasurer of the United States, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, in the form and manner prescribed in the first section of this act. Each of said commissioners shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars in full compensation for all his services. And any military officer may be detailed and assigned to duty under this act without increase of pay or allowances. The commissioner shall, before the commencement of each regular session of congress, make full report of his proceedings with exhibits of the state of his accounts to the President, who shall communicate the same to congress, and shall also make special reports whenever required to do so by the President or either house of congress; and the assistant commissioners shall make quarterly reports of their proceedings to the commissioner, and also such other special reports as from time to time may be required.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the commissioner, under the direction of the President, shall have authority to set apart, for the use of loyal refugees and freedmen, such tracts of land within the insurrectionary states as shall have been abandoned, or to which the United States shall have acquired title by confiscation or sale, or otherwise, and to every male citizen, whether refugee or freedman, as aforesaid, there shall be assigned not more than forty acres of such land, and the person to whom it was so assigned shall be protected in the use and enjoyment of the land for the term of three years at an annual rent not exceeding six per centum upon the value of such land, as it was appraised by the state authorities in the year eighteen hundred and sixty, for the purpose of taxation, and in case no such appraisal can be found, then the rental shall be based upon the estimated value of the land in said year, to be ascertained in such manner as the commissioner may by regulation prescribe. At the end of said term, or any time during said term, the occupants of any parcels so assigned may purchase the land and receive such title thereto as the United States can convey, upon paying therefor the value of the land, as ascertained and fixed for the purpose of determining the annual rent aforesaid.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1865.

AN ACT to incorporate a national military and naval Asylum for the Relief of the totally disabled Officers and Men of the Volunteer Forces of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Uly[s]ses S. Grant, David G. Farragut, Hannibal Hamlin, Andrew Johnson, Salmon P. Chase, Edwin M. Stanton, Gideon Welles, John A. Dix, George Bancroft, William T. Sherman, John A. Andrew, Andrew G. Curtin, Oliver P. Morton, Benjamin F. Butler, George G. Meade, John Brough, Nathaniel P. Banks, Joseph Hooker, Samuel R. Curtis, Richard J. Oglesby, David Tod, Henry Ward Beecher, Ambrose E. Burnside, John A. Logan, Daniel S. Dickinson, William A. Buckingham, Carl Schurz, Oliver O. Howard, Hamilton Fish, Frank Sigel, Francis Wayland, Austin Blair, Thomas C. Fletcher, Robert Breckinridge, Lovell H. Rousseau, Horace Greely, George H. Stuart, Joseph Henry, John G. Barnard, Henry J. Raymond, William B. Astor, James Gordon Bennett, H. W. Halleck, William E. Dodge, William M. Evarts, James T. Brady, Gerritt Smith, Reuben E. Fenton, Bellamy Storer, George P. McIlvaine, Galusha A. Grow, Henry W. Bellows, J. S. C. Abbott, Jay Cooke, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Israel Washburn, Jr., Ichabod Goodwin, Frederick Smyth, John Z. Goodrich, Charles Henry Davis, William Claflin, J. Wiley Edmands, Amos A. Lawrence, Edward S. Tobey, Thomas Russell, Charles G. Loring, George B. Upton, Charles G. Greene, J. M. S. Williams, George G. Stanard, Henry M. Pace, Greenville M. Dodge, Morton M'Michael, Thomas Webster, James M. Scovel, Nathaniel B. Baker, Richard J. Field, Henry C. Carey, John W. Forney, Bishop M. Simpson, G. S. Griffith, William Henry Channing, James E. Yeatman, Dwight Durkee, A. T. Stewart, Barnabas Hobbs, Montgomery Blair, Joseph R. Barnes, E. B. Ward, Henry Benham, Frank Moore, Alfred Lee, Edward Solomon, Thomas C. Bryan, B. B. French, Samuel A. Crawford, James T. Pratt, Alfred H. Terry, Edward Tompkins, Moses E. Odell, and their successors, duly chosen, are hereby constituted and created a body corporate in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said corporation hereby constituted shall consist of one hundred members. They shall have power to fill all vacancies created by death, resignation, or otherwise, and to make by-laws, rules, and regulations: *Provided,* That such by-laws, rules, and regulations are not repugnant to the constitution or laws of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the business of said corporation shall be managed by a board of twelve directors, who shall elect from their number a president, two vice presidents, and a secretary; and seven of the directors, of whom the president or one of the vice presidents shall be one, shall form a quorum for the transaction of business at any special meeting of the board of directors.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the board of directors shall have authority to procure for early use, at a suitable place, a site for a military asylum for officers and men of the volunteer forces of the United States who have been or may hereafter be totally disabled by wounds received or sickness contracted while in the line of their duty during the present rebellion; and to have the necessary buildings erected, having due regard to the health of the location, facility of access, and competency to accommodate the persons provided for in this act.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That for the establishment and support of this asylum there shall be appropriated all stoppages or fines adjudged against volunteer officers, soldiers, or seamen, by sentence of courts-martial or military commission, over and above the amounts necessary for the reimbursement of the government or of individuals, all forfeitures on account of desertion from the volunteer service, and all moneys due deceased volunteer officers, soldiers, or seamen, which now are, or may be, unclaimed for three years after the death of such officers, soldiers, or seamen, to be repaid upon the demand of the heirs or legal representatives of such deceased officers, soldiers, or seamen. And the said directors are hereby authorized to receive all donations of money or property, made by any person or persons, for the benefit of the asylum, and to hold or dispose of the same for its sole and exclusive use.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the selection of the site for the said asylum, and the plan of the buildings, and the rules and regulations for the general and internal direction of the asylum, shall be made by the directors, and they may do all other acts necessary for the government and interests of the same as hereby authorized: *Provided, however,* That no selection of a site for said asylum or adoption of any plan of buildings shall be agreed upon until after the sum of half a million of dollars shall have been first subscribed or donated and paid into the treasury of said corporation.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the officers of the asylum shall consist of a governor, a deputy governor, a secretary and a treasurer, and such officers shall be appointed from the pensioned officers of the volunteer service, and they may be appointed and removed from time to time, as the interests of the institution may require, by the board of directors.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the following persons only shall be entitled to the benefits of the asylum, and may be admitted thereto upon the recommendation of the board of directors, namely: all volunteer officers, soldiers, and seamen, who have served during the present war, who have been or who may be totally disabled by wounds received or sickness contracted in the line of their duty, and such persons on becoming inmates of this asylum shall assign thereto their pensions during the time they shall remain therein and receive its benefits.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the directors shall make an annual report of the condition of the asylum to the War Department, which shall be communicated to Congress on the first Monday of every January after the passage of this act, and it shall be the duty of the said directors to examine and audit the accounts of the treasurer of this asylum quarterly, and to visit and inspect them at least six times a year.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That all inmates of the asylum shall be, and they are hereby, made subject to the rules and articles of war, and will be governed thereby in the same manner as if they were in the army or navy of the United States.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That Congress may at any time hereafter alter, amend or repeal this act.

Approved, March 3, 1865.

AN ACT to incorporate the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Peter Cooper, William C. Bryant, A. A. Low, S. B. Chittenden, Charles H. Marshal, William A. Booth, Gerritt Smith, William A. Hall, William Allen, John Jay, Abraham Baldwin, A. S. Barnes, Hiram Barney, Seth B. Hunt, Samuel Holmes, Charles Collins, R. R. Graves, Walter S. Griffith, A. H. Wullis, D. S. Gregory, J. W. Alvord, George Whipple, A. S. Hatch, Walter T. Hatch, E. A. Lambert, W. G. Lambert, Roe Lockwood, R. H. Manning, R. W. Ropes, Abert Woodruff, and Thos. Dewey, of New York; John M. Forbes, Wm. Claflin, S. G. Howe, George L. Stearns, Edward Atkinson, A. A. Lawrence, and John M. S. Williams, of Massachusetts; Edward Harris and Thomas Davis, of Rhode Island; Stephen Colwell, J. Wheaten Smith, Francis E. Cope, Thomas Webster, B. S. Hunt, and Henry Samuel, of Pennsylvania; Edward Harwood, Adam Poe, Levi Coffin, J. M. Waldon, of Ohio, and their successors, are constituted a body corporate, in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, by the name of "The Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company," and by that name may sue and be sued in any Court of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the persons named in the first section of this act shall be the first trustees of the corporation, and all vacancies by death, resignation, or otherwise, in the office of trustee, shall be filled by the board by ballot, without any unnecessary delay, and at least ten votes shall be necessary for the election of any trustee. The trustees shall hold a regular meeting at least once in each month, to receive reports of their officers on the affairs of the corporation, and to transact such business as may be necessary; and any trustee omitting to attend the regular meetings of the board for six months in succession, may thereupon be considered as having vacated his place, and a successor may be elected to fill the same.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the business of the corporation shall be managed and directed by the board of trustees, who shall elect from their number a president and two vice-presidents; and may appoint such other officers as they see fit; nine of the trustees, of whom the president or one of the vice-presidents shall be one, shall form a quorum for the transaction of business at any regular or adjourned meeting of the board of trustees, and the affirmative vote of at least seven members of the board shall be requisite in making any order for, or authorizing the investment of any moneys, or the sale or transfer of any stock or securities belonging to the corporation, or the appointment of any officer receiving any salary therefrom.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the board of trustees of the corporation shall have power, from time to time, to make and establish such by-laws and regulations as they shall judge proper with regard to the elections of officers and their respective functions, and generally for the management of the affairs of the corporation, provided such by-laws and regulations are not repugnant to this act or to the constitution or laws of the United States.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the general business and object of the corporation hereby created shall be to receive on deposit such sums of money as may be from time to time offered therefor, by, or on behalf of, persons heretofore held in slavery in the United States, or their descendants, and investing the same in the stocks, bonds, treasury notes, or other securities of the United States.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the trustees of the corporation to invest, as soon as practicable, in the securities named in the next preceding section, all sums received by them beyond an available fund, not exceeding one-third of the total amount of deposits with the corporation, at the discretion of the trustees, which available funds may be kept by the trustees to meet current payments of the corporation, and may by them be left on deposit at interest or otherwise, or in such available form as the trustees may direct.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the corporation, may, under such regulations as the board of trustees shall from time to time prescribe, receive any deposit hereby authorized to be received, upon such trusts and for such purposes, not contrary to the laws of the United States, as may be indicated in writing by the depositor, such writing to be subscribed by the depositor and acknowledged or proved before any officer in the civil or military service of the United States, the certificate of which acknowledgment or proof shall be indorsed on the writing; and the writing so acknowledged or proved shall accompany such deposit and be filed among the papers of the corporation, and be carefully preserved therein, and may be read in evidence in any court or before any judicial officer of the United States, without further proof; and the certificate of acknowledgment or proof shall be prima facie evidence only of the due execution of such writing.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That all sums received on deposit shall be prepaid to such depositor when required, at such time, with such interest, not exceeding seven per centum per annum, and under such regulations as the board of trustees shall, from time to time, prescribe, which regulations shall be posted up in some conspicuous place in the room where the business of the corporation shall be transacted, but shall not be altered so as to affect any deposit previously made.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That all trusts upon which, and all purposes for which any deposit shall be made, and which shall be indicated in the writing to accompany such deposit, shall be faithfully performed by the corporation, unless the performing of the same is rendered impossible.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That when any depositor shall die, the funds remaining on deposit with the corporation to his credit, and all accumulations thereof, shall belong and be paid to the personal representatives of such deceased depositor, in case he shall have left a last will and testament; and in default of a last will and testament, or of any person qualifying under a last will and testament competent to act as executor, the corporation shall be entitled, in respect to the funds so remaining on deposit to the credit of any such depositor, to administration thereon in preference to all other persons, and letters of administration shall be granted to the corporation accordingly in the manner prescribed by law in respect to the granting of letters of administration, with the will annexed, and in cases of intestacy.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That in case of the death of any depositor, whose deposit shall not be held upon any trust created pursuant to the provisions hereinbefore contained, or where it may prove impossible to execute such trust, it shall be the duty of the corporation to make diligent efforts to ascertain and discover whether such deceased depositor has left a husband, wife, or children surviving, and the corporation shall keep a record of the efforts so made, and of the results thereof, and in case no person lawfully entitled thereto shall be discovered, or shall appear, or claim the funds remaining to the credit of such depositor before the expiration of two years from the death of such depositor, it shall be lawful for the corporation to hold and invest such funds as a separate trust-fund, to be applied, with the accumulations thereof, to the education and improvement of persons heretofore held in slavery, or their descendants, being inhabitants of the United States, in such manner and through such agencies as the board of trustees shall deem best calculated to effect that object: *Provided,* That if any depositor be not heard from within five years from the date of his last deposit, the trustees shall advertise the same in some paper of general circulation in the state where the principal office of the company is established, and also *in the state where the principal office of the company is established, and also* in the state where the depositor was last heard from; and if within two years thereafter such depositor shall not appear, nor a husband, wife, or child of such depositor, to claim his deposits, they shall be used by the board of trustees as hereinbefore provided for in this section.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That no president, vice-president, trustee, officer, or servant of the corporation shall, directly or indirectly, borrow the funds of the corporation or its deposits, or in any manner use the same, or any part thereof, except to pay necessary expenses, under the direction of the board of trustees.—All certificates [or] other evidences of deposit made by the proper officers, shall be as binding on the corporation as if they were made under the common seal. It shall be the duty of the trustees to regulate the rate of interest allowed to the depositors, so that they shall receive as nearly as may be a ratable proportion of all the profits of such corporation after deducting all necessary expenses: *Provided, however,* That the trustees may allow to depositors, to the amount of five hundred dollars or upwards, one per centum less than the amount allowed to others: *And provided also,* Whenever it shall appear that, after the payment of the usual interest to depositors, there is in the possession of the corporation an excess of profits over the liabilities amounting to ten per centum upon the deposits, such excess shall be invested for the security of the depositors in the corporation; and thereafter, at each annual examination of the affairs of the corporation, any surplus over and above such ten per centum shall, in addition to the usual interest, be divided ratably among the depositors, in such manner as the board of trustees shall direct.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever any deposit shall be made by any minor, the trustees of the corporation may, at their discretion, pay to such depositor such sums as may be due to him, although no guardian shall have been appointed for such minor, or the guardian of such minor shall not have authorized the drawing of the same; and the check, receipt, or acquittance of such minor shall be as valid as if the same were executed by a guardian of such minor, or the minor were of full age, if such deposit was made personally by such minor. And, whenever any deposits shall have been made by married women, the trustees may pay the same on their own receipts.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That the trustees shall not, directly or indirectly, receive any payment or emolument for their services as such, except the president and vice-president.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That the president and vice-president, the subordinate officers and agents of the corporation shall respectively give such security for their fidelity and good conduct as the board of trustees may from time to time require, and the board shall fix the salaries of such officers and agents.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That the books of the corporation shall, at all times during the hours of business, be open for inspection and examination to such persons as Congress shall designate or appoint.

Approved, March 3, 1865.

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

The Norfolk Post.

FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1865.

[FOR THE NORFOLK POST.]

SUNSET.

The hours of the day are over, and softly the season of light
Goes out in a golden glory, and and fades from our ravished sight.

Eve is the season of rest, the season of thought and repose.
Overwrought toilers hail it, herald of balm for their woes.

Beautiful gates of the sunset, ornate with crimson and gold,
Like the tapestried tent of a monarch, your leaves of pearl ye unfold.

Far up in Heaven ye open, bidding earth's light grow dim,
That the children of men may gather, and sing their evening hymn.

While the pale stars open their quiver of silvery shining rays,
They also sing of their Maker, who guides their circling ways.

"Homeward," I hear it whispered on each dying breath of the breeze,
'Tis the burden of the sunset, with its choral symphonies.

Homeward—father and child, joyously wend their way;
Homeward—student and seamstress, glad for the end of day.

Homeward the maid comes blithely, with a cheek that blooms like the rose;
For a thought of her lover is with her, and deep in her heart it glows.

Homeward the little ones hasten, footsteps as light as the May,
They love to fly to their mother, who soothes their troubles away.

Saviour, we children of thine, childlike, would at eve come to Thee;
Here we may not continue—our home is beyond the sea.

Beyond the trials and troubles, the glare and the glitter of life,
There lies a beautiful city, where only gladness is rife.

Every night brings us nearer, every departing sun,
Bids us take heart as we labor—for soon our work will be done.

M. E. M.

THE ASSASSINATION.

The New York *Tribune* states that one of the prominent counsel engaged on the late conspiracy trial, asserts positively that spiritual attendants were denied admission to Mrs. Surratt on the day of execution until Secretary Stanton had received from them a promise that they would not, on the scaffold, proclaim their belief in her innocence.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 11, 1865. The *Constitutional Union* of this afternoon, publishes an affidavit of John P. Brophy, who says he could have it proved, if time were allowed, that Weichman is, and always was, a coward, according to the words of his father; that since the trial closed he has admitted that he was a liar; that a short time before the assassination, Weichman, introduced Atzerodt to him as a particular friend of his, and that the same day he and Atzerodt were riding on Booth horses. Brophy says he can bring other and new witnesses to testify to his intimacy with Atzerodt; that since the trial Weichman told Brophy that Mrs. Surratt wept bitterly at the thought of John going to Richmond, and implored him to remain at home and not bring trouble upon himself and upon the family; that once, while some men were at the house, Mrs. Surratt called John, her son, aside, and said to him: "John, I am afraid there is something going on. Why do these men come here? Now, John, I do not feel easy about this, and you must tell me what you are about." Brophy asked Weichman if John told her, and Weichman replied that John did not and would not tell her. Since the close of the trial Weichman offered to give Brophy a letter to President Johnson in Mrs. Surratt's favor, provided Brophy would keep it a profound secret. Brophy asked Weichman to give him a similar letter to Judge Holt, and he replied: "No, I will not write to him, because I have no confidence whatever in Holt." Brophy further says that Weichman had him summoned to testify to his character, and afterward, remembering, as Brophy supposed, that his testimony would injure him, begged him (Brophy), for about half an hour, to leave the court, and brought some of the sub-officers of the place to urge him to go so that he (Brophy) would not be placed upon the witness stand. These and other things were sworn to John P. Brophy on the 7th inst.

The *Constitutional Union* further says: Gen. Hartranft on Friday wrote in substance as follows to the President a short time before the execution:

"The prisoner Payne has just told me that Mrs. Surratt is entirely innocent of the assassination of President Lincoln, and of any knowledge thereof. He also states that she had no knowledge whatever of the abduction plot; that nothing was ever said to her about it, and that her name was never mentioned by the parties connected therewith."

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says:

"When about to rise from her chair for the purpose of being pinioned, Mrs. Surratt inquired of her spiritual adviser what she should say on the scaffold, and upon being answered, 'O nothing—what do you desire to say?' replied, 'That I am innocent.'"

Mrs. Douglas, the widow of the late Senator, made two personal attempts to obtain from the President a reprieve for Mrs. Surratt, but in each case was firmly but courteously denied.

There are fabulous stories about the winnings of the French party and their friends at the Epsom races. Count de Lagrange, the owner of Gladiateur, is put down for £74,000, Count Batthyany for £60,000, and others in proportion.

Gen. Mowrie, after struggling through a miserable Carolina cypress swamp for several days, asked a long, lank butternut-dyed native, how far it was to *terra firma.* "I hain't heern o' no such place about yer," was the cheering reply.

Queen Victoria's costume in public is a black silk dress, trimmed with crape and jet, and a Mary Queen of Scots cap with long veil—necklace and cross of diamonds.

Iowa has had the biggest storm on record. Rivers rose, bridges were swept away, crops injured, and great damage inflicted on persons and property.

The Shanty Settlements of New York and the Character of Their Inhabitants.

DENS OF VICE, WRETCHEDNESS, MURDER, THEFT AND RIOT.

[From the New York Times.]

The poverty, wretchedness and crime of New York is by no means confined to the over-crowded tenement-houses, under-ground dens and seething alleys, recently described in the columns of the *Times.* In another quarter of the metropolis, close to that magnificent Park, which is the pride of our citizens, the wonder and envy of our visitors from provincial towns—in a quarter which is destined to become the finest built and most fashionable part of the city—there are a dozen or more collections of shanty-settlements, which shelter the vilest, most degraded and most turbulent population that ever disturbed the peace of a city. In one police precinct alone (the Nineteenth) there are, it is estimated, not fewer than eight hundred shanties or cabins, each one containing from one to six prolific families, with their household duds, and cows, goats, pigs, geese and goslings, hens and chickens, in number limited only by the lack of accommodations. Ten thousand is supposed to be a low estimate of the population of these settlements, including, of course, the children.

These settlements have been the growth of years, and some of the more antiquated cabins have quite a moss-grown and picturesque appearance from the passing cars. The squatters have evinced no little judgment and taste in the selection of sites for building.—Wherever the shaly gneiss crops out above the level of the street, the independent sons of the Emerald Isle have pitched their shanties together, in irregular groups, forming minature villages, in which the squatters bid defiance to the advance of city civilization. Were these cabins the abodes of industrious, sober, and order-loving workmen, no one would have a word to say against them, however irregular might be their temporary tenure of the premises. But, as we have said, this is not the case. So far from being peaceable, industrious, and orderloving, the people who have thus taken unlawful possession of property, and hold on to it in spite of the most strenous efforts to get rid of them, are indolent, dissolute, boiling over with the instincts of robbery, arson, murder and riot; and at night they make the neighborhood hideous by their yells, their rows, and their scenes of violence and debauchery. If the reader wants to know why this abominable nuisance is tolerated for so many years, we will give him the answer which we got from the police. The squatters rule the ward, and no man who owns property in their neighborhood *dares* to make complaint against them. If he has a house near enough, they will burn it down, or at least smash in the windows with brickbats, and set on their ugly little boys to steal his gates, tear up his shrubbery, deface his front door, chalk obscene words on his front steps, bedaub his free-stone front with filth, and commit a thousand other spiteful and malicious acts which the devil helps them to invent and practice. The records of the police courts show these statements to be well founded. No less than ten attempts have been made within a few months to fire the house of a gentleman of wealth and high social position, who incurred the anger of an old woman by having her goats driven off to the pound. These attempts have thus far happily proved unsuccessful; but they may prove successful to-night, and the object of squatted vengeance never knows when the peace of his family may be disturbed. As no one will buy his house at anything like a true valuation, he is obliged to remain in that unpleasant neighborhood, or sell at a great sacrifice. He hopes, we are told, to succeed in inducing a sufficient number of respectable property-holders to combine against the squatters and force them to abandon their settlement and leave the ward in the possession of its rightful owners. The prospect of achieving this most desirable consummation is, however, so dim as to app