The Norfolk Post.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 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.

INCREASE OF CRIME.

Crime seems to be rapidly increasing throughout the country, and no where is it so prevalent as in New York, though occasionally we hear of some horrible outrage committed in sanctified New England. We do not pick up a paper without finding its columns filled with the details of horrible murders, committed from motives of gain, or for purposes of a more fiendish nature still. Robberies and burglaries and felonies of lesser degree are so common as to challenge neither surprise nor remark. These being the facts we would suggest that our philosophers and philanthropists should hold a convention for the purpose of inquiring into the causes of these evils, and endeavor to discover some remedy for them, or at least some alleviation of this burden of crime. The only way to prevent crime is by visiting criminals with prompt and severe punishment. But, we regret to say, there has of late years, a morbid and dangerous sentimentality pervaded the Courts and Legislatures and even executive mansions, which is sustained by a false public sympathy with criminals that is opposed to the punishment of great rascals with proper severity. The people and their public servants shudder at the idea of hanging a man even though he may have murdered his own mother, and if they do not ask his unconditional pardon, they think he ought at least to be sent to some place of solitary confinement, there to be left for repentance, with the hope of some day, when his crime shall have been forgotten, being turned loose upon society, perhaps to commit some new crime of greater atrocity. Thus we see so many tender-hearted Governors of States either commuting sentences, or refusing to sign death warrants, for the execution of most noted criminals. We must reform this altogether. Criminals must be terrified from the commission of foul deeds, by the certainty of detection and arrest, speedy trial and prompt punishment. They must be made to understand that no law of the land can be violated with impunity, be the condition or station of the criminal what it may. Although we are no admirer of Lynch law in the shape of Vigilance Committees, for such bodies generally degenerate into engines of private revenge, yet they afford us an example of how promptly crime can be checked in a community, by the summary punishment of offenders. After the brief reign of one of these self-constituted, unpitying, and inflexible bodies, the moral atmosphere appears to be completely purified—evil doers, who escape the gallows, are either terrified into being quiet and peaceful beings, or flee the country and trouble that quarter of the world no more. The people have a long respite from crime; for the recollection of the speedy justice that followed murder, and wherein the law's delay did not interfere to prevent the execution of the people's wrath, has a powerful effect upon the actions of the cowardly wrong-doer—cowardly we say because they are all cowards, and all fear death, and but for the comparative immunity from detection and punishment they are offered by the want of zeal on the part of officials, and the careless disregard of their own interests by the people generally, they would be careful how they laid themselves liable to feel the halter draw.

Here in Norfolk, we have been troubled with some evils of this nature.—Crime has been committed—murder perpetrated in cold blood, and in hot blood, and we ask the authorities what efforts have been made to ferrit out and bring to justice—to trial and punishment—the criminals? A clergyman was murdered in February. Were sharp-witted and knowing detectives set to work to discover the murderer? Was a reward offered for his apprehension?—Was all the testimony collected by the coroner and magistrates at the inquest that would tend to unravel the mystery of his murder—the deep damnation of his taking off? or did the authorities merely content themselves with viewing the body, and then, after shuddering for a few days over the horrors of the deed—forget all about it? Did they leave nothing undone that would have led to the detection, conviction and hanging of the assassin? Have they a single detective in the city? We don't believe they have—or that any interest is taken by the people in the matter of a proper police. Some two weeks since a soldier was shot and killed. What steps were taken to discover the murderer of this man and bring him to justice? Was there even an investigation into the circumstances attending the shooting of this soldier; and if so, what was the result? Is the murderer arrested? If not, are detectives on his track? or is the life of a man of so little consequence, that he may be slain with impunity. Another murder has recently been committed at the Navy Yard. The alleged murderer has been arrested, and we trust will have a speedy trial.

To prevent crime, we must promptly punish offenders. They must be made to feel that escape from justice is an impossibility. When our authorities, throughout the land, shall adopt this course, and pursue it with inflexible and inexorable purpose, crime and the number of criminals will fast diminish. The people, too, must cease to have more sympathy for the criminal when brought to the bar, than for his poor victim. They must aid the ends of justice, if they, themselves, would be safe in their rights to life and property.

THE PLEASURES OF SOLITUDE.

Depend upon it, Master Zimmerman was in a fit of the sulks when he chose the unsocial theme. *Madam* had failed in due praise of some poetical extravagance; the baby had kept him awake, or some more serious domestic diversion had driven him to extremity. Query: Was the author of the Pleasures of Solitude a bachelor? A vague doubt flits across our memory that he was. Ah! if that was the case, his perversity is explained without lengthy speculations. Why, in these, our days of Enlightenment and Progress, there are scores of crusty bachelors, who, to trust their professions, woo the shades of "sweet solitude" and revel therein like so many happy Zimmermans. Listen to the whining canters: "How charming! how delightful the repose, the peaceful quiet! House and heart and mind barred against all intruders, no noise of children" (vandals! to shut out the musical prattle of the sunny-browed!)—"no gossiping women" (ye gods! thus to stigmatize the eloquence which flows perennial from ruby lips!)—"to be rid of the dreamy speculations of half-informed men." Pray, sir Modesty, will wisdom be interred with thee?

But, the sorriest affectation is when our pattern of moroseness apostrophizes "Sweet Solitude" in time of sickness. Poor hypocrite! does he not know that we know there is no luxury in pain, till it is seen reflected by the sympathy of a wife or sister? Is a headache anything more than a vulgar accident, till some gentle hand softly laves our fevered brows, or binds about them cool restoratives. And, what more delicate tribute to the sick man's sense of self-importance than the suppressed tone of anxious enquiry, the noiseless tip-toe movements about his chamber, the patient tarrying by his moaning couch? Away with your praters about "sweet solitude!" Give us the man who, in sickness or health, loves to bask in the sunshine of sympathy, genial, human sympathy; who feels joy trebled, and care half-beguiled to forgetfulness, when shared with some second self. Such a man fulfils the role for which he was created; he is a social animal; he is happy, and makes happiness for others; he lives as many years in seven *days*, as the gloomy misanthrope in as many centuries. Descanter on "sweet solitude," we commend thee to thy den. Enjoy thyself to thy heart's content.

THE ZAENGERFEST.

The Dutch have taken New York! The capture is complete. For three full days have they been revelling in the halls of Gotham, unrestrained in the use of their silvery accents and unrestricted in their use of lager, switzer kaase and pretzels. What a jolly time these round, red-faced Teutons and their buxom frows must have had. What a rich harvest for the venders of lager. They swarmed from the hills of the East, the plains of the South and the valleys of the West, and *vice versa*, to join in fraternal greetings, sing the sweet songs of their fatherland, and drink their national beverage, which has become so universally admired for its admirable sobering and unintoxicating qualities. What a loss to the world had the great German nation never been created! And what could we do were it suddenly to be swallowed up, blotted out, extinguished? What a power it is in the land, and what a necessity! A nation of musicians, of poets, of dreamers, of metaphysicians, of smokers, of lager beer consumers, how philosophically and joyously they pass their days. Bidding dull care avaunt, they give themselves up to the enjoyment of life with a charming abandon. Pleasant and genial as companions, warm-hearted and true as friends, simple-minded and unsuspicious, they seem to have had their blood trained by their own native wines to benevolence and good-humor. Nothing cold, calculating or selfish in their nature—they make money only to spend it in the pleasures of life—in adding to the present happiness and comfort of themselves and friends. For the last few days they have paraded and pervaded New York, on the occasion of an old biennial custom, to join their voices in song, and their souls in convivial forgetfulness of the toils and sorrows of life. They have sang sweetly and drank deeply, have had a gloriously jolly good time; they have rejoiced over the triumphs of their adopted country, to which they have so freely contributed—have recounted the legends of their native land, and they will soon return home to the sober and quiet walks of industry, to renew their great labors of adding to the nation's wealth, prosperity and grandeur. We need not say, let joy accompany them—for joy never deserts one of this race. Serenity is ever seated on his brow, while mirth and gladness fill his heart. Who ever saw a misanthropic, a melancholy, an ascetic, a dyspeptic, a dejected, a quarrelsome German—or one indifferent to the pleasures of the present.

This occasion has proved a great sensation to New York, something that is an absolute necessity in that city at all times. How weary would life be in the great metropolis, if a great war, a great fire, a great celebration, procession, reception, or humbug, could not always be on hand to amuse the people, and keep down the disposition to a great riot or a great panic. The people and the papers consequently seized upon this gathering of our German fellow citizens in their city, to make as much capital out of it as possible—the people by supplying the necessary entertainment for their guests, the papers by filling their columns each day with sprightly and interesting accounts of the origin, history and design of the feast, and full reports of their singings, sayings and doings. The *World* of the 17th is filled with the speeches of their speakers, the songs their singers sung, and the good things their wits said. From all of which we are led to conclude there was a feast of song, and a flow of lager beer, such as has never before been witnessed on this continent.—The Germans cannot be surpassed in getting up things of this kind, because they always go at it in earnest, and for the purpose of spending, and not making money.

WHAT VIRGINIA WANTS.

We learn from a Richmond cotemporary that "Virginia needs everything that the North has to spare except radical politicians." Virginia is very poor and very helpless in her present state, but she craves leave to protest against any influx of new political adventurers, "who, though claiming to be 'loyal Virginians,' come not to work, not to do good, not to aid in lifting her from the ground and re-establishing her prosperity, but to agitate, to criminate, to prejudice against her people 'their friends in the North,' to embroil her with those with whom she would like to be in harmony and peace; and generally, by ill manners, ill temper, coarse language and rude demeanor, to do all the mischief which unscrupulous partisan adventurers and noisy demagogues are capable of doing."

The *Republic* adds: Virginia "wants capital, thrift, agricultural skill, mechanical bone and muscle, enterprise, industry, perseverance and energy. Wanting these, she naturally prefers Northern people to all others, because they possess them in a higher degree than any other in the world, and can come in greater numbers, and best understand the theory and practice of free government."

Next after Northern immigrants the preference of Virginia is in favor of the Irish and Germans; the latter for their economy and law-abiding conservatism; the former for their general energy and alacrity of character, and for their surprising aptitude for individual development and improvement. In short, Virginia needs, desires and welcomes immigrants, and will continue to do so until she becomes the foremost State in the Union. But she does not want radical politicians, who come to agitate for the benefit of the political schemes of "their friends in the North," greatly preferring their room to their company.

The Right Rev. John McGill, Bishop of Richmond, is on a visit to New York, and has been the guest of Archbishop McClosky. He is described as a hale and hearty gentleman, about fifty years of age, very tall, and a most eloquent speaker and profound scholar. He was in Richmond during the entire war, was a Union man in his sentiments, and did much to ameliorate the condition of the Federal prisoners in the Libby and at Belle Isle. The Bishop preached an eloquent sermon last Sunday, at the Psalmist Church, Fifty-ninth street. This sermon is briefly reported in the *Herald*, but it does not allude in the slightest degree to the late rebellion or the present political difficulties.

The law doctor of the Commonwealth, Mr. Bowden, is before the people in another law opinion upon the question whether persons who have held office under the Confederacy or a rebellious State Government may now be elected to a county office. The Attorney-General negatives the supposition. The holding of a county office during the war, does not disqualify from holding office now. But the holding of any rebellious office other than a county office, during the war, disqualifies now even from holding a county office. Such is the opinion of Attorney-General Bowden.

The subscription to the 7:30 Loan on Saturday last, as reported by Jay Cooke & Co., was $10,331,200, and the total for the week was $35,638,700. The sales of the third and last series of the seven-thirty loan draw near to a close. Only about fifty millions of the notes remain unsold, adding to the sales regularly reported by Jay Cooke & Co. the sales in California and at the regular depositories, which have not been included in the reports from Philadelphia. At the present rate of subscription the balance of the loan will be disposed of within two weeks, and probably in less time.

CONFISCATION.—The Richmond *Republic* publishes the following list of citizens of that place whose property has been seized for confiscation, they being worth over $20,000, and having actively participated in the rebellion:

Charles D. Yale, R. B. Haxall, B. W. Haxall, John P. Ballard, James Thomas, Lewis D. Crenshaw, Joseph R. Anderson, J. B. Davis, James Lyons, Jas. H. Grant.

It is pretended that even where parties have been pardoned by the President, the pardon does not save the property from confiscation unless dated previously to July 15, 1865.

The War Department is anxious to have a careful and scientific report respecting the fortifications erected by the rebels around Richmond, and the President has therefore directed Prof. Mahan of West Point to go there and make certain examinations. It is believed that he is already on his way. His work will occupy some weeks.

The young King of Greece, it is said, is to marry the Princess Olga, daughter of the Russian Grand-Duke Constantine. She is a very pretty young lady.

The Duke of Wellington's letter to his tenantry is a remarkable episode in English politics, the abuse of power on the part of the landlords being unhappily as regular as the return of the elections. He writes to every man of his dependents:

"DEAR SIR: I think it right to explain clearly to you my feelings regarding the exercise of your vote. It is a trust imposed upon you for the advantage of the country, and the responsibility for the proper exersise of it rests on yourself alone. It is placed by the country in your hands, not in mine, and I beg you distinctly to understand that no one has any authority for stating that I wish to bias you in favor of any candidate. I am yours, etc.,

WELLINGTON."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The juries in the license cases were discharged, and all Commonwealth cases carried over until the next term of the court. These license cases have excited a good deal of interest in our community, and it is evident from past experience that the defendants have, so far, got the best of the Commonwealth in the questions set forth, and the bearing of instructions made by the court upon the points involved in the cases appear to have made no impression upon the several juries involved in the consideration of them. What obstinate men these jurymen are.

MAYOR'S COURT.—The evidence in the case of Espy against Armstrong & Son was closed yesterday, and the case adjourned for argument until this morning at 10 A. M.—This case is one of particular interest to traders in horses, and the strong points will be fully brought out, as both the counsels for plaintiff and defendant have fully posted themselves in the legal points at issue and also in the veterinary science. The Mayor feels fully alive to the interest of the case to such a degree that he, too, is posting himself accordingly, and we should not wonder, before the case is over, that all hands will be adepts on a horse trade and confirmed jockeys in general.

MAYOR'S COURT, *Portsmouth*.—W. R. Jones and W. H. Wright, of Norfolk, were fined $10 for violation of city ordinance in running a truck and express wagon without license to do so in the city of Portsmouth. Fines paid and vehicles released.

MILITARY COURT.—John Snyder, charged with assault upon Shepperd O'Neil (colored) was bound over in the sum of $300 to appear before a military commission.

William Peddle, for assault and battery, was fined $3.

Henry Walk, Richard Langby *vs.* John Deddrick, action for debt, judgment of a non-suit without costs.

John Fullerton *vs.* Rebecca Thompson and Narcissus Williams, case of trespass, judgment for plaintiff.

A NEW ASSOCIATION OF PILOTS.—We are informed that a new Association of Pilots has been formed under authority from Governor Pierpoint. One of their boats, the Pride No. 3, a sprightly craft of about forty-five tons, made her appearance in our harbor yesterday, and, to a nautical eye, presented a new and symmetrical appearance, both in rig and model. The Association consists of fourteen Pilots, owning three boats, two being now in service of the organization and the third in course of construction in Baltimore. The new boats will be a perfect gem of naval architecture, possessing every requisite of speed and weatherly quarters. The old organization of Pilots will soon be at their posts with renewed vigor and energy to test the palm of merit and efficiency with all who enter the arena.

THE VIRGINIA LINE OF STEAMERS.—This line, composed of the two fine side-wheel steamers "Dacotah," Captain Rister, and "General Sherman," Captain Harris, are fitted up specially for the trade between this city, Richmond and New York. No pains or expense have been spared in their construction both for the safety and comfort of the travelling community, each steamer being fitted with four water-tight compartments, and every other ingenuity provided in case of accident or disaster. The "Dacotah," Captain Rister, is now on her trip to Richmond, and will leave this port on Friday for New York.

"HOW ARE YOU OFF FOR SOAP?"—The American Soap Company, on Kimberly's Wharf, is one of the most attractive and necessary features of our growing prosperity.—Their Monitor Soap will almost remove stains from a man's character, and is the delight of every housekeeper who appreciates health and cleanliness. This company, through its enterprising agents, Todd & Co., are prepared to supply this community and the country at large with everything in their line of business from soap and pomades to the most delicious and fragrant perfumery.

OUR SIDE WALKS in different portions of the city are sadly out of repair and need attention at once. We hope our street inspector will be around and use his persuasive qualities among the property holders upon the subject; for as they now are, it is not only inconvenient, but decidedly objectionable to the neat appearance of our thoroughfares, and to the eyes of a stranger, are evidence of neglect or indifference on the part of our citizens.

GRAND MOVEMENT.—Roanoke Square was the scene of an exciting movement yesterday afternoon. A small house was moved through the street on four drays, and the sight was considered so novel that a thousand negroes, of every size, sex, and complexion, gathered around, flocking from the side streets and alleys, to witness it.—Little-Water street poured forth its motley and moral crew, and, for a time, we thought the infernal regions had broken forth.

FIGHT.—Yesterday about two o'clock, p. m., two pugnacious Celts "locked horns" on the corner of Roanoke and Water streets, and everything bid fair for an item, but the bystanders parted them before any serious damage was done to either, and so the belligerents went on in the "even tenor of their way," until they meet again, when it is more than probable they will renew the "argument wid sticks," in accordance with the time-honored custom of "auld Ireland."

SHAW & ROBERTS, Auctioneers, have three new advertisements in this morning's paper, announcing important sales, and a house wanted. Mr. Corprew, administrator of the estate of the late J. J. Moore, advertises the lease of the store, formerly occupied by him, for sale by auction on Saturday. John O. Gordon & Co., Bankers and dealers in Exchange, also publish their card this morning.

GONE NORTH.—Mr. George Sangster left last evening, in company with his family, for the North. They will visit White Mountain and pass the heated term in that vicinity. Mr. Sangster himself, of course, goes more for business than pleasure.

APPOINTMENT.—J. G. Shaw, of the firm of Shaw & Roberts of this city, has received the appointment of Government Auctioneer of the Department of Virginia, and will, on the 20th instant, conduct a large sale of government horses and mules at Fredericksburg, Va.

HOMESTEAD LOAN ASSOCIATION—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that a meeting of the stockholders of the Homestead Loan Association will be held this evening at 8 o'clock, at the Union Engine House, on Fenchurch street.

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE.—This great improvement in mechanism and general combination of every invention that has ever developed the advantages of this useful family appendage, has decidedly and literally captured our admiration, and knowing that "truth fears nothing but concealment," we find ourselves at a loss to do justice to its merits and general advantages over all other machines we have ever seen. It works like a music box and is as light as a feather and almost noiseless in its operations. We saw it hem, fell, bind, gather, trail, quilt and ruffle, advantages possessed by no other machine extant. Again, its simplicity of construction and total absence of anything like complication, render it economical, and gratifies the operator with the fact, that with ordinary care, it is impossible to get out of order. The peculiarity of the shuttle and its attachments, guarantee the assurance of no dropped stitches. The merit, utility and advantages of this machine, must be seen to be appreciated, and Lockhart & Stiner will not only take great pleasure, but be gratified to show it to all who call.

REMARKABLE MEDICAL SUCCESS.—It has been supposed that hydrophobia, rheumatism, consumption, neuralgia, and scrofula are incurable, but the cures *recently* made in Norfolk, by Dr. Mayo, No. 50, Main street, annihilate all such suppositions. Mr. Wm. E. Land cured of a year's diarrhœa in six hours; Mr. Wm. Whitehead had pneumonia and kidney disease for 16 months, cured in three weeks; Mr. Taw's three children cured of hydrophobia; Mr. R. Berry had piles, kidney and liver disease 16 years, cured in four weeks; Mr. Belcher, kidney disease of three years standing, relieved in 20 minutes—cured in twelve treatments; Mr. Coleridge, cured of neuralgia in forty minutes; Mr. Anderson had tonsilites and scrofula, was given up by ten doctors to die; was nigh choking to death; was relieved in six hours and nearly cured; Mr. Whalen, sore eyes, from usin mercury and quinine

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.	76°
10 "	82°
1 P. M.	86°
2 "	90°
4 "	86°
6 "	82°

BEHIND THOSE ROSEATE GATES—the lips of girlhood—there should be a fragrant palace elegantly furnished with ivory and coral. To drop metaphor. Young ladies, you should keep your teeth and gums in perfect order, if you hope in after life to enjoy the blessings of a sound set of dentals and a sweet breath. What will enable you to do this? you ask. Nothing but Fragrant SOZODONT, we reply. 3t

Arrivals at the Atlantic Hotel, July 18.

George T Wallace, Norfolk county; J Spinner, New York; A L Pollet, North Carolina; S L Clements, do; E L Levy, city; S W Sprague, Suffolk; J B Dempsey, New York; J Maurice, city; W M Parks, Illinois; M M Wheelock, District Columbia; Mrs W Fisher, Virginia; L Wenstein, Virginia; J L Nickols, 48th U S V; P H Carroll, Baltimore; David O Laws, do; Jno M Rounsleu, Chicago; Chas H Whiteney, do; J R Langley and friend, city; E J Westfiat, Richmond; J E Moore, Suffolk; C N Butt, city; Chas Bleven, do. Sam'l C Kent, Pennsylvania; S B Roane, Virginia; Jas Goodwin, do; L Daniel, do; J A Parker, do.

THE NEWS.

James W. Woolfrey, a citizen of Orange county, Va., tried for robbery, was sentenced to three years' confinement at hard labor.

Four soldiers, tried for stealing horses near Bowling Green, Caroline county, Va., were sentenced to three months' confinement at hard labor.

The number of National Banks in existence throughout the country is fourteen hundred and ten, with a total capital of $356,230,983.00.

A soldier, tried for stealing jewelry, etc., from Mrs. Cooper, in Orange county, Va., was found guilty, and the value of the articles taken was stopped from his pay.

Don Pedro Candamo, the richest capitalist in South America, recently died at Lima, leaving a fortune which, it is asserted, exceeds the sum of £16,000,000 sterling.

A soldier, tried for committing an assault on Mr. Wellford and his son, of Fredericksburg, Va., was sentenced to six months' confinement at hard labor, with loss of pay, &c., during the time.

Lord Brougham expresses great annoyance at having it supposed that he is not, and always has been, a friend of the North. All his own friends must begin to wish by this time that he took less interest in public affairs. He has outlived his usefulness.

Italy has promptly removed the restrictions upon American war-vessels in her ports, and calls to mind, in order to renew them, her expressions of friendliness for this country during the struggle from which we have emerged. The Confederates, who are mentioned as "separatists," are promised a different reception.

Among the incomes returned in the 8th New York district are: Moses Taylor, $567,295; H. Clews, $104,670; Peter Cooper, $75,837; James Harper, $31,003; John Anderson, $26,441; C. C. Colgate, $37,308; A. T. Stewart, $316,127; J. G. Phelps, $128,052; George Law, $70,570; Robert Hoe, $74,349; Edwin Hoyt, $308,544; P. Hayden, $160,141; F. Harper, $24,405; B. Nathan, $120,851; W. Paton, $193,432; E. C. Cowlin, $26,444.

Scarcely had the statue of Dante been erected in Florence when his bones were discovered and set up at Ravenna. The skeleton, which has remained concealed for nearly two hundred years, lacks but few bones of being complete. The height of the poet as deduced from its measurement is put at one metre seventy centimetres, or something under five feet six. His monument would seem to be his rightful sarcophagus.

That was a ruddy picture which Gen. Sherman painted of himself the other day in Cincinnati—"a little red-headed boy, running about in Lancaster, stealing cherries." In the same speech he declared that in the very hotel in which he was then responding to an evening serenade, Gen. Grant and he had met more than a year ago, and "laid down the maps and studied out the campaigns which ended this war."

Specimens of Western oratory are rather stale, but here is a bit, related by a trustworthy authority as authentic, which has not been in print before:—"Where is Europe, compared with America? Nowhar! Where is England? Nowhar! They call England the mistress of the sea; but what makes the sea? The Mississippi river makes it; and all we've got to do is to turn the Mississippi into the Mammoth Cave, and the English navy will be floundering in the mud."

A paroled rebel, seven and a-half feet high, recently arrived at Cairo. He started out with the Missouri troops, at the commencement of the war, and stuck to them until the "dog was dead," and and never received a scratch. When the colonel first saw him on dress parade, he ordered him to "get off that stump."—This created great merriment among the men; "Get off that stump" became a by-word with the Missouri rebels, and it will, no doubt, live as long as the long Missourian.

A man, in Dartford, Wisconsin, has a chicken with three pairs of wings. One pair are where other chickens wear theirs, on his sides. The second pair are attached to his legs at the joints, and are as large as the first. The third pair are where Mercury wore his—attached to his feet. The chicken is about two months old, strong and active, and as large again as any other of the same brood, and makes a decidedly funny appearance in running.

The rapid deterioration of thoroughbred horses in England, which of late years has excited so much comment and lamentation, will probably, since a French horse won the Derby, lead to still greater complaint and apprehension in the sporting world. Everybody seems agreed upon the cause, which is simply the practice of racing two-year-olds and exhausting their powers before maturity. It is singular that horse-racers should thus early have thrown away the only good argument they have ever offered in defence of their sports.

On the 4th of July, Mr. William Post, of McConnellsville, Ohio, was robbed of $15,000 in the Union depot in Cleveland. Mr. Post had recently bought the Parmelee property in Painesville, for which he was to pay $30,000. He was on his way, accompanied by his wife, from McConnellsville to Painesville, to take possession of his purchase, and in going from the Southern train to take his seat in the train on the Lake Shore road, he fell down in an apoplectic fit. He was helped up by two or three strangers, and during the excitement a package of money, which he had in his inside vest pocket, was taken from him. The money consisted of fifteen $1,000 greenbacks, and was contained in an envelope.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

Ex-Governor Brown, of Georgia, has issued an address to the people of that State. He urges them to support, not only the Government of the U. States, but the administration of the present Chief Magistrate. He appeals to them for their own sakes, in order that they may receive the benefits to result, to take the oath of amnesty, and to observe it in good faith. To those who have conscientiously adhered to slavery, and have no principle opposed its abolition, he advances the argument that that question is now settled forever, and should not be longer considered. To those who cannot support the Constitution of this Government he suggests emigration from the country.

Advices from North Carolina represent the people as very generally anxious to welcome the advent of emigration from the North and the influx of Northern capital. Large amounts of real estate have been put upon the market at reasonable rates, and the proposed emigration is a subject in which Governor Holden takes a deep interest. For the purpose of furnishing the Northern people with the fullest information on this subject, Colonel J. M. Hicks and K. P. Battle, two of the leading business men of the State, are about to visit New York and other cities, and will establish land and emigration agencies, which will co-operate with a general agency already established at Raleigh, and aid much toward throwing open the agricultural and commercial advantages of North Carolina.

MATRIMONIAL SWEARING.—The first marriage license since the city has been under United States rule was issued in Lynchburg, Virginia, on Wednesday. The parties had to take the oath of allegiance, pursuant to orders, before the desired permission was granted them. The oath was administered to the lady by the District Provost Marshal.

SENTENCES BY MILITARY COMMISSION IN VIRGINIA.—Of the four soldiers tried for the murder of Mr. Miller, at Fredericksburg, Va., while the Sixth army corps was passing, one (Wilson) was found not guilty; the other three were found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to be confined at hard labor for three years, the first ten days of each month of the first year to be solitary confinement on bread and water. They also lose all pay and emoluments due, or to become due, them from the United States.

AID TO THE SOUTHERN RAILROADS.—A letter from Richmond to the New York *World* says that "the President of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad has obtained an order from the Government to furnish the Southern railroads with all the stock belonging to the United States Government at a fair valuation; trusting the roads for the money, to be paid out of the receipts from business. This will save the Government many thousands of dollars by obtaining a far better price than it could otherwise receive, and at the same time afford the roads facilities for development that they could not elsewhere have found."

THE NEGROES IN THE COUNTRY—The Lynchburg *Virginian* announces the arrival there of an agent of the Freedmen's Bureau to have an immediate census taken in that military district of the name, age and capabilities of the negro population, and to ascertain to whom they formerly belonged and from whence they came. This is to be done as a preliminary step to compelling them to work. The negroes from other counties, who, either from indolence or inability to work, are likely to become a tax on the citizens, will be sent back to the counties from whence they came, there to be disposed of as may seem best.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NORFOLK, JULY 18th.

ARRIVALS.

Schooner North Pacific, Webb, Philadelphia.
Steamer M. Martin, Livingston, Richmond.
Steamer Louisiana, Russell, Baltimore.
Steamer George Leary, Blakeman, Baltimore.
Steamer May Flower, Robinson, Philadelphia.
Schooner Mary Tice, Tice, Philadelphia.
Steamer Eclipse, Seabury, Fairfield, N. C.
Schooner Sarah E. Young, Banks, Richmond.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer Clarion, Morse, Williamston, N. C.
Steamer Louisiana, Russell, Baltimore.
Steamer George Leary, Blakeman, Baltimore.
Steamer M. Martin, Livingston, Richmond.
Schooner Mary Jane, Crump, Suffolk, Va.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

Va. Bonds, 6s	59	@	60
N. C. "	75	@	76
Tenn. "	72	@	76
Misso'ri "	72½	@	73
N. C. Bank Notes	20	@	25
Va. " "	15	@	20
Bank of Va	25	@	30
Farmers Bank of Va	20	@	25
Exchange Bank of Virginia	20	@	25
" " " " Alex	40	@	45
" " " " Weston	95	@	—
South Carolina	15	@	—
Georgia	20	@	—
Norfolk Savings Bank issues	25	@	40
Portsmouth " " "	20	@	25
Gold (large)	143		
Silver	130	@	133

COMMERCIAL.

WHISKEYS—Old Monongahela (low proof)	195@212
Rye and Bourbon	$2 35@7.00
GIN	2.50@5.00
RUM	2.40@6.00
WINE—Sherry	4 00@8.00
" Port	4.00@8.00
" Claret, in cases	5, 6, 8, 10.00@24.00
PORTER—London, best brands	4.50
" Philadelphia	3.25
ALES—Philadelphia and Hudson	3.25
WINES—Champagne, "Star," "Heidsick," "Green-Seal," De St. Marceaux, "Red Lac," &c.,	$25@42
Sauterne, per case	9.00@15.00
BRANDIES—Apple	3.00@4.00
Hennessey, Otard, Pinet, Castillion, & Co,	10.00@16.00
Fancy Brandies, Cherry, Blackberry, Ginger, &c,	5.00@6.50
Domestic (common)	2.35
BITTERS—Bokee's, Drake's, Wahoo, Russ', Schiedam, &c,	11.00@18.00
ROSIN	Not quoted
TAR	3¼@3½
TURPENTINE	5½@6
SHINGLES	8.00@10.00
STAVES	25.00@30.00
HOOPS	None
HEADINGS	None
WOOD—per cord	4½@5
MESS PORK	22@28
PRIME	18@22
MESS BEEF	20@24
PRIME	19@22
ROPE—Manilla	23@26
Hemp	25@30
OAKUM	16@1
OIL—Whale—per gal	2.00@2.28
Linseed	1.75
WHITE LEAD	8@17
CORN—White	83@85
Yellow	80@83
WHEAT—White	$1 15@1 95
Red	1 00@1 60
FLOUR—Family	9 75@11 75
Extra	9@10 75
Super	7 75@8 75
Fine	6 00@7 10
COTTON—Ordinary	30@32
Good	35@36
Middling	38@42
COFFEE	32@34
CANDLES—Adamantine	24@25
BACON—Baltimore, Sides	18½@19
Shoulders	17@18
Hams	25@28
Smithfield Hams, cuts to order	28@30
SUGAR—Brown	12½@14
Refined, crushed, powdered and granulated	21½
A White	19½
B White	16
C Ex	18½
LEATHER.—Hemlock Sole Leather (good) ℔ lb	34@50
Amer'n Calf Skins (hemlock tan'd)	1.50@1.75
French Calf Skins	2.25@2.50
Sheep Skins (dressed) per dozen	12.00@15.00
TOBACCO—Connecticut Leaf	20 @ 76
Virginia—none in Market	
Manufactured	50 @ 125
Smoking	50 @ 100
Snuff	50 @ 100
CIGARS—Domestic and Imported	20 @ 150
FORAGE—Hay	150 @ 200 ℔ cwt
Corn	96 @ 100 ℔ bu'l
Oats	60 @ 75 ℔ "
Bran	40 @ 50 ℔ "
BRICKS—First quality pressed	$35
2d " "	22
3d " "	15
LUMBER—Clear per thousand	70
2d " "	—50
3d " "	30
LIME—First quality, per barrel	$2 50@3 00
℔ "	1 50@2 00
LATHS—Per thousand	3 00
COALS—Best, per bushel	40
SMITHS'	40

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

The supplies of vegetables, poultry, &c., brought to our market are undiminished. The following were the ruling pricés yesterday:

FRESH MEATS—At the stalls, Beef, according to cut, 16@20 cts.; Veal 25 cts.; Mutton 25 cts.; Shoat 25@75 cts. per quarter.

FISH AND FOWL.—Hog Fish $1.00 to $1.25 per dozen. Spots 25@75 cts. per dozen; mixed 25 to 50 cts. per dozen; Herring, dried, 15 to 25 cts. per dozen. Chickens 20@40 cts.; Ducks 75 cts.@$1.00.; Geese 75 cts.@$1.00—Eggs 20@25 cts. per dozen.

VEGETABLES, FRUITS, &c.—Peaches $1.00 per peck; Pears 50 cts. per peck; Apples 30@50 cts. per peck; Potatoes 50@75 cts. per peck; Onions 75@80 cts. per peck; Cabbage 10@15 cts.; Tomatoes 30 cts. per peck; new Corn 25 cts. per dozen; Beets 5@10 cts. per bundle; Cucumbers 10 cts. ℔ dozen. Snaps 30c. ℔ peck. Squash 10c. ℔ dozen. Whortleberries 15 cts ℔ qt. Cantelopes 12@15 cts. Melons 10@25 cts.

BUTTER, LARD AND CHEESE.—Butter 40@50 cts. per pound; Lard 28@30 cts. per pound; Cheese 18@25 cts. per pound.

Since our last a slight advance in bacon is indicated, with a firm demand. Liquors flat at last quotations. Rosin is in demand and none in market to justify quotations. Gold and silver firm; stocks likewise. Molasses not quoted, because no stability as to price can be given to justify quotation.

Our domestic market is lively, as will be seen by quotation, meat has fallen, and the market is gourged with vegetables and fruits, despite the immense shipments of both.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLENN'S THEATRE.

OLIVER B. DOUD.....TEMPORARY MANAGER.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 19,

LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF

MISS KATE FISHER,

AND HER HORSE

WONDER.

THREE FAST MEN
THREE FAST MEN
THREE FAST MEN
THREE FAST MEN

AND

BLACK EYED SUSAN
BLACK EYED SUSAN
BLACK EYED SUSAN
BLACK EYED SUSAN

FRIDAY, FAREWELL BENEFIT OF

MISS KATE FISHER,

AND FIRST NIGHT OF

HERNE, THE HUNTER.

jy 19—1t

NEW LINE
FROM
NORFOLK TO CHERRYSTONE, YORKTOWN, AND MATTHEWS COUNTY.

The Fast and Favorite Steamer

MATTANO,

CAPT. MULLIGAN,

Will commence her Regular Trips to the above named places on THURSDAY, July 20th, 1865, leaving NORFOLK FOR CHERRYSTONE every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY, and for YORKTOWN AND MATTHEWS COUNTY, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, from Wharf foot of Roanoke Square, at 6:30 A. M., and from the Government Wharf at 7 A. M., touching at FORT MONROE going and returning, connecting with the NEW DAILY LINE STEAMERS for BALTIMORE. Returning, leaves CHERRYSTONE and WILLIAMS WHARF, "MATTHEWS COUNTY," at 1 P. M., and FORT MONROE, at 5:30 P. M.

The Steamer has excellent Passenger accommodations,