The Norfolk Post.

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1865.

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

Advertisers are requested to hand in their advertisements before six o'clock in the evening, previous to publication.

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

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

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DEATH OF ARTHUR TAPPAN.

We have published the brief announcement of the death of this venerable man, which occurred at New Haven, Connecticut, on Sunday last; but as one of the founders of the abolition party in this country, the history of his life is too interesting and important to be thus summarily dismissed. Although he was never very prominently before the world, yet he exercised a great influence for many years, and may be justly looked upon as one of the leaders in manufacturing and moulding that powerful public opinion, which has finally led to the extinction of slavery in the United States. At an early age, he became strongly prejudiced against the system of slavery in the South, and throughout his whole life he showed a consistency and manly devotion to his principles that must excite the admiration of his bitterest opponents and enemies. In his devotion to the one idea of abolition, he was ready to sacrifice, and did frequently jeopardize his own personal interests and safety. Going to New York in 1814, as the active partner in an extensive and lucrative business, he soon became one of the leading merchants of that city, honored alike for his honesty, integrity, industry, and the high standard of social and mercantile morality he inculcated and enforced. But his besetting sin was abolitionism and in those days to be an abolitionist among the people of Gotham, was to be a Jew among the true believers. Such heresies could not be tolerated, when even in Boston men were mobbed and halters placed around their necks, on the mere suspicion that they entertained ideas inimical to slavery. What rapid strides has this one idea made since those days! The little cloud no bigger than a man's hand, that was then but just rising above the eastern horizon, continued to grow in size and spread out over the face of the heavens, till the whole firmament was obscured; and then, the fierce lightning flashes, and loud rolling of the thunders light up the scene and shake the solid earth for a time—to clear up again, and leave the sky serene as before; but the abolition idea had triumphed. The blood of the martyrs had again become the seed of the church, and the world was again warned that no power on earth could stay the triumphant march of ideas founded in truth and justice. Opposition to slavery was considered a sin, for which there was no pardon in those days, and as Mr. Tappan was the principal supporter of the idea in New York, and preached it whenever opportunity offered, he soon rendered himself very obnoxious, to the pro-slavery men and interests of the city, and especially so about the year 1833, when the South Carolina nullification excitement was at its height. One of the principal charges against him about this time was his payment of a thousand dollars fine which had been imposed on Wm. Lloyd Garrison, in one of the Boston Courts, for uttering a gross and malicious libel against the owner of the slave ship Francis.

In 1827, Mr. Tappan, in connection with other gentlemen, established the *Journal of Commerce* as an abolition organ, and, strange to say, its first editor was from Norfolk. Think of that, Virginians! The first editor of the second abolition paper established in the country, was a native of this State and city! The name of this gentleman was Maxwell, and he received the salary of five thousand dollars for the one year he was connected with the paper, and conducted its editorial department. To establish this paper, Arthur Tappan had given the sum of thirty thousand dollars, and Mr. Maxwell was succeeded in the editorial chair by the brother of the principal proprietor, Mr. Lewis Tappan, who had previously been connected with him in business. The paper soon began to exercise a commanding and increasing influence over the minds of its partizans, and though it floundered along through the sloughs of financial despondency for years, without paying expenses, and was very unpopular on account of the distasteful doctrines it persisted in teaching, still its earliest proprietor lived to see it a prosperous and popular journal, and the ideas that it had so long and manfully battled for, fully accepted throughout the land. It must have consoled the old man's dying moments to know that the principles to which he had devoted his whole life, were finally triumphant; that slavery was no more, and the term abolitionist no longer a reproach to any man. He lived to see his idea survive him, and died in the happy consciousness that his career, though quiet and unostentatious, had not been without aim, and purposeless.

ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS.

Much political interest now centers in the organization of the next Congress. Up to 1863 there was no rule established to define the duties of the Clerk holding over, who had the power to do pretty much as he pleased in the matter of admitting persons presenting themselves as members to participate in the organization of the House. This sort of "common consent" arrangement lodged an immense amount of power in the hands of the Clerk, who, if he felt so disposed, might use it arbitrarily, or to further his own, or the purposes of other interested parties. In 1863, the Republican party, fearing that Emerson Etheridge, who was then Clerk, would sell them out to the democratic minority, if left to the guidance of his own will, passed a law fixing the duties and circumscribing the powers of the Clerk. This law provides that before the meeting of Congress the Clerk of the next preceding Congress shall make a roll of Representatives elect, and place thereon the names of all persons, and of such persons only, whose credentials show that they were regularly elected in accordance with the laws of their States respectively, or the laws of the United States.

This law makes Mr. McPherson, the clerk of the old House, the judge of the correctness and legality of the credentials of every member applying to be enrolled upon the roster of the new House. Let us see how this will effect the South. If the several Southern States elect representatives, and they reach Washington before the first Monday in December, they at once repair to the office of the clerk, present their credentials and ask to be enrolled. If he objects on any ground whatever, then they cannot be admitted, to take part in the organization of Congress, and will have to bide their time, till the House elects a Speaker and their credentials can be acted upon. On the other hand, should he enroll their names, they will be enabled to take their seats on an equality with all other members, and will be as firmly fixed as any of them—for they will have an equal vote on the report of the committee on credentials, be that report what it may. Should it be averse to the admission of the Southern members, the Southern members will be able, very likely, with the aid of their Northern friends, to vote it down. So we see, it all depends upon Mr. McPherson, who is a Republican of Pennsylvania.

RICHMOND ELECTION.

The *Whig* says the election passed off very quietly in that city on Tuesday. There was a good deal of electioneering bustle, but no unseemly excitement. The interest of the community was chiefly centered in the contest for Mayor and Sheriff. The election for Mayor resulted in the choice of N. A. Sturdivant, by a majority of 614 over his competitor, Wm. Taylor. The only difference in the political *status* of the candidates, that we can hear of, was that Mr. Sturdivant was a better and more useful Confederate during the war than Mr. Taylor; but this may not prevent him from making a good Mayor. We trust that he is now a perfectly loyal citizen. Some men that were soldiers and officers in the rebel army, will prove truer to the country and more trustworthy than those who remained quietly at home and were content to vent their spleen against the government at a safe distance from the cannon's mouth. Still it cannot be denied that Mr. Sturdivant's popularity was greatly enhanced by the fact that he had been a Major in the Confederate army, while Mr. Taylor's prospects were equally damaged by his avowal on the eve of the election that he had always been a firm Union man, and consistent opponent of the rebellion.

The following are the successful candidates:

Judge of Hustings Court.—W. H. Lyons, re-elected without opposition. Attorney Hustings Court.—R. T. Daniel—do. City Sergeant—T. U. Dudley, do. City Assessor—D. M. Miller, do. Collector—Julius A. Hobson, do. Superintendent Water Works—James L. Davis, do. City Surveyor—T. M. Ladd, do. Commissioner Revenue 1st District—J. M. Francisco, do.

Clerk of the Hustings Court.—Robert Howard re-elected over George L. Christian by 336 majority.

Mayor.—N. A. Sturdivant elected by 614 majority over William Taylor.

Grain Measurer.—F. M. Hopkins, 776 plurality.

Superindent Gas Works.—Charles Campbell, 686 plurality.

Superintendent Alms House.—Charles P. Bigger, 361 plurality.

High Constable.—A. K. Crump, 288 majority.

Captain Night Watch.—James B. Pleasants, 1,442 majority.

Sheriff.—John W. Wright, 184 plurality.

Clerk Circuit Court.—Benj. Pollard, re-elected; 1,268 majority.

Attorney for Circuit Court.—Marmaduke Johnson, 896 majority.

Commissioner of Revenue, 2d District—C. C. Johnson, re-elected by 910 majority. In 3d District Moses Ellyson re-elected by 128 majority over next highest competitor.

The vote cast was a little over half what the average vote of Richmond was before the war.

The *Herald's* plan for paying off that "great national blessing" the public debt, has had its day; and the *World* now, emulous of financial distinction, comes out with an original idea of its own, borrowed from a French *savan*, for the gradual but sure extinguishment of the little amount we owe ourselves. It says this French individual has computed that the value of the sugar consumed by a single fly amounts to about twenty cents a year. Now, at the most moderate calculation there must be at least five hundred millions of flies at this moment buzzing over the Union, and sipping their 20 cents worth of sugar, cheese, preserves, bread, meat, and at least one hundred million dollars worth of other property. Well, the plan is simply to kill the flies, or catch them, and save the amount they consume, to be placed in the sinking fund for the extinguishment of the public debt. The plan is a good one, but will the people adopt it. We fear they will not be able to see the real beauties of this idea. We would suggest that the mosquitoes be included with the flies, as they feed upon the best blood of the country.

Father Walter has been requested by the Archbishop of Baltimore to cease all controversy relative to Mrs. Surratt's innocence. This ends the matter and prevents a prepared reply to General Hardie being made public.

Edwin Booth has promised to reappear at an early day in the next theatrical season.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

NORFOLK COUNTY ELECTIONS.—The vote at the Court House in Portsmouth resulted as follows:

For Sheriff—Samuel E. Etheridge, 18.

Commissioners of the Revenue—Henry Foreman, 12; Thomas Bartee, 12; F. M. Marchant, 6.

Attorney for the Commonwealth—V. O. Cassell, 16; L. C. P. Cowper, 11.

Clerk of Circuit and County Court.—Leroy S. Edwards, 33; Arthur Emmerson, 8; Terin Gale, 6.

County Surveyor—John F. Cooper, 8; H. C. Hemeker, 7.

County Constables—J. B. Nicholson, 4; Robert Culpepper, 4.

It will be seen by the above returns that there was but forty-seven votes polled in Portsmouth, there being very little interest taken in the canvass. This can be safely taken as a fair indication of the rest of the county it being reported by those best posted upon the bearing of affairs that the vote polled throughout the whole county will not reach three hundred. Upon enquiry at the Clerk's office in Portsmouth for the returns we were informed that none as yet had been officially sent in.—Through the kindness of a friend we received the state of the polls at Pleasant Grove and Glebe S. H Precincts. At the close of the polls the vote for Clerks of the Court stood as follows: Glebe S. H. Precinct—For Edwards 4; Gale 7; Emmerson 9. Pleasant Grove; Emmerson 35; Edwards 19; Gale 10.

It is generally conceded by the friends of Cassell that he is elected for the Commonwealth's Attorney, and that the election for clerk of the court lies between Edwards and Emmerson, the present incumbent.

MAYOR'S COURT.—City of Norfolk *vs.* John Thomas, for buying eggs in the Market house to sell again within the limits of the Market. This case was reported by the clerk of the Market as a violation of the ordinances in "such cases, made and provided for"—case continued

City of Norfolk *vs.* Mrs. Murden, selling liquor without a license—found guilty and fined $20, with costs $2.05.

This lady introduced ample testimony to prove that numerous individuals "*did not drink in her house*, but the Court was implacable. She threw a $50 7-30 note at the Court, and the Court obliged her with change; but she almost designed to take it from the hands of the urbane and courteous Bonfanti. The lady left the Court *very warm*.

City of Norfolk *vs.* Lorenzo Brown, (quite a puritanical and very innocent looking biped,) for selling liquor without a license, was fined $20, and costs $1 90, in the language of the old sexton, all was gathered in. Lorenzo, it appears, repented of his delinquency and tried to *hedge* with the collector by promising to pay the license after a while.

MAYOR'S COURT, *Portsmouth.*—Michael Mullin, arrested on complaint of Wm. E. Milby, for assault and battery, and threatening language, bound over to keep the peace in the sum of $500.

Julia Ryan arrested on the complaint of Julia Joyce on peace warrant, for striking her with a brick—bound over to keep the peace in the sum of $500.

M. Howell, arrested for violation of ordinance in regard to hacks, &c. It appearing in evidence that the accused only run a wagon for his private use, the case was dismissed.

Wm. Holloway, for selling liquor without a license was fined $30

Austin Sheppard (colored), arrested for stealing from Frank Anthony (colored), was turned over to the tender mercies of Judge Stephen's military court.

Richard Jones (colored), arrested for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, fined $5.

Thomas Walker (colored), charged with receiving stolen goods, discharged.

Julius Moore (colored), charged with assault, case not sustained and accused discharged.

Armstead Rumble (colored), charged with stealing calico, &c., case examined and accused remanded.

William Riddick, Frank Clark, and Sandy Gray (colored boys), for bathing within the corporation limits. fined $2 each, and committed until fine is paid.

William King (colored), arrested for disorderly conduct, the accused laboring under an aberration of the mind at the time of his arrest, in consequence of protracted sickness. was discharged.

Sandy Blunt and Andrew Johnston (colored), arrested for stealing bags from the Q. M. stable. In consequence of the youth of the accused they were both discharged.

William Wallace breach of the peace, discharged.

Samuel Gordon (colored), disorderly conduct in the Market. In consequence of being confined for ten days, he was discharged.

CORPORATION COURT.—W. R. Jones, former Sergeant of this city, returned to Court his list of delinquent taxes for the year 1862, together with the certificate of said Jones, a copy of which is ordered to be forwarded to the Auditor of Public Accounts at Richmond.

The Commonwealth's Attorney entered *nolle prosequi* against a number of cases presented for doing business without taking the oath to the restored Government of Virginia, upon conditions that the parties pay costs and comply with the law.

Rosa Mansfield, against whom a rule was issued by the Court, returnable this term, requiring her to appear and show cause why a *scire facias* should not be issued against her; not appearing, the writ was issued, refurnable next term of this Court.

An alias summons was ordered to be issued against Gregory and others, presented for doing business without taking the oath, &c., returnable to the October Court.

This Court has set apart Monday next for the purpose of hearing and acting upon all personal applications from those desiring to take out licenses to keep Ordinaries and Houses of Entertainment. To those interested in the matter set forth, we call their particular attention to the "Important Notice" of Sergeant Diggs upon the subject, published in to-day's paper.

THE COW NUISANCE.—A fierce cow, yesterday, on Charlotte street, made a dash at a little boy, the son of Mr. J. A. Moore, and impaling him upon her horns, injured the little fellow quite seriously. It is against the ordinance for these animals to be running at large, and the Constables have been more than once called upon to do their duty—take them up and lodge them in the Almshouse. If it be not the duty of the Constables whose duty is it? Will the Mayor see to it? The Street Inspector seems to be doing all he can in the premises; has called upon the authorities to arrest these audacious and contumacious cattle by public notice through the papers, but he can get no assistance.

OUR FISH MARKET.—The hope that our efficient Clerk of the Market, Daniel Dayer, could remedy the existing evil in regard to the carrying off all our "big fish," is beyond his control, from the fact, that the parties engaged in the business purchase direct from the seines and the fish are sent forward from the beach for shipment, from the several agencies in this city, who monopolize the entire business. So "what cannot be cured must be endured," until some equitable legislat on is had upon the subject. Who is the man who wishes to immortalize himself on the fish question? If he is not elected, why, let, s elect *one*, or if that will not do, let's elect *several*.

THEATRE.—To-night is set apart for a grand complimentary benefit to Oates and Dond. The pieces selected are "Taming the Shrew" and "Black Eyed Susan." As this is the last night of the season it is to be hoped that the zeal and energy of Dond may be appreciated by giving him a respectable house. Oates is an old favorite here and will make more than an ordinary effort to-night, in his renditions selected. Mrs. Meek as Susan, is a character adopted to her *role*. Her correct delivery, and fine conceptions of her characters, justify the belief that the admirable character will loose nothing by Mrs. Meek's rendition of it.

FREEMASON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The pupils and teachers of this association will repeat their Concert of vocal and instrumental music on Friday night. The Concert of Tuesday night was well conducted and appreciated. It is to be hoped that the Concert on Friday night will be well attended, as it is for the laudable purpose of replenishing the Library of the Sunday School.

NAVAL.—The U. S. steamer "Kennebec" will leave the Navy Yard on Friday, (where she has been laying for several days) for Boston. We had the pleasure of a call from our *old* friend and shipmate, Harry O. Porter, and hope to see him again before he sails.

CORRECTION.—Yesterday in our description of the new steamer for the Bay Line, we mentioned her as the "Jos. Kelso." It should have been the "Thomas Kelso," as every one acquainted with the venerable and time-honored director knows.

MILITARY COURT.—Judge Stephens has taken a little relaxation by a short trip to Suffolk on other duty. Such relaxation is very much like a man driving omnibus *all week*, and then hiring a buggy on Sunday for *pleasure*. The Captain holds no sinecure.

THE ALARM OF FIRE yesterday was caused by the burning of a chimney upon the premises of C. Greenwood, Canterbury street.

THE WEATHER.—The Thermometer at Dr. W. E. Lewis' Drug Store, under the Atlantic Hotel, indicated the following state of the weather Wednesday:

7 A. M.	80°
10 "	86°
1 P. M.	98°
4 "	94°
8 "	90°

South America.

The news from the South American Republic is said to be interesting, from the fact that they are most of them at war. We think it far from being news. It would be news, indeed, if any of them were at peace. They are fighting now like fiends in Peru and elsewhere; are trying hard to get into a war with England.

The Steamer Ocean Queen has arrived from Aspinwall with important news.—At Guayaquil, Ecuador, the President Garcia Moreno has seized an English steamer of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, while landing, and having driven the officers and crew ashore at the point of the bayonet, placed troops and cannon and other munitions of war aboard, and steamed for the mouth of the river, where the revolutionists were lying at anchor in the vessels seized from the Government.

She ran into one of these vessels, cutting her amidships to the water's edge and sinking her. After a short engagement the others surrendered, the bulk of the people aboard, including the leader, Urlina, making their escape into the woods. The prisoners were brought to Guayaquil and 27 of them instantly shot. After this Moreno started for Tumbes, where he expected to capture more victims. After his return to Guayaquil, the President returned the steamer to the captain, who received her under protest, and got at the same time twenty thousand pounds for thee days' services of the vessel. The seizure is still an open question, having been referred to the manager of the company at Callao. The President holds that under some old law spoken of by Vattell he had a right to take the vessel, and the British Consul appeared to agree with him.

The United States double-ender gunboat Suwanee arrived at Panama, with news from Callao to the 6th.

The rebellion in Peru appears to gain ground. On the 5th a bloody engagement occurred six miles from Lima, between 12,000 rebels and 6,000 Government troops, in which the latter was successful, taking prisoners 100 men and 25 officers, besides the killed.

A few days previously a mutiny broke out aboard the flag-ship Amazon, blockading Arica. The mutineers gained possession of the ship, under direction of the officer of the deck. The Admiral General, Panizo, was shot in his cabin, and afterwards hanged from the yard-arm. The mutineers afterwards decoyed the captain of the America, and captured his vessel. This is the ship recently sent out from England. They also captured the Tumbes, leaving the Government with only two vessels of real service.

FROM THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA. A gentleman from the Valley of Virginia furnishes the Washington *Star* with the following:

The corn crop of that part of the Valley of Virginia lying between Winchester and Shepherdstown, is looking very fine, and the crop will be large.—Above Winchester there is much destitution. Rev. Mr. Clymer, of the Presbyterian Church at Woodstock, has been visiting Baltimore and other places soliciting aid for the sufferers.

The county court of Jefferson county, has been in session during the past week, at Shepherdstown, Va. Judge Balch, father-in-law of Rev. Dr. Cummins, formerly of Trinity Church, of this city, presides with great ability. A number of presentments for treason have been made by the grand jury. The suspected murderers of Henry Unsell and Mr. Snyder, are about to be put on trial.

A. R. Boteler, formerly a member of the United States House of Representatives, and more latterly of the so-called Confederate Congress, has returned to Shepherdstown, and is quietly living in retirement.

Rev. Samuel V. Leech, formerly pastor of the Shepherdstown Church, has been visiting the Valley of Virginia, distributing the generous contributions of the citizens of Anna Arundel county, Maryland, among the destitute and impoverished.

John S. Pendleton announces himself as a candidate for Congress, in the Culpepper District.

A HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—The following is from the Memphis *Bulletin*, of the 17th: "A horrible affair occurred at a barbacue at Harris School, Olive Branch, De Soto county, Mississippi, on Saturday. A party of ten men, under a young man named Payne, made an attack upon Mr. James C. Brown. He tried to escape as soon as he found the party there, but was shot with a double-barrelled shot gun. He then turned upon his assailants, and fought them until shot the tenth time. His wife, whilst trying to protect her husband, was shot through the shoulder. Miss Collins, who was present at the barbecue, was shot through the heart. Mr. McClure was also badly wounded. Brown shot one of the Paynes through the shoulder and arm. After they had shot Brown until he was dead they came up to him and broke two pistols over his head. The party then mounted their horses, threw out a rear guard, and left for parts unknown.

A SIGNIFICANT STRAW.—A correspondent writing from Alabama tells the following:

"On the train were two ladies from Decatur in company with a major and lieutenant. They seemed to be very proud of their gallants, and paid no attention to their old rebel friends. This at once excited jealousy in the minds of their dupes.

"I see there's two of our ladies subjugated," said a recent rebel major to me.

"Do you know them?" said I.

"Waal, I reckon I do," said he. "They were the worst secesh women I ever saw; and I have often heard them declare they would never smile upon a man who did not go into the Confederate army. O, ho, so it is—friends in prosperity, enemies in adversity.'"

A SEEDY REPUBLIC.—Gen. Sickles, who has just returned from his South American mission, reports that in the republic of Columbia the State rights doctrine has run to seed. The relation of the Federal government to the States is one of entire neutrality. If a revolution occurs in one of the States, the government cannot interfere, but must recognize the party that triumphs. The presiding officer of the Senate corresponding with our vice-President of the Republic, is elected once a month! The Speaker of the House is chosen for the same term. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court holds his office for a single term of Court. Suffrage is universal, Indians and negroes having equal rights. There is no prejudice against color; many of the physicians, army officers and judges being blacks.

The improvements at the Ballard House and Exchange, Richmond, are progressing rapidly to completion. The Exchange dining room, one of the finest in the city, is being repaired and frescoed; also the parlors, reception rooms and chambers. As yet there is a debris of material, and confusion; but order and beauty will soon come out of it. The Ballard will be ready for a "warming" about the first of August. Richmond will be then supplied with the finest hotels in the South.

Mutinous Conduct of the One Hundred and Sixty-Fifth New York Zouaves.

[From the Charleston Courier.]

We are indebted to Captain Lewis, of the steamer Fannie, for copies of the Charleston *Courier* of July 18, from which we make extracts:

We regret to learn that the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteers (Duryea's Zouaves) since the part taken by them in the late disturbances, and their subsequent removal to Morris Island, have exhibited a very unbecoming, if not mutinous spirit of insubordination.

This unsoldierly and inexcusable conduct on the part of veterans, more particularly, called forth a peremptory order from General Gillmore, who, a veteran soldier himself, exacts the strictest discipline of his command, taking away the colors of the Zouaves.

In accordance with this order Generals Hatch and Bennett, accompanied by their respective staffs, proceeded last week to Morris Island for the purpose indicated. The order of General Gillmore was read to the colonel in command of the Zouaves, and the colors demanded. The colonel refused to obey the order to deliver up his colors. He was thereupon placed in close arrest, the order made known to the second officer in command, and a similar demand made upon him for the colors. This officer, at first, also gave a flat refusal. To this Gen. Hatch explained to him the consequences of his refusal, and defined the difference between disobedience of orders, of which his superior officer, the colonel, had been guilty, and mutiny, with which he, as the subordinate, would be charged.

The officer after this explanation promised to deliver the colors. The guard was formed, and marched to the boat, but upon reaching it were found to be in possession of the staffs and rubber, but no colors. The ruse did not succeed. On its discovery, General Bennett was ordered by General Hatch to take a detachment of the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment and disarm the whole Zouave Regiment. The regiment was marched into Fort Wagner, the guns having been previously loaded with grape and canister, and trained on the parade ground. The parapet was manned by the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment and a detachment of the Third Rhode Island Artillery. Their orders were in case of any resistance to fire on the mutinous troops.

The Zouaves, seeing all further opposition useless, quietly stacked their arms and marched out of the fort. The officers and men were marched under guard, on board a steamer which conveyed them to Fort Sumter, there to expiate, under a broiling sun, the crime of resistance to constituted authority.

"FIRE-EATERS" GOING TO LEAVE THE SOUTH.—A correspondent writing from Alabama, says:

There is another class, consisting of the original "fire-eaters," "last ditch" men, who say they cannot and will not remain in the South or a country where the negroes are free, and who are anxious to dispose of their property to obtain the means of leaving. Quite a number of these in the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, are discussing the plan of organizing a company of the "first families of the South," and emigrating to Brazil, where they can once more own negroes and live under a slave Government. Others talk of going to Cuba for the same purpose, and are offering their lands at a sacrifice. Most of these people are embraced in that class who are continually harping upon the worthlessness and idleness of the freedmen and the impossibility of raising cotton with free labor. My impression is, that when they see their neighbors prospering under the new system they will change their minds, and continue to remain a while longer in the country.

DOUBTFUL.—"Is that good ice-cream, uncle?" was the query put to a peripatetic vender of the aforesaid article a day or two since. "Oh, yes, Massa, dis Union ice cream." "*Dis* Union ice cream! why you'll be arrested as a Rebel, if you talk that way." "Oh, no, sir, *I* ain't no rebel. Dis Union ice cream is what I sell; ain't no rebel 'bout it certain." "But how can it be *dis* Union and you not be a rebel?" Old darkey (scratching his pate with a puzzled air,) "Hi, I ain't say nuffin about *dis*union, I say dis *Union* ice cream." "Oh, you mean it's Union ice cream?" "Yes, dat's what I means; try some, sir? It's werry nice." "No, if it's Union I'm afraid it can't be dissolved." Exit venerable African in a huff, debating inly whether he had not better change the appellation of his wares.—*Richmond Republic.*

THE EFFECT OF IT.—The day the result of the trial of Miss Harris was announced, the following interesting conversation was overheard:—"Carrie, dear, will you please lend me your revolver, I fear George will not be true to his promise, to-night?" "Why, Emma! I'm so sorry! I've just lent my revolver to Mary, as she has found a beau with ever so much more money than Alfred; but, dear, I can let you have my ivory handled stiletto, with much pleasure."

"Mr. Russey, 482 New Oxford street, inventor of buttons for trowsers that never come off"—are the words of an advertisement in a London paper. The advertisement raises a question, like that started as to the true rendering of a verse in "Good Old Grimes:"

"His neighbors ha did not abuse—
Was sociable and say:
He wore large buckles in his shoes,
And changed them every day."

Changed what! his buckles or his shoes? If the latter, they could not have been "Rights and Lefts."

The Swedish priest Lindback has been convicted of poisoning people with the sacramental wine, and executed. He asserted throughout the trial, that the murdered persons were either incurables, or were in other ways likely to become burdens on his parish, and that it was for the purpose of relieving it of the burden of their presence that he became guilty of the series of crimes. At the close of the trial he made a speech acknowledging the justice of the sentence.

Gen. Blair, in disbanding the 17th Army corps, told his soldiers that in the event of Louis Napoleon's abandonment of his Mexican usurpation, they may settle down quietly to the calm pursuits of peace; but that should he persist in his attempt to upset the Monroe doctrine, the men of the Seventeenth army corps may be wanted for another expedition southward.

Mr. Quilp, upon censuring his nephew for bad speculations in "oil," was shocked at the retort that "the money was *Well* spent."—*Boston Post.*

A pretty young woman in Dovers, Del., was shot dead recently by a jealous sweetheart.

A woman is in prison in England for burning her child's eye out with a red hot skewer.

YOU CAN'T OPEN YOUR LIPS—Ladies, without revealing whether you use the Fragrant SOZODONT, or not. No occasion for words. Your teeth and breath speak for you. The lustre and purity imparted to the dental machinery by that peerless fluid, and the fragrance it gives to the mouth, cannot be realized by the use of any other article accessible to the human family.

THE NEWS.

A serious riot has occurred in Chicago. A regiment of Iowa soldiers, on their way home, stopped in that city. A number of them entered a drinking house, where one of their number was killed. The soldiers became excited and completely demolished the house. The authorities were powerless to restrain them, and the police had to seek safety in flight, not, however, till they had rescued the owner of the saloon and the bar-keeper from the hands of the infuriated soldiery. The soldiers carried the body of their murdered comrade from the ruins of the house to the depot, where the greatest sorrow was evinced by the men of the regiment. They surrounded the body and wept like children. The excitement then increased, and the entire regiment seized their arms and made for the police station, determined to lynch the perpetrator of the deed. In this they were encouraged by some turbulent citizens. Some of the police were roughly handled, but the offending parties were not found. The officers of the regiment finally succeeded in getting their men to embark on the cars, and the frightened citizens of Chicago were relieved of further fears. The riot at one time bid fair to become general and a conflagration was threatened.

Among a number of the rebels who, since the termination of the war, have left Europe, and taken up their abode in Canada, is James M. Mason, of Virginia, formerly United States Senator, and more recently the accredited Commissioner of Jeff. Davis, in London. Mason is now residing with his family at St. Catherine's.

C. W. Butts, Union candidate for the 2d Congressional District of Virginia, has sued the Philadelphia *Inquirer* for stating that in a late interview with President Johnson he had requested a military interference in the election in order to secure his own return.

The Virginia Central Railroad is now open, and trains running to Jackson river. Trains now run from Richmond to Staunton daily, connecting with the Orange and Alexandria road at Gordonsville for all points on that road.

A boy picked up a six pound lump of gold lately, while fishing on a creek near New Virginia, Ia. He won't take $1,500 for his treasure, and he won't tell where he found it. The excitement there is intense.

A terrible epidemic is raging among the cattle in Arkansas. The disease also attacks horses, sheep and hogs, and the farmers are seriously alarmed at the prospect of losing their stock.

A model miniature locomotive, made of gold and silver with a ruby for a head light, and costing $4,000, is on exhibition at Taunton, Massachusetts. Its wheels are driven by clock-work.

The Secretary of the Navy has just issued an order to push forward the recruiting of the navy as fast as possible, and consequently a recruiting station has been opened in Baltimore.

David Cunningham, one of the negroes who joined John Brown in his raid into Virginia, died at Rochester on the 17th instant. He had lately been a soldier's cook in that city.

Everybody sympathizes with Barnum. General Scott will help him with a contribution. His new museum will cost him $800,000, and he has mapped out his plan already.

"Good bye, boys," exclaimed a large fine looking man on a steamer at St. Louis last week, and then leaped overboard and disappeared beneath the muddy water.

The Canadian Parliament has been called to meet on the 8th prox. The government, it is stated, will not ask of Parliament an appropriation for fortifications.

Dr. Felix Roberson died in Nashville on the 10th instant, aged eighty-four years. He was a native of Nashville, and the first male child born in that place.

A Mr. Talbot is producing a "sensation" in Virginia City, by shooting apples off the head of Captain Clarkson, with a pistol, at a distance of thirty feet.

The *Intelligencer* says a satisfactory arrangement has been made with Mr. John T. Ford for the occupancy of his theatre by the Government.

The President has permitted Lt. Col. Wm. F. Mulford, of the Confederate army, formerly of Indiana, to leave the country, not to return.

Droves of fine fat sheep are "marching on" from Texas to New Orleans, and mutton is selling in that city at 20 cents a pound.

Gen. Osterhaus has ordered the restoration of civil authority at Jackson, Mississippi, so far as is consistent with military necessities.

A soldier named Patrick Turney, of the 16th Regulars, was so badly beaten in Baltimore on the night of the 23d that he died.

The Leesburg (Va.) *Washingtonian* says the Hon. R. Y. Conrad is named for a candidate for Congress in that district.

A gentleman who died at Natick recently left three widows, and they find a great deal of trouble in settling his affairs.

A man in Iowa recently beat his wife's brains out while she was asleep in bed, that he might marry a young girl of fifteen.

A Western paper intimates that the government is swindled at the rate of two million dollars per week on whiskey.

Major General Terry is to be presented with $25,000 in United States Seven-Thirty bonds by citizens of New Haven.

One firm in London advertises to the amount of $200,000 per annum. All the partners have grown immensely rich.

The Southern Episcopalians are casting about for a bishop, to supply the place of Lieutenant-General Polk.

John Sheets, who formerly kept a hotel in Clarksburg, West Virginia, hung himself until dead on the 19th inst.

The Mayor of Galveston was arrested by the military authorities on the 4th of July for refractory conduct.

Miss Mary Preston, of East Home, N. Y., was killed last week by a pet bear which she approached to feed.

It is stated in Warsaw that the Russian government intends to divide Poland into ten governments.

It is stated that ex-Senator R. M. T. Hunter has requested a similar permission on the same condition.

Vesuvius again menaces an eruption. Flames are seen to issue from the principal summit every night.

Thos. Heist, one of the oldest citizens of Winchester, Va., died on the 13th instant.

Last Friday, in Washington city, the thermometer stood at 101 in the shade.

John Forsyth has started his paper, the Mobile *Register*, again.

Horace Lucket, an old citizen of Loudon county, Va., is dead.

The Dresden Musical Festival will employ 16,600 vocalists.

Arrivals at the Atlantic Hotel, July 26.

Mrs. M P Wilson, Surry county Va.; John G Wilson, Surry, Va.; Thomas L Kendall, Isle of Wight county, Va.; John Bender, Lewis H Tolan, J W Sawyer, William Moore, North Carolina; John Jones, U. S. N.; Benjamin F Blatchford, Raleigh, North Carolina; James B Wilson, Portsmouth; N J Shepherd, Petersburg, Virginia; F W Jetiz, Hampton, Va.; Dr. John C Griffin, Southampton, Virginia; W W Silvester and lady, Virginia; Richard S Boykin, Richard Hollow, John Hundley, Willis Bradshaw, J D Prittlow, Southampton, Virginia; T D Jones, J R McDowell, North Carolina; B F Highte, Petersburg, Virginia; Miss S F Boykin, James L Wilson, Isle of Wight county, Virginia; S B Jacobs, lady, 2 servants and 2 children; H O Rawls Southampton, Virginia; C E Jones and wife, Richmond, Virginia; C Treynan, Baltimore, Maryland.

MARRIED,

At Dover, Prince Edward county, Va., on Wednesday, the 21st day of June, 1865, by the Rev. Richard McIlwaine, Miss JENNIE REID McNUTT, to Dr. HENRY E. WATKINS.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NORFOLK, JULY 26.

ARRIVALS.

Brig General Banks, Ketchum, Philadelphia.
Sloop Elizabeth Allen, Mathews, Burwell's Bay
Schooner Swift, Hudgins, Mathews county.
Schooner Alice Cassidy, Smithfield.
Steamer Georgiana, Pierson, Baltimore.
Steamer George Leary, Blakeman. Baltimore.
Steamer Thomas Collyer, McCarrick, Richmond
Steamer City Point, Talbot, Richmond.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer M. Martin, Livingston, Richmond.
Steamer Yazoo, Couch, New York.
Sloop George Henry, Campbell, Petersburg.
Steamer William Kennedy, Hallett, Boston.
Schooner Jane Fisher, Liverman. Baltimore.
Schooner Eugene Asher, Elizabeth City.
Steamer Hatteras, Parrish, New York.
Steamer Georgianna, Pierson, Baltimore.
Steamer George Leary, Blakeman, Baltimore.

LIST OF ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES AT FORTRESS MONROE, JULY 25, 1865.

ARRIVALS.

Schooner Carlton Jayne, New York, forage.
Steamer Ranger, New York, stores.
Steamer Northerner, City Point, troops
Steamer Robert Morris, Richmond, troops.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer Winnisimet, Fredericksburg, light.
Steamer Relief, City Point, light.
Steamer A. Harder, City Point, light.
And the regular mail boat.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

Va. Bonds, 6s	59	@	60
N. C. "	76½	@	77
Tenn. "	72	@	76
Missouri "	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	@	26
" " " " Alex.	40	@	45
" " " " Weston	95	@	—
South Carolina	15	@	—
Georgia	20	@	—
Norfolk Savings Bank issues	25	@	40
Portsmouth " " "	20	@	25
Gold (large)	142½		
Silver	130	@	133

COMMERCIAL.

WHISKEYS—Old Monongahela (low proof)	195@212
Rye and bourbon	$2 35@7.00
GIN	4.50@5.00
RUM	4.40@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@10.00
BRANDIES—Apple	3 00@4.00
Hennessey, Otard, Pinet, Castillion, & Co