Secty of State

THE NORFOLK POST

Is Published EVERY MORNING (Sunday's Excepted) at

No. 18 ROANOKE SQUARE,

NORFOLK, VA.,

and sold to Dealers and News Boys at

THREE DOLLARS PER HUNDRED

or sent to subscribers by mail at the rate of

TEN DOLLARS PER YEAR

payble 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 28, 1865. NUMBER 32.

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.

UNITED STATES 7-30 LOAN.

UNITED STATES 7-30 LOAN.

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

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

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

UNITED STATES 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of five per cent including gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more,* according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a	$50 note
Two cents " " "	$100 "
Ten " " " "	$500 "
20 " " " "	$1000 "
$1 " " "	$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than $200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next sixty or ninety days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,

Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions will be received by the Exchange National Bank of Norfolk, Virginia.

FACTS ABOUT THE 7-30'S—THE ADVANTAGES THEY OFFER.

THEIR ABSOLUTE SECURITY.—Nearly all active credits are now based on Government securities, and banks hold them as the very best and strongest investment they can make. If it were possible to contemplate the financial failure of the Government, no bank would be any safer. If money is loaned on individual notes or bond and mortgage, it will be payable in the same currency as the Government pays with, and no better. The Government never has failed to meet its engagements, and the national debt is a first mortgage upon the whole property of the country While other stocks fluctuate from ten to fifty, or even a greater per cent., Government stocks are always comparatively firm. Their value is fixed and reliable, beyond all other securities; for while a thousand speculative bubbles rise and burst, as a rule they are never below par, and are often above.

ITS LIBERAL INTEREST.—The *general* rate of interest is six per cent., payable annually. *This* is seven and three-tenths, payable *semi-annually.* If you lend on mortgage there must be a searching of titles, lawyers' fees, stamp duties and delays, and you will finally have returned to you only the same *kind* of money you would receive from the Government, and less of it. If you invest in this loan you have no trouble. Any bank or banker will obtain it for you without charge. To each note or bond are affixed five "coupons" or *interest tickets,* due at the expiration of each successive half-year. The holder of a note has simply to cut off one of these coupons, present it to the nearest bank or Government Agency, and receive his interest; the note itself need not be presented at all. Or a coupon thus payable will everywhere be equivalent, when due, to money. If you wish to borrow ninety cents on the dollar upon the notes, you have the highest security in the market to do it with. If you wish to sell, it will bring within a fraction of cost and interest at any moment. It will be very handy to have in the house.

IT IS CONVERTIBLE into a six per cent. gold-bearing bond At the expiration of three years a holder of the notes of the 7-30 Loan has the option of accepting payment in full or of funding his notes in a six per cent. gold-interest bond the principal payable in not less than five, nor more than twenty years from its date, as the Government may elect These bonds are held at such a premium as to make this privilege now worth two or three per cent. per annum, and adds so much to the interest. Notes of the same class, issued three years ago, are now selling at a rate that fully proves the correctness of this statement.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.—But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.—While this loan presents great advantages to large capitalists, it offers special inducements to those who wish to make a safe and profitable investment of small savings. It is every way the best Savings' Bank: for every institution of this kind must somehow invest its deposits profitably in order to pay interest and expenses. They will invest largely in this loan as the best investment. But from the gross interest which they receive, they must deduct largely for the expenses of the Bank. Their usual rate of interest allowed to depositors is 5 per cent. upon sums over $500. The person who invests directly with Government will receive almost 2 per cent. more. Thus the man who deposits $1000 in a private Savings' Bank receives 50 dollars a year interest if he deposits the same sum in this National Savings' Bank he receives 73 dollars. For those who wish to find a safe convenient, and profitable means of investing their surplus earnings which they have reserved for their old age or for the benefit of their children, there is nothing which presents so many advantages as this National Loan.

je—21

THE "CORNER STORE."

LOCKHART & STINER,

NO. 1 EAST MAIN STREET, CORNER BANK HALL'S OLD CORNER.

A large and select stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's FURNISHING GOODS in every branch of the trade, always on hand, consisting of ladies' and gents' TOILET ARTICLES A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

TRAVELLING BAGS,

AND SATCHELS,

VALISES, &c

FANCY GOODS, Phalon & Sons' celebrated PERFUMERIES, especially the world renowned "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS," "COCIN SANS PAREIL SOAP," and "GOLDEN CREST" Perfumery generally.

Shirts and Drawers made to order at short notice and with dispatch. Special attention paid to the making of Ladies' and Children's garments.

This being a branch house, we are enabled to supply the trade on the most liberal terms.

j 23 LOCKHART & STINER.

NATIONAL BANK.

THE EXCHANGE

NATIONAL BANK

OF NORFOLK.

PRESIDENT:

GILBERT C. WALKER.

CASHIER:

JNO. JAY KNOX.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CREAMER. CINCINATUS W. NEWTON.
EDWARD M. BROWN GEORGE SANGSTER.
MARSHALL PARKS. WILLIAM NICHOLS.
GILBERT C. WALKER.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Exchange Bank Building, Main Street.

AGENT FOR 7-30 LOAN.

A constant supply of Notes will be kept on hand.

This Bank will buy and sell all classes of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES at current market rates.

FURNISH EXCHANGE and make collections on ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Purchase Government Vouchers on the MOST FAVORABLE TERMS, and give CAREFUL AND PROMPT ATTENTION TO ACCOUNTS OF BUSINESS MEN AND FIRMS, and to any other business entrusted to the Bank.

FULL INFORMATION in regard to GOVERNMENT LOANS at all times cheerfully furnished.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, May 13th, 1865.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the "EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF NORFOLK," in the City of Norfolk, in the County of Norfolk, and State of Virginia, has been duly organized under and according to requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FREEMAN CLARKE Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF NORFOLK," in the City of Norfolk, in the County of Norfolk, and State of Virginia, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

L. S. In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this thirteenth day of May 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
DIVISION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS,
Washington, June 6, 1865.

It is hereby certified that THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF NORFOLK, Virginia, a Banking Association organized under the Act "To provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, having complied with the requirements of section 45 of said Act, and with the regulation of this Department made in pursuance thereof, has this day been designated as a Depository of Public Moneys, except receipts from Customs, and by virtue of such designation will also be employed as a Financial Agent of the Government.

F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer U. S.

je 21-tf

PRINTING.

THE NORFOLK POST

JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

NO. 18 ROANOKE SQUARE,

(FORMERLY THE HERALD BUILDING,)

NEAR MAIN STREET,

Will be complete in all its appointments. The latest improvements in

PRESSES,
TYPES AND
MATERIAL,

together with the most PROFICIENT and EXPERIENCED JOB PRINTERS, will enable us to execute EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING in the most satisfactory manner. The facilities afforded by the BEST AND LATEST IMPROVED MACHINERY, will also enable us to furnish work at a great reduction from former prices in Norfolk, rendering it unnecessary either on account of mechanical execution or price, for any to send their orders away to have them filled.

POSTERS,
HANDBILLS,
BILLHEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
BLANKS,
CARDS

and Card work of every description, PLAIN and IN COLORS, will be printed in the VERY BEST STYLE and satisfaction guaranteed.

All orders should be plainly written, especially proper names, to prevent mistakes, and handed in at the Counting room on the first floor, or if sent by letter addressed to E. M. Brown, Norfolk Post.

TERMS:

Cash on delivery of the work, except in cases where orders are from regular advertisers. In the latter cases bills will be rendered monthly.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

At No. 11 Market Square—Sign of the Axe.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

I would respectfully inform my old customers and the public generally that I am receiving daily large additions to my already extensive stock of

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

which I invite the public to examine before purchasing elsewhere.

jy 6—tf W. R. HUDGINS.

E. M. DUNN & CO.,

SADLERY and HARNESS,

TRUNKS,

VALISES,

&c. &c.

jy13-tf No. 25 Main Street, Norfolk, Va.

LUMBER.—We are daily expecting the arrival of a cargo of Lumber, consisting of PLANK,
SCANTLING,
BOARDS,
PALINGS,
LATHS, &c.

which we will dispose of low, as we wish the use of the vessel for other purposes.

je7-tf MERWIN & FERGUSON.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

M. A. & C. A. SANTOS,

NOS. 3 & 5 MAIN STREET, AND NO. 51 BANK STREET,

NORFOLK, VA.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

DRUGS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
WINDOW GLASS,
SEEDS,
SPICES,
SEGARS,
SOAPS,
PERFUMERY,
&c. &c. &c.

Our Stock will always be large and select, and buying from first hands, and to a great extent for cash, and at a proper time, we can give assurance of the excellence of our goods, and can sell at the Lowest Market Prices.

jy 1—tf M. A. & C. A. SANTOS.

BURGESS & CORE,

WHOLESALE

Grocers and Commission Merchants.

Dealers in

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

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

NATIONAL HOTEL,

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

MALTBY & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

je 22-tf

ATLANTIC HOTEL.

A. G. NEWTON, PROPRIETOR,

NORFOLK, VA.

Carriages always in readiness to carry passengers to and from the boats.

The bar and table always supplied with the choicest WINES of every variety, malt and spirituous LIQUORS.

je 21

MERWIN & FERGUSON,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WIDE-WATER ST. AND ROANOKE SQUARE,

Will attend to the sale of Real Estate, Merchandize, &c. Liberal advances made on consignment.

F. F. FERGUSON.
je 22-tf S. O. MERWIN.

WILLIAM NICHOLS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,
STOVES,
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,

—ALSO—

ASSORTED WINES AND LIQUORS.

17 East Main street, Opposite Market Square,

Je 21 Norfolk, Va.

LOCKHART & STINER,

LADIES', GENT'S AND CHILDREN'S

FURNISHING GOODS,

PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, &c.

Extracts, Soaps, Colognes, Pomades, Lilly Whites, &c., &c., &c.

No. 1 MAIN STREET, CORNER OF BANK,

NORFOLK, VA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Agents for PHALON & SON'S Celebrated Perfumery.

J. M. RENSHAW,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANT,

BELLS WHARF, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Southern produce, for sale or shipment to New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Agent New York and Virginia Steamship Company.

je 21—tf

DUDLEY BEAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, PRODUCE AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

☞ Liberal advances made on all Merchandize and Produce consigned. e 22-tf

SHERMAM BROTHERS & CO.,

Nos. 16 and 18,

ROANOKE SQUARE,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.

je 22-tf

SHAW & ROBERTS,

AUCTIONEERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

CORNER WIDE-WATER AND ROANOKE STREETS.

Goods consigned sold to the best advantage, and liberal advances made. Particular attention given to the sale of Real Estate, and renting of Dwelling Houses.

Other sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., will be properly advertised.

All goods consigned will be sold promptly and returns made at once. jy 1—tf

JOHN MAYHER,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WAREHOUSE

AND SEED STORE,

NO. 145 WEST PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

MANUFACTORY, MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY,

CORNER OF PLOWMAN AND FRONT STREETS.

jy 3—3m

A. GORDON MILHADO & CO.,

GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

IN REAR OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE,

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

Constantly on hand a select assortment of Family Groceries. je 29—tf

JAMES REID'S

STEAM CRACKER BAKERY,

45, West Main Street.

Manufacturer of all kinds of Superior Ship Biscuits: Loaf Bread, Cakes and Crackers.

I have just received new machinery and am prepared to furnish the public and trade with everything of Crackers and warrant them to give satisfaction. Restaurants will find it to their interest to give me a call as I can furnish them with Picnic and Oyster Crackers, at Baltimore prices, and always fresh. A liberal discount allowed the merchants.

NORFOLK, VA. je 29—3m

WM. NICHOLS & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

DEALERS IN

CROCKERY,

BROOMS AND WOODEN WARE,

20 AND 22 ROANOKE SQUARE,

je 27-tf NORFOLK, VA.

MAYHEW & BROTHER'S,

NEWSPAPER, BOOK, STATIONERY AND

PERIODICAL DEPOT,

No. 67 MAIN STREET,

NORFOLK, VA.

The latest and best publications by the most popular authors constantly on hand.

Agents for the "ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL"—sent by mail throughout the Department.

STATIONERY for the army and navy.

Orders promptly filled and forwarded.

CARTES DE VISITE of celebrities constantly on hand.

☞ Particular attention paid to filling orders for the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Daily and Weekly Papers and Magazines, &c., &c.

Dealers in Photograph Albums, Diaries, Blank Books, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Drawing Paper, Cigars, Shoe Blacking, &c. je 22—tf

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

PHILADELPHIA and RICHMOND STEAM PACKET COMPANY

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

THE STEAMER

CLAYMONT, CAPT. ROBINSON,

Will leave Bell's Wharf, Norfolk, for Philadelphia on SATURDAY, July 29th, at 12 M. For freight or passage, apply to THOS. P. CROWELL & CO., No. 5 Campbell's Wharf.

Until further notice, one of the steamers of this line will leave Philadelphia and Norfolk every SATURDAY.

jy 27—3t

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 3:30 P. M.

The Steamer has excellent Passenger accommodations, affording the Public facilities for pleasant daily excursions.

Capt. HICKS, of the Old Matthews and Cherrystone Line, will be connected with the Steamer, and will be happy to see his friends at all times.

For Freight or Passage, apply on board, or at the office on the New Line Wharf. H. V. TOMPKINS, Agent.

jy19—tf

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL

STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK!

THE NEW AND FIRST CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP

HATTERAS,

CAPTAIN LEWIS PARISH,

Will leave Dickson's Wharf every WEDNESDAY at Two o'clock, P. M., for New York, and the

ALBEMARLE,

CAPT. BOARNE,

every SATURDAY.

For Freight or Passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to T. O. YOUNG,

jy 17—9 No. 5 Roanoke Square.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR NEWBERN AND THE

INTERIOR OF NORTH CAROLINA!

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

THE ONLY AND ENTIRELY NEW ROUTE.

The Steamers of this line will leave mail wharf, Norfolk for Newbern, on the arrival of the boats from Baltimore on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Returning, will leave Newbern Tuesdays, Thursday, and Saturdays, connecting with railways for Goldsborough, Raleigh, Weldon, Beaufort, Morehead City and Wilmington.

The various lines of Railways are nearly all completed in the State of North Carolina, and passengers will have little or no difficulty in reaching their destination on any of the lines of Railway.

The boats are of the first class, and commanded by men of experience, who will see no pains spared to make passengers comfortable.

Being entirely an Inland Route, it will be found far more pleasant than by a sea route.

☞ Freight taken at Low Rates.

For further information, apply to

W. C. EDWARDS,
Roanoke Island, N. C.

GEO. CINEY, Newbern, N. C. jy 1—tf

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS

GOING NORTH.

THE OLD AND ESTABLISHED

BALTIMORE STEAM PACKET CO.

STEAMER LOUISIANA,

CAPTAIN GEORGE W. RUSSELL.

AND

STEAMER DANIEL WEBSTER,

CAPTAIN W. R. ROIX,

Carrying the U. S. Mail and Adam's Express Company's Freight, leave the Government Wharf, Norfolk, daily at 3½ o'clock for Baltimore.

For freight and passenger accommodations, the steamers cannot be surpassed.

Passengers taking these Steamers arrive in Baltimore in time to connect with the early trains to Washington and all points North and West.

Through tickets can be procured on these Steamers for Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Baggage checked to all points free of charge, and special attention given to the delivery.

THOS. H. WEBB, Agent.

Old Dominion copy. jy 1—tf

NOTICE!

THE FAST AND FAVORITE STEAMER

JENNY LIND

Will run regular trips from this date, as follows:

Leave Norfolk, for Old Point at	7	A. M
" Old Point for Hampton, at	9	"
" Hampton for Norfolk, at	10	"
" Norfolk for Newport's News and Hampton, at	2	P. M.
" Hampton for Norfolk	5	"
SUNDAYS.		
Leave Norfolk, at	7	A. M
" Hampton for Norfolk, at	9	"
" Norfolk touching at Newport's News, at	3	P. M.
" Hampton for Norfolk, at	5	"

Starting from Kimberly Brothers' wharf, foot of Main street, No. 5 Roanoke Square.

NORFOLK, VA., June 28th, 1865.

je 28—tf

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

THE NEW FAST AND MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS

M. MARTIN,

CAPT. GEORGE M. LIVINGSTON,

AND

THOMAS COLLYER,

CAPT. P. MCCARRICK,

CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL AND ADAMS' EXPRESS,

leave the Government Wharf daily at 6 o'clock, A. M. touching at Old Point, City Point, and the different landings on the James River.

No expense has been spared in fitting out these steamers expressly for the accommodation of day travellers. They have large, open, airy saloons, from which all objects of interest along the route may be seen.

Travellers taking these Steamers will arrive in Richmond at an early hour, as their speed is unequalled.

For freight or passage apply to the Pursers of the Steamers, or at the office of the Company.

THOS. H. WEBB, Agent.

je28-tf

NEW DAILY LINE

FROM

NORFOLK TO FORT MONROE AND BALTIMORE

CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The splendid steamers

GEORGE LEARY, - - - Capt. BLAKEMAN.
JAMES T. BRADY, - - - Capt. LANDIS,

Leave Norfolk for Baltimore daily, at 3½ o'clock, P. M Returning, leave Baltimore daily at 6 o'clock, P. M. Arriving at Baltimore in time for the early Washington and Northern train.

The steamers

CITY POINT, - - - Capt. TALBOT,
DICTATOR, - - - Capt. DEERING,

Leave Norfolk for Richmond daily, at 6 o'clock, A. M.—Returning, leave Richmond daily, at 6 o'clock, A. M Touching at Jamestown and Wilson's wharf, going and returning.

Through tickets sold for Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Passengers and baggage transferred at Baltimore from boat to cars free of charge.

The passenger accommodations on the above steamers are unsurpassed, and the tables are well supplied.

The steamers leave Norfolk from the wharf foot of Roanoke Square. For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the wharf.

je 21-tf H. V. TOMPKINS, Agent

FOR NEW YORK.

THE NEW YORK AND VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS LEAVE NORFOLK FOR NEW YORK, AS FOLLOWS:

YAZOO,

CAPTAIN COUCH,

Every Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

OREOLE,

CAPTAIN THOMPSON.

Every Saturday, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

The Passenger accommodations on board these steam ships are unsurpassed.

Fare, including State-room and Meals, $12 00.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to

je 21-tf J. M. RENSHAW.

FOR LAME AND DISABLED Horses, get Baker's Hoof Liniment. For sale by E. M. DUNN & CO., Saddlers, jy 19—tf No. 25 Main Street.

The Norfolk Post.

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1865.

The Speech of Governor Perry.

A great deal of excitement has been created among the radicals in the North about the recent speech of Gov. Perry of South Carolina. We have carefully read that speech, and must confess we find nothing in it that any Southern man at the present time should be condemned for uttering, although it might be out of place for a Northern man to express the same ideas to a Northern audience. Gentlemen in the North must recollect that the locality makes a great deal of difference. We clip the following interesting paragraphs from that speech:

THE BITTER FRUITS OF SECESSION.

A cruel and bloody war has swept over the Southern States. One hundred and fifty thousand of our bravest and most gallant men have fallen on the fields of battle. The land is filled with mourning widows and orphans. There is scarcely a house in which there has not been weeping for some loved one lost.—Three thousand millions of dollars have been spent by the Southern States in carrying on this war. And now we are called upon to give up four millions of slaves, worth two thousand millions of dollars more. Our country has been ravaged and desolated. Our cities, towns and villages are smouldering ruins. Conquering armies occupy the country. The Confederacy has fallen, and we have been deprived of all civil government and political rights. We have neither law nor order. There is no protection for life, liberty or property.—Everywhere there is demoralization, rapine and murder. Hunger and starvation are upon us. And now we meet as a disgraced and subjugated people, to petition the conqueror to restore our lost rights. Such are the bitter fruits of secession.

A RETROSPECT.

How different, Mr. Chairman, in tone, spirit and character, was that meeting of the citizens of Greenville, just five years ago, in the same building, which inaugurated this most fatal, bloody and disastrous revolution! Then all was joy, hope, excitement and confidence. Seated in my law office, looking toward this court house, I saw a crowd of persons rushing in, composed of college boys and their professors, merchants, mechanics, doctors, lawyers and idlers from the hotels, with a sprinkling of farmers and planters. Soon I heard the public speaking commence, and the air was rent with the wild and rapturous applause of the excited audience. The more extravagant the denunciations of the Union, the louder were the shouts of applause! I repeated in my heart the memorable words of Christ—"Father, forgive them, they know not what they do!" My mind was then filled with the worst of forebodings as to the future. I thought I foresaw all the evils which have since befallen our beloved country. But my political influence was gone, and my voice was powerless to stay the angry and excited feelings of my fellow-citizens.

After aluding to the causes of the failure of the Confederate arms, (which it is objected to that he should have rejoiced at rather than deplored—but nature is nature), he hits a certain troublesome class in the South a hard blow, as follows:

THE REBEL CONGRESS ALSO TO BLAME.

Congress, too, Mr. Chairman, is greatly to blame for their exemption. All between the ages of eighteen and forty-five should have been forced into the army and kept there. It mattered not whether he was doctor, lawyer, preacher, politician, editor or school teacher, if an able-bodied man, he should have been sent to the army. But, strange to say, the three classes of men who were mainly instrumental in plunging their country into this mad revolution, were all exempted by Congress from fighting! I allude to the politicians, newspaper editors and preachers of the Gospel. This was not fair. The man who gets up a fight should always take his share of it.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

It has been said, and repeated all over the Southern States, that the South has sustained a great loss in the death of President Lincoln. I do not think so. President Johnson is a much abler and firmer man than Lincoln was. He is in every way more acceptable to the South. In the first place he is a Southern man, and Lincoln was a Northern man. He is a Democrat, and Lincoln was a Whig and Republican. President Johnson was a slave-holder, well acquainted with the institution, and knows what is proper to be done in the great change which is taking place. President Lincoln was wholly unacquainted with slavery and Southern institutions. President Johnson is a man of iron will and nerve, like Andrew Jackson, and will adhere to his principles and political faith.

On the other hand, President Lincoln showed himself to be nothing more than clay in the hands of the potter, ready to change his measures and principles at the bidding of his party. President Johnson has filled all the highest and most honorable offices in the State of Tennessee with great ability and satisfaction to the people. There is no stain or blot on his private character. The ablest speech ever delivered in the Senate of the United States on the issues between the North and South was made by President Johnson. He voted for Breckinridge in the Presidential canvass of 1860. Judging, then, from his antecedents, the South should have every hope and confidence in him.

AN ENCOURAGING VIEW OF THE FUTURE.

Mr. Chairman, the future, to my mind, is not so gloomy as some would have us believe. I have no doubt that in ten years the Southern States will be happy and prosperous again, and we shall find that the loss of slavery will be no loss at all to our real comfort and satisfaction. The planter and farmer will find that his net profits are greater with hired labor than with slave labor. Every land-holder can rent his farm or plantation for one-third of the gross products. This is more than he now makes net; after subsisting his slaves. In truth, very few farmers in this region of country make anything except by the increase of his slaves. These are divided out amongst his children, at his death, and they pursue the same course of toiling and struggling through life, to raise negroes for their children. And thus the system goes on, *ad infinitum,* without profit or remuneration. The lands are worn out, and the country remains unimproved. If a planter or farmer is enabled to save anything, after supporting his establishment, it is invested in the purchase of more slaves. Hence, increased wealth adds nothing to the enjoyment of life, or to the improvement of the country.

The idleness and vagrancy of the negro, in a free state, may be a nuisance to society. It must be corrected in the best way we can. I have no doubt in nine cases out of ten, freedom will prove a curse instead of a blessing to the negro. No one should turn off his negroes, if they are willing to remain with him for their victuals and clothes, and work as they have heretofore done. They have had no agency in bringing about the change which has taken place, and we should feel no ill will towards them on that account.

PEACE A GREAT CONSOLATION.

Mr. Chairman, as much as we feel the humiliation and degradation of our present situation, and deeply lament the losses which have befallen the Southern States, yet we should be happy to know that this cruel, and bloody war is over, and that peace is once more restored to our country. This is a great consolation amid our wants, distresses and humiliation. The husband will no longer have to leave his wife and children; the father and mother will not be called upon any more to give up their sons as victims to the war. It is to be hoped that in a very short time civil government will be restored in South Carolina; that law will once more reign supreme over the State, and that life, liberty and property will be protected everywhere, as they heretofore have been.

General Sherman's Speech.

At a banquet given to this distinguished officer in St. Louis, the General made the following remarks. They contain a very interesting, truthful and succinct history of the war in the West; and the facts he gives are interesting, coming from the source they do.

The toast "To the distinguished guest of the evening," was hailed with boundless enthusiasm and calls for the General, who, on rising, was greeted with a storm of plaudits. Below is the main portion of his address, which is of historical value:

Here, in St. Louis, probably began the great centre movement which terminated the war—a battle-field such as never before was seen, extending from ocean to ocean almost with the right wing and the left wing, and from the centre here. I remember one evening up in the old Planters' House sitting with General Halleck and General Cullum, and we were talking about this, that, and the other. A map was on the table, and I was explaining the position of the troops of the enemy in Kentucky, when I came to this State; General Halleck knew well the position here, and I remember well the question he asked me—the question of the school-teacher to his child—"Sherman, here is the line; how will you brak that line?"

"Physically, by a perpendicular force."

"Where is the perpendicular?" "The line of the Tennessee River." General Halleck is the author of that first beginning, and I give him credit for it with pleasure. [Cheers.] Laying down his pencil upon the map, he said, "There is the line and we must take it." The capture of the fort on the Tennessee River by the troops led by Grant followed. [Cheers] These were the grand stragetic features of that first movement, and it succeeded perfectly. Gen. Halleck's plan went further—not to stop at his first line which ran through Columbus, Bowling Green, crossing the river at Henry and Donaldson, but to push on to the second line which ran through Memphis and Charleston; but troubles intervened at Nashville, and delays followed; opposition to the last movement was made, and I myself was brought an actor on the scene; I remember our ascent on the Tennessee River; I have seen to-night captains of steamboats who first went with us there; storms came and we did not reach the point we desired. At that time, Gen. C. F. Smith was in command; he was a man indeed; all the old officers remember him as a gallant and elegant officer, and had he lived probably some of us younger fellows would not have attained our present positions. But that is now past. We followed the line—the second line—and then came the landing of forces at Pittsburg Landing. Whether it was a mistake in landing them on the west instead of the east bank, it is not necessary now to discuss. I think it was not a mistake; there was gathered the first great Army of the West—commencing with only twelve thousand men, then twenty, then thirty thousand, and we had about thirty-eight thousand in that battle; and all I claim for that is that it was a contest for manhood; there was no strategy. Grant was there, and others of us, all young at that time, and unknown men, but our enemy was old, and Sidney Johnson, whom all the officers remembered as a power among the old officers, high above Grant, myself, or anybody else, led the enemy on that battle-field, and I almost wonder how we conquered. But, as I remarked, it was a contest for manhood—man to man, soldier to soldier. We fought, and we held our ground, and therefore accounted ourselves victorious. (Cheers.)—From that time forward, we had with us the prestige; that battle was worth millions and millions to us by reason of the act of the courage displayed by the brave soldiers on that occasion; and from that time to this, I never heard of the first want of courage on the part of our Northern soldiers. [Cheers.] It then became a game of grand war; armies were accounted equal, and skill and generalship came into play. We gained there by the movement on Corinth which Halleck designed here; there his command ceased, and a new shuffle of the cards of war was made. Halleck went to the East and Grant to the West; but summer overtook us with heat, and we could not march. Northern Mississippi was dry as ashes; it was impossible for men to live and march from stream to stream, and to follow the roads that lie between these, men would have parched with thirst—been overcome by heat.—Therefore we delayed until fall, and late that fall I met Grant by appointment at Columbus; there again we went over the map, and the next thing was to break the line on the Tallahatchie. Many of you here remember that movement.—You citizens do not understand it at all, for I never have yet seen a newspaper account of it that approximates to the truth. [Laughter.] Pemberton commanded the army of the Confederacy in our front. We had superior numbers, our men were scattered, and we first concentrated on the Tallahatchie, below Holly Springs. Grant moved direct on Pemberton, while I moved from Memphis and struck directly into Grenada, and the first thing Pemberton knew the depot of his supplies was almost in the grasp of a small cavalry force, and he fell into confusion, and gave us the Tallahatchie without a battle. But with some people an object gained without a battle is nothing. But war means success by any and every means; it is not fighting alone. Bulls do that, and bears, and all beasts; but men attain objects by intellect, and the introduction of physical power, moved upon salient points. And so we gained the Tallahatchie, and although hardly a gun was fired, yet we gained a battle equal in its results to any other battle on earth. (Cheers.) It gave us uninterrupted possession of Northern Mississippi and undisputed possession of the sources of that country; and that country has been in our possession ever since, in a military sense.

Then came the great campaign of your river, upon which you and I and all of us were more deeply interested than in any other that can ever be developed by any war on this continent. The possession of the Mississippi River is the possession of America [cheers], and I say that had the Southern Confederacy (call it by what name you may)—had that power represented by the Southern Confederacy held with a grip sufficiently strong the lower part of the Mississippi River, we would have been a subjugated people, and they would have dictated to us if we had given up the possession of the Lower Mississippi. It was vital to us, and we fought for it and won it. We determined to have it, but could not go down with our frail boats past the batteries of Vicksburg. It was a physical impossibility—therefore what was to be done? After the Tallahatchie line was carried Vicksburg was the next point. I went with a small and hastily collected force, and repeatedly endeavored to make a lodgment on the bluff between Vicksburg and Haines' Bluffs, while Gen. Grant moved with his main army so as to place himself on the high plateau behind Vicksburg; but "man proposes and God disposes," and we failed on that occasion. I then gathered my hastily-collected force and went down further, and then, for the first time, I took General Blair and his brigade under my command. On the very day I had agreed to be there I was there, and we swung our flanks around, and the present Governor of Missouri fell a prisoner to the enemy on that day. We failed. I waited anxiously for a co-operating force inland and below us, but they did not come, and after I had made the assault I learned that the depot at Holly Springs had been broken up, and that Gen. Grant had sent me word not to attempt it. But it was too late. Nevertheless, although we were unable to carry it at first, there were other things to be done. The war covered such a vast area there was plenty to do. I th