Secty of State

THE NORFOLK POST

Is Published EVERY MORNING (Sunday's Excep 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 payable in advance. Single copies, at the counter, FIVE CENTS.

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

The Norfolk Post.

VOLUME I. NORFOLK, VA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1865. NUMBER 37.

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 Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the older into UNITED STATES 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine 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, a 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 50 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' 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, RIES, especially Houbalon & Sons' celebrated PERFUMERY, the world renowned "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS," "COCIN SANS PAREIL SOAP," and "GOLDEN CROCUS" 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 22 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,
je 21-tf Treasurer U. S.

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.

R. R. GRAVES & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

74 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments to the above house by

J. M. RENSHAW,
je 21—tf Bell's Wharf.

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 Perfume ry.

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

SHERMAN 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 every type 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 Pic-nic 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.

This line, composed for the present of the fast and commodious Steamers

MAYFLOWER, CAPT. E. ROBINSON, AND CLAYMONT, CAPT. J. ROBINSON,

Will, until further notice, leave Bell's Wharf, Norfolk, for Philadelphia every SATURDAY, and leave Philadelphia for Norfolk, every SATURDAY.

As soon as the wants of the trade require it, more steamers will be put on this line.

For freight or passage, apply to THOS. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents,
aug 2—tf No. 6 Campbell's Wharf.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL

STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK!

THE NEW AND FIRST CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS

HATTERAS, CAPT'N LEWIS PARISH, and the ALBEMARLE, CAPT. BOARNE,

Will leave Dickson's Wharf for New York as follows:

HATTERAS—Every WEDNESDAY at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE—Every SATURDAY at 12 M.

Returning, leave Pier No. 36, North River, at 12 M. every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

For Freight or Passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to S. C. ELLIOTT, at Dickson's Wharf, or to J. M. RENSHAW, Bell's Wharf.

Agents in New York, Messrs. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., 141 Broadway. aug 1-tf

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

The Fast and Favorite Steamer

MATTANO,

CAPTAIN HICKS,

LEAVES 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.

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

jy19—tf.

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. OLNEY, Newbern, N. C. jy 1—tf

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS

GOING NORTH.

THE OLD AND ESTABLISHED

BALTIMORE STEAM PACKET CO.

STEAMER GEORGEANA,
CAPT. S. PEARSON,
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 5½ 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, Norfolk.

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 and Western trains.

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, and all the principal cities West.

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.

CREOLE,
CAPTAIN THOMPSON.
Every Saturday, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

The Passenger accommodations on board these steamships are unsurpassed.

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

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to

je 21-tf J. M. SMITH & BRO.

The Norfolk Post.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1865.

Speech of Hon. John Cochrane.

Brief allusion has been made in our columns to the speech delivered at Washington by Hon. John Cochrane on Saturday night. Mr. Cochrane, it will be remembered, was the candidate for Vice President on the Fremont ticket, and as he touched upon the question of negro suffrage his remarks will be read with interest. He said:

Fellow-citizens:—Though thankful to you beyond expression for this kind evidence of your regard, I am neither so unmindful of your comfort nor so inconsiderate of your patience as to attempt the infliction of a speech. The midsummer heats of a Washington night admonish of forbearance, would we survive to future trials. [Laughter and applause.] Still I cannot, without discourtesy to you, and a want of respect to myself, refuse to speak on some of the themes which occupy the public mind. These shall be so far compressed that, while fitting to the occasion, they shall not oppose those slumbers to which the late hour invites. I may say, then, that among the accepted fruits of the late war which has but just now terminated in a restored Union, are the equality of the negro among mankind, and the full recognition of all the rights in him which appertain to universal manhood. [Applause.] He who marshalled freedom's arms to this grand consummation fell as it was achieved and accepted. The assassin's arm reached beyond the life of the martyr Lincoln, and struck at the life of the republic.

"Then, you and I, and all of us fell down,
While bloody treason flourished over us."

[Applause.]

But the same Providence which took from us our Lincoln gave to us Andrew Johnson. [Cheers.] Under his auspices we are taught to augur well of the future. I, my fellow-citizens am no better qualified than you to speak of the principles that direct him, and will mould his administration. From his measures, thus far developed, may we, however, in some degree approximate to those principles. Primary among them would seem to be his recognition of the exclusive constitutional right in each State to regulate the elective franchise within its own borders; or, in a more emphatic phrase, that no State or States have the constitutional power to prescribe to any other State or States their law of suffrage. [Applause and hisses.] In this proposition I am inclined to think all candid and reflecting minds will agree. [Renewed cheering.]—Another subject invites my attention—it is the question of extending the suffrage to the negro. Now, fellow-citizens, if the foregoing proposition contains a truth, the discussion of this question cannot be of much practical consequence to us of the North in its application to the States lately in rebellion. Yet do I choose to speak frankly on the subject. While, therefore, I am clear that the negro should be invested with the elective franchise, I do not think, that in the current phrase, it should be to him a "universal suffrage."—[Applause and hisses.] To bestow this right on nearly four millions of ignorant persons, admitted to be uninformed even of the nature or the necessity of law, would, in my opinion, be the transfer of the right of self-government from the intelligence which now impresses it to the incompetency of capricious and benighted numbers. Anarchy must ensue, or I am afraid that felon, rebellion, would revive. Much as I respect the manhood of the races all over the world, without distinction of color, and claim unexceptional respect for their rights, I incline strongly to the belief that the unit of intelligence, and not alone the unit of humanity, is the safe measure to be applied to the problem of self-government, or, in other words, to the right of suffrage. Therefore, had I the power, I would extend the invaluable privilege to those negroes at the South capable of understanding its uses, and withold it from those who are afflicted with the incapacity of ignorance, and until they shall be sufficiently educated to discreetly exert it. [Applause and hisses.] Fellow-citizens, I ask you, before I retire, to hail with your applause the first Captain of the age—Ulysses S. Grant—the champion of the Union—[cheering]—to offer the meed of your praise to Sherman—and Sheridan and Thomas his great lieutenants—[cheers] and then, with an undying gratitude to the Supreme Director, for a restored and prosperous country, let us separate for that repose we all need so much.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.—The elections in England were still progressing, and absorbed the greatest attention. Five hundred fifty returns had been made up to the evening of the 18th, of which three hundred and twenty-three were professing liberals and two hundred and twent-seven conservatives.

The liberals claim a net gain of eighteen; but the *Morning Herald* (conservative) only concedes a gain of fourteen. There were one hundred and six seats yet to be filled.

The Irish elections were going largely in favor tf the liberals.

The most important of the contests determined on the 18th was that for Oxford University, Mr. Gladstone having been rejected by a majority of one hundred and eighty votes. This result left Mr. Gladstone free to accept the invitation to stand for South Lancashire, and he promptly repaired to that county, where he was welcomed with the utmost enthusiasm. He had addressed great crowds at Manchester and Liverpool, and met with perfect ovations at both places. The election would take place on the 20th, and it was very generally anticipated, notwithstanding Mr. Gladstone's late appearance in the field, and the vigorous efforts that had been made by the conservatives, that he would be elected. It was felt that the verdict of Oxford would release Mr. Gladstone from the trammels which such a constituency necessarily imposed upon its representatives, and give him full scope for the exercise of his liberal principles.

General Grant is said to have remarked lately: "I am a small eater, but I am a huge sleeper. To keep me in good working order I need nine hours good sleep out of the twenty-four. I can dispose of more, but nine I must have. When I was out West I could command but about seven, and I nearly broke down. Give me my quantum of sleep, and I can meet any amount of exposure and labor."

Repentant Rebels in the Union Service.

The regiment organized at Point Lookout, Maryland, and made up of rebel prisoners, is now stationed at Fort Rice, Dacotah Territory. The regiment is called the 19th United States Infantry, and, if we are to judge by action and declaration, are as proud of their title and the Old Flag as any of the "boys in blue." They publish weekly a little newspaper appropriately named the *Frontier Scout*, which thus gives the history of the organization of the command:

"Before each man was enlisted, he was separately questioned, and had these four alternatives: either to be exchanged, paroled, to go North and work on Government fortifications, or enlist in the service of the United States as a soldier. There was no compulsion in any shape used. It was an act of their own free will. There were no reservations or promises made that they would not be sent to the front to engage in deadly conflict with their quondam friends. They made the choice at a time when the Southern Confederacy was as likely to succeed as at any time in its history. But they cast their mite in with the United States when she needed every man she could muster.—No bounty was offered them, no glaring inducements were held out, no chicanery or flattery was employed. They were made of such stuff as not to be moved by such means as those.

"Their whole course and behavior has displayed that unadulterated patriotism was the only motive that urged them on. They felt confident that they were at last on the right side, and the right must succeed. Without a moment's demurring, they shouldered their muskets and donned their equipments, ready to go wherever their country called. Many have laid down their lives at the beck of disease, some have been murdered by the arrow of the savage, and they, with but few exceptions, living or dead, have been true to their trust.

"How petty will all the slanders uttered against them sound alongside of the fact, that forever in history they will be recorded as the noble first fruits of a reconciled and united people."

The United States colors were presented to the regiment at Norfolk on the 4th of June, 1864.

[From the Charlottesville, Va., Chronicle.]

The contest between the North and the South in one of its main aspects was a contest between the principles of Oligarchy and Democracy. The South sought to arrest, the North to advance the liberalism of the age. The South fought for slavery, the North for emancipation. The theory of the South Carolina school was to repress the activities and tendencies of the age; the theory of the Massachusetts school was to break down all barriers, and give the widest license to moral, social and political reform. The South cherished the idea of a torpid civilization, resting on the pursuits of agriculture; the North believed in a noisy and uproarious world, where the hammer and the forge and the loom and the steam-whistle still heralded ever new and fresh developments in the progress of social life. The ideal of the South was the mediæval age with its proprietors and its peasants, its mental repose, its sunshine and shadow, its pomp and its squalor, its unquestioning faith, the supremacy of authority, its superstitions, its prejudices, its aversion to change. The ideal of the North was the Reformation—Luther and Schæffer—Paracelsus and Copernicus—Roger Ascham and Columbus; it was Jack Cade and Oliver Cromwell; John Owen and John of Leyden; Praise-God Barebones and Col. Pride. Not Sparta, but Athens with its artizans, its ships, its gods, its letters, its sophists, its philosophers. Not Sparta—with its contempt of labor, and its sordid narrowness; but Rome, with its bump of order, its calculating ambition, its patient endurance, its power of organization, its reverence for law, its hard practical sense, its capacity for war, its spirit of progress, its adaptability to circumstances.

The contest between the North and the South was a contest between such principles. We stood up for the past; they represented the present. They are the champions of the great Democratic idea of the nineteenth century. We fought for the principles of Richard Cœur de Lion. Excellent in their day, but out of place now. We fought for glory; the Yankees for empire. We were crusaders; they had the relentless method of the Romans, who always sought a material result.

There was no chance for us in the encounter. We fought against doom. This Democratic wave is on its mission in this present century. The age belongs to it. King nor chivalry cannot balk it. Its great tide rolls not only over this continent. It heaves and swells under the traditions and systems of Europe. The throne of the Imperial master of France rocks upon its billows. Russia has felt and yielded to its power. Austria, in her stubbornness, will resist it until it rends her to fragments.

The late news from England is that the British Parliament has been dissolved. It first assembled in 1859. The elections indicate the fall of the present ministry. The cry of reform is again abroad in England. It may be stifled once more; but its hour will strike. It is as inevitable as destiny. *Democracy* will devour all those baronial realms, and trample out the noblesse of England as it has done in France, and as it has just done here.

From the continent we have the significant announcement that "Queen Isabel acknowledges the Kingdom of Italy." Farewell to the Papacy! The most devoted child of the Church abandons her. The throne of Victor Emanuel will soon be established in Rome. So goes down another remnant of the Middle Ages—the spirit of the whole system.

Europe will become Democratic. This is in the lesson of the times, and he is blind who does not read it. What then? Shall the Democratic form of society succeed? Will men at last find a solid and secure resting place in this form of government? That is the great problem which the 19th century is solving. That Democracy will come, we have little doubt: whether it will weather the storm which no form of human society has yet weathered remains to be seen. If it succeeds, Man will at last have achieved what he has been striving after for six thousand years. If it *fail*, Man will have proved his impotence for self government, and God will interpose. The Millenium will be either an expansion, through religious influences, of the progress made by Democracy; or it will be the interposition direct of the Divinity, to do for the man what he will have fully demonstrated to have been unable to do for himself.

A correspondent of the New York Evening *Post* thus describes the Union feeling in South Carolina:

If one is convinced that the old love for the Union has returned, that it never was out of the hearts of this people, let him examine some of these signs: A citizen sends a watermelon as a present to the colonel of a regiment. The next day he asks, and obtains, a safeguard to protect his fruit or to keep his abundant well-water from the soldiers; five wells near a small camp were thus guarded lately, and veteran soldiers were compelled to go a mile in the sun to obtain drinking-water. Another invites an officer cordially to his plain "dinner," as if in "hospitality;" before the visit is over the officer finds that he has subscribed liberally towards the raffle of his host's beautiful English gun, which is an useless expense in these days of captured arms.

If a single gentleman arrives in town, papas—pronounced very flat—invite him often to see their daughters, who invariably possess some qualification "unequalled in the State." Age is no objection. At these visits he first hears good words for the Union; he thinks that the rebels deserve a better name. Soon the subject of "niggers" is introduced, even by ladies. If he says yes to a few of their complaints, the flood-gates of their hearts are suddenly opened, and he has tumbling about his ears love, broken engagements, disappointments, prejudices, hates, and, worst of all, one great hate towards the Union. If he sees by this time that the present of a watermelon or a few small potatoes, an invitation to dinner, a tune at the piano, are not expressions of patriotism or repentance for treason, and turns away sickened, unable to go again into the society of those whose only love is for self, he must certainly begin to doubt the signs.

If one is invited, it may be with a general and staff, to attend a brilliant wedding of an officer to some true woman, though young in years, and heartily concludes that the whole South and the whole North are as strongly united as these two, he may be surprised to hear that while these festivities are going on there are other parties in town celebrating rebel valor by *charades*, and nursing treason for a future day by witty speeches against the Yankees, and those who marry them.

Thus the daughter of the newly appointed Bible agent for Georgia and South Carolina, Rev. E. A. Bolles, was led to the altar by a Captain of the Twenty-fifth Ohio veteran volunteers, this week. That fact added to the unqualified loyalty of the worthy father, has kept tattlers busy, and these tattlers are the only rebel politicians who speak with impunity.

OUR TWO VETERANS.—Veterans are no longer a novelty in this country.—Every day they pass in honorable procession through the streets on their returns from camps and battle-fields. But we have two veterans, representing both branches of the service, who are, perhaps, the most advanced in age of any living representatives of the army and navy of any country. There is the veteran Winfield Scott, who was congratulated by a party of his fellow-citizens at West Point, on the 13th of last month, upon attaining his seventy-ninth birthday. Scott was born during the progress of the Revolutionary war, a few years before the adoption of the Constitution, and ten years after the Declaration of Independence. The great American soldier and the American nation are nearly coeval. Winfield