The Norfolk Post.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1865.

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

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

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

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

S. M. Pettergill & Co. are authorized Advertising Agents for the *Post* in New York and Boston.

"I CAN'T."

Reader, have you ever seen a sulky child whose parent had corrected it for endeavoring to do something the wrong way. The indulgent father would instruct the child how the thing ought to be done and how it could be done much easier and better than in the manner the obstinate youth had determined upon doing it; but wilfully bent on having his own way, the hopeful would insist that the parent's plan was not feasible, and the well-known phrase of childhood, "I can't," would be interposed, with pouting lips and finger in mouth. Mother, good soul, tries to overcome these sulky fits, and win the boy by bribery and corruption—and, bought by a lump of sugar, sonny soon finds ma's method of "how to do it" the easiest; but father generally has an idea that there is more virtue in the rod than gentle words and peppermint candy, and enforces his method of "doing it" accordingly. We are not prepared to say which is the surest remedy, but think that when the first fails the last may be resorted to with the happiest results. The former owners of slaves in the South, remind us of these pouting urchins. They are not allowed to do the thing in their own way, and, therefore, stick their fingers into their mouths, turn their faces into a corner, and poutingly declare they "can't" and won't do it in any other manner. Their sullenness can not be coaxed or bribed out of them—they will not budge one inch, at the offer of the lump of sugar, and all of mother's pleasantries fall unheeded upon unwilling ears, and her smiles fail to draw forth a response from brows wreathed in frowns, and lips protruding over lengthened chins. They don't know how to do it in any other way, and what's more, they don't want to learn any other method; if they can't have their own way, they won't do it at all, and that's flat. The father of these unruly boys, seeing that fair words and gentle persuasives have no effect, may yet be called upon to try what virtue there is in harsh measures.

The slaveholders have been deprived of the right of property in their negroes—of the privilege to buy, sell, and treat them in the same manner they are wont to treat or ill-treat their horses, mules and oxen—and this has made them exceedingly sullen, and like foolish children, they are in "the pouts." The only way they could make the negroes work, was by owning them, with the privilege of beating, thumping, kicking and maiming, at pleasure; and now that these whilom slaves are free, and the superior class has been deprived by government of their ancient system of "doing the thing," they don't know, and won't learn any other way, and are determined that no body shall teach them any other method.

Well, we shall see how long these spoiled children will continue their poutings; and whether they cannot be induced by some means to endeavor to do the thing in the new way. "I can't" is a childish and very unmanly phrase, and is opposed to the trueism which teaches that "where there is a will there is a way." If the Southern people only had the will, they could soon settle the difficulty in regard to negro labor in the South. All it requires is for them to cease their repinings and poutings, accept the new order of things, and go heartily to work to learn "how to do it" in the way pointed out by experience and common sense. The negroes we must have always, and it is our duty to endeavor to adopt measures to make their labor alike productive and useful to the country and remunerative to themselves. It is the height of madness to be casting about for some loophole through which to escape these responsibilities, or in other words to find some substitute for this kind of labor. The freedman is capable of being made as useful, and, with proper treatment, will labor as faithfully as any other class of workingmen. He must be used as we would use a white man whom we might employ in the same condition of life, and we must treat him justly and humanely in all respects. It is the sheerest nonsense for people and newspapers to talk about dispensing with colored labor. Such ideas originate in fits of the "pouts," and when the people get tired pouting there is some probability that they will act like men of sense, who have discarded the follies of childhood.

The following is going the rounds of the papers. We think we see the white population of Louisiana or any other State, as a general thing, tilling the land and raising cotton and sugar! Here and there may be found an instance of this kind, as there has always been; but if we have to depend upon the present white force in the South for the development of the agricultural interests of that fertile section, the prospects for abundant crops are rather slim. Such paragraphs as this are without foundation, and do much harm by misleading thoughtless persons:

"ONE WAY TO SETTLE IT.—The discussions in the Southern newspapers about the relations of labor, are having a practical solution in Louisiana. In consequence of the demoralization of negro labor in many parts of the State, the white population took hold of the matter, went to the fields themselves, and are producing the finest in the State. This is one of the best possible ways of any question of this kind. It will do the land-owners good; it will show them what labor is, and therefore increase respect for it; and it will show them that an independent man does not have to wait upon the will of other people to effect his purposes. The "relations of labor" will be much more satisfactorily and permanently settled after a few experiments of this kind."

MAILS.

"Why is it that it takes two or three days for our Norfolk exchanges to reach us, when one can make the trip in nine hours? According to present postal arrangements, we presume that the Norfolk mails all go to Richmond before coming here, and we can see no reason in the world for this. It would be just as easy to leave them at City Point, and let them come up with the Richmond mails the same day, for all Richmond mails come *via* City Point."—*Petersburg Index.*

We echo the inquiry of our Petersburg cotemporary, and ask why is it? &c. We understand that the morning mail for Richmond and Petersburg, which leaves at six o'clock A. M., *closes at six o'clock the night before.* This is enterprise, we suppose. What do Mr. Dennison and Mr. McClellan think of it?

"A FALL.—A wagon in the service of the Quartermaster, we suppose, while riding swiftly around Middle and North street corner, yesterday morning, was compelled to make the turn so short that the horse fell and the man was thrown violently upon the cobbles. Fortunately no bones were broken. Carelessness in this break-neck manner of driving, occasion many such narrow escapes, but no caution at all will be elicited until some frightful accident appals their blunt senses."

We clipped the above from the local column of the *Old Dominion*, of Norfolk, of last Saturday, and would most respectfully ask a solution of the first sentence in it, as we honestly confess our utter inability to make anything in the world out of it, after several careful readings.—*Petersburg Index.*

We pity the dullness of our unfortunate brother of the *Index*. The wagons always ride in this city. It is a way they have. The paragraph quoted from the Old Dough Minion is the plainest one we have ever seen in that "anomalous" sheet. But the *Index* asks too much of our unfortunate neighbor. It cannot expect the "Dough Minion" to furnish it with brains to understand the occult beauties of its oracular ambiguities.—Brains do not abound in the "Dough Minion" man's skull—which skull, to use his own words, "is either too hot or an anomolous spirit (has) imbued that portion of the *genus homo* whose natures are inseparable to all militant purposes." There, Mr. *Index*, have we made it clear to your benighted intellect?

A case, involving the constitutionality of the act requiring practitioners in the Federal courts to take a test oath, has been argued in the United States District Court at New Orleans, but no decision yet given. Alexander Walker, formerly editor of the old *Delta*, argued against the act, while Nathaniel P. Banks, late Major General United States volunteers, but at present practising law, opposed the rule.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL—*Continued.*—The finance resolution of Mr. Read, was amended by inserting six per cent., instead of 7-30. Adopted.

Resolution further amended by instructing the Committee on Ordinances, to bring in an ordinance in conformity therewith.

The Committee on Markets and Docks, to whom the communication of W. T. Harrison was referred, this day made a report, whereupon Mr. Hodges moved that the report be recommitted to the Committee to ascertain the Port Warden's line, and report if there has been any encroachment on that line, &c.

A communication was received from the Fire Companies, in relation to the appointment of the Chief and Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department, &c., whereupon, on motion of Mr. Read, the Select Council was requested to assemble in joint meeting, on Thursday afternoon, at five o'clock, to elect Engineers of the Fire Department. Adopted.

Dr. Selden, physician to Almshouse, resigned his office.

E. H. Delk, a member of the Council, from the second ward, resigned. On motion of Mr. Delk, the resignation was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Allmand, the Council proceeded to an election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the failure of Mr. W. B. Rogers, of the fourth ward, to qualify. Mr. Ed. Delany was elected to fill the vacancy.

On motion of Mr. Reid, W. W. Lamb was elected a member from the second ward, in the place of E. H. Delk, resigned.

The President reported to the Council the action of the Presidents of the Select and Common Council in relation to appointment of proxy to attend a meeting of the Stockholders of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

On motion of Mr. Hodges, their action in relation thereto was ratified and confirmed.

The President reported the action of the Presidents of the Select and Common Councils, under resolution of last meeting, the result of their interview with the General commanding this military district; also the result of interview with Medical Director.

On motion of Mr. Griffith, the Committee on Ordinances was directed to bring in an ordinance regulating the pay of hacks, carts, drays, &c.

ACCOUNTED FOR.—A fellow calling himself J. N., who is either a fool, a knave, or a lunatic, called at our office on Sunday last, and producing a bundle of newspapers from different parts of the country, containing notices of his eccentric character, as certificates of his high standing and abilities in the *roles* of philosophy, rhetoric, and satire, he informed us very gravely that he was the great martyr about whom he supposed we had heard so much. He was the veritable, self-sacrificing individual who had voluntarily suffered martyrdom twenty-five times, by placing himself in irons to atone for the alleged sins of the South. It was his intention to surrender himself to the authorities in this city that he might be again sacrificed. He also declared his willingness to take the place of Jefferson Davis, and suffer in his stead whatever fate might be in store for that great but unfortunate man. His object in calling upon us was to have these facts made public. The fellow at first amused us, but he soon became such a nuisance and bore that we were compelled to show him the door. He left with threats of vengeance on his tongue, and we afterwards learned that he called at the *Old Dominion*, where he met with a number of his fellow lunatics, was warmly welcomed and employed to edit that sheet. This accounts for the various exhibitions of insanity and folly made by that journal lately.

ESCAPE AND RECAPTURE.—Yesterday evening, about 7 o'clock, W. L. Joynes, the turnkey at the city portion of the jail, while attending to feeding the prisoners, turned his back for a second, and John Sullivan, *alias* Orill, the burglar, made a bolt from his cell door and succeeded in gaining the street. Being fleet of foot, he was lost sight of before the alarm could be given. After securing the other prisoners, officer Joynes started on the hunt, and, with the aid of Captain Hoffman's police, soon succeeded in striking the trail of the fugitive, which they followed up until he was found in the marsh at the intersection of Wolf and Brewer streets. Jack gave up with a good grace, and was conducted back to his old quarters where he will be more closely watched in future.

MILITARY COURT.—R. T. Whitehurst, charged with assault and battery on Lamb Walker (colored)—fined $30 and stands committed until paid.

Ambrose Swan (colored), charge of fraud, disorderly conduct and aiding prisoners to escape from Portsmouth jail—remanded for want of witnesses.

Edward Jonesc, harge of assault and battery on Moses Langby (colored)—found guilty and fined $10, to stand committed until fine be paid.

Kit Thomas and Jesse Randall (colored), trespass—dis charged.

MAYOR'S COURT.—Several cases of nuisances were tried and the usual fines imposed.

Jas. Miller, for assault on Thomas Hall, fined $5 and costs.

Jack Sullivan having intimated to some of the officers that he had more important disclosures to make, was brought out by order of the Mayor, and when questioned in regard to the subject, in the presence of the Commonwealth's Attorney, he only confirmed the statements made at his previous examination.

THE HUSTING'S COURT OF Portsmouth was principally engaged, yesterday, in granting licenses, admitting deeds to record, granting letters of administration, &c.

KEEP BUSINESS IN SIGHT.—On the fourth of July last, a soldier assailed, in a most cowardly and brutal manner, a couple of colored girls, who were in a cart. He was arrested by Lt. Rogers and Lt. Bullard, but on the morning of the fifth of July he was liberated. It was stated at the time that his discharge was a mistake, and that he would be retaken and tried. Has he been retaken? It seems to us to be much easier to find a soldier belonging to a known regiment at Hampton, than to find the unknown men who robbed the jewelry store. And talking of this, we understand that one of the robbers of the jewelry store escaped from jail; but *he* was recaptured.

THE "OLD DOMINION" seems to be troubled about the amount of white paper used by the "*Post*." Did we use more it might subject us to the necessity of paying some one fifty dollars to guarantee payment for it. The *Old Dominion's* paper agent was in town Tuesday, and that may account for its nervousness. Who was levied upon this time? "Small boats should keep near shore," &c.

MR. J. N. STILLETT, corner of Roanoke Square and Wide-Water street, leased the vacant lot on the east side of Roanoke street yesterday, sixty-three feet front and twenty-four feet back, for the term of ten years. Mr Gillett is an enterprising man in his stove and tinware business, and we are glad the lot has fallen into his hands, for, no doubt, it will be improved in a manner advantageous to himself and creditable to the city.

THE NORFOLK BRASS BAND being a local pet, should be provided with a suitable building, in which it might be enabled to cultivate harmony. As things go now, the poor musicians are forced to practice in the streets. Their performances are very good for the lungs; but it is quite possible that their music is rather strong for infant's ears. We trust the city authorities will see the players well bestowed, and provide them an air-tight building in the neighborhood of Mobjack Bay or Ocean View. So located, they would be out of the reach of harm, and the dogs of Norfolk. A good band is a luxury; and it is because we think that these hearty fellows need something of the treatment which Demosthenes underwent to become an orator, that we urge them to a region of wind and pebbles.

MAYOR'S COURT, *Portsmouth.*—Jas. Gray vs. Herman F Mathews. Action for debt. Judgment for plaintiff, $11-55.

THE NEWBERN boat arrived last evening, bringing quite a number of passengers and a large freight.

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.	82°
10 "	90°
1 P. M.	94°
4 "	90°
6 "	86°

Mr. Tracey, one of the editors of the Washington *Republic*, a short time since came down the bay in company with President Johnson and his staff, and paid a brief visit to our city. He gives the following as his impressions of Norfolk in the *Republic* on his return home:

NORFOLK.

The approaching view to Norfolk is much more attractive than we had supposed. During the rebellion we have heard so much said in disparagement of this fine old town that we were prepared to find it a "disagreeable hole." But when once we have passed the outskirt of docks and wharves, which present the most disagreeable features of every seaport, and fairly entered the place, we find Norfolk a very comfortable town. The business streets have a business like air, and a stroll among the residences of the F. F. V.'s reveals many facilities for enjoyment. It is true, that many of the houses and fences are in need of a fresh coat of paint, but our cynic suggested a reason, viz: that the place had been in a state of war, and while the owners did not wish to adopt a "neutral tint," they did'nt know for a long time what the "prevailing colors" would be.

The trees and flowering shrubs of Norfolk are abundant and luxuriant. The crape myrtle here grows up to a lofty tree, covered with the richest bloomery imaginable. The magnolia—as, for instance, that fine specimen in the grounds of the residence formerly occupied by G. P. R. James, the two horseman-power novelist—attains the richest perfection here.

Passing along one of the streets, we brushed against the branches of a fig-tree, well loaded with good sized fruit, which leaned over the sidewalk. The truth is that the climate and soil of Norfolk is semi-tropical. While it is only four degrees south of Washington, its vegetables are four weeks earlier. If the vegetables were regulated by degrees in that ratio it is easy to perceive from a mathematical calculation that cucumbers would grow around the globe ahead of time.

We found in Norfolk some good hotels, although our stay was too brief to "do them" (justice.) Norfolk has also a live newspaper, the *Post*, conducted by a gentleman of the loyal persuasion, whose tact and ability in that line, together with a pretty thorough experience, render him hard to beat. Captain Clark, may your *Post* be firmly set, and may all the people in your bailiwick who have been politically demoralized by secessionism soon come up to and rally around your standard.

The Experience of a Rebel.

The following story is told by the New Orleans *Picayune*:

"A gentleman of this city, who has been a very prominent, earnest and effective rebel, was captured and brought, some weeks ago, to Baton Rouge, where he was delivered into the hands of Gen. Lawler. Now, the General is one of the kindest hearted and most genial of men, and, to the surprise of the captured rebel, he received him with the greatest benignity and courtesy; and, after taking his parole, and otherwise kindly obliging him, asked the heretofore obdurate rebel if his men (United States soldiers) had not recently captured a horse and buggy of his. The rebel, with a resigned but melancholy air, answered in the affirmative, adding, 'and you will find him an excellent horse.' 'Yes,' remarked the General, 'I have so found him, but as you are in greater need of him, and have a better title to him than I have, here is an order for him.'—Whereupon, our rebel's pensive and melancholy air continuing, the General inquired if he could do anything more for him. 'Not so, sir,' was the reply of the astonished and humiliated rebel, 'I beg you won't, for you have already made me feel worse whipped than I have been during this war.'

"Our subjugated Rebel came to the city, and was much distressed to find his family ejected from the homestead, and in great need. He had been a prosperous merchant, of good credit, and seeing no other mode of raising the money he required, he wrote to an old mercantile friend at the North, who had been as strong a Union man as he had been a rebel and secessionist, stating his circumstances and asking if his old friend could loan him a sum of money which he required for present purposes. He received a prompt response, that all the money he needed was placed to his credit and at his convenience. Hereupon our Rebel again found himself in 'lower deep beyond the lowest' of subjugation and humiliation, and protests that if he receives any further such tokens of kindliness and magnanimity, he will be under the necessity, for his own relief, of hanging himself to the most convenient lamp-post."

Miss Anna L. Wilson has been awarded the one thousand dollar dressing case at the Chicago Sanitary Fair. "for the prettiest girl in the city." That does not make her so, however; the votes were one dollar apiece, and if Miss Anna had been poor as well as pretty, she never would have had the requisite number of admirers among the dollared ones of Chicago.

THE PEOPLES' COLUMN.

THE DOCKS AND WHARVES.

Editor Norfolk Post:

Give it to them, Mr. *Post*. Keep it before the people, that these awful and pestiferous docks may be filled up—"the stench holes of the city." If the civil authorities are listless to the call can't we look to General Mann for aid? Can our people so soon forget the ravages of 1855? and are we again to go through the horrors of that eventful year? Forbid it Heaven! Another such visit of the Great Pestilence, and farewell to the prospects of Norfolk forever. Why and for what purpose are Port Wardens appointed? Does it not come within the purview of their duty to see that the ends of our wharves, particularly those at the ends of our streets, should be kept in order, with sufficient abutments to keep the soil from running into the river, destroying the streets and filling up the harbor? You may keep your dredging-machines at work to deepen the river, but so long as the end of Commerce street remains in its present condition, it will be a useless work. If the owners of wharves (which are now valuable), are not able to keep them in repair, they should dispose of them to persons that will. Q.

Affairs in North Carolina.

We have news from Raleigh to the 27th ult:

The *Progress* continues to denounce the reckless use of the pardoning power in North Carolina. "This misplaced leniency," it says, "is making the leading rebels of the State, who are daily receiving pardons, still more defiant and disloyal than before. Comprising the public men of the State, they have all been designated as delegates to the coming State Convention, which body it is known they will control. The negroes and Union men are the special objects of their hatred, whose protection depends entirely upon the enforcement of the Confiscation law, which disarms only the disloyal, who will be beyond the reach of the federal authorities as soon as the new State government is inaugurated. It is understood that this element, who hold State securities for upwards of forty millions of dollars, contracted since the rebellion for war purposes, will make a strong effort to have the same assumed, by not providing against it in the new constitution, but leaving it to future legislation.

Owing to this unexpected exhibition of disloyalty and vindictive arrogance the Union men are endeavoring to have the call for a State convention delayed until after Congress meets, which will save time as well as a great expense, as the proposed constitution is destined to be repudiated by the people, as it is very apparent it will be of an obnoxious character, judging from the material designated to compose that body.

These treacherous leaders, who have been pardoned through Governor Holden's recommendation, are now organizing in every county, and openly assert that their party is strong enough to defeat Mr. Holden, or any other candidate for Governor who fails to identify himself with them.

Governor Holden drafted a call for a convention sometime since, and sent it to President Johnson for his ratification. Since then the opposition to an early convention has assumed formidable proportions and is daily gaining strength.

Hon. Wm. A. Graham, ex-member of the rebel Senate, and the political leader of this State, who is to be a delegate to the coming State Convention, says that under no circumstances will he consent to the return of North Carolinia into the Union if the Negro Suffrage question is made a condition.

J. H. P. Russ, of this city, who has recently received a Federal appointment, and who has been designated to represent this district in Congress, and also in the approaching State Convention, defines his position on the slavery question by saying that if he had the power he would re-enslave every slave who is now free.

Some of the county meetings which have nominated rebel leaders as candidates to the State Convention, instruct them to favor, by constitutional or legislative enactments, the binding out of liberated slaves to their former masters for a term of years.

This is the material already designated to represent North Carolina in her convention and also in Congress.

The Union men, alarmed at these fresh developments of disloyalty, are organizing for the purpose of demanding the immediate enforcement of the confiscation law, which they claim will drive these rebel leaders and sympathizers from the political field, and enable men of a clear record to present a constitution and a delegation to Congress which that body can consent to accept.

The reckless manner of pardoning the great leaders of the rebellion in North Carolina—such as Graham and others—is exciting the grave apprehensions of the loyal citizens of the State.

In a general order, dated Raleigh, N. C., July 21, Major General Ruger orders the suspension of the publication of the *Daily Union Banner*, issued in Salisbury, of that State, for the appearance of an article in its columns on the 19th instant, upon the freedmen, which reflects upon Generals Ruger and Howard and the military generally, and says:—

"If these gentlemen are to fix the status of the colored fellow-citizen of African descent, where, then, the necessity of holding a convention? The same power that gives them that right would entitle them to say what we should do in every relation in life. They have already assumed the power to say what we shall drink and wear."

The Wilmington *Herald* of the 26th says:

The new civil authorities of the town had their first experience yesterday of the clashing of military with civil authority, and the annoyance and vexasion of a transfer of power, all of which led to some excitement and commotion at the intersection of Market and Front streets, but happily no bloodshed. The disturbance originated in the arrest of the chief of police of the town by a guard of negro soldiers. These soldiers, as we are informed, acted in the premises wholly on their own responsibility, having no orders or instructions from any source to justify their acts. The chief of police very wisely submitted quietly to the arrest, and was taken before the provost marshal and immediately set at liberty. The arrest, however, called together a crowd of the town loafers, black as well as white, and principally the former, with a goodly sprinkling of soldiers. This element rejoiced mightily at the arrest of the civil officer, and indulged very freely in boisterous merriment and aggravating language. The crowd maintained possession of the street until dark, defying the efforts of the mayor and his police to disperse them. The soldiers were openly abusive, in several instances, to the mayor, and seemed to delight in insulting him and defying his power.

The Salisbury *Union Banner* has been suppressed for the following paragraph.

"General Roger, General Howard, and the Generals generally are fulminating their peculiar views. If these gentlemen are to fix the status of 'our colored fellow-citizens of African descent,' where then is the necessity of holding a convention. The same power that gives them this right, would entitle them to say what we should do in every other relation of life—they have already assumed the power to say what we shall drink and wear."

General Roger issued the order suppressing it.

Virginia Items.

MELANCHOLY AFFRAY AT POWHATAN COURT HOUSE, VA.—From an esteemed friend we obtain the particulars of a lamentable and disastrous difficulty which occurred on the morning of the 26th of July, at Powhatan Court House, between Mr. George Horner, a wheelwright and blacksmith, and Mr. Patrick Atkinson and his father, Mr. Milton P. Atkinson, the latter one of the hotel keepers of the place. All of the parties have long been residents of the county. A misunderstanding has existed for several weeks past between Horner and the young Atkinson, growing out of a dispute about a bill for work done by the former for the latter person. For certain reasons alleged by Atkinson, he refused to settle the bill, whereupon Horner avowed his purpose to dun him for it in any and every place and company he might meet him. Meeting on the morning of the 26th instant, in the Court House yard, in the presence of some Union soldiers, Horner again applied to Atkinson for a settlement of his bill, which resulted in a fight, in which Atkinson is said to have been worsted. After this he (Atkinson) went to his home in the hotel kept by his father. The son thus seen by the father, bruised and bloody, as soon as he had ascertained the cause, he (the elder Atkinson), though nearly seventy years of age, armed himself with a stick and advanced upon Horner in a threatening manner, when the latter seized the heavy bar of a door and dealt the former so severe a blow as that he was stunned and prostrated. Consciousness and vitality speedily left him, which prompt and skilful medical aid failed to restore. He died in a few hours. The Federal soldiers present were indignant against Horner, and, not knowing all the circumstances, it is said, threatened his life. But he was rescued by the officer in charge, who afterwards determined to arrest him, when it was found that he had fled from his home. He has not yet been captured. Fear of the soldiers and of the penalty of the law is supposed to be the cause of his flight. The elder Atkinson, the victim of this deplorable affair, leaves an aged wife, now quite ill, a daughter and one son, the latter of whom to avenge he lost his life. Young Atkinson is unmarried. Horner has a wife and several children. This sad occurrence is deeply regretted by the community, and the families of both parties are sincerely commissrated.—*Republic.*

The *Republic* publishes an order of Gov. Pierpont to Justices throughout the State, and makes the following explanation:

In another column of this paper will be found an order from the Governor of Virginia to the Justices of the County Courts, in relation to the qualification of State officers, which clearly shows that the framers of the Constitution designed to exclude from office all persons who had held Confederate or State offices during the late rebellion. It does not follow, because of this action, that the Convention designed questioning the loyalty of officers more than privates of the Confederate army, after they had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, but merely to say to those gentlemen: "You who were leaders in breaking up the Union are not the proper persons to aid in its restoration. You must take back seats for the present, and let the people select new men as their leaders in restoring the State Government." Many officers were for the Union as long as they could preserve it, and may now be its fast friends; but many of the secession leaders become Confederate and State officers, and to exclude this class the clause quoted by the Governor was doubtless adopted. We refer the reader to the Governor's notice.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Tho. Coleman, a very intelligent and estimable young man of Dinwiddie county, was killed near Ford's depot several days ago, under very affecting circumstances. He was driving some young ladies from one neighbors to another, when in descending a hill, the mules became frightened and ran off. In his efforts to save the ladies from all injury, he attempted to jump from the wagon to stop the mules. He unfortunately tripped and fell, and the wheels of the wagon passed over his head. He was so seriously injured that death was caused in less than two hours, though the best medical attendance was called in. He was about twenty-one years of age.

MARRIAGES LAST MONTH.—During the month of July, just ended, there were twenty-eight marriage licenses issued in this city by the clerk of the Hustings Court. This number is almost unprecedented in the hymenial annals of Petersburg, and it may be considered the more remarkable in view of the fact that for ten days during the month, the clerk was prevented from granting licenses, because his office was declared vacant by the Governor. He can only account for the large increase of marriages on the ground that better times are here, everything is cheap, our population is increasing, and the negroes adopting the system of marriage.—*Pet. Express.*

ELECTION IN PRINCESS ANNE.—At an election held in Princess Anne last week, the following were the successful candidates.

County Clerk—J. J. Burroughs.
Sheriff—C. B. Ackiss.
Commissioner Revenue—H. M. Woodhouse.
Commonwealth's Attorney—A. B. Malbone.

The *Republic* says: Mr. Francis J. Smith, of this city, has received the appointment of State Treasurer, and yesterday gave the usual bonds and entered upon the duties of his office. Mr. Smith has ever been conspicuous for devoted fidelity to the Union, and his fine business capacity and urbanity of manner eminently qualify him for this important position.

NORFOLK ROAD.—We are glad to see this road being pushed forward so rapidly. Already one mammoth engine has arrived at Norfolk for the road, and very soon it will be running from Norfolk to Suffolk. We hope to be able to enjoy "oysters" in Norfolk this winter; and we expect to be able to go down and get some, and come back the same day. *Pet. Index.*

A PRESENTATION AND SUPPER.—The employees of the Depot Quartermaster's Office, near Rocketts, last night presented to the Quartermaster, Major W. H. D. Cochrane, a pair of beautiful buggy horses, which they purchased at a cost of $400. Mr. J. G. Shaw, the popular Government auctioneer, presented them in a brief and appropriate speech.

NOT SO BAD, AFTER ALL.—Confederate notes were in demand yesterday at fifty cents for a thousand dollars. The enterprising individuals who were hunting up these Confederate promises to pay, are supposed to have been agents for paper mills.—*Petersburg Express.*

etter from Governor Brownlow.

Nashville, July 30, 1865.—A letter from Governor Brownlow to Mayor Andrews, of Columbia, in reply to a remonstrance against the order of General Thomas suspending not only him in the performance of his duties, but the office of Mayor also, was published this morning.

Governor Brownlow says:—"You are accused of using your official power in opposition to the "freed" people of Columbia, preventing their education, &c. You will observe from the letter of General Thomas in the city papers, this morning, that martial law is still in force in Tennessee. Our rebellious people have not yet given sufficient assurances of returning loyalty to the general government to warrant the withdrawal of military power or the abandonment of military courts. It is not strange that the authorities should distrust a people, who for four years applied every means at their command to destroy the nation. Indeed it is a great concession on the part of the General commanding to declare his military will to sustain the civil government, and never to assume the exercise of that will except in cases where prompt action is necessary to insure the public safety. Until our people have given conclusive evidence of their intention to obey all our laws, State and National, you and I, and all citizens, are liable to be arrested and tried according to the forms of military practice. It is extremely important that all conflict between the civil and military authorities be avoided. As we are now situated, just out of a rebellion in which the people refused to lay down their arms till forced to do so at the point of the bayonet, the civil government is only allowed to proceed by permission of the military authorities. Hence I deeply regret the occurrence at Columbia; but the high character of General Thomas, for prudence, justice and patriotism warrants me in assuring you that he will gladly receive and impartially consider any testimony you may wish considered in your behalf.

FIGHT WITH INDIANS.—*Fort Laramie, N. T., July* 27.—One thousand Cheyennes, Sioux, Arrapahoes, Blackfeet, and a few Camanches, attacked Platt Bridge Station, on the telegraph road, on Tuesday. The garrison numbered less than 250. The fight lasted two days, and resulted in a heavy loss to the Indians. The loss on our side was Lieutenant Collins and one enlisted man of the 11th Ohio cavalry, killed, and 34 men wounded, 25 of whom belong to the 11th Ohio cavalry, and 9 to the 11th Illinois regiment. The Indians retreated to the west, tearing down telegraph poles and destroying the wire.

A note was picked up on the battlefield, written by a white prisoner recently captured on the South Platt, which says the Indians do not want peace, but are fighting for all time; that we had killed one of their chiefs in fight, and they are going to destroy the telegraph, and that they expect reinforcements.

The body of Lieutenant Collins was horribly mutilated. His hands and feet were cut off, his throat was cut, his heart was torn out, he was scalped, and had over one hundred arrows in him.

There seems to be not the slightest disposition on the part of the Indians for peace, which can only be obtained by severely punishing them.

One of the Powder River columns is now moving to join the force from Platt Bridge; which is following the Indians.

It is stated that all the troops intended for the Indian expedition would have been in the field long ago, had not the contractors failed to deliver supplies according to the terms of their contracts.

A TERRIBLE PROPHECY.—The New York *News* says:

It has been rumored that the result of the late election at Richmond has been set aside and declared void by the military edict of General Terry. This statement has not been confirmed, and we regard it as entirely without foundation. Such an act as that would strike away the last prop of republicanism in this country, and the whole fabric would fall in irretrievable ruin.

Considering that we are in a state of "irretrievable ruin," the country seems to bear it very well.

TO SAVE ICE FROM MELTING.—A German chemist publishes the follow-simple method of preserving small quantities of ice, which he has practiced with success. Put the ice in a deep dish or jug, cover it with a plate, and place the vessel on a pillow stuffed with feathers, and cover the top with another pillow carefully, by this means excluding the external air. Feathers are well known bad conductors of heat, and in consequence the ice is preserved from melting. Dr. Schwartz states that he has thus preserved six pounds of ice for eight days. The plan is simple, and within the reach of every household.—*Louisville Journal.*

COLONEL ST. LEGER GRENFEL.—Col. St. Leger Grenfel, formerly of the Confederate army, and at one time Chief Inspector of Cavalry in General Bragg's army, who was tried in Cincinnati in March last on the charge of being implicated in the alleged Chicago conspiracy, was transferred on Saturday last to the State prison at Columbus, Ohio. Colonel Grenfel was well known in Richmond. He quarrelled with Mr. Davis for his alleged ill-treatment of General John Morgan, resigned, and went to the West, where he was arrested for his alleged participation in the Chicago conspiracy.—*Richmond Whig.*

HARD UP.—A Paris letter says that Capt. Maury, of the late Confederate navy, is slipping a paragraph into all the papers inviting a subscription for his relief, because of his scientific services. As it has transpired that his fame has been mainly built up upon the labors of others, and the fact been widely exposed, Maury may be disappointed in his mendicancy.

"I wonder how they make lucifer matches?" said a young married lady to her husband, with whom she was always quarrelling. "The process is very simple," said the husband. "I once made one." "How did you manage it?" "By leading you to the altar."

The London critics do not at all like the class of plays in which John Owens appears, and the *News*, after seeing *Toodles*, hopes "he will allow us to see him in something which a human being can witness without being ashamed of his species."

"Jake," said an old farmer one day to his mower, "do you know how many horns there are in a dilemma?" "Well, no, I don't 'zactly," replied Jake, "but I know 'zactly how many there are in a quart of good old Monongahela."

When the whole truth is known, it will be found that Gen. Beauregard was as remorseless and blood-thirsty a miscreant as figured in the rebellion.—*Lou. Journal.*

Arrivals at the Atlantic Hotel Aug. 2.

J B Jones, Surry county, Va; George Cromwell, Surry county, Va; John Wilson, Surry county, Va; John O Evans, Washington; J H Fremyer, Washington, D C; J V Bowry, Mathews co., Va; George Rooke, Yorktown, Va; B C Eley, Chuckatuck; D W Fisk, Washington, D C; W H Griffin, Southampton; Addison P Cheny, North Carolina; W T Doyle, Philadelphia; W B Davidson, Richmond; S Ropel, Baltimore; E R Harrell, Balt; H Peacock, Wilmington; O H Betts, Northumberland, Virginia.

THE NEWS.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says, "since the rebel Gen. Dick Taylor has been here, stopping at a fashionable hotel, more visitors have waited upon him, and more visiting cards have been sent up to his rooms desiring interviews, than any general officer of our army, however distinguished, has received in Washington for a number of years past. A considerable number of the calls on Taylor are Union army officers, but the majority of the visitors are evidently Secession sympathizers, emulous of lionizing the distinguished Rebel.

Late advices state that Dick had received permission from the President to visit Jeff. Davis, his brother-in-law, at Fortress Monroe, and had gone thither for that porpose.

The *Old Dominion* has a good deal to say about the poverty of its neighbors. Honest poverty has been done in song; but the poverty that survives by false pretences, borrowing a dollar now and then, until a pup is sold, and such device, is not likely to excite the attention of the muses much.

It is said that letters have been received from the Bishops of the Episcopal Church in nearly all of the Southern Dioceses lately in rebellion against the Government, in favor of re-union at the next General Convention at Philadelphia without any formality whatever.

Robert E. Lee, late Major General in the Rebel army, is sojourning at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls. It is said that C. L. Vallandigham has also gone to the same place, probably to have a conference with the noted chieftain.

Is there no law, under which Mayor Tabb can keep the hungry beggars of the *Old Dominion* from staring into our kitchen windows? The servants complain, bitterly, of the nuisance, and tell us that the fellows look as much like rogues as starvlings. Mr. Tabb, what do you say?

It is reported that A. L. McLeen, formerly of Lafayette county, and adjutant general on Sterling Price's staff, has been killed in Texas, falling by the hand of one of his own political associates.

A package of three letters recently arrived at the Woodstock (Vermont) post office from Irasburg, having been over twenty-one years in travelling the 100 miles between the two places.

The Miss McFlimseys, who have pretty ankles, will be gratified to learn that the fashion makers are trying to introduce the peasant skirt, which does'nt reach the ground by several inches.

Jones, the military lickspittle of this department, is not satisfied with the effect of his *Old Dominion* dish of Monday. He thought it would produce general nausea. The chief should "spread" something over this half famished pauper.

Captain Jackson, a brother of Stonewall Jackson, was recently drowned while on his way from New Orleans to Mobile. He had been in the rebel service, and wounded three times.

The veritable war-horse of Gen. Stonewall Jackson may now be seen at Newport, Rhode Island. It is a noble animal, and makes a fine appearance in the street.

On Sunday night last a negro was murdered and robbed on the Brook Road, near Richmond, being the second murder in the same locality within a few days.

A lady, yesterday, upon hearing of the new move by the *Old Dominion*, to raise bread for a day, observed, "Well, to be sure, I too, should have been alarmed, if I had not heard these greedy asses bray before."

General Montgomery D. Corse, of the late Confederate army, released from Fort Warren, has gone to Charlottesville to join his family, says the Alexandria *Gazette.*

Gen. Butler has accepted the office of President of the Massachusetts Army and Navy Association. The General is at present on a tour through the West.

The Colonel of the Eleventh Mississippi regiment is to be tried by court-martial at Houston, Texas, for tearing down the United States flag.

Jeff. Thompson has taken the amnesty oath before the Mayor of New Orleans, and applied to President Johnson for a special pardon.

A young Kentucky giant named Bud Bates, is seven feet high and weighs three hundred and forty pounds.

Little Anna Weston, of Rochester, was burned to death while hanging the tea-kettle on the fire.

The Dr. Winship, who died in Roxbury on Wednesday, was not the 'strong man,' as has been stated.

Barnum says he is worth a million and a half, and does'nt owe any man a dollar.

The *New Jersey Volunteer*, a new weekly paper, makes its appearance this week.

Dangerous counterfeit one dollar greenbacks are circulating in Cincinnati.

Governor Murrah is said to have taken $100,000 in gold across the Rio Grande.

MARRIED.

In the city of Madison, Wisconsin, at the residence of Miss Griswold, of the Madison Female Seminary, on Thursday, July 18th, by the Rev. W. J. Green, C. JAMISON, Esq., of St. Louis, and Miss MARY E.