uations in life were such as to give them influence, the administration must necessarily proceed more cautiously.'"

A desire was expressed by several that the government would at an early day adopt a general amnesty. Mr. Seward said he hoped the States would all be in their appropriate places soon. For the present the government must make sure work of preserving the peace of the nation.

Mr. Bliss, of Alabama, facetiously inquired if, in cases where parties did not have the twenty thousand dollars making the thirteenth exception, the government would make it up to them.

Mr. Seward replied that it would make it up to them in kindness and good will, and the preservation of peace and quiet for themselves and their families.

When Judge Fisher, of Mississippi, was presented, "So," said Mr. Seward, "you intend to be Governor?" Judge Fisher replied: "That is yet to be decided." In conversation with Colonel Fannin, of Georgia, reference was had to Mr. Seward, of Georgia, and his recent visit to Washington. These and other incidents showed that Mr. Seward keeps himself thoroughly informed about the condition of affairs in the several States.

Thus pleasantly did the evening pass away, so that it may be emphatically termed a reunion. Mr. Seward expressed his gratification at the state of good feeling that prevailed, and, referring to the fact that there were several English gentlemen present, he was glad that such an occurrence had taken place, and that these gentlemen were with us to witness it.

MR. SEWARD TELLS A STORY.

He made a delicate reference to the effort that had been made to assassinate him, and said he would tell an anecdote. That when he learned it was the intention of the Southerners at Washington to pay him their respects, he stated to the friend who informed him that he would be at home this evening, at eight o'clock. He then notified Mr. Frederick Seward that he would have a reception this evening.

"Reception of whom?" inquired he.

"Of the rebels."

"Unless it be a more agreeable reception of the rebels than the last one we had, I would prefer not to be present."

"Sure enough he is not present; but he is too unwell to be out."

Several gentlemen promptly said the assassination was not the act of the rebels; that true-hearted Southerners scorned the act and despised the perpetrators.

The foregoing are some of the incidents of the evening, but not all. There were many gentlemen from the South present, mainly from South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. All took part in the conversation freely, and all went away pleased with the great Secretary of State and other members of the President's Cabinet who were present. Such free, frank and polite interviews are calculated to do good.

From Europe.

Three European steamers—the City of New York, from Queenstown on August 31; the Teutonia, from Hamburg on August 27, and the Bremen, from Southampton on August 30th—arrived at New York on Monday. The details of news brought by these vessels possess considerable interest.

The rapid development of the Fenian organization, in spite of the avowed opposition of the Catholic church and the hostility of the entire Irish press, is one of the most singular features of the news. Evidence of the extended ramifications of the brotherhood in Ireland was cropping up in every direction. Nocturnal drilling in the mountains, and the marching of whole companies in the dusk of the evening have ceased to excite surprise. At Sligo, in the west of Ireland, a Fenian member of the militia had been arrested, and from other sources we learn that Fenianism prevails to a large extent among that organization. In the south the Cork *Constitution* admits that the Fenians are daily increasing and gathering strength and numbers. Stray travellers have at various times come across two or three hundred men drilling together, and have been warned to pursue their way and keep dark as to what they had seen. The Cork *Examiner*, a Catholic paper, edited by Mr. McGuire, M. P., does not attempt to deny the significance of the movement now progressing, but urges that no support can be expected from either America or France, and that consequently the efforts of the Fenians can only result in overwhelming disaster to themselves and to Ireland. In England serious apprehensions have been excited. The London *Morning Post*, regarded as a ministerial organ, strongly calls for government interposition before the movement has gone too far.

Considerable significance attaches to English movements in China. It would seem as if the British government were repeating in that country their East Indian policy of commercial intervention, war and annexation. In view of the alleged capture of Pekin by a section of the Chinese rebels some of the most influential British papers are already discussing the necessity of active English intervention in that quarter.

The alleged attempt to kidnap George N. Sanders in Montreal had drawn forth some gaseous abuse from the tory London *Herald*, and a characteristic testimonial to Sander's character from Mackay, lately New York correspondent of the London *Times*.

FOOTE IN FAVOR OF NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—Ex-Governor H. S. Foote, of Mississippi, now living in Tennessee, writes to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*:

"As to slavery, every man of sense knows that it is as dead as those who have been sleeping in their graves for a thousand years. In relation to what shall be the future condition of those who have been once slaves, but are now freemen, let every man judge for himself. For the reasons heretofore given, and which I will not now repeat, I prefer to end our troubles at once by granting the right of suffrage. Whatever plausible objections may be presented to this measure, for one, I prefer it to the longer continuance of the present distressing condition of affairs. I desire the early disbanding of the armies now occupying Southern territory. I desire the perfect and speedy restoration of civil authority everywhere. I desire the immediate representation of all the States of the South in the National Legislature; and having good reason to believe that these benefits will not be accorded to us until African suffrage is consented to, I am prepared to make the experiment at once. Should it fail, after a fair trial, we will be able to withdraw the right, with the full consent of the civilized world. Hoping not to be compelled to discuss this subject again, and being prepared to acquiesce cheerfully in whatever a majority of my fellow-citizens of Tennessee may deem most wise and desirable, I have the honor to be your fellow-citizen, H. S. FOOTE."

PROGRESS OF THE OHIO DEMOCRACY. The Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, this time Gen. George H. Morgan, is a soldier of three wars—the Texas war of Independence, the Mexican war of 1846-47, and the late war with the rebellious States of the South. His most conspicuous military achievement, to be sure, was his evacuation of Cumberland Gap and his disastrous retreat through Eastern Kentucky, in 1863; but still, as a soldier of the Union, he is a great improvement upon Vallandigham.

The Norfolk Post.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 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. Pettengill & Co. are authorized Advertising Agents for the *Post* in New York and Boston.

THE PRESIDENT'S LATEST SPEECH.

We devote much of our space to-day to the particulars of the recent interview had with President Johnson and Secretary Seward by a large delegation of leading Southern gentlemen. The reply of his Excellency to the address of Mr. Macfarland, contains some very important and significant utterances, which will be joyfully accepted at the South as a further proof of the confidence of the President in the good faith of the people, and the honesty of their professions of loyalty and fidelity to the Union and their returning love of country. The President's words were soothing and cheering, and are calculated to increase his growing popularity everywhere in the South, as they serve to indicate the deep interest he takes in the prompt restoration of the States recently in insurrection to all of their former rights and privileges. His listeners were attentive, and the earnestness with which he expressed his full sympathy with his native South, and his forgetfulness of all personal wrongs inflicted upon himself, conveyed to them and through them to the entire Southern people, the assurance that Andrew Johnson is not only the friend of the South, but its very best and most disinterested friend—one that is constantly testifying his friendship by deeds as well as words. With such views as the President holds, and which are developed, not only in this speech, but also in his letter to Governor Sharkey, and by his daily acts in pardoning those engaged in the rebellion, and restoring *them to public favor, it will not require* much time to reinstate the Southern States in their former position in the Union, to harmonize all discordant elements and to remove all difficulties With their civil and political rights restored to these States by the President, Congress will have but little to do when it assembles. The work will have been accomplished—peace restored to the country, the equal rights of the States fully acknowledged, and the vexed questions with regard to which the good and true men of the North and South differed, settled in an amicable and fraternal spirit and satisfactorily to all who have the real interests of their country at heart.

Reconstruction and restoration are indeed making gigantic strides, for the work has progressed so rapidly that but little remains to be done; and, according to the President's idea, and with the confidence he expresses in the soundness of the people, what is yet to be accomplished will require a very short space of time. With the militia organized throughout the South, the expense of keeping the United States soldiers on guard can be dispensed with, and our army, by the time Congress meets, will have again dwindled down to the insignificant dimensions of a peace establishment. Congress will have nothing left to do. That body cannot go back and undo what the Executive has done, although it may refuse to admit the Congressman from the South. Well, what if they should be refused? They can retaliate by returning to their homes and quietly remaining until Congress shall invite them to come and take their place in the National Councils. The Southern States can afford to dispense with those expensive luxuries, senators and representatives, for a few years, without much injury to their material prosperity, or their political power and prestige.

The people of the South will receive with joy this renewed mark of Executive favor and confidence, and will gladly clutch at the olive branch so kindly pressed upon their acceptance; and they will, besides, feel proud of the ready faith given to their new-born loyalty, and the trust so confidingly reposed in the honesty of their intentions. Let them, then, show themselves worthy of that confidence, and set diligently to work, and at once, to carry into effect the wishes of their true friend, President Johnson. We advise a careful reading of these latest developments in the progress of reconciliation and reintegration, as they possess a more than ordinary interest, particularly the interview with Mr. Seward. These are more than shadows: they are realities that indicate coming events, in which we of the South have an important part to fulfill.

THE FUTURE OF NORFOLK.

Are the people of Norfolk content to quietly fold their arms and pass their remaining days in inglorious inactivity and indolence while others battle for and win the prize of commercial prominence and prosperity? Will they make no effort to grasp the rich spoils, the fruits and rewards of industry, energy and enterprise, that are so temptingly and so freely offered—nay, even urged upon them? Is their mission ended and the fortunes of themselves and children secured forever, that they can afford to retire to the shades of idleness and suspend all efforts to build up the city of their birth and their love, and raise it to a position which it was intended by nature to occupy in the history of the world? Tyre of old, and London and New York of the present, were not so richly endowed with the natural elements of greatness and grandeur as is this city; but she lacks the spirit, wisdom and liberality, that made and is making those cities, each in turn the great commercial emporium of the world, the centre of wealth, refinement and art. We would that a little of this spirit might be infused into our people, who seem so well contented that even places which were mere villages at a time when Norfolk could boast a more extensive commerce than any other town upon the Atlantic coast should take the lead in growth and prosperity. Will nothing arouse these people from the lethargy and apathy into which they have sunk, and which is fast reducing them to penury and want, and their city to a heap of mouldering ruins? If they would but awaken to their real interests, and go earnestly to work, they might yet make up for lost time, and repair their wasting fortunes. If the proper course is pursued, and a reasonable amount of liberality manifested, such inducements can be offered to capital that it will flow into the city in one continual golden stream, and ere many years we should even rival New York. We have the advantage of all other cities in geographical position and harbor facilities, even the acknowledged metropolis being second to us in these respects, while we have a back country extending to the Ohio and Missssippi rivers, ready to pour into our lap the rich wealth of its fertile soil. The seas would be covered with our shipping and thousands of grand ocean steamers would crowd our beautiful bays, while the unceasing whistle of the locomotive would make our hills and valleys musical. We have all the advantages that either Chicago or Cincinnati, or even New York can boast, and we only need the energy and spirit of their people to make us equal to them in wealth, population and enterprise. The capital can be obtained, and a hundred thousand enterprising capitalists from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, England, France, Germany and all quarters of the globe are ready to cast their fortunes with us, if we will only assure them of a kind welcome and liberal treatment. But in order to accomplish these happy results, we must do something that will prove how much we are in earnest. We must cease to be exclusive and repulsive, and must hold out encouragement to all. We must build houses, and rent them on liberal terms; rent or sell our town property reasonably, and no longer *pursue that retrogressive and ruinous policy* which only seeks to satisfy the mere necessities of the present without giving a single thought to the future. If we would make a New York or a Chicago of Norfolk, we must follow the liberal example set by the people of those cities. We must, like the Romans of old, receive within our walls all who may seek admittance, and encourage men of capital, laborers, manufacturers, and business men of all classes to make this their home for the future.

RICHMOND REVIEWS THE NORTH.

The Richmond *Times*, of yesterday, takes advantage of the occasion of Mr. Keily's withdrawal as a Congressional candidate to "address to the people of Virginia a few words of solemn, earnest admonition with reference to a subject of the most vital importance." And what does the learned pundit say "to the people of Virginia?" What does it tell them as a thing of "vital importance?" That the radicals of Pennsylvania mean to "deny to the Southern States all the civil and political rights which they enjoyed before the civil war." In another article the *Times* states gravely:

In Minnesota a Jacobin Convention the other day, after adopting just such resolutions as Captain Kyd, Jack Cade, Marat and Wendell Phillips would approve of.

What, in the name of reason, has Captain Kyd to do with Jack Cade, or Wendell Phillips with Marat? The following from the *Times*, which is in the habit of praising Union generals, will do General Patrick "a heap of good:"

The nomination of General R. M. Patrick, for the office of State Treasurer, by the democracy of New York, will be hailed with great pleasure by the people of this State. The people of Fredericksburg and Richmond will always gratefully remember his kindness to all classes, his high sense of justice, and his firm, impartial discharge of the important duties of a responsible officer. An old army officer, saturated with the conservatism of a West Point education, untainted by radicalism, elevated above the petty, narrow prejudices of sectionalism, scorning to yield to the clamors of faction, scrupulous in his respect for the civil rights of the defeated section, he so administered the duties of his office when here as to win the esteem of all, whose good opinion was worth possessing.

That the great conservative party of the Empire State should have recognized his peculiar fitness for the position of a leader in their crusade against Radicalism, does not surprise us, although it gives us much pleasure.

The "Mutual Solicitation trade circular of the Merchants and Business men of Baltimore," edited by Mr. Charles A. Ligget, is a new thing in literature. It is a work in pamphlet form, and covers a statement of the business affairs of the leading merchants of Baltimore. All strangers visiting the monumental city have to do is to procure a copy of Mr. Ligget's book, read it, go abroad and buy. The readers of the Norfolk *Post* are guided in this way to the stores of merchants in this and other cities.

His coat is blue, and on his back
A blanket and a haversack.—*Pastoral Poet.*

That soger was a little tight—that's why his haversack was on his back.—The report that his trousers were faced to the rear is untrue.—*Washington Republican.*

That soldier, we guess, was a woman. We have seen a girl *have her sack* upon her back.

John C. Breckinridge arrived at Quebed, Canada, last Saturday morning, per the steamship Hibernia.

Harnden & Co., have our thanks for Baltimore papers in advance of the mail.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MERCHANTS' AND CITIZENS' MEETING.—Owing to the absence of T. C. Tabb, Esq., the Chairman, in consequence of having met with an accident, the Secretary announced that the meeting was without a chairman.

On motion, W. H. C. Ellis was called to the chair, *pro tem.*, but in consequence of business engagements he respectfully recommended that a permanent chairman be appointed. Whereupon, on motion, W. T. Harrison, Esq., was called to the chair, which Mr. Ellis gracefully relinquished in his behalf.

On motion of Mr. Lockhart, gentlemen favorable to the interests of the meeting were invited to express their views. Upon which, at the general request of the meeting, the Chairman invited L. H. Chandler, Esq. to the stand, who addressed the meeting with his usual ability and happy effect, fully impressing all present with the vital necessity of action and unity of purpose. Mr. Chandler was followed by William Lockhart, Esq., in a short speech to the point which fully endorsed the encouraging language of his predecessor on the stand. Col. George Sangster being loudly called for, arose in his seat and responded to the call of the meeting, and entertained them with common sense views upon questions of momentuous importance to the development of our natural resources and the superior local advantages we possess, and to keep up with the spirit of the times in amusements and entertainments, and the necessity of water for the safety, comfort and utility of all concerned; also, the general combination of art, science and labor to develope our advantages over all other cities; advocated the increase of police and reorganization of that essential body.

Wm. Lockhart, Esq., offered a resolution for the Chair to appoint a committee of five for the purpose of selecting officers and a plan for organization.

On motion of E. C. Robinson, the resolution was amended to appoint a committee of thirteen, instead of five. The amendment was carried; whereupon, the resolution, as amended, was put and adopted.

The following gentlemen were appointed in conformity with the resolution, by the Chair: William Lockhart, S. R. Borum, C. A. Santos, George Sangster, Dudley Bean, Captain John Clark, W. H. Turner, E. C. Robinson, C. E. Staples, T. P. Warren, C. R Phelps, H. Wertheimer and S. A. Stephens.

Mr. Lockhart offered a resolution to instruct the Mayor to call an election on the water question, through the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

A letter was read for the information of the meeting by the Chair from the Improved Mercantile Agency, New York. On motion it was laid on the table until the Board of Trade be organized. Carried.

On motion of C. H. Buttz, a vote of thanks was tendered to the Secretary. Carried.

There being no furhter business before the meeting, on motion, it adjourned.

GLENN'S THEATRE.—We suspect Richelieu in his youthful days was a very fast young person, and was a real Don Juan among the girls. All great men have been noted for the gallantries of their youth, and even kings have sometimes been forced to succumb to the power of love and wear the golden yoke of Venus. Indeed, it is said, no man or woman can be truly great who has never experienced the "grand passion;" it is considered as necessary to a soldier as his sword, and poets suffer continually, either from its unrequited effects or from its having been misplaced. Miss Kate Reignolds was very amusing as the youthful Cardinal, and her French accent was sweet and charming. The piece itself is not of much account and is only useful as affording an opportunity to Miss Kate to display her well-rounded form in a richly decorated purple court dress of the time of Charles the First. The audience were well pleased with some of the situations, which were ludicrous enough, and sufficiently broad to leave much to inference.

Her grand triumph, however, was in the prettly little farce of the "Milkmaid," in which she played Millie, with an exuberance of spirits joined to a depth of emotion that fully established her claims to be considered a very gifted and versatile actress. She sang the "Maid with the Milking Pail," with much sweetness, and the house warmed to her at the sound of her rich voice, and the applause with which it was encored was sufficiently flattering. Mr. Marston as Diccon was very funny, and greatly assisted in the success of the farce.

This evening Bulwer's great play "The Lady of Lyons, or Love and Pride," than which no piece is more popular on the stage, will be played. It never fails to draw a good house. On Friday evening Miss Reignolds will take her first benefit, when she will appear in a new sensational drama, called "The Angel of Midnight," playing five different characters.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW CUTTER FOR THIS STATION.—The United States steam revenue cutter Kan-Ka-Kee arrived in our harbor yesterday morning, and anchored off Chamberlayne's Wharf, where she presents quite an attractive feature to the locality, and is very much admired for her neat appearance and symmetry of outline. Her model appears faultless, and she sits the water with the grace of a swan, while her rigging and yards give goodly evidence of the system and sailor-like caution so necessary to a practiced eye, that all is "a taut" and perfectly square by the "lifts and braces." The sails are neatly and compactly furled, and fit as close to the yards as the apparel of a fastidious exquisite to his elegant person. She presents quite a contrast to the old water bruisers of sailing vessels formerly used in the revenue service, which just sailed fast enough to catch nothing. In time of peace the revenue service is the most useful branch of our maritime service, and in war an excellent adjunct to the navy. It affords us infinite satisfaction to see the improvements developed since the war in this service.

The following is the list of officers attached to the Kan-Ka-Kee, viz: Captain, J. G. Baker; Executive Officer, H. G. Schamback; Lieutenants C. W. Smith, William Cornell; Chief Engineer, James Coy; First Assistant Engineer, Henry Henshaw; Second Assistant Engineer, Eugene Jeffries.

Captain Baker reported to Collector Webb yesterday in accordance with instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury assigning the Kan-Ka-Kee to this collection district.

OYSTERS.—Our markets in this trade are particularly lively and the oystermen are driving a thriving trade. The bivalves this season are particularly large, fine and deliciously flavored, the Chuckatuck oyster being the favorite in market at present, it being rather early for the popular Lynhaven and Horn Harbor oyster. The arks along Campbell's wharf have a large and varied supply on board, which are either delivered open or in the shell. We notice old Jim Sweeney foremost among the craft, with his crew busy shucking, which gives goodly evidence that his popularity as a judge of bivalves is still appreciated by his numerous patrons. Jim's uncle, old Dan Sweeney, was a great delineator of negro characters, and it is said is the author of "Raking Among the Oyster Beds." Jim Sweeney is an institution in the oyster trade, and very popular with the craft as a leading man in the business.

PROSPERITY.—We call the attention of our readers to our new advertisements. Our facilities are such that we feel justified in the assertion, when we say those who have sown in our columns have fully reaped the benefits of our advertising advantages. F. Decordy advertises today, for the first time, his stock of bricks, at the lowest price possible. His stock of material, such as bricks, lumber, coal and wood of all sorts and grades, he can afford to sell as low as others, and his stock is second to none in the market. His inducements to bidders are liberal.

DELICIOUS.—We return our thanks to Mr. and Mrs Veettus, who have reopened their house on Main street, opposite the Atlantic, for the fine lunch furnished our office yesterday, at a very opportune moment. The chief being out, the subs had a jolly time discussing those extensive juleps and laying by the other delicacies. We congratulate the customers of the "New House" upon its re-establishment, and wish the liberal proprietors success.

BUSINESS REVIVAL.—Since the daily trains have commenced running to Suffolk from Portsmouth, business begins to look upward, and High street has become more animated. Several stores have been neatly fitted up under the Ocean House, and new firms are setting up daily. Portsmouth feels the necessity of energy and her enterprising community are fully capable of profiting by example and experience. We wish our sister city every success.

THE WEATHER.—Our fall showers have set in, and, to judge from prognostics, as Paddy said, "We'll have more before there will be less." The season now approaches for our autumnal equinox, when a long and disagreeable spell of murky, thick weather, and high tides may be expected, with heavy blows from the eastward, and dark, threatening weather, all natural concomitants of our equinoxial season.

DROWNED.—Tuesday afternoon a man by the name of Harris, an oysterman, was drowned in Pudding Creek at the Western terminus of York street. His body was recovered and the Coroner called an inquest upon it yesterday morning. Verdict of the jury, accidental drowning. The deceased leaves a dependent family.

OH, WHAT A HAT!—We mean the big hat of Nichols & Co., No. 38 Main street, which covers the sidewalk in front of their store.

The Courts.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Serian et al *vs.* Patrick Gallilee, case of injunction, plea of abatement filed by plaintiffs.

MAYOR'S COURT.—James Ormsby, an old offender, was committed to jail for 10 days for abusing his wife, and drunkenness.

Samuel Rogers (colored), arrested by the night-police for carrying unlawful weapons. Turned over to the military authorities.

Georgianna Vincent, a poor abandoned creature, was admitted to the Almshouse.

MAYOR'S COURT—*Portsmouth.*—Michael Mahone, arrested for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Fined $10 and locked up in default of payment.

Albert Hunley, arrested on complaint of Mary Hunley, his wife, charged with assault and battery. Fined $10.

Michael Carroll *vs.* William Moody, action for debt on open account in the sum of $17 50. Case continued.

Joseph Roush, committed for trial on the charge of larceny.

Charles Roskam, arrested for doing business in buying and selling fruit without a license. Fined $10.

Harrison Willis, arraigned for allowing hogs to roam at large. Fined $5.

MILITARY COURT.—Rebecca Woodhouse (colored), charged with walking the street in men's clothes, plead guilty, and sentenced to twenty-four hours in the guard house.

Caroline Scott (colored), charged with having U. S. clothes, and offering them for sale in violation of orders from the War Department. Plead guilty and dismissed with an admonition.

Henry Freeman (colored), charged with carrying deadly and concealed weapons, and firing a revolver in the streets of Portsmouth. Plead guilty and sentenced to twenty days in the hard labor prison.

Anna Haten (colored), charged with fighting in the streets of Norfolk. Sentenced to six months on Government farm.

Elisha Lee and Charles Everett (colored), charged with stealing a hog. Plead guilty and both sentenced to the hard labor prison for twenty days.

Samuel Rogers (colored), charged with carrying a U. S. sabre. Admonished and dismissed. Sword confiscated.

G. S. Jennings, charged with assault and battery on the person of Dennis Nelson (colored). Plead guilty and fined $10.

George Preston (colored), charged with fighting in the streets of Norfolk. Case not sustained and accused dismissed.

Late very interesting news from Mexico is furnished by the steamship Liberty, from Havana. The imperialists were in a state of intense excitement and joy over the official announcement by Marshal Bazaine of two imperial triumphs. It seems that the rumor which we have so often previously had of the flight of Juarez and the taking of his capital, the city of Chihuahua, by Maximilian's troops, has at last proved true. They entered it on the 15th of August. The other imperial victory was the occupation of the town of Hermosillo, a place of less than nine thousand inhabitants, which the republicans had previously evacuated. These affairs, though of no great importance, were being made much of in celebrations and illuminations by the imperialists, and a special steamer had been despatched from Vera Cruz for France to convey the intelligence of them.

Will some Washingtonian friend "spike" the Washington *Republican?* Its slanders of the Honorable Jacob Barker, the muleteer, and Col. Crow, U. S. A., are insufferable. Mr. Barker is now preparing to redeem his bank notes "in six months after the declaration of peace," and Col. Crow is still able to kick his enemies wherever they can be "trace-d," however extended the 'green" field. Other papers are not permitted to copy this play upon words, for the reason that they would not understand their hidden meaning.

Arrivals at the Atlantic Hotel, Sept 13.

Saml Long, W H Willard, C B Riddick and lady, J W Southall, N C; Capt A Roushaw, U S A; L Z Williams, Newberne, N C; J W Boyer and lady, Va; D W Porble and lady, T Rothrock, Va; W Smith, J Chapman, J H Colwell, T McHaven, A Condl, M Byne, Washington; H W Campbell, U S M; D J Hill, M S Colonna, Smithfield; R Martin, Richmond; Mrs Duscerry and child, Mrs Stevens and child, Richmond; R C Seldon, Jr, R C Selden, Sr, Gloucester, Va; C Rowe, T E Bailey, Va; E E Roberts, J Rosendale, N Y, J Skinner, J L Skinner, N C.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NORFOLK, SEPTEMBER 13.

ARRIVALS.

Schooner Triumph, Wescot, North Carolina.
Barge Martha Gregory, Lewis, North Carolina.
Schooner Eagle, Hayman, Hartford, N. C.
Steamer Adelaide, Cannon, Baltimore.
Steamer James T. Brady, Landis, Baltimore.
Steamer Thomas Collyer, Mitchell, Richmond.
Steamer City Point, Talbot, Richmond.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer Magenta, Baulsic, Richmond.
Steamer City of Richmond, Powers, Richmond.
Steamer Adelaide, Cannon, Baltimore.
Steamer James T. Brady, Landis, Baltimore.
Steamer B. and J. Barker, Cole, Baltimore.
Steamer Eclipse, Broughton, Fairfield, N. C.
Steamer Hatteras, Parrish, New York.
Steamer Virginia, Snyder, Philadelphia.
Schooner Eugene, Asher, Elizabeth City.
Schooner Spy, Ryder, New York.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

Va. Bonds, 6s	59	@	60
N. C. "	75	@	77
Tenn. "	75	@	77
Miss'pi "	72½	@	73
N. C. Bank Notes	20	@	25
Va. " "	15	@	20
Bank of Va	25	@	30
Farmers Bank of Va	20	@	25
Exchange Bank of Virginia	20	@	25
" " " " Alex	40	@	45
" " " " Weston	95	@	—
South Carolina	15	@	—
Georgia	20	@	—
Norfolk Savings Bank issues	25	@	40
Portsmouth " " "	20	@	25
Gold (large)	143	@	145
Silver	133	@	137

COMMERCIAL.

ALE—Philadelphia and Hudson, $3.25.

BRANDIES—Apple $3.00@4.00; Hennesey, Otard, Pinet, Castillion, &c., $10.00@16.00; Fancy Brandies: Cherry, Blackberry, Ginger, &c., $5.00@6.50; Domestic (common) $2.33; California, per case, $20.00.

BITTERS—Bokee's, Drake's, Wahoo, Russ's, Scheidam, &c., $11.00@18; California Wine Bitters, per case, $12.00.

BACON—Baltimore, Sides, 19@20c.; Hams, 25@30c. Smithfield Hams, cuts to order, 23@25c.

BEEF—Extra Mess, $18.00@20 00; Mess, $16.00@18.00.

BRICKS—First quality pressed, $35.00; 2d do., $22.00; 3d do., $15.00.

BAUGH'S PHOSPHATE FERTILIZER, $66 per ton.

CORN—White, 70@75c.; Yellow, $80@83c.

COTTON—Ordinary, 30@34c.; Good, 35@37c.; Middling, 38@43c.

COFFEE—31@36c.

CANDLES—Adamantine, 24@25c.

CIGARS—Domestic and Imported, 20@150.

COAL—First quality, 40c.; 2d quality, 35c.

DOMESTICS—Sprague Prints, 33 cents; American do, 33; Garner do, 34; Amoskeag do, 31; Dutches B do, 29; Lowell, 29½; Lancaster Ginghams 37½; Delaines, 37½; Amours, 40; Standard and Atlantic Sheeting, 38; 4-4 Lonesdale Bleach, 55; 7-8 do do, 50; 7-8 James St. Mills, 50; Bales Colored Drill, 33½; Naimkeag, 40; New York Mills Bleack, 62½; Schawbe Prints, 31.

FLOUR—Family, $12.00; Extra, $10.00@10.25; Super, $8.75@9.25; Fine, $8.

FORAGE—Hay, 150@200 per cwt.; Corn, 96@100 per bushel; Oats, 60@75 per bushel; Bran, 40@a50 per bush.

GIN—$2.50@5.00.

HOOPS—None.

HEADINGS—None.

LUMBER—Clear per thousand, $70.00; 2d do., $50.00; 3d do., $30.00.

LIME—First quality, per bbl., $2.50@$3.00; 2d quality, $1.50@2.00.

OAKUM—16@18c.

OIL—Whale, per gallon, $2.00@2.28; Linseed, $1.75; Lard $2 10@2.40.

PORK—Mess $32.00@35.00; Prime $25@32.00.

PORTER—London, best brands, $4.50; Philadelph'a $3.25.

RUM—$2.40@6 00.

ROSIN—Not quoted.

ROPE—Manilla, 23@26c.; Hemp, 25@30c.

SUGAR—Brown, 14@17½c.; Refined, Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 21½c., A White, 19½c; B White, 19; C Ex, 18½c.

SHINGLES—$8.00@10.00.

STAVES—$25.00@30.00.

TAR—$4.50@5.00.

TURPENTINE—$5.25@5.50.

TOBACCO—Connecticut Leaf, 20@76c.; Virginia, none in market; Manufactured, 50c.@$1.25; Smoking, 50c.@$1.00; Snuff, 50c.@$1.00.

WHEAT—White, $1.90@2.10; Red, $1.50@1.75.

WHISKEYS—Old Monongahela (low proof) $2.20@2.30; Rye and Bourbon, $2.35@7.00.

WINE—Champagne: "Star," "Heidsick," "Green Seal," De St. Marceau, "Red Lac," &c., $25.00@42.00; Sherry, $4.@8.00; Port, $4.00@8.00; Claret, in cases, $5.00, $8.00, $8. $10.00 and $24.00; Sauterne, per case, $9.00@15; California, per case, $12.00@14.00.

WOOD—Per cord, $4.50@5.00.

WHITE LEAD—@17.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

FRESH MEATS—At the stalls, Beef, according to cut, 10@15 cts.; Veal 8@10 cts.; Mutton 12@15 cts.; Shoat 75@1 00 per quarter.

FOWLS—Chickens 25@50 cts., according to size; Ducks $1 00@1 25 per pair; Geese 62@75 cts.

FRUITS—Grapes, Black and Scuppernong, 10 cents per quart; Figs, white and black, 5 cents per dozen; Pears $1 50@2 00 per bushel; Apples 75@50 cts. per peck.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage 5@10 cts.; Tomatoes 20@30 cts. per peck; Onions 10 cts. per bunch; Beets 10 cts. per bunch; Soup Vegetables 1@10 cts. per bunsh; Potatoes 75@$1 00 per bushel; Sweet Potatoes 75@80 cts per peck.

FISH—Hog Fish $1.00 to $1.25 per dozen; Spots 10@15 cts. per dozen; Trout 25@50 cts. a piece; Mullet 10@15 cts. per bunch; Sheep Head 50@$1 00.

BUTTER, LARD AND CHEESE—Butter 20@35 cts. per pound; Lard 23@25 cts. per pound; Cheese 18@25 cts. per pound.

OYSTERS—25 cents per quart.

Markets firm, with an active demand for naval stores, wheat and staves. Gold firm. Stocks—no dealing therein reported on change.

ARE THEY GOING?—We refer, reader, to your teeth. Be careful. Next to your eyes, your teeth are the most precious of your facial organs. Use the Fragrant SOZODONT. It will at once arrest decay and prevent what are now but mere specks from being orifices. In brief, it will save and beautify your teeth. And it is the only thing that can save them. Reflect on this.

Provide yourself with a Home. See WALKE & CHAMBERLAINE'S Advertisements in TO DAY'S paper. sep14—3t

AMUSEMENTS.

GLENN'S THEATRE.

FOURTH NIGHT OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF THE GREAT COMEDIENNE,

MISS KATE REIGNOLDS,

On which occasion she will appear in her Favorite Character,

PAULINE.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1865,

will be performed Bulwer's beautiful Play, in Five Acts, entitled the

LADY OF LYONS, OR LOVE AND PRIDE.

After which the charming young danseuse, MISS SELINA WARNER, will appear in a FAVORITE DANCE.

To conclude with the laughable Farce of

FAMILY JARS.

FRIDAY EVENING BENEFIT OF

MISS KATE REIGNOLDS

On which occasion will be produced, for the first time here, an extraordinary Drama, in Five Acts, translated from the French and entitled the

THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT,

A DREAM OF LOVE AND DEATH.

Which will be produced with

NEW SCENERY, MECHANICAL EFFECTS AND ALL THE ORIGINAL MUSIC.

The unique characteristics of this Play aroused the most *blase* in Dramatic matters in London and Paris, where it was played nearly the entire season, and was originally acted in this country by Miss Reignolds, who has performed the Play upwards of Three Hundred Nights with the

GREATEST SUCCESS.

MISS KATE REIGNOLDS

IN FIVE CHARACTERS.

Seats may now be secured at the Box Office.

Doors open at a quarter before 7. Performance to commence at a quarter before 8 o'clock. sep12—1t

NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day entered into co-partnership under the firm of

ROBERTSON & BANKS,

for the purpose of conducting the

SHIP-BROKERAGE

AND GENERAL

COMMISSION BUSINESS,

and tender their services particularly to Ship Owners and Masters of Vessels, convinced that they can render them material aid in procuring Charters, &c.

The strictest attention will be paid to everything appertaining to the Commission Business.

DUNCAN ROBERTSON, Jr.,
RICHARD B. BANKS,
sep14—tf No. 35 West Wide-Water street.

NEW LUMBER YARD,
OPPOSITE GOVERNMENT SHIP YARD,
CORNER NEBRASKA AND WIDE-WATER ST'S

The undersigned has a fine assortment of YELLOW PINE LUMBER that he proposes to sell at greatly reduced prices, and will furnish bills of any dimension on short notice. Also, a quantity of OAK and PINE TIMBER.

Common Boards, Plank and Fencing, at	$ 20 ⅌ M.
Scantling	25 ⅌ M.
Flooring	25 to 35 ⅌ M.
Flooring (Dressed)	30 to 40 ⅌ M.
Clear Lumber	25 to 40 ⅌ M.

sep11—tf L. REYNOLDS.
Old Dominion and Day Book copy.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIVE ACRES OF FINE FARM LAND, three miles by road, four miles by water on the Eastern Branch at Broad Creek, improved by a NEW DWELLING, just completed, well adapted for residence or for trucking. A part or the whole of this place will be sold low, for cash, by

G. B. BLACK, or
M. HOWELL,
sep14—6t India Wharf, nea the Drawbridge.

BRICKS! BRICKS!! BRICKS!!!

It having come to our ears that certain owners of vacant lots have been heard to say that they had a strong, patriotic desire to fill up with Houses those waste places—now, let it be known to all such persons, that we have any quantity of BRICKS, which we will sell at the extraordinary low price of THIRTEEN DOLLARS per THOUSAND. And we have a large assortment of good HEART WHITE PINE and HEMLOCK.

No Mildewed Sap, old Field Pine, can be procured here; so those who build with that stuff, will have to go elsewhere.

LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, HAIR, LATHS, and the best of COAL, always on hand.

Yours, respectfully,
sep14—10t* F. DECORDY.

OCEAN HOUSE, PORTSMOUTH, VIRGINIA.—A few desirable ROOMS to LET in the OCEAN HOUSE, to Families or Single Gentlemen, by the month.

sep14—6t S. R. REYNOLDS,
No. 16 Roanoke st., Norfolk, Va.
Day Book and Old Dominion copy.

WANTED.—A good Cook, Washer and Ironer. None need apply but those that can come well recommended. Apply immediately, to

N. A. THOMPSON & CO,
sep13—3t Corner Roanoke and Wide-Water sts.

FOR RENT FOR THE YEAR 1866.

A desirable FAMILY RESIDENCE, on Botetourt street, opposite the residence of Mr. William Denby, Esq. It contains NINE FURNISHED ROOMS, with GAS throughout. Rent moderate. Inquire of

THOMAS SMITH,
sep13—1m No. 109 East Main street.
Day Book copy.

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