

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

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

Newspapers and newspapers desiring papers will please have their orders at the counting-room the evening previous to the date of publication.

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

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

Do not overlook four columns of interesting reading matter on the first page.

The demand for the defence of "The Boys," in yesterday's Post, was so great that our edition was early exhausted.

The Fenians are holding a congress in Philadelphia. The session began on Monday.

The firemen's demonstration in Philadelphia, on Monday, must have been a very grand affair.

In the local column—third page—a case of woman-murder is reported this morning. The alleged murderer is in jail.

We are daily under obligations to Harnden & Co.'s and Reid & Co.'s Expresses for copies of Southern and Northern papers.

We publish, to-day, an article in regard to the modern manner of promiscuous introductions. Read it, and put it in your scrap-book.

There is still some doubt as to who were chosen to Congress, on Thursday last, for the 2d, 7th and 8th districts of Virginia. We said at the outset, the result would not be known for ten days.

We publish, this morning, articles from two New York journals, giving the results, so far as ascertained, of the "dock race" between the naval steam vessels Winoski and Algonquin.

California was visited by another earthquake shock on last Thursday night, the second within a week, which is said to have been quite severe in Santa Clara Valley, and slightly felt in San Francisco and other portions of the State.

An exchange makes the statement that Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher proposes to read her husband's lectures upon invitations of lyceums and literary associations, Mr. Beecher's health preventing him from undertaking another lecture campaign.

Corporal Miles O'Riley visited President Johnson on Saturday, and was pardoned. The Corporal reports that "the Fenians have nothing to fear from Andrew Johnson," and that Secretary Stanton "is sound as a bell on the Fenian and British neutrality question."

We learn from the New Orleans papers that the Jackson Railroad is in running order to Canton, Mississippi. This being the case it will not take long to put New York and New Orleans in direct communication through either Richmond or Nashville by rail. Will somebody take pity on our helpless condition and open up the road between Petersburg and Norfolk?

The "Incumbent" in the New York Custom House, who, on Tuesday last, went to Collector King, in company with a one-legged soldier, saying that he desired to resign in favor of the man who had lost a limb in defence of the dollar, has been offered one hundred dollars a week to go on exhibition in Barnum's Museum; but he declined, for the reason that he is going into the "show business" himself.

THE ELECTIONS.—The returns from the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa continue to assert the complete victory of the Republican party. In Pennsylvania the Union majority will not be less than twenty-five thousand; in Ohio it is thirty thousand; and in Iowa, Governor Stone, who sustained universal suffrage, has fifteen thousand majority. In all three of these States the Legislatures are strongly Union in both branches.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS OF THE SOUTH.—A few weeks since the Most Reverend Archbishop Spaulding, of the Diocese of Maryland, called upon the clergy of the church to take up collections in aid of the suffering people of the South. According to the last reports made by the clergy, the aggregate amount of these has exceeded \$10,000. This money will be distributed in the most judicious manner to the needy and suffering, and will be gratefully received.

J. Ad. Rozier, Esq., one of the most talented members of the New Orleans bar, has been nominated for Congress by the democrats in the first district of Louisiana. Mr. Rozier is from an old French family in St. Louis, Missouri. He was a member of the secession convention of 1861; but, elected to it as a Union man, he protested against the ordinance of secession and persistently refused to sign it. He was subjected to some indignities in New Orleans on account of his Union sentiments, but, like President Johnson, stood firm. He has always been a Union man, but opposed to the abolition of slavery.

Our Washington correspondent furnishes a pretty sharp outline of the body and mind of the Rev. William G. Brownlow, the editor of the Knoxville (Tennessee) Whig. He analyses the political-parson's career, and seems to show that the reverend and robed old scold is troubled more by a "constipation of thought" and a diarrhoea of words, than by sense and decency. Mr. George T. Curtis, the gentleman alluded at having

been assailed by Mr. Brownlow, is the author of the history of the constitution and brother of the Hon. Benj. R. Curtis, who was called to the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, by President Fillmore.

The New York Observer is "a weekly religious and secular newspaper," and a very good paper of its class. It has a wide circulation and a large income. It has just sent us a long advertisement of its merits, with a statement that if we will insert it "four times in a conspicuous place" in our columns, and send a "marked copy" of our paper to the generous "Sidney E. Moore & Co., No. 37 Park Row, N. York," they will send us, in compensation, "the Observer for one year." Inasmuch as our compositors and pressmen, and freedmen carriers, could not live a day on the food tendered by these customers, we are compelled to decline the obliging offer of our religious cotemporary. Besides, we do not wish to do an act which should imply that the Weekly Observer is an equivalent for the Daily Post. In our judgment, the daily presence of the Post is as useful to mankind as the aerial force of the Park Row journal once a week. At any rate, we cannot do business in this "religious and secular" way.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 6th instant, says: Whilst a party of U. S. cavalry, who had been scouting in some of the upper counties of Texas, were returning to Jefferson, Marion county, they halted at Hickory Hill, Cass county, to bury one of their number, who had died—four men being detailed to perform the funeral ceremonies. A number of ladies and gentlemen of the vicinity attended out of respect. Three ruffians, armed with six shooters, suddenly rode up and commenced firing on the soldiers, two of whom were killed outright, one was wounded in the head and fell to the ground, the fourth escaped to the woods. The murderers carried off the horses, arms and equipments of the soldiers. The commandant at Jefferson offered a reward of \$1,000 for the apprehension of the bushwhackers. The citizens of the adjacent counties held a public meeting in which they expressed strong indignation at the cowardly act.

We publish news from Europe to the 9th instant, a week later than the China's advice. The recently published list of subscribers to the rebel loan has caused quite a stir among prominent Englishmen, who are anxious to escape the odium attaching to financial sympathy with the late confederacy. Several of them, including Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Hon. Evelyn Ashley; Mr. Ridout, proprietor of the London Morning Post, and Mr. Laird, M. P., have gone to the newspapers with assertions that they never had any interest in said loan. The London News styles the list "a malicious imposture." A meeting of holders of Southern State and railroad bonds and bank securities issued previous to the rebel rebellion had been called to be held in London. It is said that if the people of the indebted States should manifest a disposition for an arrangement, their English creditors would be disposed to meet them half way. In the London money market on the 6th inst. United States five-twenty bonds were quoted at 69 1/2 to 70. Consols for money were at 88 1/2 to 88 1/2. In Liverpool, on the 6th, the cotton market was excited, and closed at an advance of from two pence to two and a half pence per pound for American descriptions. Breadstuffs, provisions and produce had experienced no material change, but were firm.

THE ARMIES OF THE WAR.—During the civil war, it was fashionable in England to misrepresent the Union army. Borrowing the language of the fanatical press of Charleston, the Tory journals declared that the federal troops were a set of mercenaries and the sum of Europe. But the cockney press is now seeing another sight. "Except the squadrons," says one of them, "which charged at Worcester and Naseby, no army was ever set in the field like that of Sherman. Many of the rank and file were gentlemen—poets, writers, advocates, preachers, bankers, landlords: such men as would mix in London society and be members of Pall-Mall clubs. Many of the cavalry rode their own horses; many of the infantry had bought their own arms. They were persons of estate, accustomed to good houses and rich living. They had friends in high places, and luxurious homes awaiting their return." This is all true, so far as it goes; but the Englishman does not know all. There were private even in Alabama regiments—wonder if there is a man in England who knows where Alabama is?—who went to the war with a bank account in every town they marched through! Individuals North and South furnished to their respective chieftains fully equipped batteries; and opulent private citizens, too old for service in the field, became wagon masters and teamsters. Not the army of the rebellion was not composed of scum; it was made up of the best blood of a young nation, which, though now a little lame, is neither exhausted nor fearful of the future. We always admired Mr. Charles Francis Adams's reproof of the Pall-Mall Snob. Mr. Sidewiskers observed to our ambassador at the Court of Saint James one day, "I say, Mr. Adams, now, you know, you must own, you know, that the Confederates, you know, are brave; and that, you know, they fight well; you know—nearly as well, you know, as Her Majesty's best!" "Yes," responded Mr. Adams, quietly, "the Confederates do fight well; they are brave men, and I am proud to claim them as my countrymen!" The cockney was dumfounded the next day when, through the aid of another Oxford man, he got the whole force of the ambassador's reproof through his skull.

Mosquitoes have made their appearance in London this summer for the first time. They buzz, but do not bite.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW AND GEORGE T. CURTIS.

A REVIEW OF THE PARSON.

Washington, October 15, 1865.

This man is one of those insignificant beings who has pushed himself up to greatness by the force of his insufferable vulgarity and low breeding, facts that are not creditable to the good sense and refinement of the people of this country. It is too often the case that the buffoon is made a hero, and blackguardism secures popularity. We have read a recent discussion in the papers between Brownlow, as Governor of Tennessee, and Mr. Curtis, of New York, which we think is quite as disgraceful to the Governor as it is creditable to the lawyer. Some persons who see the character of the parties, are disposed to side with the Governor. Let us see who this man Brownlow is.

The editor of an insignificant partisan paper in Knoxville, and the ignorant bellowing exhorter to a small country congregation, he forced himself into notice by denouncing alike his political, religious, and personal enemies during the week in his vile journal, while on the Sabbath he desecrated the pulpit of the Lord's Anointed by equally coarse and vulgar tirades against the same class of people. He neither served his country nor his God, but used both to further his own ambitious purposes. It is not speaking very much for the good sense of the people of East Tennessee, when they can follow the lead of a man with such coarse and brutal instincts as Brownlow. The Knoxville Whig was always a low and disgusting newspaper, respecting no manner of decency, and ready at any moment to violate alike the sanctity of private feelings, of the hearth, or of the altar. The language Brownlow has, always used, whether in the press, the pulpit, or on the stump, has been alike heartless, coarse and untruthful, showing him to be devoid of refinement, decency, good-breeding, and, in fact, every quality that distinguishes the gentleman from the blackguard. During the war he has displayed his coarse instincts by a continuance of the gross and unfeeling remarks that he has so delighted in the use of from his youth to the present time, and still shows no disposition to repent of, in his intercourse with those who wish to oppose his natural but vulgar, and fanatical ideas of right. He occasionally condescends to attempt the use of argument, but in doing so he exhausts the vocabulary of billingsgate, for vile epithets, low figures, and disgusting images. But his general way of using up an antagonist is to denounce him plentifully, in a style illustrative of the constipation of thought and a diarrhoea of words, regardless of either truth or justice, or plausibility. By the powerful odor of words alone, he drives away all opponents, and remains master of the field—for no refined gentleman can afford to fight Brownlow—with his own weapons. He gained some celebrity, added to his notoriety, in the North particularly, by having foresight enough to continue faithful to the Union. Well, the Union stood by him, and paid him handsomely, too. It is no great matter of credit to him if he did have the astuteness to foresee that the rebellion would not succeed, and to put himself safely under the protection of the American flag. There were other men a thousand times more honest, and certainly much more decent, than this vulgar and brutal village parson, ribald editor, and unworthy governor, who, casting their fortunes with the majority of their State, fought honestly for their honest, but mistaken, convictions, and failed, who are still gentlemen, and will always be respected as such because they have not lost their manhood. They did not change their nature, and, like Brownlow, turned to hunting down their fellow-men, to accomplish their ruin, or to exult over their misfortunes. We grow sick with writing about and thinking of this reptile; and almost doubt the justice of heaven when it permits its altars thus to be mocked and desecrated, and the people to be tyrannized over and insulted by a being so vile and degraded. A crazy fanatic, without feeling or reason, or judgment, and only distinguished by his cruel and brutal instincts, to be permitted to preach, or to teach, or to govern a people! It is monstrous! And, yet, heaven withholds its avenging thunders! The correspondence of Brownlow with Mr. George Tieknor Curtis, of New York, is, on the part of the former, so vulgar and so wanting in sensibility and justice, as to cause every American who reads it to blush, that such a man should be in the possession of power and holding a dignified position in the government of the country. This and other things—in fact, every act of his life—prove that this tyrant, buffoon, mountebank and charlatan, has no soul, but is governed by the cruel instincts of the tiger, toslay because he has the power to destroy. The reply of Mr. Curtis is calm and full of dignity, notwithstanding it is evident from the tone of his letter that his feelings have been deeply wounded. Still he is a gentleman well known for all those generous and noble qualities of the head and heart, that distinguish man from the lower animals, and he cannot condescend to enter into the arena of blackguardism, to discuss at any length questions of public policy and right, even with the Governor of Tennessee. The correspondence grew out of a private letter from Mr. Curtis to the Governor, requesting some information in regard to the alleged bad treatment of a Mr. Kain, who was confined in jail in Tennessee, on various charges, including murder and treason. Mr. Curtis being an eminent member of the New York bar, was employed to defend Kain against these charges, and as was

PARADE OF THE PHILADELPHIA FIRE DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—The grand parade of the Philadelphia Fire Department today is one of the most important and splendid pageants ever presented in this country. The procession is composed of twenty-two divisions, each numbering from four to six companies, in all over one hundred and fourteen, including over thirty visiting companies: six from New York City, one from Boston, one from Albany, one from Buffalo, one from Salem, Mass., two from Jersey City, one from Newark, two from Washington, one from Lebanon, Pa., one from Allentown, four from Camden, New Jersey, two from Reading, one from Harrisburg, one from Pittsburg, and one from Wilmington, Delaware. Most of the visiting companies brought their apparatus. Many of the Philadelphia companies turn out with entirely new engines and hose carriages, and all the apparatus are decorated with most excellent taste. The first general parade of our firemen took place in 1852, and this is the first time that all the steam engines of the city, thirty-five in number, have been displayed at one time, which with the ambulances which have been used by the firemen for the conveyance of sick and wounded soldiers during the war, formed a most interesting feature of the procession. Many of these ambulances were gotten up regardless of cost, and with a view to comfort as well as beauty. Nearly every company in the line is accompanied by musicians, comprising the most celebrated bands in the Union. The weather is most extensively adapted for the parade, especially as the route is of such great length. The morning opened cool and pleasant, with a breeze from the west. The streets are crowded with people. Hundreds of thousands are gathered along the route, which includes all sections of the city. There are large numbers of strangers in the city and others are hourly arriving to see the great show. The Ledger to-day estimates that the parade will turn out more men than followed in Gen. Scott's grand army up from Vera Cruz to the Hall of the Montezumas. The houses along the route are brilliantly decorated with flags and immense arches are thrown across the streets at many points. Immense stands have been erected for the accommodation of spectators. It is estimated that the line of parade is nearly ten miles in length. The drill of most of the companies is perfect, and their excellent marching indicates the military education most of the firemen have received during the recent war. The day will be a memorable one in the history of the city, and a noble indication of the worth of our volunteer firemen.

EMERSON ETHERIDGE. The court in the trial of Emerson Etheridge is now in session at Columbus, Ky. Etheridge stated he had no objection to any member of the court, and wished to act as his own counsel. He asked the court to grant him time to file his own plea against jurisdiction, &c. The court granted the application. On the second day of the trial of Emerson Etheridge, the accused, who had been permitted to plead his own case, read a plea denying the jurisdiction of the commission, which the court overruled, upon which Etheridge filed an exception to the ruling. He then pleaded guilty to all the charges against him, except the second specification and second charge, to which he pleaded guilty, and the court allowed him to introduce the whole letter from which the extract was made. This letter is known as the "rescued letter," dated June 28, in which he made the declaration that "no sense had no law but force, and no semblance to civil Government, State or Federal, but an usurpation enforced by the bayonets of negroes. After some evidence for the prosecution the accused presented the court with a written declaration, which admits all the facts in the first charge, namely, the encouragement of resistance to the enforcement of the laws.

RIOT AT THE DEPOT.—On Saturday about two o'clock, a riot occurred at the Soldiers' Rest, near the depot, between the white and colored soldiers. Major M. Camp, A. Q. M., was on the porch of his office and saw stones thrown from the depot, where a detachment of one hundred and fifty of the Sixth United States cavalry, who were awaiting transportation. Soon a battle of stones became general between the Sixth U. S. cavalry and the colored troops. Major Camp saw there was considerable trouble brewing, and immediately sent word to General August for a guard to quell the disturbance. Troops of the Major Camp mounted a horse, and, with his sabre in his hand, dashed into the thickest of the fight, followed closely by his guard headed by Major Markley, and succeeded in quelling the riot and dispersing the mob. One man was killed in the guard-house. But one man was killed by the bullet whizzing past the head of Major Camp, and through the head of a private of company A, one hundred and seventh United States colored troops, named Moulder Gilkey, killing him instantly. A guard of others were bruised considerably with stones, but none seriously. The quarrelling and fighting, it seems, was carried on, more or less, for about two hours and a half. Colonel Woodward summoned a jury and held an inquest, who returned a verdict that the riot was committed by the Sixth United States cavalry, and that the deceased, Moulder Gilkey, a private in company A, One Hundred and Seventh regiment colored troops, came to his death by receiving a gunshot wound, caused by the discharge of a musket in the hands of some white soldier unknown to us, who was in the line when the shot was fired was a member of a detachment of the Sixth United States cavalry. The ball entered the back of the head and passed out at the left side of the nose.

After a thorough investigation and examination of a great number of witnesses, the jury were unable to obtain any information identifying the soldier who fired the shot. —Washington Intelligencer of Monday.

SMALL-POX IN ALABAMA.—Information has been received at the Freedmen Bureau from the chief medical officer in charge of the freedmen in Alabama that the small-pox is raging all through the State, and although every precaution has been taken to prevent its spreading, new cases are appearing daily, and probably will continue to do so through the winter. Efforts have been made there to engage physicians for the small-pox hospital, but so far only one has been found who is willing to do duty for a moderate compensation. Vaccine matter and instructions as to the course to be pursued by the attending physicians have been forwarded to the officer in Alabama from the Bureau here.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—The steamer Yosemite exploded her boiler or near Sacramento, Cal., on Thursday last. Twenty and twenty-two Chinamen were killed. Among those lost were J. H. Myers, J. M. Palmer, Wm. H. Stephenson, Mr. Major and Mr. Washburn, actors or attaches of Maguire's theatre; Decker, of the

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CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD, SUTHERLAND OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN BANK, G. W. SEATON, STATE SENATOR FROM AMADOR COUNTY; CHARLES LEWIS SMITH AND WM. ROGERS, JAS. H. BARNES, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE; HENRY M. DAKIN, OF NEW YORK; LEONIS LILLE, WHO HAS A BROTHER IN WISCONSIN; G. JACKS, OF SAN FRANCISCO, AND G. L. SMITH, OF BOSTON.

THE METHODIST CHURCH IN GEORGIA.—Many of the leading Methodist divines of our State have, with the approval of their congregations, made overtures to the Episcopal Church of Georgia and some of the clerical officers of the triennial convention, to unite with the Episcopal Church. Their hostility to Northern Methodism, and its incidental hatred of the South in years past, is said to be the prime motive of the ret.—Augusta, Ga., Constitutional.

SERIOUS RAILROAD DISASTER.—A broken rail threw four passenger cars off the track between Lancaster and Harrisburg Saturday afternoon. Those killed were Mrs. Anna D. Barr, wife of the Governor of Pennsylvania; Colonel William Butler, wife, of Lewistown, Pennsylvania; Saml. W. Lett, of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania; William H. Butler, Mrs. Getta, of Milwaukee, an unknown lady and two girls. Several persons were wounded.

The Rev. Dr. J. Conroy was yesterday consecrated as Bishop of Albany by Archbishop McCloskey, of New York in the Albany Cathedral, with all the solemn and imposing ceremonies of the Catholic Church used on such occasions. Bishops Loughlin, of Brooklyn, and Timon, of Buffalo, were the twoprin cipal assistants in the ceremony. There was present a large number of other clergymen of distinction, and the body of the edifice was crowded with auditors and spectators. The sermon was preached by Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati. The intended procession from the Episcopal Cathedral to the Cathedral of the bishops, priests and attendants, in their official robes, which would have formed a very august feature of the ceremonies, was prevented by the rain-storm.

The record of the testimony in the Wirz trial, which was commenced on the 20th of last August, and so far, as the taking of the evidence is concerned, is concluded on Saturday last, covers five thousand foolscap pages. One hundred and sixty witnesses altogether were examined on both sides.

There are in Philadelphia forty-four temperance organizations, in exclusive of the Cadets of Temperance and the Sons and Daughters of Rechab.

Massachusetts sent fourteen hundred men to the navy during the war. Two of them are now rear-admirals six commodores and four captains.

The President has commenced the preparation of his message to Congress.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NORFOLK, OCTOBER 17.

Table with columns for ARRIVALS, DEPARTURES, FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL, and PORT OF NORFOLK, OCTOBER 17. Includes ship names like Steamer Georgia, Steamer John, and various financial data.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HATCHER'S HAIR DYE.—The Original and Best in the World! The only true and perfect Hair Dye. Harmon, Reliable and Instantaneous. Produces immediately a splendid Black or natural Brown, without injuring the hair or skin. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes. Sold by all Druggists. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. HATCHER. Also, REGENERATING EXTRACT OF MILEFLEURS, for Restoring and Beautifying the Hair, and A WAY WITH SPECTACLES.—Old Eyes Made New, without SPECTACLES, DOCTOR, or MEDICINE. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1130 Broadway, New York. oct13-12t.

KEROSENE COOKING APPARATUS.—All the Cooking for a Family may be done with KEROSENE OIL with less trouble and at less expense than by any other fuel. No dust or ashes, no trouble in building fires, and no waste of fuel. Send for Circular and Price List. KEROSENE LAMP HEATER CO., 206 Pearl street, N. Y. oct12-20t.

VALUABLE TESTIMONY.—Prof. Charles F. Chapman, of Albany, N. Y., writes: "I have used your 'Bald Head' and 'Bare Face' ointment, and I find it to be a most valuable preparation for restoring and beautifying the hair. If your Hair is grey, if you have a bald spot, if you wish to retain your hair through life, use these preparations." THE COMPLEXION AND HAIR.—Bald Heads and Bare Faces covered, Gray Hair restored, Light Hair darkened, Weak Hair strengthened, and Bushy Hair beautified. Also, Pimpled Faces cured, purified, and made soft, smooth, clear, and beautiful by the use of CHAPMAN'S CELEBRATED RECIPES. Mailed free to those wishing to give them an honest trial. These recipes can be obtained without charge by return mail by addressing THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist and Pharmacist, 831 Broadway, New York. oct14w.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe affection, and that of local disease, Consumption—has anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will find a sure cure FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and to give information which he considers to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try it freely, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address EDW. RADWAY A. WILSON, oct14w. Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLENN'S THEATRE.—Third night of the Balaunt Tragedian, MR. JOSEPH PROCTOR, On which occasion he will appear in his celebrated character, ETHELWOLD, as performed by him with DISTINGUISHED SUCCESS in all the principal theatres in this country and Europe. WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 18, 1865. The performance will commence with a new dramatic Romance, in four acts, from the French of Alexandre Dumas, entitled AMBITION. THE TOMB, THE THRONE AND SCAFFOLD. Ethelwold, Marquis of Darham and Earl of Derby, MR. JOSEPH PROCTOR. To conclude with the Laughable Farce of A KISS IN THE DARK. Doors open at a quarter before 7. Performance to commence at a quarter before 8 o'clock. oct18-1t.

A MERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

OFFICE IN CUSTOM HOUSE BUILDING, THIRD FLOOR.

DISPATCHES TRANSMITTED TO ALL POINTS OF THE COUNTRY.

MONTGOMERY & WILSON—AN ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL, THAT IN ADDITION TO THEIR LARGE STOCK OF PRODUCE IN STORE, THEY HAVE ARRIVED WEEKLY OF THE BEST AND CHOICEST FRUITS, SELECTED EXPRESSLY FROM THE NEW YORK MARKETS, AND WOULD SOLICIT A CALL, BEING THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN NORFOLK.

LEIGH BROTHERS & PHELPS, AUCTIONEERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

The undersigned respectfully announce that they have this day associated themselves together for the purpose of conducting the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS IN ALL THE VARIOUS BRANCHES. Particular attention given to the (public or private) Sale of Real Estate, Stocks, Merchandise of every description, Furniture, Manufactured Tobacco, Country Produce, &c., &c. Sales of Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., attended to in any part of the city or country, upon most favorable terms. Liberal cash advances made on consignments, and accounts promptly rendered and settled. Our Senior Clerk, L. Leigh, offers his services to the old friends and customers of Leigh & Bros., and will be glad to serve them in our new house. JOHN P. LEIGH, late of Leigh & Co. C. RICHARD PHELPS, late of Lynchburg, Va. No. 74, Oct. 2, 1865. oct18-1t.

HARRIS GENTS FASHIONABLE CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

No. 26 MAIN STREET. I would respectfully inform the citizens of Norfolk and surrounding country that I have recently returned from the North with a large and admirably selected stock, consisting of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, CAPS, TRAVELLING SHIRTS, GLOVES, COLLARS, &c. &c. Together with every article that can be found in similar establishments either in Baltimore or New York, at prices that cannot fail to please. Thankful for the past liberal patronage bestowed upon me, I hope, by a constant attention to business, and a desire to please, to merit a continuance of the same. J. W. HARRIS, No. 26 Main street, oct12-1t.

FOR BOSTON.

THE STEAMSHIP WILLIAM KENNEDY, CAPTAIN W. A. HALLET, will sail on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, at 10 o'clock A. M. No passage secured until 10 o'clock. For freight, apply to the agent, oct18-3t. W. PATTERSON, Agent.