RESOLUTIONS.

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

A RESOLUTION tendering the Thanks of Admiral David D. Porter, and to the Officers, Seamen and Marines under their Gallantry and good Conduct of Fort Fisher.

Resolved by the Senate and of the United States of Ameri That the thanks of Congress passed gallant upon Fort Fis by which the reb the ar

Norfolk Post.

OCTOBER 19, 1865.

ns relating to business matters should be addressed to E. M. paper should be addressed to *Post*. All communications pertaining to editorial matters, and all correspondence intended for publication, 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.

Gen. Torbert arrived in town yesterday morning, after a short visit to the North.

See first page, for Confederate poetry, a Senatorial speech on negro suffrage, and other interesting matter.

The copious rain of yesterday afternoon and evening will fill the cisterns, refresh the earth and help to clean the streets of Norfolk.

We are indebted to Capt. Blakeman of the steamer George Leary, to Reid's Express and to Harnden & Co., for late Northern and Southern papers.

We publish, this morning, the circular of Mr. H. Rives Pollard, announcing his purpose to revive the Richmond *Examiner* at an early day. The agent of Mr. Pollard, Captain J. Barry King, is now in Norfolk on a business mission for the *Examiner*, and we bespeak for him all that "Virginia hospitality" means.

Mr. Wendell Phillips, it will be seen by reference to our telegraphic intelligence, denounced the President, and characterized General Banks as a mountebank. Hitherto, the Republicans of New England have followed the lead of the successful Abolition Agitator; it remains to be seen whether they will pause now. We think they will set him adrift; and that, too, in the very city in which he fulminated on Tuesday night.

The Postmaster of Richmond is, we suppose, a Fenian or a Fireman, and it is owing, perhaps, to his absence in Philadelphia, that his post-office is in such a state of confusion. Letters mailed here on the 11th and 15th instants reached Richmond on Monday, and this is nothing new. We know the fault is in Richmond and we trust the Postmas-General will stir up the people with a sharp stick. What is the reason that our paper, which reaches the Richmond post-office at 3 o'clock P. M., is kept back until the following morning.

We have further details of the Virginia Congressional Election. Mr. Custis and Mr. Chandler are elected in the First and Second districts. There can be no further doubt in Mr. Chandler's case. In the Third District Mr. Barbour is undoubtedly elected, in the Fourth District Mr. Ridgway, in the Fifth Mr. Withers, in the Sixth Mr. Stuart, in the Seventh Mr. Conrad, and in the Eighth Mr. Hoge probably. Custis, Chandler, Barbour, Ridgway and Hoge will take the oath, while, it is said, Withers, Conrad and Stuart, cannot do so. These gentlemen may feel differently when Congress meets.

MORE REMINISCENCES OF MR. DAVIS'S FLIGHT.

A New York correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune*, who signs himself Antelope, furnishes that paper with some very pathetic, but rather doubtful, reminiscences of the flight of Mr. Davis from the fallen Capital of the Confederacy. The correspondent alludes to the reported capture of Davis's treasure, and says it is well known that the fugitive President was in actual penury, and had no treasure to be captured; that the bullion recovered belonged to the banks of Richmond and New Orleans. We doubt not that the funds belonged to those banks, but as Mr. Davis had charge of the money, he could of course use it, and was not, therefore, penniless or in want. It is Major Sutherland, of the Southern army, who gives to Antelope the following information. The Major's family resides in Danville, and it was at his mansion Mr. Davis rested while tarrying in that town, a period of some ten days. Says Antelope:

"This most estimable family, previous to the arrival of their distinguished guest, had not heard of his really reduced pecuniary condition; but while there it came to the ears of the Major's wife, who, with true womanly kindness, set about to surprise their guest. Their stock of gold, laid aside for a 'rainy day,' was by no means exhausted, and the old lady from this stock counted out $1,000, which she sewed up carefully in a small bag. Nothing was said about it until the eve of the guest's departure, or rather just as he was about stepping into his carriage, when the Major remarked, 'Mr. President, here is a small token which my wife has begged I should hand to you, in the hope that you may find it useful while on your journey.'—'What is it, Major?' asked Davis. The Major replied, 'It is a mere trifle of gold—take it, and ask no further questions.'"

"'I cannot,' replied Mr. Davis, and, bursting into tears, he leaped into his carriage, with a 'God bless you and yours, Major!' and ordered the driver to move on.

"He verily took 'neither purse nor scrip' for his journey, yet every few days we were regaled with the tidings of further captures of his 'treasure.' That there was treasure in the train which preceded Davis, is well known, but upon that treasure he held no claims whatever, nor did he scarcely give it a thought. The funds were the property of the New Orleans and Richmond banks, and it is utterly wrong to keep repeating that they belonged to Davis, and were part of his 'plunder.'

"Let me narrate another incident of the Major's. He and Davis were seated one evening beneath one of the majestic trees of the mansion smoking away until toward midnight, when, among other things, the Major cautioned the ex-President in the most tender language, upon his exposed condition—Sherman on one side, and Grant on the other—he was literally between two terrific and fatal fires. 'Do not delay so in your journey,' continued the Major, 'let your movements be rapid and veiled as far as possible.' Davis replied, 'Major, I comprehend the situation exactly. It is all clear before me, and I would not evade it if I could. For myself I care nothing—it is my dear people that I am thinking of—what will become of my poor people!'"

"My dear people"—"my poor people." Will any one believe that Jefferson Davis, educated in the strictest school of the Democratic faith, and a life long republican, would be guilty of making use of such monarchical, autocratical, anti-republican, and patronizing expressions, when alluding to any portion of the American people, as "my dear people," and "my poor people." Who made him their masters, or gave him this authority? How would it sound in the President of the United States to say "my people," in addressing the people of the country whose servant and representative he is? Such language might do for the autocrat of Russia, for the monarch of England, or for the Bourbons of the past and present—the Louises of France; but for any man to use this patronizing tone towards any portion of the American people would be insulting and presumptuous in the extreme, and subject him to a deserved and withering rebuke. Americans are "the people" of nobody. They are themselves. They are their own rulers—and not the slaves or subjects of any man or set of men. They have neither masters nor rulers—no one to whom they give permission to say, "You are my people." Their public functionaries are their public servants in reality—and while they do their duty are respected as such, and their acts are accepted by the people as their own. We do not believe that Mr. Davis ever made use of such nonsensical or rather anti-democratic expressions. It is an error of this snobbish and toadying New York correspondent, who is so servile in his ideas of servility that he cannot see the insult such language conveys to a free people. Mr. Davis very likely did say, if he said anything, "my poor countrymen," or "my dear fellow-citizens"—but not "my poor people." Antelope may think this is a distinction without a difference—but with a democrat the difference is as broad as that between master and slave. Away with such servile cringing!

But, the correspondent thus closes his account of the *hegira*:

"The subsequent slow and careless movements of Mr. Davis, his dismissal of his body-guard, etc., showed the same total indifference to fate as that which marked his conversation with Major Sutherland at Danville. He literally courted capture. Yet, if what I hear be true, President Johnson wished it had been otherwise. At this hour he had far rather that Jefferson Davis was where Secretary Benjamin is, or anywhere else, than within the United States, and an occupant of Fortress Monroe. We have been repeatedly told that Davis would be "tried!" Do not place too much reliance upon that! It is the opinion of those very near Davis and the Executive that he will never be tried at all, but will be allowed quietly to leave the country.

"Davis' best friends, however, are extremely anxious for a trial, and have made earnest entreaties to secure it, but, thus far, without the slightest prospect that their desires will ever be granted. Davis himself has also plead for it."

This last paragraph contains a direct falsehood. There is not one of Mr. Davis' friends, either North or South, "anxious that he should be tried." On the contrary, their entire solicitude is to avoid a trial; and all their efforts are directed to securing his unconditional pardon and return to Mississippi. And finally, let us say, upon authority, that Mr. Davis when captured was not without money. He had *eight thousand dollars in gold*, which, we believe, fell into the hands of the party that surprised him. This was not a great sum for a man in his circumstances; and we only mention the fact to help the historian.

THE "CONDITION OF NORFOLK."

Our neighbor, Mr. William Lockhart, the well-known advocate of internal improvements and social improvements in Norfolk, through whose exertions "this old town has woke up from her Rip Van Winkle sleep," thus pounces upon the correspondent of the Baltimore paper, who said, the other day, among other things, that five thousand of us were billious:—

NORFOLK, October 16, 1865.

Messrs. Editors Baltimore American:

DEAR SIRS:—The first thing in the morning after breakfast, I go down to my store and watch anxiously for the Baltimore boat to get the *American*, a paper that I have taken for years; that is proof that I like the paper, and do not like to see it on the wrong side or stating an untruth. In your article of the 4th inst., from a correspondent, after stating that we had five thousand cases of fevers, &c., he goes on to state that the ladies are all "secesh," and a great rigmarole of nonsense, of which about one-hundreth part of it is truth. He told your readers about the election and the cistern water; why did he leave out the fact that the largest vote that was cast was on the water question, wherein the people of Norfolk decided by a vote of more than three to one, to subscribe $500,000 to introduce the "Juniper," (the best water in the world,) which no doubt our intelligent City Council will ratify at their first meeting in November? He states one fact, and that is the scarcity of houses. Now, if you know any capitalist that wants to make a good investment trot them down this way, there is plenty of houses to be built, plenty to occupy them when they are built, and plenty cheap land to build on. I tell you, Mr. Fulton, this old town has woke up from her Rip Van Winkle sleep, and is bound to "go ahead"—Young America—with the aid of a large number of liberal minded natives who have taken hold, and I am much mistaken if they do not place old Norfolk in the front rank of cities, a place that she should have occupied years ago. I have been a resident here for three years, and I must say that I find less sickness here in proportion than I did in my long residence in Baltimore. We have the mildest kind of winters here, and many people from the bleak North come here to spend their winters. Hoping you will give this a place in your go-ahead *American*, I am, as ever, yours respectfully,

WM. LOCKHART.

Telegraphic News.

NORFOLK POST DESPATCHES.

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 17.—The following is the substance of the resolution offered on Thursday in the Kentucky Presbyterian Synod by the Reverend Robert J. Breckinridge: "That this Synod adjudges the action of the majority of the Louisville Presbyterians in adopting a paper, styled "Declaration and Testimony," to have assumed such open rebellion against the church, as unfits each and every one of them to act as members of this or any other court of the Presbyterian church." After several days discussion, the resolution was voted.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

RICHMOND, Oct. 17th.—Dispatches from Danville say that it is believed there that the Rev. B. A. Davis, a Methodist preacher of Patrick county, is elected to Congress from the Fifth District. His antecedents are unknown here.

Sturdivant, elected Mayor of Richmond in July last, has resigned.

The members of the Washington City Council arrived here to-day, on a visit.

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

JACKSON, MISS., Oct. 16.—The Legislature met and organized to-day. A long session is anticipated. General Humphreys was inaugurated this evening as Governor of Mississippi.

GEORGIA ELECTIONS.

Advices to the 12th instant, from Savannah say that the Constitutional Union ticket was receiving large majorities in nearly every county of southwestern Georgia.

LARGE FIRE IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—A fire occurred last night in Bridge street, destroying a large warehouse filled with cotton. The loss is estimated at nearly a million dollars.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Flour declined. Sales of 95,000 barrels. State, $7.90 to $7.85; Ohio, $9 to $12.60; Southern, $9.70 to $16. Wheat declined one to two cents. Sales of 42,000 bushels. Chicago spring, $1.75 to $1.79; Milwaukee club, $1.71; Milwaukee amber, $1.80; old red Western, $2; amber State, $2.35. Corn declined. Sales of 85,000 bushels at 86@89c. Petroleum firm. Freights firmer.

COTTON SALES AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The sales of cotton, to-day, amounted to 8,000 bales at auction, Sea Island and Savannah, belonging to the Government, at gold rates; middling fair, 44½c.; strictly middling, 40¾c.; strictly low middling, 39½c.; ordinary, 35½@32½.

Gold closed at 146.

LATEST.

TENNESSEE AFFAIRS.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 18.—The United States District Court, Judge Trigg presiding, commenced its session here to-day. A large number of indictments for conspiracy and treason were disposed of.

The Senate was occupied to-day in deciding whether negroes shall be allowed to give testimony in court. No result was attained. The session will probably be prolonged indefinitely.

The draw tender of the railroad bridge was foully murdered last night.

A stabbing affray occurred in Derrick street this morning.

Major General Houston has arrived here. It is reported he will soon assume the duties of commandant of the District of Middle Tennessee.

General Fisk, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau, has announced that after the passage of bills by the different States protecting in courts negroes, he will abolish in his department all matters relating to the civil status of negroes.

WENDELL PHILLIPS SPEAKS AGAIN.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—In a lecture, last night, Wendell Phillips declared that President Johnson, in his speech to the South Carolina delegation, had ranged himself with half-converted rebels. He also denounced General N. P. Banks as a vagrant mountebank.

SHIPOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The Shipowners' Association, of this city, met today, and adopted a petition to the Secretary of the Treasury, requesting him to adopt some plan to prevent their being defrauded of freight due, alleging that under the present system imported goods are bonded by parties who take them out by paying custom dues, thus defrauding shipowners.

WIRZ TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The Wirz trial was resumed to-day. The statement for the defence, which the accused had examined and approved, was read.

The closing argument will be made by the Judge Advocate on Friday.

GREAT FLOODS IN HAVANA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Havana dates to the 14th have been received; and bring accounts of heavy floods in the Island during the first week of October, submerging telegraph polls in some places, damaging railroad tracks, and causing much misery and great loss of property.

FROM CHARLESTON.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—General Saxon writes here from Charleston that thirty-five thousand blankets will be needed this winter in South Carolina and the Sea Islands, for the protection of refugees, freedmen, &c.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Flour has declined 1@2 cents. Beef is firm. Pork heavy. Whiskey firm, and holders ask an advance. Cotton dull at 60 cents.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH.

THE OLD "EXAMINER" REVIVED.

The undersigned having purchased its good will and subscription books, proposes to revive, at an early day, the old *Richmond Examiner*, of which the late John M. Daniel was editor-in-chief, and the undersigned his constant associate for the entire period of the war.

It is believed that the publick will recognize an appropriate and practical idea in this enterprise. Efforts to revive other papers in the South are announced, and it is certainly neither a visionary nor unworthy endeavor for the literary associates of a gallant spirit that now sleeps in the grave to essay honour to his memory and a service to the publick by reviving the old *Examiner* newspaper, so long the ornament of Southern letters, an example at once of the scholarship and chivalry of Virginia; and perhaps the only school in the South of pure and classick English distinct from the models and redeemed from the innovations of Northern instructors.

The fame of the old *Richmond Examiner* reached to the most distant parts of the world. The paper was well known in Europe. It was pronounced by a distinguished Northern politician "the best exponent of the civilization of the South." It was a school of literary scholarship for the youth of the South; the glass of Southern chivalry; an example of independence, of courage, of iron spirit in newspaper literature, which its chief illustrated in his own noble and severe life, and defended more than once on the field of honour, where the undersigned stood with him in the vindication of the freedom of the press.

Surely there are many people in the South who will unite in an effort to revive a newspaper which was an ornament to its literature and a school for its virtues. The task is an ambitious one. But the undersigned attempts it in no mean or flagging spirit. He has already undertaken to marshal a corps of the old writers for the *Examiner*; he will be able to reproduce its typographical features, and present to Southern readers a *fac simile* of their old acquaintance; and he fervently trusts and resolutely pledges every resource of intellect and will to breathe again in this form of material resurrection the same spirit of fearless criticism, chivalrous contest and unhesitating encounter with abuse that animated it of old.

The undersigned owns some pledges of affection in this enterprise. His relations with the late John M. Daniel were close, intimate and affectionate to the day of his death. And it will indeed be a labour and aspiration of love if he can produce some echo from the grave of lamented friendship, and rekindle from the ashes of the past and the dead some of the fire that illuminated the familiar pages of our literature.

In the present uncertainty of political questions—the displacement of old issues and the imperfect development of the new—It would, of course, be impossible to state with precision the political career of the *Examiner*. But this may be said with safety: that it will use all its influence in restoring order, tranquility and prosperity to the people; and while aspiring to be brave and independent, it will avoid every scheme of faction and disorganization, devote itself to the works of conservatism, and sustain, at every risk, the present President of the United States as long as he fulfills those noble indications he has already given of planting again the rights of constitutional liberty in the South, setting his face against the Malignants of the North, and thus entitling himself to such common support of conservative men in all parts of the country, as will secure the continuation of his wise and patriotick administration.

No pains or expense will be spared to make the *Examiner the* newspaper of the South. For every department of it the services of the most accomplished and active writers will be secured.—Special correspondents will be posted in New York and Washington and other important centres of intelligence in the country. A former active editor of the old *Examiner*, Edward A. Pollard, will be employed as correspondent from Europe, in which country he proposes to write a History of the War, and to form a familiar acquaintance with the politicks of Europe, especially in connection with American questions and topicks. This correspondence will constitute a special feature of interest in our paper; it will enliven its columns from week to week with the productions of an animated pen; and it will afford our readers a singularly good opportunity to make themselves acquainted with cotemporary Europe, and to apprehend the growing interest of our foreign relations.

The undersigned was recently the editor of the Richmond *Times*, but in consequence of a disagreement with the part proprietor of that paper, he has been forced to leave it and appeal to the civil courts for his rights; and he now proposes to himself the nobler task of reviving a paper endeared to the South by many memories of the past, and associated with so much that is admirable in its heroick and literary name in history. He calls upon the old subscribers of the *Examiner*, from Virginia to Texas, to rally to its support, to *renew* their subscriptions, and to assist in the revival of a paper which has existed for three-quarters of a century, and which has ever been solicitous to honour truth and virtue, prompt to chastise abuses, and ambitious to defend and adorn the civilization and literature of the South.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

DAILY—One year, in advance,	$8.00
" Six months, in advance,	5.00
" Three months, in advance	3.00
" One month, in advance,	1.00
SEMI-WEEKLY—One year, in advance,	5.00
" Six months, in advance.	3.00
WEEKLY—One year, in advance,	3.00
" Six months, in advance,	2.00

Advertisements will be inserted on the same terms as published by the other Richmond papers.

The first number of the *Examiner* will contain a sketch of the life of the late John M. Daniel, whose name is historical in connection with the Virginia press, and than whom the annals of newspaper literature in America show few more extraordinary men—certainly no greater master of vigor and satire in composition. The first numbers will also contain a full and complete account of the evacuation of Richmond, with all the particulars of the surrender of the city, the entry of the troops, the great conflagration, &c., taken from the advance sheets of E. A. Pollard's "Fourth Year of the War," now in press. This account will be found intensely interesting; and aside from this consideration, every one should secure and preserve these numbers, as they will be valuable hereafter as affording a true and faithful report of what the South has had hitherto but the imperfect narratives which have been written and published in the Northern press.

The old contributors and correspondents of the *Examiner* are particularly requested to communicate with the undersigned.

All letters and communications of every character should be addressed to

H. RIVES POLLARD, Richmond, Va.

Wanted, an Agent in every town in Virginia and all the Southern States.

Also, immediately, twenty active and enterprising men to travel and canvass for the paper—a fine chance for men out of employment.

H. R. P.

PARSON BROWNLOW SCOLDING HIS PEERS

Parson William C. Brownlow, the editor of the Knoxville *Whig*, has been in collision with a couple of colored soldiers. The following is a description of the affair, from Governor Brownlow's own pen:

"One-half of all the colored soldiers in uniforms in East Tennessee have no respect for that uniform, and do not appreciate its dignity and importance. Two of them in full uniform, some time since, upon a narrow sidewalk in this city, knocked the writer of this article into the gutter, throwing him upon his hands and knees. He was trying to get out of the way, and they saw it, but being feeble, and leaning on a staff, he moved too slowly for their ideas of progress. I made no complaint, but concluded that the colored ruffians had not 'learned to respect the uniform of the army,' and went my way—not rejoicing—but feeling in the left knee that I was worsted in the encounter, which I had not brought about, but sought to prevent. Soldiers and officers wearing the federal uniform ought all to be gentlemen, no matter what their color, but the only two colored soldiers I ever encountered did not prove to be of that stripe. I have no wish to try them again—I might light upon others less refined who would run me through with a bayonet. Being denied a white man's choice, I only ask a negro's privilege of getting out of the way."

A REMARKABLE TREE.—The Paris correspondent of the New York *Methodist* furnishes the following interesting account of a species of tree brought within a few years from Australia to Algiers:

The *Moniteur*, in giving an account of the Emperor's recent visit to the Jardin d' Acclimation at Algiers, stated that his Majesty was much struck with the rapid growth of the Eucalyptus Resinifera, or Australian gum tree, which has attained a height of 30 feet and a diameter of six inches in two years. This remarkable tree, in its native soil—Australia—sometimes reaches the height of 340 feet, and has been found more than nineteen feet in diameter at about a yard from the ground. It often yields planks two hundred feet long without a single defect. The wood, notwithstanding its rapid growth, is hard and heavier than oak. It also presents beautiful colors, and is, consequently, well adapted for cabinet work. An astringent gum, known in commerce as "kino," is obtained by making incisions into its barks. The eucalyptus is an evergreen; its leaves have nearly the same shape as the laurel. The developments of its lateral branches are no less wonderful than its stems; they are small until the trunk attains the height of one hundred feet, when they shoot out horizontally, sometimes to the length of ninety feet, giving the tree the appearance of an immense umbrella. The seed, strange to say, is very small, and not unlike that of the tobacco plant; the flowers are white, of a most agreeable smell, and much liked by bees, which extract from them a most delicious honey.

HOW GEN. JACKSON KEPT SUNDAY.—Gen. Jackson went down to New Orleans upon an occasion and met, of course, with an enthusiastic reception from his old friends and comrades in arms. The latter appointed a committee to make arrangements for a visit to the "Battle Ground," about seven miles below the city. Without consulting the General, or thinking particularly about the day of the week, they appointed Sunday as the time for the visit. The day came clear and beautiful. After breakfast they notified him that everything was in readiness for the contemplated visit to the scene of his conflict, his triumph and his glory. He informed the gentleman who had notified him, and in a very quiet way, that, as it was Sunday, he wished to attend church instead of visiting the battle-ground that day. The gentlemen of the committee were duly informed of this, and a consultation we had. As all the arrangements had been made for that day, and everything was then ready, they concluded to wait upon the General in a body and tell him of the circumstances, and hint that it would look strange and sound odd if not Puritanic for him to refuse compliance with their wishes. This was done. The General listened to what they had to say, and then turning his keen black eyes upon them, which sparkled again with a little of their old fire, he replied with quiet dignity: "Gentlemen, this is Sunday, and I have already informed you that I am going to church." The committee subsided, rather pleased than otherwise with the response of the old hero. "What fools we were," some one said as the committee retired, "to try to change the determination of Old Hickory after he had once made up his mind." *Louisville Journal.*

Calomel obtained from a drug store in Shiloh, Randolph Co., Ill., recently, after having been administered to some forty patients, was found to contain corrosive sublimate. Seven deaths were the result, and other cases were expected to prove fatal. There is reason to suppose that the whole importation of the drug by a large St. Louis house contains the same poison, and it is fearful to think what other fatalities may ensue from its use.

The New York papers state that Sir Morton Peto and his associates were entertained in an elegant and sumptuous manner, on Saturday evening, by Mr. Kennard, of the Atlantic and Great Western railway, at the estate of the last named gentleman, at Glen Cove, Long Island. The party numbered about one hundred persons, and included several of the most eminent citizens of New York.

Among the present "lionesses" at Paris is Lady Victoria Fitz William, a fascinating Esquimaux of Grinnell Bay, whose tender care of Lord Frederick Fitz William, some three years ago, when he was taken ill on board the English man-of-war "George Henry," detained in a bay by stress of weather, on the Esquimaux coast, induced him to offer her his hand. Her maiden name was Tookolito.

An informal meeting of the members of the Fenian Congress, at which about six hundred of them were present, was held in Philadelphia on Monday, when an address was delivered by the chairman. The organization for business will take place to-day. A largely attended and enthusiastic mass meeting was held in the evening, at which speeches were made by several advocates of the cause.

VALUABLE TESTIMONY. — Procure at any Druggist's one of MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S circulars of her World's Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing, and you will find in it much valuable information concerning the human hair, also testimonials from well known and reliable parties that will satisfy you that her preparations have no equals for restoring, invigorating 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.

NATURE'S FURNITURE of the mouth is far preferable to any that art can supply. Therefore, keep your teeth clean, and in good repair with that toilet gem, FRAGRANT SOZODONT. Brush them daily with this delicious vegetable preparation, and they will not be likely to crumble or decay. oct14

THE NEWS.

The firemen's parade in Philadelphia on Monday was a most imposing display. One hundred and fourteen companies took part in the procession, which was over seven miles in length, and occupied over three hours in passing a given point. It was estimated that nearly twenty thousand firemen were in line, one-half of whom had been soldiers during the late war. The popular demonstration was a most enthusiastic one. The route was decorated at every step, and showers of wreaths and flowers greeted the red-shirted heroes throughout the line of march. Large numbers of visitors were present from New York and other prominent cities. The spectators were computed at nearly three hundred thousand. In the evening portions of the city were illuminated, and many of the visiting companies were entertained by the Philadelphia companies.

Gen. Benjamin G. Humphreys, who was a general in the Confederate army, and has recently been elected Governor of Mississippi, pardoned by the President and inaugurated, is a native of Mississippi, and thirty years ago represented his county in the Legislature. He is represented to be a gentleman of cultivated taste and manners, warm and generous impulses, unimpeachable private and public character, dignified bearing and earnest convictions. He was before the war a Whig of the old school and upheld the Union until his State went out.

The United States steamers Rhode Island and Hornet, heretofore mentioned as having been ordered to Havana to convoy to Washington the rebel ram Stonewall, which was surrendered to the United States by the Spanish authorities, will sail from the Washington yard on the 20th inst.

The Lynchburg (Va.) *Republican* says that the rain on Sunday was worth millions to that section of the country. The long protracted drought had threatened serious consequences; but every fear was dissipated by the showers which fell throughout the day named.

The Richmond *Republic* states that the house of Mr. Thomas Taliaferro, in Hanover county, was, on Thursday night last, entered by a party of ruffians, who made an attack upon Mr. T., inflicting such wounds that he died the next day.

The Mobjack Bay Fenians are fitting out the steamer "C. Augustus Sala" for service off Ireland. It is said she will take out thirty million rounds percussion caps disguised in oyster and clam shells. Mr. M. D. Maine is head-centre of the M. J. B. Fenians.

Mrs. Cornelia Daponte, sister of the Hon. Thomas J. Durant, of Louisiana, mother of Durant Daponte, late editor of the Richmond *Examiner*, and a poetess of some reputation, died recently in New Orleans.

An eighteen hundred ton steamer, bark-rigged, has just been launched at Freeport, Illinois. She is intended for Fenian employment, and is owned by Col. Shaffer and other members of the order.—*Freeport Journal.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NORFOLK, OCTOBER 18.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer Geo. Leary, Blakeman, Baltimore.
Steamer Louisiana, Porter, Baltimore.
Steamer Magenta, Baulsir, Richmond.
Steamer Thomas A. Morgan, Edgar, Baltimore.
Schooner Maggie Bell, Gilky, Camden.
Schooner Nathan Tyler, Golloway, Philadelphia.
Schooner Isaac Vansant, Golloway, Philadelphia.
Schooner Martha, Josey, N. Y.
Sloop Clara Ann, Smith, Philadelphia.
Sloop Harriett Smith, Shanghen, Salem,

DEPARTURES.

Steamer Jenny Lind, Snow, Williamston, N. C.
Steamer Yazoo, Couch, New York.
Steamer Hatteras, Parrish, New York.
Steamer Wm. Kennedy, Parker, Boston.
Steamer George Leary, Blakeman, Baltimore.
Steamer Louisiana, Porter, Baltimore.
Steamer Thomas Collyer, Mitchell, Richmond.
Steamer City Point, Talbot, Richmond.
Schooner Eagle, Hayman, Elizabeth City.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

NOTES OF THE VIRGINIA BANKS STAND:

Va. Bank Notes	15	@	20
Bank of Va	28	@	30
Farmers Bank of Va	24	@	27
Bank of the Valley and Branches	28	@	30
Exchange Bank of Virginia	23	@	25
" " " " Alex	40	@	45
" " " " Weston	95	@	—
Norfolk Savings Bank issues	25	@	40
Portsmouth " " "	20	@	25
Va. Bonds, 6s	59	@	60
N. C. "	81	@	00
Tenn. "	75	@	77
Missou'ri "	72½	@	73
N. C. Bank Notes	20	@	25
Gold (large)	145	@	146
Silver	133	@	137
City Scrip	30		
South Carolina	15	@	—
Georgia	20	@	—

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., $5.50@6.50; Domestic (common) $2.35; California, per case, $20.00.

BITTERS—Bokee's, Drake's, Wahoo, Russ's, Scheidam, &c., $11.00@18; California Wine Bitters, per case, $13.00.

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, 34@37c; Good, 37@40c.; Middling, 40@45c.

COFFEE—31@36c.

CANDLES—Adamantine, 21@25c.

CIGARS—Domestic and Imported, 20@150.

COAL—First quality, 40@45c.; 2d quality, 35@40c.

DOMESTICS—Merrimack Prints, 33.36; Sprague do 27½; American do 30; Amoskeag do 27½; Dutches B do 30; London Mourning do 27½; Amoskeag do, 27; Lancaster Ginghams 36; Delaines, 35; Standard Sheeting, 36; 4-4 fine Brown Sheeting 36½; 3-4 do 30; 4-4 do Bleached do 50 a 55; Ticks 57½@62½; Striped Shirting 23a25; Colored and Bleached Drills, 37½a39; Colored Cambric 28a37½.

FLOUR—Family, $13.50@15.75; Extra, $11.00@12.75; Super, $9.50@10.00; Fine, $8.50@9.00.

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.

LEATHER—Calf skins, $40@$100 per dozen; Sole leather, 40@48c. per pound.

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; Philadelphia, $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.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine, none in market; Turpentine, $5.50@6.00; Tar, $5.50@6.00.

TOBACCO—Connecticut Leaf, 20@76c.; Vir. 60@$1.25; 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, $6.00, $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—8@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—Apples 75@80 cts. per peck.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage 5@10 cts.; Onions 10 cts. per bunch; Beets 10 cts. per bunch; Soup Vegetables 1@10 cts. per bunch; 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 45@50 cts. per pound; Lard 25@40 cts. per pound; Cheese 18@25 cts. per pound.

OYSTERS—25 cents per quart.

The markets are lively and trade reviving daily. Money in active demand. Active demand for naval stores and wheat. All other quotations firm.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—The Original and Best in the World! The only true and perfect Hair Dye. Harmless, 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. Batchelor. Also,

REGENERATING EXTRACT OF MILLEFLEURS, for Restoring and Beautifying the Hair.

aug10-1y CHARLES BATCHELOR, NEW YORK.

AWAY 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.

oct12—20t 206 Pearl street, N. Y.

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 addresssing

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, CHEMIST AND PERFUMER,
oct1-4w 831 Broadway, New York.

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 lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is 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 they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser is sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
oct1-4w Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York

AMUSEMENTS.

GLENN'S THEATRE