

All communications relating to business matters...

Advertisements are requested to hand in their advertisements...

Newspapers and sundry desirable papers will please have their orders...

Mayhew & Brothers, Booksellers and Stationers, are authorized agents...

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

Mr. Hume, of the Adams Express Company, has our thanks for the Richmond papers...

One of the editors of the New Bern Times was recently in Norfolk, and says he was much pleased with our city...

"I am now stopping at the National Hotel, a very elegant house to stay at. Had oysters for supper. You stop at Norfolk oysters, eh? Well then, no explanation is necessary...

See the first page for Dr. Holmes's poem, "A Farewell to Agassiz," for an article on "An Angry Letter from a Foolish Virginian," for Duff Green's letter on the Lincoln and Wadsworth letter...

"Esoteric" is the hardest word, most decidedly, that we have ever had applied to us, and we object to it. Will the Washington Republican "lend us the loan" of its universal dictionary of hidden and meaningless terms...

The star-gazers are a queer tribe and some of them are very mean. The other day, James C. Watson of Ann Arbor, electrified the world with the intelligence that he had discovered a planet...

The complimentary benefit to Mr. S. W. Glenn, the manager of our pleasant little theatre, comes off this evening. We are glad to see that his entire company have volunteered their services...

make the Catskill mountains echo with his dry humor. This is a magnificent bill, and as the house will be crowded, it will doubtless be the best performance and the most enjoyable night of the season.

The New York Herald, in its contest with the managers, has discovered a new engine of warfare—a regular torpedo—which it is using with merciless effect upon the rebellious entrepreneurs...

On Friday last the Secretary of State of the United States, Mr. Wm. H. Seward, reached his home at Auburn, New York. His neighbors went out to meet him, and to greet their chief man...

You will ask whether a reconciliation which follows so closely upon military coercion can be relied upon. Can it be sincere? Can it be permanent? I answer, no; you admit separation to be in any case possible...

The Secretary paid a high compliment to the best abused man in the Cabinet, Mr. Stanton. "My acquaintance with him began," says Mr. Seward, "amid the hours of deep and overwhelming solicitude which filled what may justly be called an interregnum which occurred between the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, in November, 1860, and his inauguration, amid the dangers of revolution, siege and assassination in March, 1861, and while Edwin M. Stanton was an acting member of the waning administration of James Buchanan..."

Congress and the administration have pursued a policy against foreign States, or whatever cause they see fit. Congress and the President have not accepted or even make war against any part of the people of the United States only under their limited power to suppress sedition and insurrection, and for that purpose only. What then? Must we give up the hope of further elevation of classes in the several States without any new guaranties for individual liberty and progress? By no means. Marching in this path of progress and elevation of masses is what we have been doing always in the season of peace, and what we have been doing still more effectively in the season of war. It is a national march as onward and irresistible as the late conflict between free and slave labor was vigorous and irrepressible. [Enthusiastic applause.]

and does secure an effectual adoption by the late slave States themselves of the amendment of the federal Constitution, which declares that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall ever hereafter exist in any part of the United States. [Applause.] The people who have so steadily adhered to the true path of democratic progress and civilization through all the seductions of peace, and through so many difficulties and such fearful foes, upon a violent and avaricious exhibition of passion or discontent in any of the lately rebellious States, and argue from it the failure of the plan. You argue justly. Every turbulent and factious person in the lately insurrectionary States is resisting, hindering and delaying the work of re-creation to the extent of his ability. But the case is precisely the same with ourselves. Manifestations of doubt, distrust, crination, contempt or defiance in the loyal States are equally injurious, and equally tend to delay the work of re-creation.

How, then, shall it be hastened? I reply, virtually, in the language of the President—in the spirit of the Constitution and in harmony not only with the politics but with our religion—"We must trust each other." [Applause.] Can we not trust each other? Once we were friends. We have since been enemies. We are friends again. [Renewed applause.] But, whether in friendship or in enmity, in peace or in war, we are and can be no other than each other than brethren. [Loud applause.]

To those people who are distrustful of President Johnson, who fear that "he may be too lenient to those Southern leaders who plunged the country into the calamities of civil war," Mr. Seward said:

Except those of you who have been misled or bereaved, have you suffered more of wrong, insults and insolence at the hands of these leaders than he has? Can we not forget where he can forgive? Are you aware that his sense of honesty and justice are far more rigorous than those which were offered by Abraham Lincoln? Have you ever seen the majesty of law more firmly maintained than it has been by him in the exercise of discriminating clemency? [Applause.] Some of you seem to have been slightly disturbed by professional and political attacks of favor toward the President and his policies who have heretofore opposed his administration, as well as the administration of his predecessor. [Laughter.]

And you ask: May not the President yet prove unfaithful to us? For myself, I had myself, in the spirit of the Constitution and in harmony not only with the politics but with our religion—"We must trust each other." [Applause.] Can we not trust each other? Once we were friends. We have since been enemies. We are friends again. [Renewed applause.] But, whether in friendship or in enmity, in peace or in war, we are and can be no other than each other than brethren. [Loud applause.]

Perhaps you fear the integrity of the man. I confess, with a full sense of my accountability, that among all the public men whom I have met or with whom I have been associated or concerned, in this or any other country, no one has seemed to me to be more wholly free from personal caprice and selfish ambition than Andrew Johnson; none to be more purely and exclusively moved in public action by love of country and good will to mankind.

The Secretary paid a high compliment to the best abused man in the Cabinet, Mr. Stanton. "My acquaintance with him began," says Mr. Seward, "amid the hours of deep and overwhelming solicitude which filled what may justly be called an interregnum which occurred between the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, in November, 1860, and his inauguration, amid the dangers of revolution, siege and assassination in March, 1861, and while Edwin M. Stanton was an acting member of the waning administration of James Buchanan. From that time, through all the period which elapsed until April, 1865, when the siege of the capital was raised, and the fearful tragedy of the country was closed with the assassination of the Chief Magistrate who had saved it, I hourly saw and closely observed, by night and by day, the Secretary of War. I saw him organize and conduct a war of preparation, greater than any war which mankind had before experienced. In all that time I saw no great serious error committed. I saw, as you have all seen, the greatest military results achieved—results which the whole world regarded as impossible. There is not one of those results that is not more or less directly due to the fertile invention, sagacious preparation and, indomitable perseverance and energy of the Secretary of War." The Secretary touched upon our foreign relations, and though cautious, the curtain went pretty high. "We have claims upon foreign nations," said he, "for injuries to the United States and her citizens, and other nations have presented claims

against this government for alleged injuries to them or their subjects. Although these claims are chiefly of a personal and pecuniary nature, yet the discussion of them involves principles essential to the independence of States and harmony among the nations. I believe that the President will conduct this part of our affairs in such a manner as to yield and recover indemnities justly due, without any compromise of the national dignity and honor." The Mexican republicans, and the republicans in Europe—including the Fenians—may find a good deal of comfort in the closing words of Mr. Seward's speech, which were as follows:

With whatever jealousy we may adhere to our inherited principle of avoiding entangling alliances with foreign nations, the United States must continue to be friendly, as always, before our civil war they did, to a just and beneficent influence in the international conduct of foreign States, particularly those which are near to us on this continent, and which are especially endeared to us by their adoption of republican institutions. [Applause.] That just influence of ours was impaired, as ought to have been, by the policy of the American people, when they fell into the distractions of civil war. With the return of peace, it is coming back to us again, in greater strength than ever. I am sure that this important interest has been lost sight of by the President of the United States for a single moment, and I expect that we shall see republican institutions, wherever they have been heretofore established throughout the American continent, speedily vindicated, renewed and reinvigorated. [Applause.]

When I shall see this progress successfully worked out on the American continent, I shall then look for the signs of its successful working throughout the other continents. [Applause.] It is thus that I think the administration of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson may be assumed as an epoch at which humanity will resume with new spirit and courage the career which, I shall follow, is nevertheless constantly directed against the degradation of every form of human slavery, and the political equality of all men. [Enthusiastic and prolonged applause.]

LITTLE WATER STREET WITH A-K

We approach this civic subject with systematic but sympathetic gravity and the most politic diffidence, as becomes one claiming to have graduated with scholastic honors in the schools of Virginia's superior learning. There is nothing egotistic in our declaration, made after mature deliberation, that the generic name of Little Water street has nothing whatever to do with the size of the thoroughfare, the dimensions of the buildings, or the rustic character of the semi-barbaric inhabitants who dwell therein. The specific gravity of our critique must not be weighed in scales of such economic materiality. It is of the metaphysics as well as the physics of the street we would speak in referring to this misanthropic cesspool of corruption, which casts so black and terrific a shadow of discredit upon the escutcheon of the body politic of the town of Norfolk. Far back in the annals of this ancient village, we must search for the causes that have made Little Water street what it is. In the early days of the republic, aye, even before we became a republic, and while yet we bowed the pliant knee before the majestic representatives of the aristocratic and oligarchic splendours of monarchic grandeur, Little Water street was the great mart for traffic in the sable sons of Africa, and hence the reason it is so full of their descendants. The first ship load of these unfortunate beings of which we have any historic account, was brought to Norfolk more than two hundred years ago, and swapped off for tobacco, by order of a corrupt monarch, who adopted this vile method of replenishing his empty treasury and filling his indigenous tobacco box with the exotic weed, since become so famous in the chivalric land of Virginia, and which has proved so valuable a soother of the ill or troubled moments of her heroic and patriotic sons. Famous, therefore, as the Pandora box, whence sprang all the ills of slavery, Little Water street must ever be an object of the most intense interest for the enthusiastic searcher after historic knowledge, as well as for the scientific investigator of hidden causes for well known and permanently established effects. When the naked and uncouth sons of the tropics were first landed, there was a terrible riot in Little Water street, and the white inhabitants wished them to be re-shipped at once, and returned to their native country; but the tyrannical king was firm and unyielding, and the black men remained. They were planted in the soil, became firmly rooted, and are now as fixely native as the potato and the tobacco plant. A negro pen and a tobacco warehouse were established side by side on the site now occupied by N. A. Thompson & Co., and both thrived, and much public revenue was derived from these sources. The Stuarts, the great fathers of all the cavaliers, continued to ship their black cattle from Africa, and sell them to their liege subjects, even against the loud murmurings of those subjects; and Little Water street continued to be the centre of the trade, or the negro exchange, as it was called. This thing continued till the revolutionary war, when Norfolk was held as a fortified town by the English, who, no longer able to trade the niggers for niggerhead, put muskets in their hands and made use of them as soldiers against the white patriots. Even at that early day, the problem as to whether a nigger would fight or not, was as well settled as whether he would steal. The revolution, it is generally conceded by all public men, after a heroic struggle prolonged for several years, was a success; thanks to the patriotic Americans, aided by the chivalric Virginians with great Washington at their head. No mimic war was that, however, and thousands fell to maintain their rights, and the soil was enriched by the best blood of the country. The war ended, and Little Water street waned for a time in importance, and changed from a centre of traffic in niggers and tobacco, to that of liquor and cigars, and another baser but nameless trade. It has since

then experienced many strange mutations of fortune, but has never lost its organic character or specific importance, and now it has again become the great centre of interest in this city. Go where you may in the wide world, and if it be known you come from Norfolk, the first question asked, is "How did you leave Little Water street?" "Stands Little Water street where she always stood?" The organic configuration of the street, and the chaotic appearance it usually presents, are in perfect harmony with its past historic reminiscences. How many terrific and horrid deeds of darkness, diabolical murders, and tragical events of awful moment, have transpired in this notorious thoroughfare! It affords a fine field for the poetic genius of some village Pope—and the materials for an epic equal in interest to the Homeric rhapsodies, might be culled from its sewers and cellars. It is a great point of public interest in this community, and should attract still more attention than it does from our civic authorities. The soft breezes that blow through the alley are laden with sweet odours far, than were ever wafted from the spicy islands of the Indian Ocean. If it boasts not of the precious stones of Golconda, or the wealth of Ormus and of Ind, there is a display of ivory sufficient to supply the nation with elegant card-cases or the elephants of a first class Persian army with tusks. It is the quiet home of Africk's tawny sons and daughters, now resting from their labours and enjoying their odium with dignity in the odorous *dolce far niente* of the emancipation millennium, beneath the over-shadowing wings of the beneficent and humane bureau of freedmen, erected to idleness and dedicated to sloth. Little Water street—surnamed Dirty Water street—we can assure the public on the honour of a scholar of the highest type of Virginia's purer knowledge of language and orthography, needs a thorough overhauling and renovating and cleaning out; and we will not be responsible for the evils that will flow from its miasmatic influences, should the epidemic attack us in its erratic course. We call the attention of His Honour the Mayor to this historic street, and feel conscious that his scientific mind will promptly perceive the dangers that threaten, and that he will be quick to apply the remedy.

In our somewhat allegorical, hyperbolic and enigmatical allusions to this historic and poetick street, we have not been completely nor circumflectly—but merely given a few useful suggestions for the hygienic as well as artistic improvement of our city, which will not require a vast amount of scientific skill or polypragmatic knowledge, or a very large expenditure of the numismatic or nummuletick specimens now stored in the coffers of the municipal treasury. A categorical and emphatic response is solicited to our petition from the City Council not only for the amelioration of the condition of the suffering and esoteric denizens of Little Water street, but of Commerce and every other public thoroughfare near the docks and steamship landings.

Telegraphic News.

NORFOLK POST DISPATCHES.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—PROCLAMATION OF MAXIMILIAN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Mexican dates to the 15th instant, via Havana on the 15th, have been received. Maximilian has issued a proclamation officially announcing the departure of Juarez from Mexican territory, and stating that the cause he had sustained with so much valor had succumbed, not only to the national will, but according to the same laws this leader had invoked in support of his title. Even brigandage, he says, had disappeared with the departure of their leader from his native soil. He adds, however, that disorder is still kept up; but that the government would be inflexible in its punishment of all offenders. The decree also states that vigorous measures against all in arms will be adopted.

General Espinola has gone to lower California to bring that portion of the Mexican territory under the sway of the Empire.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. ADAMS AND EARL RUSSELL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—A free correspondence has transpired between Mr. Adams, the American Minister at the Court of St. James, and Earl Russell, relative to the responsibility of England for ravages committed upon American commerce by vessels fitted up in England. Earl Russell repudiated all liability, and refuses arbitration.

A MEXICAN LOAN.

NEW YORK, October 22.—To-morrow morning the Republican government of Mexico will open an agency here and place in the market a loan of thirty-million of dollars—interest payable semi-annually in gold. It is said a large sum has already been pledged.

KENTUCKY AFFAIRS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 22d.—The President has approved the action of General Thomas, relative to General Palmer's course; and the Secretary of War approves Gen. Palmer's action, in giving colored persons passes to cross the river.

REPORTED DEATH OF KIRBY SMITH.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 21.—Colonel Kirby, a prominent citizen of Texas, states that Gen. Kirby Smith was killed recently by his employees at Hempstead, Texas.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

deposits, eight millions, and in legal tender notes four and a quarter millions. The increase in circulation is half a million dollars.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FARTHER POINT, N. S., October 23.—The steamer Hibernia, from Liverpool, via Londonderry, Oct. 13, has been intercepted here.

MARKETS.

Sales of cotton for the week, one hundred and twelve thousand bales—including sixty thousand bales to speculators and exporters. The market opened with an upward tendency, but subsequently became quiet, closing with an advance of 3/4 in American, on the week—Middle Orleans being quoted at 24 1/2, closing on Friday with sales of 20,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and steady; provisions steady.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Consols 88 1/2 @ 88 1/2. Bullion in the bank of England decreased 447,000.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—[Charleston dates to the 19th have been received here. James L. Orr has received 780 votes for Governor, against 661 for Hampton.

General O. Howard, in an interview with Major Comstock, Mayor of Charleston, stated that he hoped arrangements would soon be made, entirely satisfactory to the community in relation to the freedmen's bureau.

RICHMOND, Oct. 23.—All the counties in the Fifth Congressional District have been heard from. The majority for the Rev. Beverly A. Davis over Stovall is 45.

THE RAM STONEWALL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The steamers Rhode Island and Hornet left here today, for the purpose of conveying the Confederate ram Stonewall to this navy yard.

THE CASE OF WIRZ.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The Wirz military commission were in secret session to-day, deliberating upon the voluminous evidence elicited during the trial.

COTTON FACTORIES IN TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 21.—The leading merchants of Houston contemplate the erection of cotton factories at that place.

PARDONED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—A. and G. Mosely, of Virginia, are among the pardoned to-day by the President.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Cotton—common firm at 57 @ 58. Flour advanced 5 @ 10c—sales of 14,000 bbls. Corn steady—sales of 13,000 bushels at 85 @ 86 cts. Beef steady. Pork heavy. Lard steady. Whiskey firm. Sugar—Muscovado 13 1/2 @ 14. Coffee firm—sales of 2,500 bags Rio and 1,000 bags Java on private terms. Petroleum dull. Freights quiet. Gold 46 1/2.

The following is a copy of the bill to admit negro testimony which has passed the Senate of Tennessee:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of this State, that persons of African or Indian descent are hereby declared to be competent witnesses in all the courts of this State, in as full a manner as such persons are by an act of Congress competent witnesses in all the courts of the United States; and all laws and parts of laws of the State excluding said persons from competency are hereby repealed.

During the prevalence of the annular eclipse Thursday, an enthusiastic colored individual became greatly elated. "Bress de Lord," said he, "nigger's time has come at last—his free, and now we give to him a black sun—surely de nigger ob glory am wid de colored folks."

RENEWED HIS AGE.—The most wonderful results are produced by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zolobalium, and Hair Dressing. They never fail to restore, invigorate and beautify the hair, and prevent its falling out. The hair is restored on bald spots. No more gray hairs. The hair is restored on bald spots. No more gray hairs. The hair is restored on bald spots. No more gray hairs.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NORFOLK, OCTOBER 22.

ARRIVALS.

DEPARTURES.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL.

HATTERAS AND ALBEMARLE.

HATTERAS, CAPT. N. LEWIS PARRISH.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HATCHER'S HAIR DYE.—The Original and Best in the World! The only true and perfect Hair Dye. Restores, Relaxes and Invigorates. Produces immediately a splendid Black or natural Brown, without injuring the hair or skin. Removes the ill effects of bad dyes. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed William A. Hatchler, N.Y.

REGENERATING EXTRACT OF MILLEFLEURS, for Restoring and Beautifying the Hair. Sold by J. CHARLES BATHOLICOR, New York.

A WAY WITH SPECTACLES.—Old Eyes Made New, without SPECTACLES, DOCTOR, or MEDICINE. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. E. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1130 Broadway, New York. oct13-12

KEROSENE COOKING APPARATUS, for 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 ash, no gas, troubles in building fires, and no waste of fuel. oct12-20

ROSEBANK LAMP HEATER CO., 208 Post street, N. Y. J. R. GILBERT, Agent for Norfolk. oct12-20

THE COMPLEXION AND HAIR.—Bald Heads and Bare Faces covered, restored! Light skin, darkened, Weak Hair strengthened, and made truly beautiful. Also, Pimples 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 PREPARED, 231 Broadway, New York. oct1-19

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, having long labored 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 to be benefited the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be highly able; 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: Rec. EDWARD A. WILSON, 141 Broadway, Kings County, New York. oct1-19

AMUSEMENTS.

GLENN'S THEATRE.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT, For the Merchants and Citizens of Norfolk, to MR. S. W. GLENN.

On which occasion THE EMBERT TRAGEDY, BY MR. JOSEPH PROCTOR, And the entire Company, have kindly volunteered their services, and will present a grand and original play of WILLIAM TELL.

Wm. TELL, by Mr. J. PROCTOR, And the Grand Romantic Drama of RIP-VAN-WINKLE.

Rip-Van-Winkle, by Mr. S. W. GLENN. TUESDAY EVENING, October 24, 1865. Will be performed Knowl's beautiful Play, in three Acts, entitled THE HERO OF SWITZERLAND.

WILLIAM TELL, THE HERO OF SWITZERLAND. Wm. TELL, by Mr. J. PROCTOR, To conclude with the Grand Legendary Drama, Dramatized from Washington Irving's celebrated story, entitled RIP-VAN-WINKLE.

RIP-VAN-WINKLE, by Mr. S. W. GLENN. To-morrow, WEDNESDAY, the New and Original Play, NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND, will be played for the last time.

Notice.—In order to gratify many patrons, who were prevented by the inclemency of the weather from attending to witness the above named Play, on the 22d inst.—It is announced that at a quarter before 7, Performance to commence at a quarter before 8 o'clock. oct21-11

ABMITION.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA, S. S.

In Admiralty against The Steamer Pocahontas, her tackle, apparel, machinery and furniture. Laid in a case of wages, &c. Whereas, a libel has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, on the 22d day of October, 1865, by Andrew Weigand, libellant against the steamer Pocahontas, her machinery, tackle, apparel, and furniture, in and to the effect, to wit: That the said steamer Pocahontas, being then in the port of Norfolk, and the said James A. Sayre, did hire the libellant to serve as engineer on board the said steamer at the rate of \$100 per month, and accordingly, on or about the 21st day of October, 1865, the libellant entered into the service of said steamer in the capacity of engineer, and on the 22d day of October, 1865, the said steamer Pocahontas departed from the port of Norfolk, and on the 23d day of October, 1865, the said steamer Pocahontas, being then in the port of Norfolk, and the said James A. 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