The Norfolk Post.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1865.

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

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

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

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

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

See the first page for four columns of reading matter, including the statement of President Johnson's views of reconstruction, and the position of the colored man.

The California steamer, New York, which put in here yesterday, short of coal, has on board five hundred and eight passengers, and $1,112,312 in specie. She will sail for New York this morning.

Mr. Archy H. Campbell, an actor long connected with the stage in New Orleans, died recently in that city. He was an artist of increasing promise, and had grown to be quite popular in the extreme Southwest. Mr. Campbell was a native of England, and served for a short time in the Confederate army.

We have one day's later news from Charleston. There are no returns of the election from the country districts. In Charleston Orr received 780 votes for Governor and Wade Hampton 691. But as Hampton had published his withdrawal, Mr. Orr will be elected no doubt. Several persons who had been rescued from the ruins of the fire, subsequently died, and a number of bodies were still buried among the smoking *debris*.

Asa Hartz's apology is accepted; but if he can't "play it alone," he should call upon his partner to assist. The two bowers and ace is an invincible hand, however. Is New Berne a good place for a small tea party? Do the people fully understand the leading questions of the times? What is their opinion in regard to the annexation of Norfolk county to North Carolina? Will the proposition take? How are you, usually?

The new loan of $30,000,000 for the Republican government of Mexico was placed in the market yesterday. The whole matter is said to have been kept a profound secret for prudential reasons and until the Government at Washington could be questioned on the subject. The tone of Mr. Seward's speech at Auburn on Mexican affairs, and the simultaneous placing of this loan in the market, are somewhat significant facts.

William H. B. Custis, Esq., of Accomac county, is certainly elected to Congress from the First Congressional District of Virginia, by a large majority. His majority on the Eastern Shore is 1,200, and in the small counties extending from Hampton to Charles City, upwards of 800, while in the rest of the district he keeps well up with his competitors. He is a gentleman of ability and accomplishment, and will be an ornament to Congres and an honor to his State.

The deliberations of the National Congress of the Fenian Brotherhood will be protracted into the beginning of the present week, owing to the amount of business coming before the body. Important changes in the Constitution of the Order are contemplated. The nomenclature of the office of Head Centre is to be changed to that of President—an official who will be assisted by bureaus in charge of the Departments of Finance, War, and General Management. The bonds and address of the new Irish Republic will be issued within the coming week.

The weather turned quite cool yesterday and we saw a flake or two of snow floating through the air, seeking the center of gravity. The north wind is quite cutting and one is glad to seek protection from its blasts in thick overcoats or by blazing fires. The time is fast approaching when we can enjoy a pleasant evening, in chatting by the cosy fireside, or solemnly perusing the family Bible while we puff a cigar, with our feet elevated above the fender. Winter—glorious, gladsome winter—is upon us, and we rejoice! The family circle becomes a magic circle when the north wind howls, and the frozen earth is covered with its white mantle of snow—and all within its holy influence become better, and wiser, and happier.

General Beauregard, on receiving the proof-sheets of the article on Jefferson Davis, which General Jordan, his (Beauregard's) Chief of Staff during the war, contributed to the October *Harper*, immediately wrote to the editor requesting that it should not be published. This letter, dated New Orleans, closed as follows: "I am far from being one of his admirers or proselytes; indeed, I might have many things to say against his management of our national affairs while he was our Chief Magistrate, but we should never strike at a fallen foe when incapable of opposing any resistance." Mr. Curtis, on receiving it, replied that the article was already in print, adding it would not, however, have been withheld had his communication reached him earlier.

The Legislature of Mississippi, now in session, has some very difficult questions before it, principal among which is the settlement of the State finances upon some good basis. The financial affairs are represented to be in a deplorable condition—the State is heavily in debt, but will not repudiate her obligations. The question of admitting negro testimony is another that will meet with much opposition; but from present appearances it will be adopted, as Senator Sharkey and the newly elected State printer are known to favor the proposition, and they were both elected to the offices they hold by large majorities.

Some practical but cruel jokers have hoaxed the Mississippi negroes with a story that on next Christmas day the Government intends to give each of them a tract of land, and hence many of them refuse to enter into contracts with the planters for a period extending beyond that time.

The Norfolk *Post* appoints Messrs. Davis of Kentucky, Howard of Michigan, and Wilson of Massachusetts, (of the United States Senate) and Messrs. Raymond of New York, Boutwell of Massachusetts, Morrill of Vermont, Stevens of Pennsylvania, Harris of Maryland, Chandler of Virginia, and Schenck of Ohio, (of the United States House of Representatives,) a joint special committee, with instructions, to procure the passage of an act, by the next Congress, removing all taxes upon artificial limbs. The *Post* further instructs the press of the country to circulate, ventilate and urge this topic upon the American people. Poor preaching is done free of taxation in Maine; there is no revenue stamp needed for a long Maine law-speech in the Vermont Legislature, then why in the name of sense should cork legs, crutches, india rubber arms, and glass eyes, be taxed?

The wits of New York contemplate another funny paper. The money so far invested in this sort of venture in the commercial metropolis, has gone to the tomb of the capulets, along with the ridiculous journals, and this will continue to be so as long as the Richmond *Times* survives. That paper absorbs all the funny readers in this country just as truly as New York city absorbs the commerce of Norfolk. The earliest and latest joke of the Richmond *Punch* is, that it contained the first Union article printed in the South after the surrender of Lee. We have no doubt the joker of jokes was in a hurry to hurrah for Grant or any other man who was willing to give him a little meat with his meal; but he is mistaken in what he states about the hour at which he began to "hurrah for Johnson." He was as far behind the original Southern screamers for the President as he used to be in the rear, when Uncle Robert wanted men to go to the front. Will the Richmond *Punch* please to correct its record.

There can be no lack of sources of investment now. On Monday, the 23d inst., the Republic of Mexico, of which Benito Juarez is the recognized President, did, through its agents, John W. Corlies & Co. of the city of New York, place in the market a loan of thirty millions of dollars. This new and great financial operation will doubtless take most of our readers by surprise. From its inception to the present time, the plan has been kept a secret, and has been perfected in every detail. Already a large sum has been pledged, we are told; and every thing looks well. The Fenians come next with the Irish Republic Funds, which will be taken like hot cakes. Then we shall have the Norfolk Water Floating Funds; and we suppose Captain Folger, so soon as he finishes speech-making in New Hampshire, will go ahead with his Sewell's Point Horse Railway, for which bonds are to be issued. And finally, we are to have Mr. E. W. Marston's Pudding Creek Oil bonds, which, he promises, will sell well. Kossuth bonds are now quoted at—0; market firm.

A TALK WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. George L. Stearns, of Massachusetts, visited President Johnson recently, and had a talk with him on Negro-Suffrage, the Democratic party, and minor matters. Mr. Johnson, in reply to the remark that the Democrats claimed that he had gone over to them, intimated that the Democratic party had discovered that he was in advance of it, and that it was now trying to come up to his standard, and he hoped it would succeed in doing so. He enunciated his doctrine that, notwithstanding the so-called secession of certain States, they were never out of the Union, but that, by their rebellious course, they had forfeited their civil government, to reconstruct the machinery of which as soon as practicable, he considers the chief duty of the time. This, he says, cannot be done in a moment; but such great and happy progress is being made in it that the results sometimes appear to him like a dream. He did not expect to forever deprive of their former civil rights even a majority of those who were excluded in the amnesty proclamation; but he intended that they should sue for pardon, and thus realize the enormity of their crime. Coming to the question of questions, Mr. Johnson said truly: "You could not have broached the subject of equal suffrage at the North seven years ago, and we must remember that the changes at the South have been more rapid, and they have been obliged to accept more unpalatable truth than the North has; we must give them time to digest a part, for we cannot expect such large affairs will be comprehended and digested at once. We must give them time to understand their new position." This is candid and sensible; and so is his observation: "If I interfered with the vote in the rebel States, to dictate that the negro shall vote, I might do the same thing for my own purposes in Pennsylvania. Our only safety lies in allowing each State to control the right or voting by its own laws, and we have the power to control the rebel States if they go wrong. If they rebel, we have the army, and can control them by it, and, if necessary, by legislation also. If the general Government controls the right to vote in the States, it may establish such rules as will restrict the vote to a small number of persons, and thus create a central despotism. My position here is different from what it would be if I was in Tennessee. There I should try to introduce negro suffrage gradually; first those who had served in the army; those who could read and write, and perhaps a property qualification for the others, say $200 or $250. It will not do to let negroes have universal suffrage now; it would breed a war of races. There was a time in the Southern States when the slaves of large owners looked down upon non-slaveowners because they did not own slaves; the larger the number of slaves their masters owned, the prouder they were, and this has produced hostility between the mass of the whites and the negroes. The outrages are mostly from non-slaveholding whites against the negro, and from the negro upon the non-slaveholding whites. The negro will vote with the late master whom he does not hate, rather than with the non-slaveholding white, whom he does hate. Universal suffrage would create another war, not against us, but a war of races. Another thing. This government is the freest and best on the earth, and I feel sure is destined to last; but to secure this, we must elevate and purify the ballot. I for many years contended at the South that slavery was a political weakness, but others said it was a political strength; they thought we gained three-fifths representation by it; I contended that we lost two-fifths. If we had no slaves, we should have had twelve representatives more, according to the then ratio of representation. Congress apportions representation by States, not districts, and the State apportions by districts." The entire report of Mr. Johnson's interview will be found on the first page, and we commend it to the readers of the *Post* North and South.

WHAT ARE OUR RESOURCES?

There is no good reason why Norfolk should not become one of the first commercial cities on the Atlantic, if our property holders will only encourage the settlement of an industrious class of people among us. If a man goes out West to settle, the old residents at once crowd around him, and ask: "Well, what do you expect to do?" He tells them of his means and his abilities, and informs them that he wishes to start in some useful business. They take him by the hand, bid him welcome, say "You are the very man we want, and if you will go to work, we will help you to the extent of our means, give you credit, lend you capital, or sell you land on reasonable terms, or rent you a house." And thus the far West thrives, grows great, and increases in population, power and wealth. We can do the same thing if we choose in Virginia; but there seems to be a disposition to repel or drive off mechanics, laborers, business men, and farmers of small means, on the part of our property holders; and already we perceive the ruinous consequences of this policy exemplified in our city's lack of bustle and business stir, and the diminished number of people on our streets; and a few years hence, if this course be persisted in, the silence of our town will seldom be disturbed by the sound of a dray or a cart, and a few hand barrows will be sufficient for all the purposes of our commerce. The music of the hammer and the trowel will be forgotten sounds, and awake no more the joyous echoes of labor and improvement; and the cattle will graze along the silent banks of the classic Elizabeth. Will our people continue to ruin their future prospects for the sake of present gain, or merely to satisfy a foolish and unmanly prejudice against new comers?

"WAT U DOIN' TO DAT TREE?"

In the backwoods the cutting down of trees and building of houses indicates that a settlement is commenced and there will be "an improvement." We have recently been visited by such encouraging signs of progress as these in Roanoke Square. Some enterprising gentleman has built a house, and our neighbor to the left has cut down a beautiful tree, which shaded the windows of our sanctum. We know not why he committed the vandalic act—the vegetable murder—but no doubt he had good reasons for it, and if he only builds a substantial house in place of the forest denizen, we shall not grieve over-much at its untimely fate. We never like to see a tree cut down in a city, even though the reasons for its taking off be the best. Trees are the growth of ages and arrive at maturity through many trials—are both useful and ornamental—and should be preserved as long as possible to lend us their shadowing charms, and render city life still more tolerable. We miss this fallen tree, and as we beheld the sable axman lay his keen hatchet to its roots, we cried in anguish:

"Woodman, spare that tree, touch not a single bow,
It oft hath sheltered *us*, and we'll protect it now."

But there was neither pity nor poetry in that smoke-cased soul, and the tree fell beneath his oft-repeated blows; and now he is engaged in digging up the stump. It will be destroyed root and branch, and we shall know it no more forever!

A CARD FROM GOV. PEIRPOINT.

"DISLOYAL SENTIMENT PROMPTLY REBUKED.—The Hon. Freeman Clark peremptorily ordered Gov. Peirpoint, of Virginia, to leave his office at the Treasury on account of uttering disloyal sentiments. The language used in part was: 'We people of the South never will submit to being taxed to pay the Union War debt. We never will stand it, sir,' &c."

The above appeared in the New York *Tribune's* special Washington dispatch of the 17th inst. Freeman Clark, by a subordinate in his office, procured the above statement to be made. It contains two gross falsehoods. 1st. Freeman Clark *did not* order Gov. Peirpoint, of Virginia, to leave his office. 2d. Gov. Peirpoint did not say, "We people of the South never will submit to being taxed to pay the Union War debt. We never will stand it, sir."

Both statements are *grossly false*, and Freeman Clark knew them to be false, when he procured them to be published.

F. H. PEIRPOINT.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 20, 1865.

If this letter does not point to a meeting, to the giving of that satisfaction which one gentleman owes to another, then to what does it point? His Excellency advertises Mr. Freeman Clark as having procured the publication of "two gross falsehoods." If Mr. Clark can afford this record, our friend the Governor can afford to swagger. But it is due to the public that the exact facts in the case should be stated, and we call upon Mr. Clark, the subordinate in his office, the reporters of the *Herald* and the *Tribune* to furnish them forthwith.

THE CALIFORNIA STEAMER IN PORT.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer "New York," from Aspinwall, October 17, with five hundred and eight passengers, and $1,112,312.68, put in here yesterday morning, short of fuel. Her advices from California have been anticipated by telegraph. The New York anchored off Town Point. The ship encountered severe head winds and heavy weather, and many of the passengers were sufferers from the effects of sea sickness. Some of them came ashore to shake off their sea-legs. Many of them wanted to land their baggage and go to New York through the bay and by rail; but this could not be permitted unless the ship made a regular entrance and clearance at the custom-house. It seems to us that no such rule as this should stand in the way of a vessel in the coastwise trade. But it is too grave a matter to be discussed here. The following is a list of the cabin passengers of the "New York":—

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

G R Sexton,
P Dislack,
J Whitney,
W. Kilmon, wife and child,
S Binn,
D C McIlnar and wife,
Bishop Kingsley,
Wm H Hempkill,
H Ackermann and family,
H O Cannon,
W A Baldwin and wife,
Jos M'Coy,
Wm T Morrison, wife and child,
Mrs L E Raysdale,
W T Freeman,
O S Cressey,
A H Longborough,
E G D Crane,
H Sand and wife,
J Bidwell,
A B Gale,
D Pratt and wife,
Mrs Bilger,
E W Chittenden,
L Kahn,
Mrs Wells,
W Bell,
T R Jenkins,
Mrs Driscoll and mother,
J E Hodgson,
H Steckler and wife,
Mrs Drutzell,
W Stickler and wife,
H E Markham,
Jas H Paine,
H Hickox, wife and daughter,
L H Osgood,
E M Pinkerton,
M Newmark,
C W Huntingdon and wife,
L Dinklespiel,
W W Short,
Miss McLaughlin,
Mrs Thos Stawking and two children,
J W Leigh, wife and two children,
G M Pritchard,
J Nelson,
J D Blair, wife and daughter,
John Phillips,
G Matten,
A Lugerdon,
P Greco,
R McNamee,
F E Stokes,
O S Leris,
O T Nichols,
Wm May and wife,
B S Geary,
H W Burdett,
Mrs Coheim and two children,
Mrs E Hunter,
S Hopkins,
Levi Parsons and wife,
G King,
D Bush, sister and two children,
Miss Saunderson,
J W Winder,
S A Clarke,
W. Tierney,
R Barmaby,
J P Clough,
J P Hutchinson,
G H Hartmar,
R Hainshorn,
E Urdier,
Wm Higire and wife,
J Miberg and wife,
Mary E Perry,
J B Curry,
E L Bennett,
R A Goodyer,
C Spaulding, wife and child,
A Pierce,
G D Taylor,
A C Maxwell,
H C Moody, wife and two children,
L S Bethencourt,
Capt J M Dow,
A B Coyde,
Capt Jennett and wife,
E Godfrey,
G R Cedano and four children,
H Ballabg,
A Certain,
Henry Nathan,
G D P Martin,
M Alvoy,
G F Elmore,
H Arthurfam,
W Logan.

SPECIE LIST.

Eug. Kelly	$ 204,000
A Belmont & Co	182,507.91
Walter Watson	210,954.87
Wells Fargo	13,000
H Cohen	22,000
Duncan Sherman	57,580
Panama Railroad Company	39,641.53
Order	34,628.21
Lees & Waller	398,000
Total	$1,112,312.68

RELEASE OF JOHN MITCHEL.

It seems to be placed beyond dispute that John Mitchel has been released, and that, too, without having asked the "President's pardon." Well, that's all right, in a free country, and we have no objection. The Fenians are all powerful, and it was through their interposition that John again walks the earth. The following report of the proceedings in the Fenian Congress on the 23d will be read with some interest by the friends of Mitchel:

At the session of the Fenian Congress yesterday, Colonel John O'Mahoney in the chair, the Committee on Government, Constitution, Military Affairs and Finance, made a report, which was accepted, and on motion it was taken up section by section for adoption.

During the afternoon the President announced that B. Koran Killian, Esq., delegate from Missouri, who procurred the unconditional release of John Mitchel, was present. Three cheers were given for the President of the United States, for Mr. Killian and John Mitchel. For some time every member of the Congress joined in the most enthusiastic manner in the applause. On motion, the secretaries were ordered to prepare a resolution conveying the grateful acknowledgments of this Congress to Mr. Killian for his efforts in bringing about the release of Mr. Mitchel.

After some discussion, the reports, with amendments, were adopted. An Irish banner was presented to the chairman by the Canadian delegation. The Convention then adjourned till 8 o'clock on Monday morning. The Congress will continue in session until Wednesday.

THE REBEL DEBT.

Last week, President Johnson telegraphed to Governor Holden, of North Carolina, as follows:

"WASHINGTON CITY, October 18, 1865.

"*W. W. Holden, Provisional Governor:*

"Every dollar of the State debt created to aid the rebellion against the United St tes should be repudiated, finally and forever. The great mass of the people should not be taxed to pay a debt to aid in carrying on a rebellion which they, in fact, if left to themselves, were opposed to. Let those who have given their means for the obligations of the State look to that power they tried to establish in violation of law, Constitution and will of the people. They must meet their fate. It is their misfortune, and cannot be recognized by the people of any State professing themselves loyal to the government of the United States and in the Union.

"I repeat that the loyal people of North Carolina should be exonerated from the payment of every dollar of indebtedness created to aid in carrying on the rebellion. I trust and hope that the people of North Carolina will wash their hands of everything that partakes in the slightest degree of the rebellion, which has been so recently crushed by the strong arm of the government, in carrying out the obligations imposed by the Constitution of the Union.

"ANDREW JOHNSON,
"President United States."

A despatch dated at Raleigh, on Friday, shows that the State Convention acted upon the suggestion of the President; having passed an ordinance prohibiting any future legislature from assuming or paying any debt created, directly or indirectly, for the prosecution of the rebellion.

Telegraphic News.

NORFOLK POST DESPATCHES.

OWNERSHIP OF SEA ISLANDS—COLORED MILITIA.

NEW YORK, October 24.—The Charleston *Courier* says there is much excitement in the Beaufort district concerning the ownership of Sea Islands, the freedmen having been under the impression that the land was given them. Parties have addressed the Government on the subject, claiming that the lands have not been cultivated properly.

Gen. Bennett has issued an order forbidding the organization of colored militia in Charleston, as having a tendency of bringing on a war of the races.

THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

NEW YORK, October 24.—At the Government sale of vessels to-day six hundred and eighty-two thousand seven hundred dollars were realized. The steamer Ben Deford brought one hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars.

THE MEXICAN LOAN.

NEW YORK, October 24.—It is stated that Maximilian has expressed his intention of taking all the Mexican bonds as they are in market. It is understood that agents of the loan will not interfere in any way with the negotiation.

FAIR IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—The Fair for the Sailors and Soldiers' Home was regularly opened here to-day, and visited by thousands.

ILLNESS OF GOV. MORTON.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Oct. 24.—Gov. Morton, of this State, has had a relapse, and is now lying very ill.

COUNTERFEITS DISCOVERED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—New counterfeit fifty dollar bills (legal tender notes) have been discovered.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Cotton firm at 58 cents; flour unchanged; wheat advanced 1 to 2 cents; corn declined. Beef and pork steady; lard heavy and whiskey firm.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Cotton firm—sales of sixty thousand bales. Flour declined five cents. Wheat advanced from one to three cents. Corn declined one cent. Pork heavy, Bacon unchanged. Whiskey higher. Sugar steady. Coffee quiet. Naval stores quiet—turpentine $1.15 @ $1.20; Rosin $7.25. Petroleum dull. Gold 46½.

☞ THE LATEST AND GREATEST discovery in Dental Hygenic is SOZODONT. It has superseded all the ordinary dentifrices, and for this reason: that while it contains no solvent principle injurious to the enamel of the teeth, it obliterates tartar and every other dental concretion, prevents canker of the gums, removes blemishes, both from the molars and incisors, and leaves the breath pure and sweet.

☞ RENEWED HIS AGE.—The most wonderful results are produced by the use of Mrs. S. A ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or Hair Dressing. They never fail to restore, invigorate and beautify the hair. Youth renewed. No more grey hairs. The hair is restored on bald spots. It imparts a most delightful fragrance. You can procure them at any Druggist's.

☞ ATTENTION, HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY.—There will be a meeting of this Company WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 25th, 1865, at 7½ o'clock.
By order of the
oct25—1t PRESIDENT.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NORFOLK, OCTOBER 24.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer Louisiana, Porter, Baltimore.
Steamer Geo. Leary, Blakeman, Baltimore.
Steamer Hatteras, Parrish, New York.
Steamer Magenta, Banister, Richmond.
Steamer Thomas A. Morgan, Edgar, Richmond.
Schooner Wm. Crittenden, Menda, Elizabeth City.
Schooner Emma, D. Pritchett, Elizabeth City.
Sloop A. T. Jones, Jerrald, Elizabeth City.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer City Point, Talbot, Richmond.
Steamer Thomas Collyer, Mitchell, Richmond.
Steamer George Leary, Blakeman, Baltimore.
Steamer Louisiana, Porter, Baltimore.
Steamer Alice, Vanaman, Williamston.
Steamer Clinton, Slocum, Conyack.
Schooner C. M. Steward, Edmonson, Baltimore.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLENN'S THEATRE

LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF

MR. JOSEPH PROCTOR,

On which occasion he will appear for the last time in the new and beautiful Drama

NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND,

Received on Monday night by a full and fashionable audience with shouts of delight and approbation.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 25, 1865,

Will be presented an entirely new and interesting Domestic Drama, in four parts, written by Chas. Reade, Esq., entitled

NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

To conclude with the new and laughable farce of

GRIMSHAW, BAGSHAW AND BRADSHAW.

To-morrow, the great Play (by particular request), of

AMBITION,

THE TOMB, THE THRONE AND SCAFFOLD.

☞ Doors open at a quarter before 7. Performance to commence at a quarter before 8 o'clock. oc25—1t

NOTICE.

The following named colored men will hear of something to their advantage by calling on J. H. FRANTZ, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., in charge General Hospital Fort Monroe, Virginia:

JOSEPH CONNCILL,
FRED'K SMITH,
GREEN CONNCIL,
ALLEN ODOM,
JOSEPH JOHNSON.
oct25—3teod

NOTICE.

Steamer EMMA, lying at foot of Commerce street, will receive freight for Baltimore and sail on the 26th instant. Apply to Captain, on board, or to
D. FERGUSON,
oct25—2t No. 35 Commerce st.

NORFOLK BUILDING FUND ASSOCIATION.—Ten Shares for sale at
T. A. YOUNG & CO.'S,
oct25—tf No. 22 Commerce street.

FOR RENT.

SIXTEEN UNFURNISHED ROOMS on Main street. Possession given immediately. Apply to
KING & TOY.
oct25—3t*

OFFICE SEABOARD & ROANOKE R. R. CO.,
PORTSMOUTH, VIRGINIA, Sep. 8, 1865.

NOTICE.

On MONDAY, the 11th INSTANT, and until further notice, a Train will leave Portsmouth for Suffolk, DAILY, will leave Suffolk at 2:30 o'clock, P. M. E. G. GHIO,
sep9—tf Agent.

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 ex-
☞ pense 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.
J. R. GILLETT, Agent for Norfolk.

☞ 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 PERFUMERS,
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, I 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

OFFICIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
WASHINGTON, October 17, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office, until 2 o'clock, P. M., of the 22d day of November next, for furnishing Rations to the United States Marines at the following stations for the year 1866, viz:

Portsmouth, New Hampshire.
Charlestown, Massachusetts.
Brooklyn, New York.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Washington City, District of Columbia.
Gosport, near Norfolk, Va.
Mound City, Illinois.

Each ration to consist of three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and a fourth pound of fresh or salt beef; eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one and a fourth pound of corn meal; and at the rate to one hundred rations of eight quarts of beans; or, in lieu thereof, ten pounds of rice; or, in lieu thereof, twice per week, one hundred and fifty ounces of desicated potatoes, and one hundred ounces of mixed vegetables; ten pounds of coffee; or, in lieu thereof, one and a half pound of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles, or one and one-fourth pound of adamantine candles, or one and one-half pound of tallow; four pounds of soap, and two quarts of salt.

The rations are to be delivered upon the order of the commanding officer of each station; the fresh beef, either in bulk or by the single ration, of good quality, with an equal portion of hind and fore quarters, necks and kidney—tallow excluded; the pork No. 1 prime mess pork; the flour extra superfine; the coffee good Rio; the sugar good New Orleans, or its equivalent, and the beans, vinegar, candles, soap, salt, &c., to be of good quality.

All subject to inspection.

All bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

The undersigned ———, of ———, in the State of ———, and ———, of ———, in the State of ———, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——— for rations as above described be accepted, he or they will, within ten days of the receipt of the contract at the postoffice named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

A. B., Guarantor.
C. D., Guarantor.

Witness:
E. F.

———, 186–.

I hereby certify that the above-named ——— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Rations for 1866," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. SLACK,
oct20—law4w Major and Quartermaster.

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

Andrew Weigand
against
The Steamer Pocosin, her machinery, tackle, apparel and furniture. } In Admiralty. Libel in a cause of wages, &c.

Whereas, a libel has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, on the 23d day of October, 1865, by Andrew Weigand, libellant against the steamer Pocosin, her machinery, tackle, apparel and furniture, alleging, in substance, "That on or about the — day of ———, 186–, the said steamer Pocosin, being then in the port of ——— (and the said James A. Sayes being the master), and being designed for service on the high seas, and within the flux and reflux thereof, and within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of this Honorable Court, he, the said James A. Sayes, did hire the libellant to serve as engineer on board the said steamer at the rate of ——— per month, and accordingly, on or about the — day of ———, the libellant entered into the service of said steamer in the capacity and at the rate of ——— monthly wages as aforesaid: That the said steamer was engaged in the service of the Government of the United States, running from Fort Monroe to various points on Chesapeake Bay and elsewhere, and that your libellant remained on board until on or about the 19th day of November, 1864, when he was discharged without being paid; and that there is now due him, as wages, the sum of one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and interest from said date. That your libellant, although he has often requested payment of the said amount, has not received the same, and that the said steamer is about to depart from this port, and remove beyond the jurisdiction of this Honorable Court. That your libellant well and truly performed his duty on board said steamer, and is entitled to the said last named amount. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of the said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming the said steamer Pocosin, her machinery, tackle, apparel and furniture, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court to be held at the Court-room, in the City Hall, in the city of Norfolk, in and for the District of Virginia, on the 7th day of November next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction—otherwise, on the next day of jurisdiction thereafter, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

Dated the 23d day of October, 1865.

JOHN UNDERWOOD,
United States Marshal.
L. H. CHANDLER, Proctor for Libellant. oct24—2w

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA:

Benjamin G. Tubman and F. Eugene Tubman, copartners, &c.,
against
The Steamer Pocosin, her tackle, apparel, machinery and furniture, } In Admiralty In a cause of Contract, &c.

Whereas, a libel has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, on the 23d day of October, 1865, by Benjamin G. Tubman and F. Eugene Tubman, merchants and copartners, doing business in the city of Baltimore under the name and style of B G. Tubman & Co., against the steamer Pocosin (whereof James A. Sayes, now is, or lately was, master), her tackle, apparel, machinery and furniture, alledging, in substance, "That in the month of January, 1864, said steamer being then in the port of Baltimore, and being in need of provisions and stores, the libellants, at the request of the master of said steamer, furnished to, and for the use of, said steamer, the provisions and stores contained in the schedule hereto annexed, amounting to the sum of $650 35, and that the same was furnished at the prices in said schedule stated. That said provisions and stores were necessary to enable said steamer to perform her intended trip or trips, and were furnished on the credit of said steamer. That the master and owners have been requested to pay the said bill, but have hitherto wholly neglected and refused so to do, and that the amount specified in the first article of this libel, together with interest thereon, is now justly due and owing to the libellants, and that the said steamer is now in the port of Norfolk in said District. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of the said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming the said steamer Pocosin, her tackle, apparel, machinery and furniture, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court to be held at the Court room, in the City Hall, in the city of Norfolk, in and for the District of Virginia, on the 7th day of November next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction—otherwise, on the next day of jurisdiction thereafter, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

Dated the 23d day of October, 1865.

JOHN UNDERWOOD,
United States Marshal.
JOHN T. HALL Proctor for Libellants. oct24—2w

WANTS.

WANTED,
A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE,
Or part of a Furnished, by a gentleman with a family of three persons. Address C. E. S., Norfolk POST, stating conditions and location. Possession wanted immediately.
oc14—1m*

WANTED.
100 WOOD-CHOPPERS wanted immediately.
Apply at FOLGER & CARTWRIGHT'S,
oct—7—2w No. 22 Wide-Water st., Norfolk, Va.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A FURNISHED ROOM, in a private family, suitable for two gentlemen. Address, by letter, stating terms, "G & R.," Norfolk P. O. oct3—tf

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
From One Thousand to Five Thousand Cords of Good Merchantable PINE CORD WOOD, at some convenient place to lighter to vessels. There must be fully four feet of water at the shore. Apply to, or address,
Messrs. DUDLEY BEAN & CO.,
aug19—tf No. 14 Roanoke Square.

GREAT PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.
BY THE
NEW YORK GIFT ASSOCIATION,
713 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

	EACH.
12 Rosewood Pianos, worth from	$250 00 to 500 00
15 Melodeons, Rosewood Cases	125 00 to 225 00
150 Music Boxes	15 00 to 45 00
100 Silver Revolving Patent Castors	15 00 to 40 00
100 Silver Fruit and Cake Baskets	15 00 to 35 00
500 Sets Silver Tea and Table Spoons	15 00 to 30 00
100 Gold Hunting Case Watches	75 00 to 150 00
150 Diamond Rings, Cluster &c	50 00 to 200 00
200 Gold Watches	60 00 to 100 00
300 Ladies' Gold Watches	60 00 to 85 00
500 Silver Watches	25 00 to 50 00

Diamond Pins, Brooches and Ear Drops, Ladies' Sets, Gold and Coral; Jet and Gold, Florentine, Mosaic, Jet, Lava, and Cameo; Sets of Studs, Vest and Neck Chains, Plain and Chased Gold Rings, Gold Thimbles, Lockets, New Style Belt Buckles, Gold Pens and Pencils, Fancy Work Boxes, Gold Pens with Gold and Silver Extension Holders, and a large assortment of Fine Jewelry of every description, of the best make and latest styles, valued at

$500,000.

TO BE SOLD FOR ONE DOLLAR EACH.

Without regard to value, and not to be paid for until you know what you will receive.

Among those who have acknowledged the receipt of VALUABLE GIFTS drawn from the Association recently, the following kindly permit their names to be used: Robt. H. Hotchkiss, New Haven, Conn., Melodeon, value $150. W. P. T. Willis, W. 22d St., New York, Diamond Cluster Pin, value $200. Mrs. R. G. Tappan, 10 York St., Gold Watch, value $125. Miss Ellen F. Dickerson, Binghampton, N. Y. Melodeon, value $100. Mr. E. H. Stone