The Norfolk Post.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 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.

There are four columns of interesting reading matter on the first page, and two columns under the local head, on the third page—including a further statement in regard to the steamer North Star.

The Canadians are aroused and alarmed lest the Fenians invade their homes, and repeat the trick of the Saint Albans gentlemen, who are still enjoying the hospitaliy of the first families of Montreal. The Toronto *Leader* recommends that the Canadian "government take the arms from the Volunteers, lest the Fenians should get them." This is the advice of a brave fellow, to be sure. Will Mr. John Burns of Gettysburg,—the only civilian of Pennsylvania, who resisted Lee's army,—step over to Canada, and show that people how to defend their homes.

There is a project on foot to get up another grand ball in Portsmouth. Col. Seligson, of the 9th Vermont, and a number of our most energetic young men have the matter in hand, and it will no doubt prove a brilliant success. As it is still in its incipiency we are not permitted to say more than that it will be a subscription ball and altogether select, as the subscribers will be confined to a proper class of gentlemen, and none will be admitted but such as can pass the strictest scrutiny into their status. The list is in the hands of Colonel Seligson, and those desirous of participating are requested to come forward and subscribe at once.

Sir Martin Peto has a curious idea of the people of the South. He takes us for benighted heathens. In a recent speech he felicitated the country on the termination of the war and hoped it was a prelude to the eventual "evangelization of the South." Sir Peto had better teach his own people the Gospel. Charity begins at home. If we thought there was a negro in the South, who did not understand the true spirit of Gospel teachings and know more of the letter of Holy Writ, than some of these English tourists, we would vote to turn him out of the "Confederacy" as a disgrace to his people.

THE DISASTER TO THE NORTH STAR.

It is possible that the passengers of the steamer North Star, which put in here on Friday, disabled, and which still hugs her dock like a sick leviathan, were a little hasty in the judgment they pronounced upon the ship, her owners, her behavior off Hatteras—where great Neptune calls Eolus to aid him in the production of tempests,—and her speed in smooth water. It is possible, too, that what the gentlemen have given the public is the judgment of persons—worthy enough in other respects—entirely disqualified to decide upon the grave matter they sat to pass upon. It seems to us we have in their resolutions the chafings incident to the misfortunes and delays which overtake sea-going passengers, rather than the united and matured opinion of men who had brought knowledge and experience to guide them in the matter in hand. Let us see about this. In the first place, the passengers say "the steamer North Star was unseaworthy." If this was true, why did they embark in her; if she "was unseaworthy," how is it that she rode out the fearful gale of the 24th and 25th? To be sure she leaked, but still she survived a pounding which was sufficient to have battered down the walls of Fortress Monroe. The passengers did not know this. They know very little of the force of the sea, and this is shown by their complaint that only "eighteen pounds of steam could be carried." At the time they speak of, it would not have been prudent to have put on "more steam"—the favorite cry of the American go-ahead passengers—for the ship then was just equal, and no more, to the pounding she was receiving. Had she been pushed, by increase of steam, she would assuredly have been crushed by the force of the head sea. She could not master the storm, she could not surmount the angry mountains that confronted her; but she did all that could have been expected of a ship in her situation, all that was required of a strong ship, she rode out the gale, and brought her passengers to a friendly shore. The passengers—not being able to estimate what had really been achieved for them by the ship—instead of thanking God for their deliverance—proceed, like timid people out of danger, to sooth their nerves over a series of resolutions. It is no evidence of weakness in the ship that she leaked. Few vessels could have endured all that she did. The passengers did not know this. They simply know that they encountered a gale—they cannot tell by experience whether it was a common gale or an uncommon gale—for they had never been off Hatteras in a tempest before. These gentlemen were not aware that had the water reached the fires, the ship—had she been as strong as a globe of steel, and had she been bound round with tripled brass—would have met precisely the end that the Central America met in the very same sea seven years ago. The thing needed for the North Star when the tempest was fiercest, was just what Captain Jones, and the chief engineer, Mr. Mitchell, did. The fierce winds on the one hand, and the fiercer waves from a contrary quarter—wind and waves, the like of which were never imagined by the passengers—called for the highest virtues in the ship and the highest courage and skill in those whose duty it was to guide her. She seems to have come out of the conflict with some injury to her own body, to be sure; but with safety to all on board. But the passengers are not satisfied with this. They are not unlike the McClellan critics on the great battle of Antietam. They are not satisfied with their escape from death. No, they must resolve that the "New York Mail Steamship Company was guilty of the most criminal carelessness in sending them to sea in a vessel thus totally unseaworthy," just as the fighting editors of the New York *Times* resolved that Mr. Lincoln ought to be superseded because one of his military chieftans could not master impossibilities. To any man of judgment it must appear that the North Star did remarkably well—as well as Lee at Gettysburg or Grant at the Wilderness—but the power she had to contend with was an overmatch. Dry goods runners, and cotton bummers, and tourists, and plain people returning to their homes, cannot see these things, and we do not quarrel with them because of their ignorance; but we do object sternly to their assumptions. To their minds, a storm at sea is a sort of stage affair: nothing to be afraid of. We venture to say that even the passengers of the North Star,—notwithstanding their dreadful experience of Tuesday and Wednesday last,—have a very meagre idea of the dangers that environed them. And this is natural enough; only let them be careful how they resolve upon deep questions. The engines of the North Star are in good working condition, she has seven life-boats, she has a supply of life-preservers, and there are other evidences that she, though not a very fast boat, was in many ways a safe boat, and a well appointed boat. We know it is vexatious to be obliged to yield to the head seas and head winds; indeed it is provoking to wait for anything in America—the priest's promises or the doctor's skill—and hence, when anybody—the wind or the waves—resists us, we go into convention, pass resolutions, and may be, an address to all the world and the rest of mankind, including a translated edition for the Chinese. Had a body of our ancestors been tossed on the restless sea in a giddy ship off Hatteras in a September or an October gale one hundred years ago, and had God tempered the winds and soothed the ocean, they would, upon landing, have thanked Him for his mercy; but the passengers in this instance are wiser than their fathers, and do things after the fashion of 1865.

Jose M. J. Carvajal, the Liberal Governor of the State of Tamaulipas, whose name is attached to the Mexican bonds that are being placed in the market, has some historic reputation. He is a native of the State of which he is Governor, and about fifty years of age. He was educated in Bardstown College, Kentucky, where he learned the printing business in a small office attached to the college. He speaks the "American" language as well as he does his mother tongue, and is a very liberal and progressive man and a valiant soldier. During our war with Mexico, he commanded a small guerilla force of his own countrymen on the Rio Grande, which gave General Taylor considerable trouble, and annoyed the American army not a little. After the war he mixed much with our people, and made many friends in Texas—with the greater facility, as he is a high mason. In 1850 he commenced the present long revolution in Mexico by "pronouncing" in Tamaulipas, and raised an expedition in Texas of some five hundred fillibusters, with whom he crossed the Rio Grande, where he was joined by a few hundred Mexicans. The Americans under him were commanded by Col. Bob Wheat, who was killed in this war, Joseph Howell, (Davis' brother-in-law), and Ovid F. Johnson, a Pennsylvania lawyer and editor of renown, and brother to Ex-Governor Johnson, of that State. Col. Wheat commanded the artillery, which consisted of one small four-pounder, while Joe Howell lead the cavalry. The city of Matamoros was attacked, and the fight kept up for ten days—the garrison being a small force of regulars under General Avalvos. The cannonading and musketry were continuous, but very few were killed; the fillibusters set the city on fire, and fought by the light of the flames. It was a grand siege and battle,—truly a magnificent spectacle. On the tenth day, Gen. Uraga arrived with a regular reinforcement, and the fillibusters left in hot haste, the little army being scattered in all directions, most of the troops seeking safety by swimming the river, into which Col. Wheat flung his little four-pounder. There were "big wars" in those days. After this defeat Carvajal rallied again, procured a six-gun battery for Wheat, and with Johnson at the head of the "auxiliary" infantry, made another fight at Camargo, when Canales gave him a bad whipping. This ended the attempt to establish the constitutional government on "that line," but Carvajal has ever since been in the saddle, and constantly fighting with varying fortunes. He is a plucky little fellow, and has great confidence in his destiny. A man of pure blood and of most enlarged democratic ideas, we may yet be called upon to witness his sublime devotion to republican principles rewarded by complete success. He is the grandest Mexican of them all.

We have received the first number of the revived New Orleans *Crescent*. It is under the control of its old manager and responsible editor, Col. J. O. Nixon. Previous to the war, the *Crescent* was the leading whig journal of Louisiana and of the South. It supported Bell and Everett warmly, but went over to disunion when Mr. Lincoln was elected, honestly believing that there was no other alternative. After the war commenced, Col. Nixon, who is a brave and gallant gentleman, joined with a number of the principal citizens of Louisiana to raise a regiment of cavalry for that State that should be perfect in organization and magnificent in morale. A fund of $100,000 was subscribed to insure the success of this project, and the regiment was raised and splendidly equipped. It was undoubtedly the best cavalry regiment in the Confederate service. Col. John Scott, who had gained some renown as a scout on the Peninsula at the time of the Big Bethel fight, was selected as its Colonel, and Colonel Nixon, of the *Crescent*, was chosen Lieutenant Colonel; another editor, J. M. Taylor, of the Baton Rouge *Advocate*, was subsequently its major. The 1st Louisiana, (or Scott's) cavalry was principally employed in Kentucky and Tennessee, and was never known to deviate from the strict paths of legitimate warfare. In 1863 a portion of it was captured after a gallant fight with the Union troops, and Colonel Nixon became a prisoner and was held for sometime at Johnson's Island. When Gen. Butler took possession of New Orleans he seized the *Crescent* as the property of a Confederate officer, and sold it at auction for the benefit of the government. It was bought by the venerable Jacob Barker for "a song," and the "ancient Banker" published a paper called the *Advocate* with the material until it was finally suppressed by Banks for disloyal utterances. Barker then sold it to some parties in the interest of Mr. Chase for ten thousand dollars—and the present New Orleans *Times* thus sprang from the *debris* of the old *Crescent*, which is now again awakened and looks as familiar as if it had gone to sleep but yesterday. The people of New Orleans always thought much of the paper, and made much of it—and Colonel Nixon is one of the most popular men in the State. It is celebrated as the belligerent paper of the Crescent city, and never had an editor, or reporter, or proprietor, who did not fight a duel. The first editor was Gen. William Walker, the Nicaraguan, and its present principal writer is said to be Gen. Buckner. Its old local, Israel Gibbons, one of the most pleasing writers in the South, and who has been an officer in the war, is at his post again—and so is George W. Stoddard, who stood by the side of young Sam. Todd, Mr. Lincoln's brother-in-law, when he was killed at Shiloh. The *Crescent* has gained new prestige, and will doubtless be again as it was before, the leading paper in New Orleans.

In looking over the names that appear in the journals of New Orleans, now that the smoke of battle has cleared up, one is surprised to find so few missing. The same people are back again, acting as the leaders in politics and business, and the only member of the press that is missing is the venerable Col. Seymour of the *Bulletin*, who fell in the war.

UNIVERSAL EDUCATION.

The American people have mounted upon the hobby of education, and are in a fair way to ride the poor animal to death. They seem determined to make every human being, white or black, male or female, with or without brains, professors of learning, doctors in every branch of knowledge, utterly regardless of the fitness of things. Why should we force education upon an unwilling subject or one that has no taste for learning any more than we would compel a boy to learn the art of building a steam engine or making a suit of clothes. The mere study of the rudiments of knowledge is altogether mechanical, and unless the mind be there to digest the pabulum, of what manner of use is it to surgorge the brain with useless trumpery. For all the necessary purposes of life, if they are able to write an intelligent business letter, add up a column of figures, and read the daily newspaper understandingly, what more do the majority of mankind—the class that is doomed to earn its bread by the sweat of its brow—need; and in three months of instruction, either at home or in a school, any boy or man that is not a natural born dunce can learn these things. In fact the whole secret of knowledge, or thorough education, in these days of newspapers and cheap publications, consists in knowing how to read correctly; and to a being with the usual quantity of brains, it is an accomplishment easily acquired with the aid of a cheap grammar and dictionary, and by the use of a little close application in leisure hours. We would not prevent any one from mastering every branch of human knowledge, if he felt so disposed, but would leave it free to his own choice; we would not place any obstacle in the way of the poorest boy or man in the land becoming the most learned, but would encourage and aid him in every possible manner, if we saw that his tastes and inclinations tended in that direction; but we would not force an unwilling mind to accept that for which it had an undisguised abhorrence. We do not know why there should be such a hue and cry raised about educating the people now. Our forefathers were virtuous, moral, patriotic and happy, and they were not all educated in "book knowledge;" and many of them did not consider it a disgrace to be unable to write their own names. Still, as we said, reading, writing and cyphering are merely machanical operations, which all persons should be taught and required to learn; and no time need be lost in teaching or learning, for a thorough knowledge of these branches may be acquired without interfering with the daily duties of the learner. But, to spend years at school, academy, or college, studying the sciences in order to make a man or woman, who is compelled to gain his or her livelihood by laying bricks, carrying a hod, chopping wood, or making dresses, washing soiled linen, or cooking beefsteaks for her husband's breakfast, wretched, envious and discontented with his or her condition and position in life, is what we object to as useless and nonsensical. All men cannot be teachers, lawyers, doctors, clerks, litterateurs, philosophers, or gentlemen of elegant leisure; some must be hewers of wood and drawers of water; and to perform these duties requires but a small amount of scientific learning. The reason our city streets are filled with loafers, gamblers, thieves and confidence men, is because we ruin our youth by giving them too much education. All those loafers that you see idling around the street corners and in the saloons are persons of education. Their mothers washed clothes, or their fathers delved in the earth, that they might educate their boys—and of what benefit has it been to them? They are totally unfitted for the heavier labors of life; have learned no mechanical art or useful calling, and consequently become loafers, starvlings and beggars; and all because they are spoiled by education for the duties of useful members of society. Of a kin to these are the half-starved medical practitioners, and briefless barristers, that flood the world, who would have become wealthy as shoemakers or carpenters, or farmers. But still the cry is educate—cram them with knowledge—stuff them with philosophy, physiology, and all the other ologies. We must educate the masses, the people, the women, the negroes! Fifty years ago the sturdy men and women who went forth into the forests of the far west to build up for themselves a home, and for their country a name, by their industry; and to combat and overcome by their indomitable courage, the difficulties that beset pioneer life, were neither physically nor mentally enfeebled or unfitted for the great task by too much education. They were the students of nature and had been trained in the school of experience; and their children have been reared up in the same school. Few opportunities had they for acquiring "book learning,"—a quarter's schooling sufficed for the most fortunate; and we search in vain among them for the evil effects of a want of school-training. Many of the brightest intellects in the land, and the most enlightened statesmen, perhaps, never saw the inside of a school-room much less of a college.

If the real ability is there, and the subject is left free to make his choice, he will secure his own education, despite the obstacles that poverty or legislation may surround him with. It is not, we contend, for the interests of civilization that all men should be liberally educated, but we admit that all should be allowed an equal opportunity to secure a liberal education, and that opportunity they now have. Books are cheap, and educational institutions are abundant, and there is no law to prevent any person in the land from becoming as learned as Noah Webster or Professor Agassiz, and we have no desire to thwart or control in any manner whatever the inclination of any child of the people to satisfy his thirst for knowledge, but would rather encourage the ambitious aspirations of all who earnestly seek after the priceless jewel, either for its own sake or for the benefits to be derived from its possession; but we would leave it entirely to their own choice. We would not force knowledge into an unwilling mind, in the manner we compel a child to swallow nauseating drugs. If the inclination to learn is good and the capacity equal to it, we would leave the will free, and place no barrier in the way of the vaulting mind; but we would not compel the boy that wishes to be a good carpenter to become a bad lawyer, a worse physician, or a fool in the pulpit.

If the radical ideas of education be persisted in, we shall soon have a world filled with confirmed infidels, skeptical christians, and all sorts of learned idiots, full of the importance of their acquired attainments, with neither mind nor modesty to chasten their arrogant assumptions of knowledge; we shall have nothing but philosophers, and nobody to do anything but discuss metaphysics; for as education unfits man for the manual labors and menial duties of life, we shall be without laborers, servants, or workmen of any kind, and turn to a nation of loafers and beggars. Educate the people, by all means, but educate them to work. Teach them that it is manly to labor—to earn their bread in any honest calling—and that they cannot all become philosophers. Heaven save us from the swarms of half educated fools that will throng our cities, if we are to indiscriminately cram knowledge into every head in the land regardless of inclination or capacity. A little learning is not so dangerous a thing as too much learning, Pope to the contrary, notwithstanding. All must not become teachers. Let knowledge be free, and its benefits be alike open to all, but force no man or boy to accept it against his better judgment of what is best for him in life. There is a general cry raised about educating the negro. We have no objection to his learning all that he is capable of acquiring, but we see no necessity of forcing knowledge into his skull. Teach him to be a good and useful member of society, and let him take care of his own education. He can procure books and newspapers cheap, and he already enjoys every advantage for acquiring knowledge that the white man possesses, and if he has the inclination he will acquire it; but we see no reason why we should insist upon making him learned even against his will. Besides, if the matter were investigated, it would probably be found that the negroes are not far behind the poor whites in America and elsewhere in knowledge, natural or acquired, and are equally as happy and contented with the limited amount they possess, as if they were much more learned. We would not fill their minds with vain learning that would choke up the joyous well-springs of their happy hearts with envy and discontent. Every man to his calling is a good principle in this world's economy, and we must educate men to labor in all branches of industry. A cook or a bootblack is as necessary to the happiness of mankind as a lawyer or a preacher, and the world can do without the latter much better than it can dispense with the former. Universal education would multiply learned loafers, increase consumers, and reduce the number of producers, and therefore it is not a wise measure.

Telegraphic News.

NORFOLK POST DESPATCHES.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

NEW YORK, October 29th.—Steamer St. John, of the Alabama Line, exploded her boiler this morning. Seven persons were killed. Cause of explosion not known.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Governor Johnson, of Georgia, has been officially notified by the Secretary of State, that the President cannot recognize the people of any State as having resumed relations of loyalty to the Union until the State admits as legal the obligations contracted or debts created in their name to prosecute the war of rebellion.

President Johnson has issued a proclamation recommending the first Thursday in December as national thanksgiving day.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Cotton dull; flour declined five to ten per cent. wheat and corn advanced one per cent; beef firm; pork steady; lard heavy; whisky dull.

ALARM OF THE PROVINCIALS.

TORONTO, Oct. 27.—The *Leader* to-day has an article on the expected Fenian invasion, and calls upon the government to take the arms from the volunteers, lest the Fenians should get them, establish patrols on the frontiers, and inaugurate a passport system. A fearful state of alarm exists here.

The jury in the Sanders kidnapping case are still locked up.

A raid on the Canadian banks by the Fenians is expected.

We have 4 inches of snow here, and it is still falling.

GOV. PEIRPOINT AND THE PEOPLE OF RICHMOND.—The Richmond correspondent of the Washington *Chronicle* writes as follows:

Governor Peirpoint's assertion that "Virginia will repudiate every cent of the national debt," does not meet with a hearty response from a majority of the citizens of Richmond, although many give it endorsement. It is to be regretted that Governor Peirpoint, without the authority of the loyal Virginians, should make such a statement, which only adds fuel to the dying embers of treason, and affords blatant rebels an opportunity to inflame the minds and excite the passions of the prejudiced. It may be his individual opinion that we will not submit to the taxation, but as Governor of the State, it was unwise and injudicious to make such a statement, at a period when harmony and unity prevailed in our counsels, and when every good citizen was exerting himself to forget the past in anticipation of the future glory and prosperity of a reunited people.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral of the late ELEZA T. TOMPKINS, eldest son of Jno. J. and Mary L. Tompkins, who was killed in the memorable battle of Manassas, August 30th, 1862, and whose remains are now in this city, will take place from the Cumberland Street Baptist Church, this MONDAY evening, at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are requested to attend without further notice.

Arrivals at the Atlantic Hotel, Oct. 29th.

Dr. T. C. Pugh, H. D. Roberts, W. D. Manning, N. C; C. E. Wood, W. C. Wright, Mrs. L. Beeces, W. Roy, Richmond; C. D. Lalande, N. O; M. D. Merideth, N. Y; J. D. Webster, New Line Steamers; Claimond Yake, California; James R. Hillers, Jersey City, N. Y; A. Orr, Philadelphia; D. J. Hill, New Line Steamers; H. H. B. Scott, Richmond; James Thomas, Isle of Wight; N. Carroll and Wife, Wilmington, N. C; M. W. Whitekind, N. C; W. W. Caraway, Princess Anne Va; Mrs. L. R. Segium, Hartford, C. T; Miss L. T. Gilford, Cleveland Ohio; Dr. R. B. Haywood, N. C; E. P. Murgaird & Lady, Cleveland Ohio; Molan Baird, N. C; Cyrus C. Holmes and lady, N. C; Hon. L. H. Chandler, Va; B. W. Bates, W. E. Prescott, R. James, Richmond; Col. John D. Myrick, Paris; John E. Doyle, H. W. Sewall, P. Woodburn, Va.

LIST OF CONSIGNEES per steamship "Yazoo," Captain Thompson, from New York, Oct. 30, 1865:

S R Borum, Rowland Bros, Burgess & Core, J H Reed, B T Bockover, Russell & McO, M A Butt, D Robertson, I Cohen, A Oberndorfer, H Cohen, Salomonski & Co, T W Clark, Sherman Bros, E Campe, W S Spratley, R Capps, Seldner & Co, J C Dawson & Co, C Schwarzkopf, Forbes & Butt, C E Staples, T V Falber, Taylor, Martin & Co, G T Gregory, T R Todd, W P Hudgins, H A Thompson & Co, Kader Biggs & Co, E Ullmann, S Katski, Vogelsang, Kingman & I, O Wetmore, Lowenbergh & Bro, Warren & Woodhouse, Lublin & Stiner, H D White & Co, L Lehman, S Weil, M Levy, White & Sale, Morris, Gwathmey & Co, G & M, W P J, J O Morgan, J T M, J D Newson.

THE following passengers arrived on board the steamer "Yazoo" yesterday, from New York, viz:

E B Otis, J Fibowen, F Loerdon, E Gerardat, T Baron, C H Reny, Peter W Vogelsang.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NORFOLK, OCTOBER 28.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer Geo. Leary, Blakeman, Baltimore.
Steamer Georgeanna, Pierson, Baltimore.
Steamer Magenta, Baulsir, Richmond.
Steamer Thomas A. Morgan, Edgar, Richmond.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer Thomas Collyer, Mitchell, Richmond.
Steamer City Point, Talbot, Richmond.
Steamer George Leary, Blakeman, Baltimore.
Steamer Georgeanna, Pierson, Baltimore.
Steamer Creole, King, New York.
Steamer Albemarle, Bourne, New York.

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
Bortsmouth " "	20	@	25
Va. Bonds, 6s	59	@	60
N. C. "	81	@	00
Tenn. "	75	@	77
Misso'ri "	72½	@	73
N. C. Bank Notes	20	@	25
Gold (large)	144	@	145
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., $5.00@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—Prime Rio Coffee, 30½@32c.
CUBA MOLASSES—55a65.
CANDLES—Adamantine, 28@30c.; Tallow, 23a25.
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 57½a62½; Striped Shirting 23a25; Colored and Bleached Drills, 37½a39; Colored Cambric 26a27½.
FLOUR—Family, $15.00@16.00; Extra, $12.00@13½; Super, $10.00@12.00; Fine, $8.50@9.90.
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.
SOAP—13a16c.
SUGAR—Brown, 15@16c.; Refined, Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 21½a22c.; A White, 19½c; B White, 19; C Ex, 18½c.
SUGAR HOUSE SYRUPS—50a60c.
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) $2.10@2.25. Rye and Bourbon, $2.35@7.00; proof, $2 60@3.00.
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 bunsh; Potatoes 75@$1 00 per bushel; Sweet Potatoes 75@80 cts per peck.
FISH—Hog Fish $1.00 to $1.25 per dozen; Spots 10@15 cts. per dozen; Trout 25@50 cts. a piece; Mullet 10@15 cts. per bunch; Sheep Head 50@$1 00.
COD FISH—9a10c.; hake, 6½a7c.
BUTTER, LARD AND CHEESE.—Butter 40@48 cts. per pound; Lard 27@30 cts. per pound; Cheese 20@21 cts. per pound.
OYSTERS—25 cents per quart.

The markets steady with ordinary demand for Naval Stores and small grain. Gold dull.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLENN'S THEATRE.

BRILLIANT ATTRACTION.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE ACCOMPLISHED TRAGEDIENNE

MISS JEAN HOSMER!

Who will have the pleasure of making her debut before the Norfolk public IN HER GREAT CHARACTER OF

CAMILLE!

As performed by her in the principal Theatres in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, with

DISTINGUISHED SUCCESS!

MONDAY EVENING, October 30th, 1865,

Will be performed the Great Sensational Play, in five Acts, entitled

CAMILLE!

The Fate of a Coquet.

Camille........ Miss JEAN HOSMER.

Act 1st, March.—*The Supper Scene!*
Act 2nd, April.—*The Pledge of Love!*
Act 3d, August.—*The Sacrifice!*
Act 4th, October.—*The Fete!*
Act 5th, Winter.—*The 11th Hour.*

The Evening's Entertainments will conclude with the roaring laughable Farce of

DID YOU EVER SEND YOUR WIFE TO PORTSMOUTH!

In Rehearsal, Shield's Great Tragic Play of EVADNE! OR, THE STATUE.

Doors open at a quarter before 7. Performance to commence at a quarter before 8 o'clock. oc30—1t

NIGHT AUCTION! NIGHT AUCTION!!

AT THE GIFT BOOK STORE, 52, MAIN STREET.

Until further notice, NIGHT AUCTIONS will be held as above. The sales will consist of BOOKS of all descriptions,

JEWELRY,
WATCHES,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
MASONIC WORKS and EMBLEMS,
STATIONERY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c.

GEO. GRATTON, Proprietor.
LEIGH BRO'S, & PHELPS, Auctioneers.
oc 30-1w

NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY,

NORFOLK, Oct. 26th, 1865.

Books for subscription for Stock to this Company have been opened at the office of TAYLOR, MARTIN & CO., No. 17, East Side Market Square.

The Stockholders will meet in Richmond on the 30th inst., for the election of President and Board of Directors.
oc 30-3t.

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.
oc25—3teod

FOR RIO DE JANEIRO,

CALLING AT

ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO and BAHIA.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch regularly,

ON THE 28TH OF EVERY MONTH,

A NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP,

To leave at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier 43 North River.
All letters have to pass through the Postoffice.
An experienced Surgeon will be in attendance on board.
For freight and passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to THOMAS ASCENCIO & CO., No. 17 Broadway, New York.
oct26—3m

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!!

Just received, the following new Publications:
WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY, 184 PAGES, ROYAL QUARTO—A VALUABLE WORK.
LES MISERABLES, FIVE VOLUMES COMPLETE IN ONE.
TEAM ENGINES AND PROPELLERS, by the late Hon. W. H. KING, U. S. N.
BEULAH, a Novel of great interest.
TRAVELS OF ARTEMUS WARD.
A large collection of MASONIC WORKS.
Also, a large assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
GIFT BOOK STORE, No. 52 Main street,
GEO. GRATTON, Proprietor.
oct3—eod6t

BURNING OF THE MUSEUM.

LETTER FROM MR. BARNUM.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1865.

Messrs. Herring & Co.:

GENTLEMEN:—Though the destruction of the American Museum has proved a serious loss to myself and the public, I am happy to verify the odd adage, that "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," and consequently congratulate you that your well-known safes have again demonstrated their superior fire-proof qualities in an ordeal of unusual severity.

The safe you made for me some time ago was in the office of the Museum, on the second floor, back part of the building, and in the hottest of the fire.

After twenty-four hours of trial, it was found among the debris, and on opening it this day, has yielded up its contents in very good order—books, papers, policies of insurance, bank bills, all in condition for immediate use, and a noble commentary on the trustworthiness of Herring's Fire-Proof Safes.

Truly yours,
P. T. BARNUM.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

The most reliable protection from fire now known.

HERRING & CO.'S PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron, the best security against a burglar's drill ever manufactured.

HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray street, New York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
KNOWLS & WALFORD Agents, Richmond, Va.
oct7—tf

ESTABLISHED 1852.

L. BERKLEY,

DEALER IN

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

invites attention to his

NEW FALL STOCK,

No. 53 Main Street, under Johnson's Hall, Wholesale Rooms in the rear, Norfolk, Va. sep6—1m

SEGARS! SEGARS.

Just to hand, a large invoice of fine Havana and Domestic SEGARS, which we offer at a small advance wholesale or retail.
J. C. DAWSON & CO., No. 65 Main street, Norfolk, Va.
sep2—tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD RESPECTFULLY solicit a Share of the Public Patronage at their

NEW SHAVING SALOON,

No. 5 Union Street, Norfolk.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to HAIR CUTTING and DYEING.

WILLIAMS & JONES, (late of Mr. Cook's, in charge), Mason's Old Stand.
aug16—tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A MEETING OF THE ENGINEERS and First Captains of the Fire Department, will be held this (MONDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the "Aid" Engine House. By order,
E. C. FOLGER, Chief Engineer.
oc30-1t

INTO HER MIGHTY TRUMPET Fame has breathed a new word, SOZODONT, and she is making it resound through the civilized world. It is the Greek for teeth preserver, but in plain English Fragrant SOZODONT, is the most effective dentifrice that chemistry has ever yet extracted from the Oriental vegetable kingdom.

REPUTATION ESTABLISHED.—MRS. S. A. ALLEN for twenty years past has been manufacturing her World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or Hair Dressing, and the millions of bottles sold every year in the United States, Great Britain and France (each year largely increased *sales* over the previous) is a guarantee that the articles are unequalled. We know they will restore grey hair to its youthful color, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth. You can procure them at any Druggist's.

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. 206 Pearl street, N. Y.
J. R. GILLETT, Agent for Norfolk.
oct12—20t

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, 831 Broadway, New York.
oct1-4w

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, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York
oct1-4w

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.

FURNISHED ROOMS for Rent, with or without board, in a private family. Apply at No. 48 Bermuda street.
oct20—1w

FOR RENT OR LEASE,

From the 1st of January next, the Wharf Property at the foot of Market Square.
Also, several pieces of property in and about Market Square.
Apply at OFFICE OF THE POST.
oct9—tf

WHARF FOR RENT.

One Hundred and Fifty Feet of INDIA WHARF, at moderate price, for six to twelve months.
oct5—tf M. HOWELL.

FOR RENT,

And possession given on the 1st of January next, several very eligible STORES, on Main street and Market Square, in the most business part of the town. Also, several DWELLINGS and OFFICES, and a very convenient Wharf Property. Apply at the Office of the Norfolk "Post." sep25—tf

METROPOLITAN LIVERY, SALE

AND EXCHANGE STABLES,

WIDE WATER STREET,

NEAR CHURCH, NORFOLK, VA.

HUYCK & VEAZEY, Proprietors,

Having a large experience in the Carriage and Harness business, both North and South, and being connected with large Manufacturing Establishments North, we are now prepared to furnish everything in our line of a superior quality, at short notice, and at the lowest possible prices. We can furnish

OMNIBUSSES,
STAGES,
MAIL WAGONS,
BAGGAGE DO.,
CITY EXPRESS, AND GROCERS, DO,
(ORNAMENTED AND LETERED FREE OF CHARGE)
CLOSE CARRIAGES,
CALACHES,
BAROUCHES,
PHAETANS,
ROCKAWAYS.
YACHT WAGONS,
BUGGIES,
TOP AND OPEN, &c

Particular attention paid to orders for

FAMILY CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.

Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Mail Contractors and others will save time and money by leaving their orders at our office. We also offer about

(50), FIFTY FINE WELL-BROKEN YOUNG HORSES

suitable for

FAMILY AND BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Don't forget the place,

HUYCK & VEAZEY'S

METROPOLITAN STABLES, AND CARRIAGE

WAREROOMS,

WIDE WATER STREET,

NEAR CHURCH;

ZANTZINGER'S OLD STAND,

NORFOLK, VA.

N. B.—A large lot of

SECOND HAND CARRIAGES,

BUGGIES, WAGONS AND HARNESS

for sale. H. & V.