The Norfolk Post.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 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.

When the senior editor of the Boston *Post* has anything wicked to put before the public, he credits it to "[Ex.]." On Saturday, the venerable senior stated that "'working for bare life' is now defined to be making clothes for a new baby."

Mr. John Brougham, the author and actor, after some five years absence in England and Ireland, has returned to America; and on Monday night appeared at the Winter Garden Theatre, New York, in a new play of his own. His engagement is for two weeks, but "the pet" will wear well for two years. He is among the first favorites upon the American stage, and his popularity comes from downright talent.

The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*, which gave an illustrated report of the visit of the Tunisian travellers to the fair in that city last week, says: "After the Bey had eaten a little of everything, and drank a little of everything, and seen a little of everything at the Fair, and was sufficiently confused and bewildered, he was led out with the *suite*, and taken to his hotel, and put to bed, where he spent the night, tossing, rolling, and throwing up, like a bay in a storm."

The National Express Company met in Richmond on Monday. Among the leading men present were Generals Joseph E. Johnson, Long, Cooke, Maury, Ruggles, Imboden, Lindsay Walker, Echols, Ransom, and Robinson, of the late Confederate army; Hugh W. Sheffey, ex-Speaker of the House of Delegates, and Allen T. Caperton, ex-Confederate Senator. A committee was appointed to inquire as to the amount of money subscribed and other facts, and then the meeting adjourned over twenty-four hours.

The "High Constable" of Massachusetts seems to be a troublesome fellow. It is queer that a State which has done so much "for liberty" during the last few years, should now saddle herself with a King. We give, on the first page, some account of the exploits of this hero, which we copy from the Boston *Advertiser* and the *Post*. We also give, on the first page, three columns of condensed news, which embraces all that is new in our newspaper exchanges. On the third page, under the local head, we give some further particulars of the Southern coast gale of last week, and city intelligence of interest.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, a paper edited under the superintendence of the Russian Foreign Office, congratulates the Washington government on the rapid reconstruction of the Southern States. The *Journal*, after a brief survey of recent events in America, reminds its readers that the Czar, at the very beginning of the civil war, caused his Cabinet to express his sincere wishes for the maintenance of the Union. The very complimentary article closes with a passage from a despatch of Prince Gotschakoff to the Russian Minister at Washington, dated June 28, 1861, in which Russia and America are represented as "rising States destined to have interests and sympathies in common."

Captain Henry Wirz, of Andersonville notoriety, is not much honored in his own country, if we may judge from the rather unflattering picture drawn of him by a paper published in his Swiss home, as the *Winterthur Landbote* says the captain is a native of Zurich, where, twenty years ago, he held a small appointment in the Merchants' Hall. In April, 1847, he was sentenced to four years in the House of Correction, having been convicted on the charge of forgery and embezzlement. He was, however, discharged when his sentence had only run a year, being a sickly person and having suffered from illness in prison. A short time previous to 1860 he emigrated to America, having been previously divorced from his wife.

Frederick Douglas is smart; but like our Timon, and other "smart niggers," he is impudent. An humble white man, who should have told the following "story" would have been hissed. In a lecture, a few nights ago, in Boston, he said:

Mr. Lincoln had the ability to talk with a negro without once reminding him that he is a negro—an accomplishment that does not seem to be left at the White House. Once, when I called on the President, Governor Buckingham also called and desired to see Mr. Lincoln. "Tell him he must wait," said the President; "I want to have a long talk with my friend Douglass." "I think, continued the lecturer," that was the first time that the Governor of a great State—not a very contemptible State—was compelled to stand out in the cold while the President was conversing with a negro."

There can be no point to this "story" unless Mr. Lincoln *preferred* the negro to the society of the Governor of Connecticut, and that no one believes. If, however, it should appear that he did send the Governor off because he loved Douglass more, why, then, "So much for Buckingham."

J. Adolph Rozier has withdrawn from the canvass in Louisiana, as a candidate for Congress, and that venerable old Bostonian, Jacob Barker, who saved General Washington's picture by carrying it out at the back door after Mrs. Madison had cut it from the frame, when the British captured the Capital, has been nominated in his place, and will doubtless be elected. He will make a good old representative, provided he does not have too many axes to grind in the way of claims against the Government for money furnished in 1812. Mr. Barker was a half-way Union man during the war. He wanted the "Union as it was and the Constitution as it is," and he was wont to console himself and friends with the old saying that "what can't be cured must be endured." On the same principle, if elected, the country will have to endure the superfluous laggard on the political stage. Mr. Barker has been endeavoring to get into Congress, for lo! these many years, and his perseverance, we trust, will be rewarded. He is a descendent of Benjamin Franklin, whom he greatly resembles in personal appearance, and he also claims to be related to Gen. Benj. F. Butler. We almost pity President Johnson, for he will be bored to death by father Jacob, when he gets to Washington. Mr. Barker must be at least ninety years old, and he has children whose hairs are as white as snow with age.

THE SOUTHERN WAR DEBT.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, in an article on the finances, objects to the morality, propriety, and policy of President Johnson's recommendation to the Southern conventions that they should repudiate their war debt. It thinks he could not have carefully considered the dangerous path he was forcing upon them, and remarks that when once a people have learned this new way to pay old debts, they will not stop to inquire the age of their obligations, and that the loss and destruction of property is no more to be compared to honor and fame, than is the wealth of a woman to her chastity. Now, we do not object to the moral obligation of individuals and States to pay their just debts; but is the debt contracted for an unlawful purpose a legal obligation, and is it proper to tax the entire country to pay a debt contracted for the purpose of overthrowing the Government? Is there a single precedent for such a course? Can the *Enquirer* point us to an instance in history where an established government ever thought itself bound to pay the expenses of a war waged for its own subversion? We do not think with the *Enquirer* that the refusal to pay the Southern debt will demoralize the debtors, public and private, of the country, and have a tendency to weaken the confidence of the people in the pledged faith of the Government. It may weaken their confidence in rebellion, and that's just what the President wants to do. He wishes them to learn in the bitter school of experience that it is not a paying institution, in order to deter them from future attempts. The people of these States alone would not be the sufferers by a law compelling the payment of the debt, but every citizen of the country, whether he resides in Maine, California or Texas, would have to bear an equal proportion. So intimate, so entwined, are the relations existing between the States, that what effects one is equally felt by the entire body politic. The debt of Pennsylvania weighs as heavily upon the shoulders of the people of Texas, as it does on the inhabitants of the Keystone State, and herein consists the absolute necessity for repudiation. The State debt of North Carolina was contracted without the consent of the people, who would be compelled to pay it, and no tax can be levied for such a purpose without that consent. The American nation repudiated its revolutionary debt not, it is true, by any public act of Congress, but by common consent, for the continental money was never redeemed, and it was worth more on the dollar at the close of the seven years' war, than the Confederate currency or bonds were worth, when Richmond fell. It is a well known fact that the people, after the surrender of Lee and Johnson, considered these bonds and notes of so little value that they either gave them away or threw them into the street. They had gradually depreciated, by passing through so many hands, and each party received their nominal value in gold or its equivalent until they became entirely worthless in the hands of the last owners in the general ruin of the cause; and by these they were considered of no more importance, and had actually cost them little more than waste paper—about one cent on the dollar. Would it be just to tax the people to pay these notes—held perhaps by speculators, who got them for nothing—at their face? Of what benefit would it be to the mass of the people? Would the soldiers who fought the battles of the Confederacy, or the widows and orphans of those who fell, receive any benefit from the payment of this debt? Would they get one dollar of their back pay? No. It would alone benefit the few at the expense of the many—and these few the men who, instead of losing money and property during the war, have grown rich on the misfortunes of their fellow countrymen. It might be different had the currency of the Confederacy at the time of the great collapse stood as fair before the world as that of the loyal States. Then its loss would, indeed, have ruined and impoverished every man in the land. But you cannot ruin a man who possesses nothing—and Confederate money was, and had been for a year before the close of the war, as much a representative of nothing as blank paper. It had no value in the hands of the masses, and they threw it away—and why should it now be made valuable, and the people who gave it away be taxed to redeem it at its par value, and fill the pockets of those who never lost a cent by its depreciation? It is very questionable whether, had the Confederacy been successful, the debt, either State or general, would have been paid. Revolutionary debts are seldom considered very sacred. The new nationality pleads poverty, and the people are too patriotic to oppress their own country—especially when by doing so they vex themselves with burdensome taxation. It was so with our revolutionary war debt, and it was the same with the Texas debt for its war of Independence. If, then, the debt would have been repudiated, had success crowned the banners of the Confederacy, we see no good reason why a failure should make it more sacred, or entail upon the successful party the obligation to pay it in any other way than by repudiation. We see no immorality in it, and we cannot see how it can afford an excuse for individual debtors to repudiate their obligations.

LOUISIANA POLITICS.

They have been playing the expediency game in Louisiana, and are repenting very fast of it. J. Madison Wells was the acting Governor of the State when the Confederacy collapsed, having been elected by the so-called Union men of New Orleans Lieutenant Governor on the same ticket with Michael Hahn. Now, Wells belongs to one of the very oldest and most respectable Anglo-American Louisiana families extant; was a good old Whig in politics, and had formerly been a candidate for Lieutenant Governor in that State. But he stood steadfastly by the Union, swore terribly, as our army in Flanders, at the Confederates, left his immense plantations in Rapides, with all his negroes and cotton, and took refuge within the Union lines. When the Confederates returned from the "big wars" he was Governor. He took them by the hand and welcomed them home, showed them every favor, and they were seemingly much pleased with him, and for the time smothered in their bosoms their dislike of what they must of course have felt was his "treasonable" course toward the South. He was in the same position that Peirpoint found himself in Virginia, but there is no comparison between the men. The returned Confederates made much of Governor Wells, because it was to their interest. They could use him—even though they hated him. He was a consistent Union man, acceptable to the Government, and gentle and conciliating in his course, and theirs was the policy of expediency. Wells did all that was asked of him, and was lavish of the favors which he showered upon the "young men in gray." The time came to nominate candidates for the position of Governor. Wells received the nomination of the "National Democrats," who are the late soldiers of the Confederacy, and also of the "Conservatives," who are the anti-negro Unionists. This all took place before Gen. Humphreys was elected Governor of Mississippi and pardoned by the President. The Democrats are deeply chagrined at their hasty action in nominating a candidate on the expediency dodge, now that they discover they might have nominated and elected Beauregard, Bragg, Adams, Allen, or most any other Confederate General. Humphreys' success has opened their eyes, and great are their lamentations. In view of this new light the *True Delta, South*, and other papers of influence, even at the eleventh hour, for the election takes place on the 6th instant, are urging the election of Ex-Confederate Governer Allen, who is now self-exiled in the city of Mexico, where he is editing a journal in the interests of Maximilian. He is very popular in Louisiaua, having proved himself a gallant soldier in the field, and a very good Governor of the State, and we would not be surprised if he were elected, even as Wade Hampton was chosen Governor of South Carolina against his own wishes. The fact is, and everything that transpires proves it, no man in the South who did not actively participate in the war for Southern independence will ever be held in sufficient respect by the people to justify the country in looking upon him as a leading man. The people of the South will stand by the men who stood by the South, throughout the war, and there is no use in trying to disguise the fact. Confederate Generals or soldiers will always be able to command the sympathy and support of their people.

MORE DISABLED STEAMERS IN PORT

The gale of the 25th of October, on the Southern coast, as we stated on Monday, was something more than a common tempest. The steamship Quaker City, from Charleston, last Friday, for New York, arrived here yesterday morning, short of coal. She has on board Captain S. Young and a number of the passengers of the steamer Republic, which foundered off the coast of Georgia on the 25th. These passengers, it will be recollected, reached Charleston in a small boat. Nothing had been heard, up to the time of the leaving of the Quaker City, of the raft or the other boats of the Republic. The Republic was better known, before and through the war, as the steamer Tennessee, and was about twelve years old. The propeller Victor, Captain Gates, from New York, October 21, for New Orleans, arrived here yesterday. She was in the gale of three days—25th, 26th, 27th—and had a very narrow escape. The bed-plates of her boilers were shifted, she leaks badly, and during the first day of the storm parted her rudder-chains. Had not the steamer Alabama, from New Orleans, with a load of cotton, which towed her into this port, fallen in with her on the 28th, she must soon have gone down, for her crew was exhausted and the vessel was helpless. The Victor will discharge her cargo and go to Baltimore for repairs. It is stated that the steamer Guiding Star is ashore south of Hatteras. The Quaker City is taking in coal at Portsmouth, and will probably sail to-day.

DRY DOCK WANTED.

The arrival here, during the past few days, of the steamers North-Star and Victor—leaky and disabled—would seem to remind capitalists that we stand in need of a Dry Dock in Norfolk. Neither of these vessels can be repaired here. The most we can do for them is to suffer them to tie up at our wharves, and allow them to discharge their cargoes. That done, at the risk, it may be, of life and ships, they go hence with machinery out of joint and the wounds of the tempest still open. The Victor will, if she can, go to Baltimore for repairs; and the North-Star goes to New York for a similar purpose. Had we a proper screw dock, both vessels might have been repaired here, at less expense to their owners, and with some profit to Norfolk. We may expect many other disabled vessels here, for the storm of last week was unusually severe on the Southern coast. We trust that some steps will at once be taken in the direction we have indicated.

THE GLANDERS.

The *Sportsman's Oracle and Country Gentleman's Newspaper*, a very well conducted weekly journal, published in New York, has an article on the Glanders, in which the editor complains bitterly of the action of government officials in disposing of glandered horses to farmers and others, at public sale. It is well known that Glanders is one of the most fatal and contagious diseases that affect the horse, and that it has baffled the skill and energy of man. For more than two thousand years it has received the careful attention and diligent study of the most eminent practitioners that have appeared from time to time, and yet no remedy has been discovered for the dreadful malady. It is readily communicated by a diseased animal to a healthy one, and it has always been the object of veterinary science to teach the people the fatal consequences of the contagion, and to induce them to take precautions to prevent it from spreading broadcast over the country. Science and humanity recommend that all horses suffering with this disease shall be put out of the way as speedily as possible, in order to confine the malady to narrow limits, and to preserve the healthy animals from its fearful ravages. The editor of the *Oracle* says:

Everything that tends to weaken the constitution of the horse will generally produce glanders. Every exciting cause of a disease exerts its chief influence upon the mucous membrane. The hardships that our cavalry horses have been compelled to undergo and the severe labor that was required of them during the war, were calculated to promote disease, and it is not surprising that, in disbanding the mounted regiments, the Government officials discovered that they had a large number of glandered horses on their hands. In many cases the disease existed in its most violent form, and as the horses were kept huddled together, the malady was communicated with great rapidity. It is almost impossible for an infected horse to remain long in the same stable or pasture with others without communicating the disease to them. If the discharge from a glandered horse is rubbed upon a wound or a mucous surface, it will produce a similar disease. It is not the breath that is contagious but the matter flowing from the ulcers.

This matter may come in contact with any wound, however slight, or fall on a delicate membrane that absorbs the poisonous properties, and thus produce the infection, and spread from animal to animal. When the disease is communicated, we might say that it is done by inoculation. But this fearful disease is not confined to the horse alone; it may even be communicated to man. Then a groom or farrier who handles a glandered horse should proceed with extreme caution. He should never allow the matter to come in contact with a wounded hand, nor should he allow it to reach the thin membranes of the nose. The malady, whether it infects man or a lower order of animals, produces horrible suffering and death. In scattering glandered horses broadcast over the country, the government has been guilty of a great wrong upon the people. We can scarcely estimate the injury that will result from such an unwise policy. We know not from whence the order came authorizing quartermasters to thus dispose of infected stock to the people, yet we have no hesitancy in saying that the proceeding was terribly unjust, and the parties directly responsible for the outrage should be held to a strict account. The disease is not one that comes and disappears in a day or a season, but it is tenacious in character, and requires years to arrest its progress. The stock of a country, and especially horses, constitute a large proportion of its wealth, and in scattering glandered horses throughout the States to inoculate thousands of stables in the land, the government has struck a fatal blow at one of the great arteries of finance. When the people suffer the government must suffer also. What, then, has been gained by the public sale of diseased horses? A few dollars in the coffers of the treasury; but as the people, who honor all drafts made upon that treasury are the purchasers of these worse than worthless animals, we do not see how the government has been benefited. The agents of the people have simply perpetrated a great outrage upon the people whom they represent. They have introduced a fearful contagion into their midst under the false plea of economy. How infinitely better would it have been had every horse with the least symptoms of glanders been shot and burned or buried. Such ultimately must be their fate, and if it had been done by government officials the disease would have died with the horses, instead of being communicated to thousands of others. Although a great outrage has been perpetrated, it is not too late to prevent other mischief. The least atonement the government can make, is to arrest the sale of all diseased horses that may now be in her possession. Let all horses unmistakably affected with glanders be shot without delay. We ask it on the score of humanity as well as economy. Neither genius nor scientific skill can arrest the progress of the disease. It is fatal in character, and has triumphed over the ingenuity of man and the teachings of veterinary science, for more than two thousand years. Our only safety is in precautions to guard against it. To the farmers who have become the unfortunate purchasers of the infected animals, we would say, remove the glandered horse from the stable in which the healthy are confined. Throw open the doors and let the fresh air circulate through the building. Leave nothing to ferment noxious gasses, and white-wash the stalls and mangers. Cleanliness, exercise and pure air are the best preventatives that we know of.

By way of San Francisco we have some satisfactory news from the Russian American Telegraph Company's expedition to the 23d of September. They were then at Plover bay. Sounding of Behring Straits proved that the cable could be laid across there very satisfactorily.

Telegraphic News.

NORFOLK POST DESPATCHES.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FATHER POINT, Oct. 31.—The steamship Damascus, from Liverpool on the 19th ult., arrived here to-day.

Sales of cotton for the week amounted to 86,000 bales; sales Friday 10,000, closing firmer and unchanged, with a decline of ¾@1d. on the week; Middling Orleans 24. Provision market bare.

The Bullion in Bank of England had increased £54,000.

It is generally believed that Earl Russell will accept the premiership, though nothing official has transpired.

LONDON—*Latest.*—Cotton dull; prices declined ½d.@1d.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Official information has been received here to the effect that England has removed the restrictions on American naval vessels, lately detained by that government. Therefore, our government has withdrawn the orders given our own navy to make discriminations in regard to their vessels in British ports and intercourse with British naval vessels. Official intelligence has also been received that the British commander in the Pacific has been ordered to send cruisers in quest of the Shenandoah.

THE MUTINY IN JAMAICA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The *Express* says that late Havana advices confirm the report of the mutiny in Jamaica. Many revolting murders had been committed, and the whites generally were greatly alarmed.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Flour has advanced 5@10cts.; corn advanced 1c. Beef firm; pork heavy; whiskey dull; cotton dull and declined 1c.; sales of 1,000 bales at 50@57 cts.; sugar firm; naval stores quiet; gold 46⅛.

THE MISSION OF MR. CUSHING TO ENGLAND.—A special despatch, from Washington, October 29, to the Baltimore *Sun* says:

In connection with the subject matter of the alleged mission of Mr. Cushing to England (whether he goes or somebody else) it may be stated, as a matter of belief by well-informed and sound men, that the British Government or Ministry is willing to pay the claims based upon the depredations of the rebel pirates which were fitted out in English ports. The reason of this is the fear of the Ministry that the tables may be turned upon Great Britain at some time in the future. It were better for her to pay now even an immense sum than to suffer hereafter not only a direct loss, as we have, in vessels and cargoes, but also, as we have, in the loss for years of profits upon the carrying trade of too great a portion of our commercial marine by its transfer to foreign hands. The great difficulty of the British Ministry in this regard is the decision of High Chancellor Wood, that the claims are not founded in the law of nations by reason of the fact that the rebel States were a *de facto* government. But it may be contended by us that where claims heretofore have been barred by such a fact or legal idea, that the *de facto* rebel or belligerent power had been recognized by the nations of the earth, or some considerable part of them. The rebel South had recognition from none. Perhaps the British Ministry are willing to be convinced by this suggestion, and thus avoid the hazardous experiment of offending the British people by disregarding the apparent determination or decision of their judges.

Arrivals at the Atlantic Hotel, Oct. 31st.

W H Warder, Kentucky; W Henry Harney, New Orleans; Henry Harrison, Richmond, Virginia; W H Dulaney, Alexandria; Rev George W Gilliam, Lewisburg; G Johnston, Edenton, North Carolina; H H Browne, New Boston, Connecticut; Dr G L Pugh, North Carolina; Fitzsimmons Wells, George Jones, John Henry McFarling, U. S. N.; John A Smith, S W Davice, M D Davice, M W Jones, Pohatan Roberts, New York; C M Ethridge, Virginia; George T Parker, H C Williams, Mrs Michemer, Suffolk; M M Wise and lady, W Myrick, North Carolina; T Peadon, Mrs J C Whitlock, Richmond, Va; J Hodges, Isle of Wight; S H Boykin, lady, 3 children and servant, Virginia; J Mitchell, Old Point.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NORFOLK, OCTOBER 31.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer James T. Brady, Landis, Baltimore.
Steamer Costa Rica, Harris, N. Y.
Steamer Adelaide, Cannon, Baltimore.
Steamer Quaker City, —— Charleston.
Steamer Victor, Gates, N. Y.
Steamer Warrenock, Nickson, Franklin, N. C.
Steamer Thomas Collyer, Mitchell, Richmond.
Steamer Magenta, Baulsir, Richmond.
Schooner Jas. T. Amos. Turner, Orland, Me.
Schooner Martin, McGinnis, Mt. Pleasant.
Schooner Spray, Nelson, Hyde co.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer James T. Brady, Landis, Baltimore.
Steamer Adelaide, Cannon, Baltimore.
Steamer Thomas A. Morgan, Edgar, Richmond.
Steamer City Point, Talbot, Richmond.
Steamer Eolus, McCarrick, Mathews county, N. C.
Steamer Gazelle, Byers, Coinjock, N. C.
Steamer Washington, Chichester, Philadelphia.
Schooner Carolina, Hayward, Baltimore.
Schooner Jas. L. Baily, Loveland, Savannah.

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
Missou'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—55@65.

CANDLES—Adamantine, 28@30c.; Tallow, 23@25.

CIGARS—Domestic and Imported, 20@150.

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

DOMESTICS—Merrimack Prints, 33.36; Sprague do 27½; American do 30; Amoskeag do 27½; Dutches B do 30; London Mourning do 27½; Amoskeag do, 27; Lancaster Ginghams 36; Delaines, 35; Standard Sheeting, 36; 4-4 fine Brown Sheeting 36½; 3-4 do 30; 4-4 do Bleached do 50 a 55; Ticks 57½@62½; Striped Shirting 23@25; Colored and Bleached Drills, 37½@39; Colored Cambric 26@27½.

FLOUR—Family, $15.00@16.00; Extra, $12.00@13½; Super, $10.00@12.00; Fine, $8.50@9.00.

FORAGE—Hay, 150@200 per cwt.: Corn, 96@100 per bushel; Oats, 60@75 per bushel; Bran, 40@a50 per bush.

GIN—$2.50@5.00.

HOOPS—None.

HEADINGS—None.

LEATHER—Calf skins, $40@$100 per dozen; Sole eather, 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.

TRIUMPHANT RECEPTION OF THE CHARMING AND ACCOMPLISHED TRAGEDIENNE AND COMEDIENNE,

MISS JEAN HOSMER,

Who was received on Monday evening by a FULL AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCE, COMPOSED OF THE BEAUTY AND FASHION OF THE CITY, With the most unequivocal manifestations of pleasure and satisfaction.

She will have the honor of appearing this evening, for the first and only time, in her grand impersonation of

BIANCA,

Performed by her in New York, Philadelphia and all the principal cities in the Union with the most rapturous applause.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 1, 1865,

Will be performed the great tragic Play, in five Acts written by the Rev. H. Millman, entitled,

FAZIO;

OR, THE ITALIAN WIFE.

BIANCA.....MISS JEAN HOSMER

After which the Orchestra, under the direction of Prof. Whiddon, will perform the Grand Overture to

ZAMPA.

To conclude with the screaming Farce of

SARAH'S YOUNG MAN.

☞ Doors open at a quarter before 7. Performance to commence at a quarter before 8 o'clock. nov1—1t

CUSTOM HOUSE, NORFOLK, VA., COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Oct. 28, 1865.

THE ATTENTION OF OWNERS and masters of Steamers sailing out of this port, is *particularly* called to the following acts of Congress in relation to steamers, which provides as follows:

That it shall not be lawful for the owner, master or captain of any steamboat or vessel propelled in whole or in part by steam, *to transport any goods, wares and merchandise, or passengers, in or upon the bays, lakes, rivers, or other navigable waters of the* United States, *without having first obtained from the proper officer a license* under the existing laws, and without having complied with the conditions imposed by this act; and for each and every violation of this section, the owner or owners of said vessel shall forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of five hundred dollars, one-half for the use of the informer.

That *no license, register or enrolment shall be granted, or other papers issued by the Collector*, to any vessel propelled in whole or in part by steam, and carrying passengers, until he shall have satisfactory evidence that all the provisions of this act have been fully complied with; and if any such vessel shall be navigated with passengers on board without complying with the terms of this act, the owners thereof and the vessel itself shall be subjected to the above penalties.

Hulls, boilers and machinery of steamers must be inspected before the same are used; and at least once a year thereafter; and two copies of such inspection certificates must at all times be kept in a conspicuous place on the vessel, under a penalty of $100 and damages.

LEWIS W. WEBB, Collector of Customs.
THOS. W. GOODWIN, Inspector of Boilers and Machinery.
JNO. H. BURROUGHS, Inspector of Hulls.
nov1—3t

NOTICE!

The CoPartnership heretofore existing between HIPKINS & MILLIGAN, in the Auction and Commission busines, is hereby dissolved by mutual agreement, from and after the 31st October.

JAS. F. MILLIGAN, FRED. S. HIPKINS.
nov1—3t

OFFICE OF THE ALBEMARLE AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL CO., *Norfolk, Va. Oct. 31st. 1865.*

THE TIDE LOCK OF THIS CANAL will be closed for repairs on and after Wednesday, November 8th, 1865.

A Rail Road has been constructed around the Locks for the transhipment of produce, during the time, which it is believed will not exceed twenty days.

MARSHALL PARKS, President.
oc 31 2w

FOR SMITHFIELD.

The Steamer JOHN TRACY, will leave Well's wharf at 10 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY morning. Persons desiring to attend the Methodist Protestant Convention, will find this a good opportunity. Fare $1.
oc 31-1t.

FOR THE ROANOKE.

The Steamer CURRITUCK, Capt. BABLE TAYLOR, will receive Freight at Higgin's Wharf, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY for Halifax, and all the intermediate landings on the Roanoke, and sail THURSDAY, the 2nd November. Apply to

JAMES GORDON & CO., or Captain Taylor.
oc 31-2t*

OLD NEWSPAPERS

SUITABLE FOR WRAPPING PAPER—For sale at this office. oc 31

BILLS OF LADING

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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, 1665.

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.

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

DR. S. K. JACKSON,

Late of Leesburg, Va.,

Offers his professional services to the Public. He may be found, for the present, at the office of the Albermarle and Chesapeake Canal Co., or at the residence of Marshall Parks, Esq., Bute street.

October 18, 1865. oct14—6t*

NOTICE.

The subscriber has been appointed Administratrix on the estate of her late husband, John Hipkins, of the city of Norfolk, deceased. She respectfully requests all persons indebted to the said estate to call and settle, and all having claims against it to present them to her at once.

ly 13—12t-1aw3m* MATILDA HIPKINS

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership existing between WILLIAM LOCKHART and WILLIAM H. STINER, under the name and style of "LOCKHART & STINER" has been dissolved on the 14th inst, by mutual consent. Mr. William Lockhart withdrawing from the concern. All liabilities will be settled by the undersigned, who continues the business at the old stand, No. 1, Main street, corner of Bank.

WM. H. STINER.
NORFOLK, Oct. 30th, 1865. oc 31-3t

☞ 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.
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