

forces, lasting nearly two hours. In the dash on the fort General Hinojosa was wounded in the leg while gallantly leading his men over the earthworks.

While General Hinojosa's men were under fire of the gunboat Paisano several solid shot came in the neighborhood of a party of Americans who were collected on the bank of the river below the city, watching the fighting and cheering the liberals every now and then. It is supposed these shots fell upon the American side owing to the crookedness of the river at that point; but both the officers and men in the party refused to declare that the gunboat designedly fired upon them seven times. The imperialist version is that the shot came from a liberal gun aimed at the Paisano. Whatever may have been the cause, whether the river's adjacency or deliberate intention, General Weitzel, commanding the United States forces in Texas, has ordered the facts to be investigated by a commission. The liberal loss in this affair was estimated by Escobedo at fifty killed and wounded.

While the attack was being made before the city a strong force assaulted the forts on the northern side; but a galling fire from the gunboat Antonio forced them to fall back out of range.

In the afternoon of the same day twenty-five of the liberal wounded soldiers were transferred to Brownsville, where they were cared for by the United States surgeon at that point. In compliance with a request from General Escobedo, General Weitzel supplied the wounded republicans for which attention General Escobedo called upon the American commander and thanked him in person. During their brief interview Escobedo stated that he was determined to take Matamoros at any cost. The losses of the imperialists are reported to have been very heavy considering the short space of time that the fight lasted. According to one account no less than twenty-five cart loads of their wounded were brought into Matamoros after the fight.

It is evident that the city cannot be taken without a desperate struggle. The leading streets, and especially the Plaza, or central square, are barricaded with piles of pressed hay, cotton, &c. This work has been done by a home guard organization numbering seven hundred or eight hundred citizens, and consisting mainly of French residents. They have no Americans on their roll.

Under cover of night the liberals advanced their lines on the 27th to within two hundred yards of the imperial outer works and rifle pits, where they entrenched themselves so effectively that an attempt made to drive them out of their works on the following morning failed completely, the imperialists being obliged to retire in haste.

On the 22d of October, three days before the attack on Matamoros, a plot was discovered to betray the city and garrison to the liberals, and the same day the leading traitor, a Captain Ghoulson, being in the imperial contra-guerrilla corps and late of the rebel army, was arrested, tried, convicted and executed. His principal accomplice, named Burch, also an American, was arrested at the same time, but he managed to escape. The plot included the assassination of General Mejia. Fifty-five thousand dollars was the price for which the traitors had covenanted to betray the place and murder their commanding officer.

Early on the 25th the republicans commenced to shell the city with a rifled field battery which they had posted facing the forts on the north side and masked by a belt of undergrowth. Several shells struck in the leading streets of the city, but without doing any great damage. The battery was eventually silenced by a heavy fire from the forts. The same day a demonstration on the south side of the city was repulsed by a body of imperial cavalry after a sharp skirmish.

The Matamoros *Avance* (imperial organ) of November 10 states that there need exist no apprehension of another liberal attack upon the city, as not a single republican soldier has been seen for three days within five miles distance. The only force near it was a small band under Cortes, who had been driven under the imperial flag.

Under the same date the *Ranchero* says: The imperial gunboat Antonio, having on board a detachment of French marines and two field pieces, while forcing her way up the river under a heavy fire from the combined forces of the liberals, grounded seven miles from the city, and while engaged with the enemy, on the Mexican side of the river, a furious fire at long range was opened on the steamer from the American bank, which was effective in wounding two of the marines.

The liberals on the north bank of the river were dressed in the United States uniform.

The French commander refrained from returning the fire received from the Texas bank of the river.

The *Banhero* adds: It appears to be the settled purpose of the same men to bring a war between the United States and Mexico. These outlaws have been on the American side of the river in force, where their officers were busy in enlisting recruits.

The Antonio was fired upon from the Texas shore, near where Cortina had been executed.

The particulars of the correspondence between General Weitzel and General Mejia relating to the firing from the American side of the Rio Grande upon the imperial gunboat Antonio, and to the sympathy shown by the Americans for the liberals, are not yet transpired.

The participation of Mexican officers in the assault upon Matamoros is reported to have created considerable alarm at Mexico city among the members of Maximilian's cabinet and his French military nurses. Notwithstanding that the Emperor has declared his abandonment of his long projected journey to Yucatan is the necessity of his presence at the capital, in order to carry out the various "suggestions" conveyed to him by Mr. Langlais—the lately arrived financial and confidential emissary of Louis Napoleon—a little logical reflection will suffice to show that apprehensions of American intervention really determined his relinquishment of the journey. Letters from Mexico city relate that a bit of gossip was current in the capital to the effect that at a late interview between Maximilian and Marshal Bazaine, the Emperor declared his intention to make the journey to Yucatan, so as not to disappoint his new subjects, who had made such elaborate preparations to welcome him on the way. The Marshal used every argument to dissuade him, but in vain; whereupon he spoke out decisively: "Very well, your Majesty; but if you go to Yucatan I shall go back to France." Considering that if Bazaine were to leave he would probably take his troops with him, Maximilian prudently concluded to remain in his capital, allowing the Emperor to represent him in Yucatan.

As it is, the present situation of Franco-Mexico-American affairs on the Rio Grande requires the gravest attention of Maximilian and his advisers, civil as well as military.

PERSONAL. Gen. Grant, with three of his staff, Gen. C. B. Comstock, Col. A. E. B. and Col. J. B. B. were in Petersburg yesterday morning. They breakfasted at Jarratt's Hotel, and went immediately on to North Carolina, taking the Weldon train. The general, as unpretending as he is renowned, was dressed in the plain habiliments of a civilian.—*Petersburg Express*, Nov. 28.

## The Norfolk Post.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 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, Bookbinders 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. Patterson & Co. are authorized Advertising Agents for the Post in New York and Boston.

Owing to the telegraph line being deranged by the storm, which prevailed yesterday, we are without our usual latest news this morning.

On Tuesday, in Richmond, there was a fall of three inches of snow, attended with high and cold winds. In this city, yesterday, there was a driving rain and high biting winds until long after sunset. So winter has fairly set in.

The editorials without head or tail, which appear daily in a Richmond paper, it is said, are written by ex-Governor General Henry A. Wise. They are marked by much of the venerable patriot's vigor, and they must be a heap of interest to ghosts, since they are limited mainly to the treatment of defunct subjects. The articles are as long as the Irish Scorpion; but are seen often.

It is said that no part of the forthcoming message has received much editorial care and Cabinet revision as that portion referring to our relations with Mexico. The President has evinced a wise statesmanship, without infringing our national dignity or popular traditions. He is understood as taking the position that while we cannot be indifferent to transpiring events in Mexico, yet interference on our part is unnecessary, and would prove injurious both to ourselves and the Liberal cause.

It is understood that Count de Montholon, the French Minister, has made formal demand for the restitution of the tobacco recently seized at Richmond by the Treasury agents, as the property of the late rebel Government, on the ground that the property seized belonged to August Belmont, the New York agent of the French Rothschilds. Count Montholon has also summoned M. Paul, the French Consul at Richmond, to Washington to prove that the seizure was made against the protest of that official.

We have now completed our telegraphic arrangements, and have become a member in full standing of what is called the Associated Press. Hereafter, the reader of the *Post* will be informed at his breakfast table of all that transpires in the world abroad. We shall give complete reports of the proceedings of Congress, and of all events of moment transpiring in Washington this winter. We make these facts known to the merchants and business men of the community, and leave it to them to say, how far this enterprize and heavy outlay is of value to them and to the people at large.

The English people seem to be pretty hard pushed by Mr. Charles Francis Adams's concrete replies to Earl Russell. The London *Times* now refuses to accept Captain Waddell's statement—as to the time he heard the war was over—as true. The object of this is, that piracy may be fastened on the cruiser and that he may be tried for that offence. Does the *Times* suppose that the hanging of Captain Waddell would satisfy the American claim for the Alabama and Shenandoah damages? This country is after England; not the ships fitted out by her to destroy American commerce.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* states that "the belief among those who think at all on the subject, is gaining ground that Mr. King the late collector, has not committed suicide, but has wandered off into some retreat of which that city is full, where he will yet be found." The *Journal of Commerce* thinks, too, that "could the veil be lifted, and an insight be given of the hearts of many, it is to be feared that to hundreds, who hoped to profit by his death, the event has been a source of secret rejoicing." This is exercising the sacred right of private judgement; still it is a very cruel imputation on the New York office seekers. We do not believe it just, though we confess we do not know anything about the class of persons in question.

The budget of Mexican news which we publish this morning will serve to keep up the history of conflicting events in that country. The alleged firing from the Texas side of the Rio Grande river, near Matamoros, on the 7th instant, on the imperial steamer Antonio, having on board a number of French marines, has caused great excitement among the imperialists on the border. The Matamoros *Ranchero* says the firing was the work of Mexican republicans dressed in the United States uniform, and denounces it as a flagrant violation of American neutrality and "one of the most dastardly outrages ever perpetrated on the frontier." It believes that the settled purpose of the men engaged in it, who it is said have been recruiting their forces in Texas, is to bring on a war between this country and Maximilian. The French commander of the Antonio, it is stated, did not return the fire from the American bank of the river. From Washington we are informed that our government has yet received no intelligence confirmatory of the exciting rumors involving a complication between our troops and the imperialists.

There is a general overhauling of the troops in the department of Virginia. The Fourth Provisional Cavalry have been mustered out of the service, and will embark at City Point to-day for New York. The Second New Hampshire, the 1st and 10th New York, the 39th Illinois, the 9th Vermont, the 18th Pennsylvania, the 7th Ohio, and the 8th and 11th Connecticut regiments and Company A, of the First Royal Virginia Volunteers, will be mustered out forthwith, and sent to their respective homes. When they are gone, we shall have in the state of Virginia, some six thousand effective men. Of these about four thousand will be stationed at Richmond, and the balance will be placed at such points in the state as the military authorities shall decide. In Norfolk, we shall have the 20th New York militia, or what was formerly Gen. Patrick's 80th regiment. This regiment will arrive in a day or two. It is not the intention of the War Department—as some think—to remove all the troops at an early day, from Virginia. We have reason to believe, that the force stated will remain here for an indefinite period of time.

**MILITARY.**  
The officers on detached duty with the Freedmen's Bureau in this State, belonging to regiments to be mustered out under the late order of the War Department, are to be continued in the service, until further orders.

Captain N. Low, Jr., the efficient Quartermaster at this post, has been relieved from duty, and ordered to report at City Point, to superintend the embarkation of volunteers mustered out of the service.

Captain Lambert has been relieved from duty at Richmond, as disbursing officer in the Quartermaster's Department, which duty now devolves on the Chief Quartermaster of that department.

Captain Sidney B. de Key, acting Inspector General of the district of southwestern Virginia, has been relieved from duty, and ordered to join his regiment (the 8th Connecticut) for the purpose of being mustered out of the service.

Major Cochran, Quartermaster at Richmond, has been relieved from duty there, and ordered to report at New Orleans.

Gen. Sumner has been mustered out, and will proceed to Albany, N. Y., to await further orders. He is a captain of cavalry in the regular army.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1865. As the session of Congress approaches much speculation and solicitude exist among the radicals concerning the President's forthcoming message. Many profess to believe that his reconstruction policy has disappointed his expectations, and that he will renounce it to a considerable extent and recommend more stringent measures. There are the strongest reasons for asserting that these gentlemen are reckoning without their host. The President has at no time and on no occasion uttered a word in public expressing the slightest disappointment at the practical workings of his policy, or intimating the least inclination of modifying or changing it in any particular. On the contrary, he has continually declared more progress was being made than any one would have warranted in predicting a few months ago. In some instances the organized action of Southern men may not have met his expectations; but this is not to be deplored, as it is the favorite idea that States are indestructible, and that secession under our form of government was, and forever must be impossible. He will undoubtedly reiterate in his message the principles that underlie all his public utterances for years, and that receive their chief support in the executive element of Congress, without regard to party affiliations.

On inquiry it is ascertained that but comparatively few of the credentials of members elect of the House of Representatives have been received either from the late insurrectionary or the other States. Therefore the Clerk of the House has not prepared a list of the members, and will not probably do so before Saturday. No credentials have been received from the late insurrectionary States excepting from Virginia in part and Tennessee in whole. The position of the Clerk of the House is understood to be as follows: That he is merely to administer the law of 1863 in placing the names of members elect upon the roll, his course on doubtful points being controlled by the precedents set by the House in similar cases. He will not be concerned in the construction of the law. Whatever defects may be discovered can of right be remedied by the House. In addition to the validity and formality of the credentials, should these facts appear, the only question which could be raised by the House is, whether the members elect are now in full relation to the other States in the sense contemplated by the law of 1863; or, in different language, whether they are completely restored to their rights and privileges in the Union. The question as to whether certain members of the late rebellion are now in full relation to the other States in the sense contemplated by the law of 1863; or, in different language, whether they are completely restored to their rights and privileges in the Union. The question as to whether certain members of the late rebellion are now in full relation to the other States in the sense contemplated by the law of 1863; or, in different language, whether they are completely restored to their rights and privileges in the Union.

The Secretary of the Treasury makes no secret of the fact that his further report on the finances will be merely an enlargement of the views recently presented in his Fort Wayne speech.

Among the Congressmen arrived to-day are G. W. Anderson, of Missouri; Senator John H. Stockton, of New Jersey; Colonel Estlin, of Indiana; and S. W. Mullton and H. M. Brownwell, of Illinois.

**CAPTAIN WADELLE.** The San Francisco papers of the 31 of August last, announced the arrival there of the General Pike, with the following intelligence from the Shenandoah: "When Capt. Smith of the William Thompson, came on board the Shenandoah, Capt. Waddell said to him, 'Well, Captain, what's the news?' Captain Smith replied that President Lincoln was assassinated. 'I was prepared to hear that,' said Captain Waddell, exultingly. Captain Smith said, 'And General Lee has surrendered with thirty thousand men.' 'That I was not prepared to hear, and I don't believe it,' said Captain Waddell, emphatically. Captain Smith assured him that he had the papers on board with the particulars of Lee's surrender, but Waddell replied, 'It's a Northern lie, anyhow, and I would not believe it if I saw it.'"

Gov. Pierpont, it is now understood, is in favor of the continuance of the troops in Virginia.

### OIL AND WHISKEY BARRELS.

The following important circular has been received in Cincinnati:

(TREASURY DEPARTMENT.)  
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,  
WASHINGTON, November 29, 1865.  
SIR—Your letter of the 15th instant, requesting instructions as to your action in cases where oil and whiskey dealers in Cincinnati return barrels that they empty, also such as they can buy, to the oil companies and distilleries without removing the inspection mark, or if any attempt at removals be made, it is simply crossing the mark with paint that can be easily washed off, has been received. In reply, I have to say that the statute imposes the penalty upon the party who purchases or sells empty barrels without the inspection marks being removed. If the party is liable to the penalty, and the party purchasing is liable to the same. The purchaser must require the marks to be removed before he takes the barrels, if he would escape from the penalty, and they must be effectually removed. The mere crossing them off with a preparation that can be removed, leaving the marks as plain as ever, is not a compliance with the law. The provisions of the law must be enforced by prosecution.

Very respectfully,  
D. C. WHITMAN,  
Deputy Commissioner.

**ELECTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.** On the 22d instant the election for members of Congress took place in South Carolina. It appears by the returns that the Hon. Wm. Aiken, an ex-member of the United States House of Representatives, is elected in the Charleston district. The result in the city of Charleston was—for Aiken, 713, for W. Whaley, 335, for Gen. Elliott, Jr., 279. Mr. Aiken is known as a gentleman of the most conservative views, and an honor to any constituency.

**RICHES.** Nevada has turned out about \$60,000,000 in bullion, and is now producing nearly \$20,000,000 annually. Bishop Simpson is convinced that our silver resources are sufficient to pay off a national debt of twenty billions. Present each returned soldier of the Union with a silver musket, and then plate all our war vessels with silver thicker than they are now sheathed with iron.

### MY MAIDEN AUNT.

My aunt! my dear unmarried aunt!  
Long years have o'er her flown,  
Yet still she strains the aching eye,  
That looks her virgin zone.  
I know it hurts her—though she looks  
As cheerful as she can.  
Her hair is silver, and her face  
For life is but a span.  
My aunt! my poor deluded aunt!  
Her hair is almost grey,  
Why will she wear that winter curl  
In such a spring-like way?  
How can she lay her glasses down,  
And say she reads as usual?  
When through a double convex lens  
She just makes out to spell?  
Her father—grandpa forgive  
The terrible mistake you made,  
You'd better have made the finest girl  
Within a hundred miles.  
He set her to a stylish school,  
'Twas in her thirteenth year,  
And with her, as the rules required,  
"Two loaves and a spoon."  
They braced my aunt against a board,  
To make her straight and tall;  
They laced her up, they starved her hair,  
To make her light and snail;  
They pinched her feet they singed her hands,  
To make her small and trim;  
Oh never mortal suffered more  
In penance for her sin.  
So, when my precious aunt was done,  
My grandpa brought her back,  
By daylight, led some rabid youth  
A light follow on the track.  
"Some grandpa's as she shook  
Some powder in his pan,  
"What could this lovely creature do  
To give me such a pain?"  
Also! my dear aunt, nor taroche,  
Nor handit cavalcade,  
Tore from the trembling father's arms  
His all accomplished maid,  
For her how happy had it been!  
And Heaven had spared to me  
The same old-fashioned case  
On my ancestral tree.  
O. W. HOLMES.

### NEWSPAPER NEWS.

A Philadelphia paper tells a story of a remarkable old man in Northumberland county, Penn., who is one hundred and eight years of age, and so strong and active that he will walk five miles to town and back again in half a day, without apparent fatigue. He has in his house twenty-four clocks, all going, one a little faster than the other, so that there is almost a continual clock striking. He refuses to sell one of them, and says they are his only company at night. He was born in Germany, and when a boy came to Pennsylvania, having sold himself for his passage to service for seven years. He is now a man of wealth.

The departure of General Grant for the South is deemed an event of political significance. The *Intelligencer* says: The departure of Lieutenant General Grant for Richmond has occasioned considerable conjecture. The prevailing impression is that he has been designated by the President for a line of duty connected with high political considerations. It is publicly announced that his tour will probably embrace Charleston and other southern cities, while the suggestion has been made that it may extend to New Orleans, and even further to Mississippi.

Gen. Geo. H. Gordon, while in command here, cut off the government supply of bread to the Catholic Orphan Asylum of Norfolk, and stormed when asked why he did it. His superiors rescinded Gordon's order, and soon after mustered the hero of no fight out of the service. How does the Massachusetts patriot reconcile giving government rations to strapping adult negroes and withholding them from orphan girls, some of whose fathers fell in battle?

Win. W. Morrison, formerly a clerk in the Navy Department in this city, and latterly a major in the Confederate service, died on the 13th instant in North Carolina. Stonewall Jackson and Gen. A. P. Hill were his brothers-in-law. He has charge of the Company of Luncheon Bureau of North Carolina, and is said to have been at one time General Lee's chief reliance for the subsistence of his army.

The Military Commission composed of Gen. Hitchcock, Nott and Seth Williams, met at Washington and organized. This Commission is ordered to investigate certain frauds alleged to have been committed at Boston, Mass., by agents who, by fraud and misrepresentation, induced and forced German emigrants to enter our army as substitutes. The Commission will probably, in a short time, move to Boston, where it will take the evidence of witnesses.

The repeal of the paper duties has been highly beneficial to the paper makers of Belgium. From four or five paper mills the number has increased to more than forty, producing more than twenty thousand tons of paper annually, chiefly exported to England, France and America, the exports having risen from 1,675,527 francs, in 1851, to 5,559,134 francs in 1860, and annually advanced since the last official statistics were taken.

The vessel once known as the "Chickamauga," sunk by the rebels in Cape Fear river, below Wilmington, North Carolina, on the capture of Fort Fisher and Caswell, by the Federal troops, in January last, has been raised and taken to Wilmington for overhauling and repairs. She is a screw steamer, and her machinery is said to be still in excellent condition.

The Richmond *Times* begins a column of abuse of "our worthy Governor," F. H. Pierpont, who was elected chief magistrate of this great and proud state of Virginia by the common council of Alexandria, thus: "The saddest pages of ancient history are those which record the untimely internal dissensions and strife which marked the last days of the famous city of Jerusalem." At last accounts "The Excellency" was able to sit up.

Peterson, the comedian, lent a brother actor two shillings, and when he made a demand for the sum, the debtor turning peevishly from him, said: "Hang it, I'll pay you to-day in some shape or other." Peterson good humoredly replied: "I shall be much obliged to you, Tom, let it be as much like two shillings as you can."

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* writes from Galveston: "I have to-day seen a Confederate colonel, with his full uniform on, stars and all, driving a dray, with a mule whose harness was made of ropes. A late lieutenant general of the rebel army is a clerk in an express office at New Orleans; and the officer who drove Franklin and his fifty thousand men, at Sabine, is a barkeeper at Houston."

The Huntsville (Ala.) *Advocate*, of the 10th instant, says: "The Memphis and Charleston road is now completed through to Memphis, and daily trains are running—a transfer by steamboat taking place at Decatur. The bridge across the Tennessee there is under contract, and will be finished as soon as possible."

Dr. William Twiss, American Consul at Amoy, China, died during the prevalence of cholera at that place in August last. He went to China about eighteen months ago, from Central Pennsylvania, where he was known as a distinguished physician, and enjoyed great popularity.

A plan is on foot in the South to induce the emigration of Germans to that section of the country, to be employed as farm laborers and house servants. A number of Germans, however, oppose the plan, in a circular which they have published.

All the volunteer troops of our army in Central Texas are to be withdrawn, and will be replaced by regulars. A large number of the volunteers, both white and colored, had arrived at Galveston from the Rio Grande on the 23d instant, on their way home.

A conductor in a horse car at Providence, Rhode Island, on Monday, asked a man who was sitting upright in his seat for his fare, when it was discovered that he was dead. His death occurred so quietly that persons sitting by his side had not noticed it.

Amos Kendall, Postmaster General under Jackson, is building in Washington, a house of worship, "the Calvary Baptist Church," at a cost of seventy-five thousand dollars, which he proposes to give to the society of the church, on condition that, when finished, they will furnish it.

Gov. Wells of Louisiana, has appointed an agent to secure 800 hales of cotton in Galveston and ship the same to New Orleans, it being the property of the state of Louisiana.

Rev. Wm. H. Milburn, the blind preacher, received deacon's orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church at Burlington, Vermont, on last Sunday. He has hitherto been a Methodist.

The Adams Express Company have offered a reward of one thousand dollars for the arrest of Rudolph L. Dodge, charged with robbing their express, and who escaped from the Vicksburg jail on the twentieth inst.

The officers of the Treasury Department have seized a counterfeit plate of the ten-forty bonds, of the denomination of \$200, so well executed that the spurious bonds would have been difficult of detection.

The Treasury Department is delivering the bonds of the 50,000,000 of the 5-20 conversion loan at the rate of 1,500,000 a day. Between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000 only remain to be supplied to the subscribers.

The Boston *Transcript* says that the Boston Monday morning papers were not allowed to publish reports of Sunday evening meetings, the state Constable having just decided that their preparation and printing are not works of necessity, mercy or charity.

The Richmond *Times*, which devoted the space of two lines and a half to the arrival of General Grant and staff in Richmond, gives an imaginary A. Ward three columns in which to reply to "Bill Arrp."

A poet in the Nebraska *City News* concludes a long poem with the following lines:—"Well, such is life, Whom the gods love Die young, and prosper, And are elected Delegates in Congress From the several Territories."

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

**MASONIC NOTICE.** The members of Atlantic Lodge, No. 2, F. & A. M., are hereby notified that the funeral obsequies of our late Brother, W. Carter Williams, will take place this (THURSDAY) morning, at eleven o'clock, from Chest Church, in the presence of Sister Lodges, and members of the Craft generally are respectfully invited to attend. Lodge meets at ten o'clock. By order of the W. M. W. H. STINER, Secretary. nov-30-1t

**TWO BAD CASES OF PILES.** CURED BY DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY.—Mr. Glass, of Janesville, Wisconsin, writes for the benefit of all who suffer with the Piles, that he has been troubled for eight years with an aggravated case of Piles, and his brother was discharged from the army as incurable, (he being quite paralyzed with the Piles.) Both these distressing cases were cured with one bottle of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. The recommendation of these gentlemen, beside the daily testimonials received by Dr. Strickland, tend to convince those suffering, that the most aggravated chronic cases of Piles are cured by Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. It is sold by Druggists everywhere. WALKER & CO. and M. & C. A. SANTOS, Agents for Norfolk, Va. nov-30-1t

**A SUPERIOR REMEDY.**—We can conscientiously recommend to those suffering from a distressing cough, Dr. Strickland's Mellowing Cough Balsam. It gives relief almost instantaneously, and is without any disagreeable to the taste. There is no doubt but that the Mellowing Cough Balsam is one of the best preparations in use, and is all that its proprietor claims for it. We have tried it during the past week, and found relief from a most distressing cough. It is prepared by Dr. Strickland, No. 139 Spangman street, Cincinnati, O., and for sale by Druggists. WALKER & CO. and M. & C. A. SANTOS, Agents for Norfolk, Va. nov-30-6m

**DYSPEPSIA.**—What everybody says must be true. We have heard Dr. Strickland's Tonic used so frequently by those who have been benefited by it, that at last we are compelled to make it known to the public that we really believe it efficacious in every case; therefore, we say to those who are suffering with Dyspepsia or Nervous Debility, to go to their Drug gists and get a bottle of Dr. Strickland's Tonic.

WELLS & CO., Agents, 115 Franklin Street, N. Y. WALKER & CO. and M. & C. A. SANTOS, Agents for Norfolk, Va. nov-30-6m

**SEWING MACHINE.**  
**WILLIAM H. STINER,**  
**CORNER STORE.**  
Agent for the Celebrated and Justly Popular  
**FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE,**  
The most Perfect Machine of the kind extant. It possesses the following advantages over  
Any and All Sewing Machines  
NOW IN USE.  
IT MAKES FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES,  
THE  
LOCK,  
KNOT,  
DOUBLE LOCK,  
AND DOUBLE KNOT,  
in one and the same machine. Each stitch being  
ALIKE ON BOTH SIDES  
It has the  
REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION,  
which enables the operator, by simply turning a thumb screw, to have the work run either to the right or left to stay any part of the seam, or fasten the end of the seam, without turning the fabric.  
Changing the length of the stitch, and from one size of stitch to another, can readily be done while the machine is in motion.  
EVERY STITCH IS PERFECT IN ITSELF,  
making the seam secure and uniform.  
It is almost  
NOISELESS,  
and can be used where quiet is necessary.  
Its motions are all  
POSITIVE;  
there are no springs to get out of order, and its simplicity enables the most inexperienced to operate it.  
IT WILL NOT OIL THE DRESS  
AND AT  
of the operator, as all the machinery is on the top of the table.  
IT IS THE MOST RAPID SEWER IN THE WORLD,  
making five stitches to each revolution.  
ITS STITCH IS THE WONDER OF ALL,  
because of its combined  
ELASTICITY, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.  
IT DOES THE HEAVIEST OR FINEST WORK  
WITH EQUAL FACILITY,  
WITHOUT CHANGE OF TENSION OR MACHINERY  
Every machine has one of Jenck's patent hammers attached (the right to use which we control), enabling the operator to turn  
ANY WIDTH OF HEM DESIRED.  
There is no other machine which will do so large a range of work as the Florence.  
It does not require finer thread on the under side than it does on the upper.  
The needle is more easily adjusted than in any other machine.  
It will sew across the heaviest seams, or from one to more thicknesses of cloth, without change of tension or breaking of thread.  
It is fully protected and licensed by Elias Howe, Jr., and his associates, and our own Letters Patent.  
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While possessing the above, and many other advantages, the Florence is sold at corresponding prices with other first-class machines.  
We refrain from publishing the highly complimentary notices of the press with which we have been favored and place our Machine before the public, believing that an intelligent examination of its merits will fully substantiate all that we have claimed for it, and justify the assertion we now make, that it is the  
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