THE NORFOLK POST
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TEN DOLLARS PER YEAR
payable in advance. Single copies, at the counter, FIVE CENTS.

Residents in the city of Norfolk or Portsmouth, desiring the paper left regularly at their houses or places of business, will be served by a carrier, by leaving the name and address at the counting-room of the publication office. They will settle with the carrier weekly for the same.

The Norfolk Post.

VOLUME I. NORFOLK, VA., MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1865. NUMBER 147.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

THE NORFOLK POST

Offers the best terms to ADVERTISERS, and its prices will always correspond with the general advertising rates other cities.

TWELVE LINES or less will constitute a square.

For a single insertion per square ONE DOLLAR will b charged, and for each subsequent insertion TWENTY FIVE CENTS.

Merchants, Auctioneers and all others who advertise regularly, and occupy one-fourth of a column or more, can make special terms, and will receive a liberal deduction.

Business Cards, FIVE DOLLARS per month or FIFTY DOLLARS per year.

All transient advertisements payable in advance—al others monthly.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

NOTICE.

On and after the 29th INSTANT, the Steamers of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company,

OLD BAY LINE,

will leave the Company's Wharf on East Wide-Water street, opposite the Atlantic Iron Works, Daily, for BALTIMORE,
OLD POINT,
CHERRYSTONE,
MATHEWS,
GLOUCESTER and
YORKTOWN.
T. H. WEBB, Agent.
Norfolk, November 28, 1865. nov28—tf

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS

THE OLD AND ESTABLISHED
BALTIMORE STEAM PACKET CO.,
Carrying the
UNITED STATES MAIL,
and
ADAMS' EXPRESS FREIGHT,
So well and so favorably known to the Traveling Public as the
M. N. FALLS' LINE,
Are now Running their magnificent, safe and commodious camers,
THOMAS KELSO,
CAPT. GEO. W. RUSSELL;
ADELAIDE,
CAPT. JAMES CANNON;
The THOMAS KELSO was built for, and is expressly dapted to, the Bay Route, and excels in the splendor of her outfit any steamer now plying these waters. She is provided with Hot and Cold Baths, and every modern convenience.
The ADELAIDE has been recently rebuilt and refurnished throughout. Her accommodations for travelers are of a superior order. She is so well known to the traveling public, that further comment is unnecessary.
These Steamers leave the Government Wharf, Norfolk, Daily, at 3½ P. M., and the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad Wharf, Portsmouth at 4 P. M.
Passengers by this Line arrive in Baltimore in time to connect with the early trains to Washington and all points North and West.
Baggage checked to all points, and passengers and baggage conveyed to the depots free of charge.
The Rates of Fare and Freight by this magnificent Line of Steamers are as low as by any other line.
Any information desired will be cheerfully given by the Clerks of the Steamers, Mr. D. C. Ball, Agent at Portsmouth, or at the office of the Company in Norfolk.
THOS. H. WEBB, Agent.
Norfolk, Va.
M. N. FALLS, President, Baltimore. nov23—tf

INDEPENDENT LINE
OF STEAMERS
TO RICHMOND,
AND ALD INTERMEDIATE POINTS ON JAMES RIVER.
The steamers
M. MARTIN,
Capt. G. W. LIVINGSTON,
CITY OF RICHMOND,
Capt. W. P. STRANAHAN,
will leave the Government Wharf, DAILY, until further notice, at half-past six o'clock A. M. for Richmond and all points on the river.
For freight or passage, apply to the Captains of the steamers. no 15—tf

FOR
RIO DE JANEIRO.
CALLING AT
ST. THOMAS,
PARA,
PERNAMBUCO
and BAHIA.
e United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch regularly,
ON THE 29TH 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 oard.
For freight and passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to THOMAS ASCENCIO & SO.,
oct26—3m No. 17 Broadway, New York.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL
STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR NEW YORK!
THE NEW AND FIRST CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS
HATTERAS AND ALBEMARLE.
Leave Norfolk for New York as follows:
HATTERAS, CAPT'N LEWIS PARISH,
Will leave Dickson's Wharf every WEDNESDAY at 8 o'clock, A. M.
ALBEMARLE, CAPT. H. A. BOURNE,
Will leave Dickinson's Wharf every SUNDAY at 8 o'clock, A. M.
Passengers by this line will be only one night at sea.
Returning, these Ships leave New York every
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
at 12 M., from Pier No. 36, North River.
These Ships have superior accommodations for passengers and freight.
The undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Line, respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public, assuring them that he will use his best endeavors to give satisfaction to his patrons, which, from a long experience in this business, he feels confident he can do.
For Freight or Passage, apply to me at Dickson's Wharf
S. C. ELLIOTT.
Agents in New York, Messrs. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., 141 Broadway. oct21—tf

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAM PACKET COMPANY—SEMI-WEEKLY.
THIS LINE IS COMPOSED OF THE SWIFT, FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
VIRGINIA,
(CAPTAIN SNYDER,)
MAY FLOWER,
(CAPTAIN J. ROBINSON;)
CLAYMONT,
(CAPTAIN E. ROBINSON;)
And one of them will leave Higgins' Wharf, Norfolk, every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, forming a Semi-Weekly Line of fast and reliable Steamers, with good passenger accommodations and plenty of freight room.
For freight (which will be taken at low rates, or passage), apply to
THOS. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents,
Higgins' Wharf, or No. 6 Campbell's Wharf,
Norfolk, Va.
☞ One of these Steamers leaves Philadelphia every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY for Norfolk.
aug26—tf

BALTIMORE STEAM PACKET
COMPANY.
STEAMER "EOLUS,"
FROM
NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH TO FORT MONROE, EASTERN SHORE, MATHEWS COUNTY, GLOUCESTER AND YORKTOWN.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The New and Fast Steamer "EOLUS," Captain P. McCARRICK, will commence her regular trips to the above-named places on the 9th SEPTEMBER.
This Steamer will leave the Government Wharf, Norfolk, DAILY, at 6½ and Portsmouth at 7 o'clock, A. M., every
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY,
for Cherrystone—every
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY,
for Mathews and Gloucester counties and Yorktown, touching at Old Point, going and returning on each trip.
This Steamer connects with the Baltimore Steam Packet Company's Steamers "LOUISIANA" and "ADELAIDE," for Baltimore, and the Steamers "THOMAS COLLYER" and "CITY OF RICHMOND," for City Point and Richmond.
Through tickets sold on this Steamer to Baltimore, City Point, Richmond and her connections.
This Steamer is especially adapted to the service in which she has been engaged, being very Fast (having made the trip in 13½ hours less than any steamer on the route), having Fine Accommodations, and is noted as an excellent Sea Boat, and will make her trips regardless of the weather.
For freight or passage, apply to the clerk of the Steamer, or at the Office of the Company.
FARE:
Fare to Old Point ..... 50c.
Fare to Mathews, Gloucester, Yorktown and Cherrystone $1 50
Fare from Cherrystone, Mathews and Gloucester counties and Yorktown to Baltimore 6 00
" " " " Richmond 4 00
THOS. H. WEBB,
sep16—tf Agent.

COASTING MANIFESTS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE
nv22—tf

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

NOTICE.

NORFOLK AND RICHMOND STEAMERS.
On and after
TUESDAY Dec. 5th,
The steamers
M. MARTIN
AND
CITY OF RICHMOND,
Will leave from the wharf at the foot of Roanoke and Market Squares, for RICHMOND daily, "SUNDAYS excepted," at 6½ A. M., until further notice.
dec 4—tf

NEW LINE STEAMERS.
FOR OLD POINT AND BALTIMORE.
CARRYING
THE NATIONAL AND HARNDEN'S
FXPRESS FREIGHT.
The new and elegant Steamers,
GEO. LEARY (Captain Blakeman),
JAMES T. BRADY (Captain Landis),
DICTATOR, (Capt. Mulligan,)
Leave Norfolk for Baltimore, DAILY, (Sundays excepted) at 3½ o'clock, P. M.
Through Tickets sold for all principal cities North and West. Passengers and baggage transferred from boat to ars free of charge.
Fare to Baltimore $4 00
" " " and return 6 00
The Superior Accommodations
offered by the
NEW LINE STEAMERS
are well known by the traveling public. The Steamers are all NEW, constructed with great regard to speed, comfort and safety, and are commanded by experienced, courteous and attentive officers. Their superior speed enables them to make sure connections with all trains, thereby causing no delay at either end of the route to travelers.
The Fare has been reduced by the general solicitation of the traveling public, to whom we feel grateful for their very liberal patronage, which, we trust, by a just course, to continue to merit.
N. B.—Passengers and baggage transferred to and from Portsmouth free of charge.
Leave Norfolk from wharf foot of Roanoke and Market Squares. H. V. TOMPKINS,
oct27—tf Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR NEWBERN
AND THE
INTERIOR OF NORTH CAROLINA!
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The Only and Entirely New Route.
The Steamers of this line will leave mail wharf, Norfolk for Newbern, on the arrival of the boats from Baltimore on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Returning, will leave Newbern Tuesdays, Thursday, and Saturdays, connecting with railways for Goldsborough, Raleigh, Weldon, Beaufort, Morehead City and Wilmington.
The various lines of Railways are nearly all completed in the State of North Carolina, and passengers will have little or no difficulty in reaching their destination on any of the lines of Railway.
The boats are of the first class, and commanded by men of experience, who will see no pains spared to make passengers comfortable.
Being entirely an Inland Route, it will be found far more pleasant than by a sea route.
☞ Freight taken at Low Rates.
For further information, apply to
W. C. EDWARDS,
Roanoke Island, N. C.
GEO. OLNEY, Newbern, N C. jy 1—tf

NEW YORK AND VIRGINIA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
OLD LINE,
The New and Elegant Side-Wheel Steamship,
NIAGARA,
GEORGE W. COUCH, COMMANDER,
Will leave Norfolk for New York every
WEDNESDAY, AT 8 A. M.
The New and Splendid Side-Wheel Steamship,
SARATOGA,
will be on the Line in about ten days.
J. M. SMITH & BROTHER,
dec2—tf Agents, Town Point.

FOR NEWBERN, VIA CANAL.
Until further notice, the steamer PIONEER will leave the Philadelphia Steamship Company's wharf, at Norfolk, for NEWBERN, on FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK.
Passengers by this line will not suffer the inconvenience of transfer to other vessels, but will be taken through direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board, or at the Company's office on the wharf.
Fare to Newbern ..... $10.00.
Meals and State-Rooms extra.
DAVID WILLIAMS,
nov13-1m Proprietor.

HARNDEN EXPRESS.
OFFICE, NO. 6 ROANOKE SQUARE.
SAFE, RELIABLE,
COURTEOUS, PROMPT.
Owing to the facilities offered us by the
NEW LINE OF STEAMERS,
and our connection with all the
RELIABLE EXPRESS COMPANIES
IN THE UNITED STATE
EAST, WEST, NORTH and SOUTH,
We are prepared to forward
FREIGHT, MONEY, and VALUABLE PACKAGES, &c. at lower rates than ever offered the public before.
NOTES, DRAFTS and BILLS for COLLECTION made on all acceptable POINS, and RETURNS PROMPTLY DELIVERED.
SHIPPERS in NORFOLK and PORTSMOUTH will find it to their advantage to give us a call before engaging their freight by any other Express.
Freight delivered in Portsmouth without extra charge. For further particulars apply at the Office, No. 6 Roanoke square.
Express closes for the North 2.45 P. M.
" " " South 6.30 "
oct11—tf F. R. HILL, Agent.

ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY.—
OFFICE NO. 54 CHURCH STREET,
(THEATRE BUILDING.)
FREIGHT, MONEY, and VALUABLES forwarded with care and despatch to all parts of the United States.
BILLS, DRAFTS, &c., collected, and prompt returns made.
Our wagons call in any part of Norfolk and Portsmouth for goods to be forwarded; and will deliver without extra charge, all goods that arrive by Express.
Express going North closes at 2.30 P. M.—going South, at 6 P. M
sep16-tf J. H. RIGNEY, Agent.

METROPOLITAN OMNIBUS
LINE.
SOMETHING NEW.
Fashion and Enterprise
Are now connected with the
NEW METROPOLITAN OMNIBUS LINE,
which is enough to ensure success to any institution. As a matter of course, the Ladies will patronize "Fashion" to a unit, and as is the custom, the Gentlemen will go in for "Enterprise" to the extent of their pile; so if the undertaking does not succeed it certainly will not be for the want of patronage. But it is just what we want—its what the Ladies want; its what the Children want; its what the Invalid wants; and, in fact, its what everybody wants, and is bound to succeed.
On and after
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1865,
we will run a line of
STREET OMNIBUSES,
leaving the Ferry Wharf every thirty minutes, from five o'clock, A. M., until 8 o'clock, P. M. One Line goes by the way of West Main, Granby, Freemason and Duke, to Bute streets, and thence back to Ferry Wharf by the way of Bute, Church and East Main streets.
The other Line goes by the way of East Main and Church to Bute, thence back to the Ferry Wharf by the way of Bute, Duke, Freemason, Granby and West Main streets.
Fare:
Transient rates to any point on the Line, TEN CENTS. Families, business men and others, will find it to their advantage, for convenience and economy, to buy our Tickets, which are put up in packages of 12½ and 25—twelve for $1, or twenty-five for $2, which can be had at our office, of the drivers of the coaches, or our agent, who is employed to canvass the city for that purpose, at the above rates. HUYCK & VEAZY, Proprietors,
nov24—1m Wide-Water street, near Church.

BILLS OF LADING
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
TOUCHING AT MEXICAN PORTS,
AND
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL,
Leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding SATURDAY), for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the Company's Steamship's from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.
DECEMBER 1ST,
HENRY CHAUNCEY,
CAPTAIN GRAY;
connecting with
CONSTITUTION,
CAPTAIN FARNSWORTH.
11TH,
ATLANTIC,
CAPTAIN MAURY;
connecting with
GOLDEN CITY,
CAPTAIN BRADBURY.
21ST,
NEW YORK,
CAPTAIN HORNER;
connecting with
COLORADO,
CAPTAIN WATKINS.
Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with Steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.
THROUGH PASSAGE RATES IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $350; Second do, $250; Steerage $125
A discount of ONE QUARTER from steamers' rates allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers with families. Also, an allowance of ONE QUARTER on through rates to clergymen and their families, and school teachers; soldiers having honorable discharges, HALF FARE.
One Hundred Pounds Baggage allowed each adult. Baggage-masters accompany baggage through, and attend to ladies and children without male protectors. Baggage received on the dock the day before sailing, from steamboats, railroads, and passengers who prefer to send down early.
An experienced Surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.
A Steamer will be placed on the Line January 1st, 1866, to run from NEW ORLEANS to ASPINWALL, via HAVANA.
For Passage Tickets or further information, apply at the Company's Ticket Office, on the Wharf, FOOT OF CANAL STREET, NORTH RIVER, NEW YORK.
dec2—3m F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

J. M. SMITH & BROTHER,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
TOWN POINT, NORFOLK, VA.
J. MARSDEN SMITH. WM. H. SMITH

ATLANTIC HOTEL.
A. G. NEWTON, PROPRIETOR,
NORFOLK, VA.
Carriages always in readiness to carry passengers to and from the boats.
The bar and table always supplied with the choicest WINES of every variety, malt and spirituous LIQUORS.
je 21

WILLIAM NICHOLS & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
GROCERIES,
STOVES,
CROCKERY AND
GLASSWARE
—ALSO—
ASSORTED WINES AND LIQUORS
17 East Main street, Opposite Market Square,
je 21 Norfolk, Va

P. HENNEBERRY & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA,
No. 35 Commerce Street.
—Sep. 12—5m*—
Day Book and Old Dominion copy.

BALLARD HOUSE,
RICHMOND, VA.
M. D. MAINE & CO., PROPRIETORS.
This magnificent and popular Hotel, after undergoing thorough repairs and a complete renovation, will be opened this morning, Monday, 14th August, for the accommodation of boarders and the travelling public. The Ballard House is celebrated throughout the world as a first-class Hotel, and the principal one in Richmond, and the present proprietors flatter themselves that they shall be able to make it still more popular and desirable, as they have spared no pains in refitting and preparing it for the use of the public. [aug 14—tf

KNIGHT & JOHNSON—
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PAPER AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS.
ATTENTION!—ATTENTION!!—ATTENTION!!
We are constantly purchasing, for Cash—
OLD BLANK BOOKS,
R. R. RECEIPTS,
BILLS,
LETTERS,
and NEWSPAPERS,
For which we pay the highest cash price.
KNIGHT & JOHNSON,
No. 21 South Charles street,
aug12—tf Baltimore.

SHERMAN BROTHERS & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 16 and 18,
ROANOKE SQUARE,
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.
Agents for Herring & Co.'s Champion Burglar-Proof Safes, and Fairbanks & Co.'s Scales.
nov20-tf

WM. NICHOLS & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS
DEALERS IN
CROCKERY,
BROOMS AND WOODEN WARE,
20 AND 22 ROANOKE SQUARE,
je 27-tf NORFOLK, VA.

DUDLEY BEAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, PRODUCE,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
☞ Liberal advances made on all Merchandize and Produce consigned. e 22-tf

MARSTON & MEEK'S
CLUB HOUSE,
46 BANK STREET.
Where all patrons are furnished with every delicacy the markets afford, cooked to order, to suit the most fastidious
Also a choice selection of ALES, WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS. Particular and personal attention is given to the catering for this establishment by the proprietors.
je 22—tf MARSTON & MEEK.

ROANOKE HOUSE,
ROANOKE SQUARE,
Opposite Office of the "Norfolk Post,"
(Old *Herald* Building.)
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.
THE BEST
LIQUORS, WINES, ALE, &c.,
Always on hand, and served in the best style at the shortest notice.
AN ELEGANT SNACK
will be furnished from 11 to 1 o'clock daily, and
MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS.
aug16—tf JAMES JONES, Proprietor.

The Norfolk Post.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1865.

THE BRUTALITIES IN JAMAICA.

[From the New York Post.]

We have at last the official report of Governor Eyre, of Jamaica, concerning the recent proceedings in that island. All our information hitherto has come from the party of which the Governor is the leader. This report is of course rom the same side. Let us see, then, what the Governor can say to justify the summary execution of two thousand men and women, the flogging of hundreds of women, as well as men and boys, with the cat-of-nine tails; the destruction of villages and houses, and the seizure and hanging of Mr. George W. Gordon, one of the most respectable planters on the island, a former Justice of the Peace and member of the Legislature.

The agricultural population of Jamaica alone numbers over four hundred thousand souls. Governor Eyre reports officially that "a most serious and alarming insurrection of the negro population has taken place, and has been attended with great loss of life and destruction of property." This is a grave matter, and we expect to read of battles fought with insurgents and of bands of rebels pillaging estates and destroying property all over the island. But the Governor's report disappoints these expectations. There is not a word of fighting in the whole document—though there is in all conscience enough of strategy to puzzle the entire faculty of a military college. "It is impossible," he writes, "to narrate all the various subordinate arrangements or movements of the respective military corps in the field or of the several detachments sent out from them on special service. It may suffice to state generally that a large number of rebels have been shot with arms in their hands, *that a great many* prisoners have been tried and hung, shot or flogged, and that a considerable number of prisoners are still on hand awaiting trial by court martial." Surely here must have been at least a skirmish! But no, the brave Governor maintaining all the while that the most fertile and populous parts of the island have risen in revolt, and reporting even on the authority of one Colonel Hobbs—commanding a battalion of troops less than two hundred in number—that "there are still *thousands* of rebels around him," has the audacity to add in the very next sentence, "No stand has ever been made against the troops." And though they were scattered in squads of a dozen and even half a dozen, and traversed woods as well as plains, not a single casualty has befallen any of our soldiers or sailors, and they are all in good health!" Surely, says the London *Daily News*, commenting on this report, "this is the very strangest rebellion ever seen!" And so say we.

One of Governor Eyre's first measures, he reports, was "to save the lives of the ladies and children." But these appear to have been as safe as the soldiers themselves; for though the rebellion extended, according to the Governor, over a great part of the island, and though "many persons reported that they had seen hundreds, and even thousands, of rebels under arms," and though the gallant Colonel Hobbs asserted himself to be surrounded by "thousands of rebels," the Governor is forced to admit, elsewhere, that "no ladies or children had been injured." But "many lives and much property had been destroyed," he positively asserts. He ought to have specified the places and persons. He gives a list of whites killed and wounded, but they were all killed and wounded in the first, and so far as anybody has yet reported, the only riot—that in the parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East. According to this official report, as well as all other reports from the same side, the soldiers, acting "under the immediate and personal direction of the Governor," as he expressly says, have been the only destroyers of life and property. They indeed killed and burned indiscriminately and most wantonly.

Governor Eyre recounts the seizure and execution of Mr. Gordon—but it seems Gordon was not seized at all, but voluntarily gave himself up; he was not among the rioters, or "rebels," but quietly living at Kingston, where no signs of rebellion were seen; he was dragged out of the jurisdiction of the civil courts into the district declared to be rebellious, and was there condemned and summarily hanged by a military court on the evidence of "letters" which the Governor, strangely enough, fails to produce! It appears certain from his own account that there has been no more scandalous murder committed in this century than that of Mr. Gordon.

Finally, Governor Eyre reports that Dr. Underhill's letter and the Underhill meetings in the island were the moving causes of this remarkable rebellion, in which not a soldier has been hurt. No doubt many will wonder why this dreadful Dr. Underhill was not also arrested and hanged. The reason is, he lives in England; and when the remainder of the story is told, the full measure of Governor Eyre's criminality will be seen. The Underhill letter we print elsewhere; to call it seditious or exciting to rebellion is absurd. It was privately addressed to the British Colonial Secretary; it was made public in Jamaica, not by Underhill, but by Governor Eyre himself! And the meetings to which he ascribes the rebellion were held in consequence of his instructions. The London *Daily News* justly observes that they ought to have been called "Eyre meetings," and not "Underhill meetings." But what shall be thought of a high officer who thus shamelessly violates the truth?

From the same journal we quote the following, preferring that it shall be read in the words of an Englishman:

"It is puerile to attempt, as the Governor does, to make Dr. Underhill responsible for all the folly talked at all the meetings which were held in Jamaica after the announcement that the Colonial Office was inquiring into the condition of the Island. Black men talk nonsense just as fluently as white men; but they can talk sense too. We have a report of one—we believe the first—of those meetings to which Governor Eyre refers. It was held at Kingston on the 3d of May last, in the new Court House, and was a public meeting, having been duly convened by the Hon. E. Jordan, C. B., Mayor of the town, on a requisition. The resolutions adopted contain a little unsound political economy, and some severe but just reflections upon the local Assembly, but not a word of disloyalty. In fact it was resolved to send a copy of them to Mr. Cardwell through the Governor. The fullest confidence was expressed in the good intentions of England, and the last resolution was, 'That three cheers be given in honor of our most gracious Majesty the Queen, and the philanthropists of Great Britain, for their watchfulness over the interests of our people of this colony, whom they in their magnanimity emancipated twenty-six years ago. The chairman of this meeting, a wealthy merchant, has since been seized at a distance from the disturbed district, hurried off to the scene of excitement, placed before the epauletted politicians to whom he was obnoxious, and executed under martial law. *It was Mr. George William Gordon.*"

Surely on Governor Eyre's report, and on the facts as published by his own organs, he and the British officers who have acted under him stand convicted of the most abject cowardice, the most brutal and blood-thirsty cruelties, and the most disgraceful and inexcusable falsification and exaggeration. The mutinous Sepoys in India did not much excel in inhumanity and murderous zeal these English woman-worshippers in Jamaica, who, scared out of their wits by the phantom of a negro revolt, have run amuck over the island, killing and burning indiscriminately.

The Governor's official report confirms the almost incredible stories told by the press of his party. It is no longer doubtful that what he calls a "most serious and alarming insurrection" was a purely local outbreak, produced by the soldiers firing on the people before the latter had committed any act of violence. It is equally well established that the riot which followed this act was put down on the first day, but that it was made the pretext, by the planters and the Governor, for the most shameful murders and floggings and indiscriminate destruction of negro villages, all which was done upon a people who made no sort of resistance.

After these English gentlemen had "catted" hundreds of women as well as men, and had hanged or otherwise killed over two thousand people, after reporting themselves surrounded by "thousands" of armed and desperate Rebels, and in the most *imminent peril*, after describing great bands of insurgents traversing different districts, pillaging and murdering the defenceless planter's families, their Governor and leader shamelessly confesses that "not a lady or child has been hurt," and "not a single casualty has befallen any of our soldiers or sailors, and they are all in good health."

NEW ENGLAND AND THE COLORED MAN.

WHAT A PHILADELPHIA PREACHER SAYS.

All the preachers gave vent to their feelings in Philadelphia on Thursday, the National Thanksgiving Day. The boldest man of all was Rev. John Chambers, who is known as a clergyman of eccentric eloquence and an advocate of temperance. The Philadelphia *Press* of Friday reports Mr. Chamber's discourse. We note this extract from it:

"We have at present thrown upon the world four millions of human beings, who never had any care or anxiety about the future; and what is being done to better their condition? I admit there is any quantity of sympathy, but that neither shelters, feeds or clothes the unfortunate creatures who are without friends or homes. They are dying by hundreds or thousands, these very unfortunate negroes who have been cruelly and unkindly treated in the way in which they have been thrown upon the world. If slavery was to be got rid of in this country, if the people had wished it, it should have been done gradually. Their condition is deplorable in the extreme, and the hot breath of pestilence is sweeping over them like the Sirocco of the desert. It is the duty of those who brought them to this condition to provide for them, for they are mostly that portion of the American people whose ancestry were chiefly concerned in bringing slaves to this country, and who reaped immense fortunes thereby. The inhabitants of Massachusetts and Rhode Island should take care of these people now. I do not say they injured the negro by bringing them here. I have an entirely different view of the subject. In their native Africa they were merely animals, but here their minds were raised from darkness and degradation, and exposed to the consoling influences of civilization and Christianity.

Was that doing him a wrong? I have always been the friend of the negro, and would have still treated him with kindness and Christian sentiments in his place, when that great privilege, that of which England and America boast, that great right of the *habeas corpus* was taken away, and you were left at the mercy of any body and every body. We were just on the very brink of having our civil rights cut off from us. When you come to that point in which the trial by jury shall be assumed by any military power on earth outside of mere military arrangements in the army, "you are in danger, and frightful danger." Let the American citizen be thankful for what he has escaped. All right thinking men must feel that as a nation, our condition is a deplorable one, because we have departed from old landmarks, and are attempting to amalgamate discordant elements, which God never intended should be united. This is what we are endeavoring to do. We are a nation of white men; our nationality is the portion of the white man, and let us keep it so, or die. Let us live. We cannot mix oil and water. We cannot amalgamate that which God made so distinct.

The citizens of this country know their rights, and they will have them. Our prospects for the future are gloomy in the extreme. The whole political heavens are over hung with clouds uncharged with rain. What can we do? How are we to ward off the impending ruin? There are Congressmen who are asking that the whole negro population of the South may have the right to the elective franchise, and so give it to every colored man in the District of Columbia. I have no hostility to the negro, but he must not be put on an equality with white men—God does not mean it. The moment you admit him to citizenship he is elegible to a seat in the White House, and you cannot help putting him there if the majority say so. If you bring him into your drawing room and give him a seat on your crimson cushioned sofa, by the side of your beautiful daughter, holding her hand, and telling him that the hand shall be his if he ask it, I will respect your consistency. There is a difference in the conditions of life which always existed, and always will exist. There must be no outrage on the community. When the military triumphed over the civil law our knell was almost ready to sound, but all is over now, and we can draw a deep, long breath of exultation with peace, unity and prosperity."

Nothing emanated from the pulpit has ever caused more comment in that city than the remarkable sermon of Mr. Chambers.

GEN. B. F. BUTLER.

This officer has, during the past four years, been the subject of much remark. His landing at Annapolis and subsequent capture of Baltimore first brought him under the eyes of the critics, who, from that time down, have followed him pretty closely. Mr. Logan Hurst of Norfolk county, arose in the Virginia Legislature on Friday, and offered the following resolution:

Whereas, It is currently reported and generally believed that the celebrated Haudibrastic General B. F. Butler is about to take charge of this military department with powers extraordinary; therefore,

Resolved, That whatever money may remain in the State Treasury be immediately divided among the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers, and couriers be dispatched to the various counties requesting the people to secrete or bury their plate.

Laid on the table.

Lord Palmerston, too, was among those who made free use of Gen. Butler's name, but he subsequently apologised. The Washington *Republican* states:

When Gen. Butler issued his celebrated Order No. 28, in New Orleans, known as the "woman order," he was denounced by the rebel chieftain Beauregard as a "beast," which epithet has not only echoed all over the south, but was adopted in spirit by Lord Palmerston, late prime minister of Great Britain. Shortly afterward the Kane-Palmerston scandal was set afloat, much to the discredit of our noble lord. Gen. Butler took advantage of the fact and addressed a note to the distinguished gentleman on the *other side of the* Atlantic, in which he alluded to the fact that Palmerston had repeated the dirty scandal about his (Butler's) "woman order;" that perhaps the learned premier was not aware that the order which, in consequence of the *beastly* conduct of the rebel women of New Orleans towards the federal troops, became a military necessity, was copied *verbatim* from an order of the city council of London, established during a time of *peace!* Gen. Butler, having just heard of the gossip about Mrs. Kane and Palmerston, remarked in the letter referred to that probably his lordship had begun to learn how good it was to be slandered. Upon reading General Butler's letter, which embraced all the facts about the misconduct of women, making Order No. 28 a necessity, Lord Palmerston wrote a letter of apology to Gen. Butler, which the latter still holds.

The following telegram was sent by the President to Provisional Governor Perry of South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1865.

To B. F. Perry, Provisional Governor:

I do not think it necessary for the members elect for South Carolina to be present at the organization of Congress. On the contrary, it will be better policy to present their certificates of election after the two Houses have organized, which will then be a simple question, under the Constitution, of the members taking their seats. Each House must judge for itself the election returns and qualifications of its own members. As to what the two Houses will do in reference to the oath now required to be taken before the members can take their seats, is unknown to me, and I do not like to predict. But, upon the whole, I am of opinion that it would be better for the question to come up and be disposed of after the two Houses have been organized. I hope that your Legislature will adopt a code in reference to free persons of color that will be acceptable to the country, at the same time doing justice to the white and colored population.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 4, 1865.

Hon. Thos. Settle, Speaker of the Senate:

SIR:—Having been chosen a Senator of the United States, I beg leave hereby to resign the seat in the Senate, to which I have been elected from the 30th District, composed of the county of Orange.

With the kindest wishes and most respectful sentiments toward each member of the Senate,

I am, with true regard,
Your ob't serv't,
WM. A. GRAHAM.

NEWSPAPER NEWS.

There were only twenty-three southern representatives in Washington at the hour of the opening of Congress,—seven from Virginia, five from North Carolina, seven from Tennessee, one from Louisiana, and three from Mississippi. The remainder of the Louisiana delegation arrived during the afternoon, and waited upon the President, who, in reply to their complaint as to the action of the House, said that he had done all he could for them, and that the matter was now in the hands of Congress. Most of the claimants have about abandoned all hope of admission, and will leave Washington for their homes.

The impression produced by the President's Message upon the most prominent members of the Diplomatic Corps may be summed up as follows: The English Minister finds the passage about the conduct of Great Britain during the war rather spicy, but does not believe it will lead to any bad feeling between the two Governments, while the French Minister thinks that the affirmation of the Monroe Doctrine, as put forth in the Message, will not stand in the way of a pacific solution of the questions now pending between the United States and France.

Among the captures of rebel property in North Carolina, says a Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, was a lot of rebel paper money, embracing denominations of fifties, hundreds, five hundreds and one thousands, bearing the imprint of the National Bank-note Company. Some of the bills bear legend, "Patented April 23, 1860." The engravings is well executed, and the bills printed in the green ink supposed to be peculiar to Northern artists. The company has been called on for explanation by the Secretary of the Treasury.

A wild-cat was shot in the mountains three miles from Gettysburg, Pa., on Friday night last.

The *Houston Telegraph* of the 1st instant, reports the arrest by Gen. Gregory, of M. Elmore late a Colonel in the Confederate States army, on the charge of using dogs to catch a negro, and falsely imprisoning him. A writ of habeas corpus was served on Gen. Gregory, who respected it, but asked an extension until January 15, to answer it, so that he might receive instructions from Washington in regard to the matter. Col. Elmore was released upon giving heavy bail.

A German girl, named Katrina Borke, died at an early hour on Friday at the residence of her step-mother, No. 126 Meadow street, Hoboken, from the effects of Paris green, taken by her on Wednesday, for the purpose of self-destruction. She was employed in a milliner's shop, and was charged with having stolen $5 from her employer and discharged. She soon after returned and begged to be taken back, but her former mistress refusing, she swallowed the poison that caused her death.

The following number of general officers of volunteers have gone out of the service since March 11, 1865: Major generals honorably mustered out, ten; resigned, twenty-two; total, thirty-two. Brigadier generals honorably mustered out, seventy-eight; resigned fifty-five; died, four; total, one hundred and thirty seven. Total number major and brigadier generals honorably mustered out, resigned and died, one hundred and sixty-nine.

The Imperial patent, issued some months ago by the Emperor of Austra, for the purpose of conciliating the Hungarians, is producing trouble in the German provinces. The Provincial Diet of Lower Austra, by a large majority, has declared it unconstitutional, and it is believed that other Provincial Diets will pass similar resolutions.

An inquest was held on Friday on the body of A. F. Keenan, a tailor, who committed suicide on Wednesday, in New York, by taking a dose of laudanum. Disappointment in love and annoyance at a serious impediment in his speech were the causes assigned. Keenan was an Englishman, and a contributor to the columns of *The New York Sunday Mercury*.

The Mobile *News*, of the 27th ultimo, says: The steamer Dove brought down, yesterday, thirty odd Brazalian emigrants; twenty or more came by other routes, making more than fifty arrivals within the last twenty-four hours. At this rate, Major Hastings will soon have his full compliment."

The Fredericksburg *Herald* learns that Mr. John R. Fitzhugh recently sold his farm near Falmouth, to parties from the North, for $1,000 cash, and $600 per annum, payable semi-annually, during his life time. The farm contains between five and six hundred acres. Mr. F. is over fifty years of age.

The Memphis *Bulletin* says that ten thousand bales of cotton have been stolen along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad; from four to five thousand at Colnmbus, Mississippi; from five to ten thousand at Macon, Georgia; and smaller amounts at other points. Government officers are now investigating the matter.

Says the Charleston *Courier*: "We learn that the Hon. Solomon Cohen, formerly Postmaster at Savannah, is among the members elect to Congress, from the State of Georgia. Mr. Cohen is a native of Georgetown, in this State, and a graduate of the South Carolina College. He is a lawyer of eminence and a man of brilliant talents."

John Gallagher, keeper of a drinking saloon in Washington street, Boston, got into a difficulty on Wednesday night with some persons, and fired a pistol at one of them, the ball instantly killing a young man named Collins