The Norfolk Post.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1866.

All communications relating to business matters connected with this paper should be addressed to B. 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.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING

IN THE

NORFOLK POST

For the Year 1866.

ALL TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

ALL OTHERS MONTHLY.

1 Square (12 lines solid Nonpariel, or one inch), one insertion	$1 00
1 Square " " " " two insertions,	1 50
1 Square " " " " three insertions,	1 75
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1 Square " " " " one week,	2 50
And one dollar and fifty cents a week for each additional week. One month	7 00
1 Square " " " " two months,	12 00
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And five dollars a month for each additional month.	
2 Squares, 10 per cent. discount from the above rates for any period less than a year.	
3 Squares, 15 " " " " " "	
4 Squares, 20 " " " " " "	
5 Squares, 25 " " " " " "	
¼ Column, 30 " " " " " "	
½ Column, 50 " " " " " "	
1 Column, 70 " " " " " "	
¼ Column one year	125 00
½ Column one year	200 00
1 Column one year	360 00

Special contracts entered into, when desired, with those who advertise largely, and an extensive Job-Office patronage will be considered in arranging terms.

Business Cards inserted for FIVE DOLLARS a month or FIFTY DOLLARS a year.

Colonel J. Wilson Shaffer is in Mobile.

The billiard temple in Richmond was visited by ladies on Thursday evening.

Good. Congress is about to consider the expediency of suppressing polygamy in Utah.

We publish this morning, several articles from the leading journals North and South, so that the readers of the *Post* may see while sipping their coffee, what is going on in the outward world.

Our telegraphic dispatch from Richmond covers a statement of the shooting affair in the Capitol. The parties to the affair were Mr. Pollard of the *Examiner* and Messrs, Tyler and Coleman of the *Enquirer*.

We would call attention to the card of Mr. William Lamb, Shipping and Commission Merchant, in this mornings paper; also to his advertisements of Sterling Exchange and Havana Cigars, the former, not "Light-drafts," as was misprinted yesterday, but Sight-drafts. Light-drafts, are not sea going.

The provost judge of Richmond is the right man in the right place. On Thursday, Mr. J. J. Gillespie was arraigned before him, on a charge of "garroting" Wm. Dugan of the Eleventh United States Infantry. The testimony went to show that Gillespie choked Dugan, while *Gunboat*, a negro, robbed him. The prisoner was thereupon pronounced guilty and sentenced to ten years' confinement, at hard labor, in the Virginia Penitentiary. Judge McEntee expressed his regret that it was not in his power to extend the time to twenty-five years, as he desired to make an example of the desperate rascals who are going about garroting and stealing in the boldest manner.

MR. BOOTH played Hamlet at the Winter Garden theatre, Broadway, New York, on Wednesday. The audience was immense. The *World* critic describes the reception as follows:

It is in the second scene of the first act that *Hamlet* is first discovered, seated near the throne in the audience-chamber of the palace at Elsinor. Upon the opening of this scene the enthusiasm broke forth, and surely such a scene was never before witnessed in a theater. The applause burst spontaneously from every part of the house. The men stamped, clapped their hands,—and hurrahed continuously; the ladies rose in their seats and waved a thousand handkerchiefs; and for full five minutes a scene of wild excitement forbade the progress of the play. Mr. Booth was at first overcome by the tremendous ovation. His head dropped low upon his breast, and his frame shook with emotion. The huzzas continuing, and even gathering force and volume as they were prolonged, he arose from his chair and bowed repeatedly. In a moment or two more the agreeable tumult subsided as spontaneously as it had begun, and the play proceeded.

At the close of every act the enthusiasm burst forth anew, and Mr. Booth was compelled to cross the stage under a fire of wreaths and bouquets, and saluted by the frantic waving of handkerchiefs and hats and the mighty cheers of the multitude.

It was at the close of the third of these half-dozen or more distinct ovations that a gallerian, whose sense of justice might well qualify him for a position on the bench or in the jury-room, demanded "groans for the New-York *Herald*." This mild but pertinent request awakened a storm of hisses and indignant groaning of the kind peculiar to political meetings in the vicinity of election days. After that cheers were proposed for the party who originated the idea of rebuking the recipient of the recent Maretzek letters. It is needless to say that the necessary cheers, followed by a study "tiger," were promptly forthcoming.

Of the performance itself we can speak satisfactorily in a very few words. Mr. Booth acted with never so much careful ease and precision—reading with admirable effect and entering more fully than ever into the business of the scenes. He seemed ambitious to surpass his own best efforts, and without being prejudiced by too fully sharing the enthusiasm of the occasion we may say that in our opinion this was truly his most brilliant illustration of his most admired character. In the first scene with the *Ghost*, in the interview with *Polonious*, in the play-scene and at its conclusion, he acted with consummate finesse, and betrayed a warmth of passion and a depth of true emotional power far beyond his own former grand portrayal. The full merit of this exquisite performance cannot be conveyed in a few hastily written sentences strung loosely together at the final fall of the curtain. Its effect upon that vast and intent audience best indicate the intense humanity, the eloquence, the sterling vigor of the noble characterization. It seemed after the first long outburst of applause had died away, that the actor had caught the enthusiasm of the hour, and was freshened to his work thereby.

WHAT THE NEWSPAPERS SAY.

We have been looking into our exchange newspapers with a hope of finding out what subject was uppermost in the public mind; but we have not been able to come to any conclusion. It is possible the subject of the "freedman" engrosses as much attention as any question just now discussed. Gen. Palmer made a speech, on Monday, to four thousand colored men at Louisville, Kentucky. We give a telegraphic summary of it, and advise the colored people of this section to read what the General has to say:

SPEECH TO THE COLORED MEN.

He congratulated the audience that slavery was ended forever in the United States, and that the colored people, having ceased to be slaves, had no longer any interests which separated them from the mass of the American people.

He was glad that to this continent had been reserved the glory of a second example of the deliverance of a whole people from slavery; that now for the first time ours is the land of the free, and that hereafter the government is to be maintained by giving full effect to its own principles; that hereafter, before the law, there shall be no other difference between the colored race and others than that of color; that in the nature of things, for years to come, the colored people of this country must be laborers, but that their interests and the interests of white labor were to be identical; that all efforts to degrade the blacks is to degrade their labor, and in effect to degrade the labor of all others, and those who attempt it are just as much the enemies of the white laborer as they are of the colored laborer.

He that compels the black man to work for half price compels the white man to do the same. The interests of the black man are therefore the interests of every white man in the country.

Heretofore the legislation of the country has been very much in favor of wealth and the owners of slaves, but hereafter, slavery being out of the way, it must be for the laborer, no matter what his color may be, to protect him from the despotism of capital.

The slaveholders will no longer be able to control the prejudices of the sons of toil, and drive them to support systems which robbed them of half their earnings, which deprived them of free schools for their children and free homes for themselves.

He expressed his gratification at the general kindness exhibited by the people of Kentucky for their late slaves, which, he said, was the true state of the case, notwithstanding there had been some cases of brutality and outrage committed, the work of abandoned persons in different parts of the state.

He spoke of the right of colored persons to testify in the courts, predicted that within a short time all disabilities would be removed, and that within a few years the question to be asked would be not "who is the whitest, but who is the most honest, intelligent and industrious."

He urged industry and thrift, and the cultivation of kind feelings towards all, as the true solution of all questions between the races.

THE MILL-OWNERS OF NEW ENGLAND.

The New York *Evening Post* of Wednesday says—

Mr. Sprague, one of the senators in Congress, from Rhode Island, whose wealth has been accumulated by a fortunate management of manufacturing capital, has laid before Congress a suggestion for the benefit of his brother mill-owners. He has given an example of the truth of a remark which we have often had occasion to make, that the more of what is called protection the manufacturers receive, the more they ask.

On the 19th of December Mr. Sprague moved a joint resolution instructing the proper committees in the Senate and House of Representatives to inquire, in substance, into the tax on domestic manufactures, and that laid on imported goods, and whether imported goods had not by this means the advantage over those manufactured here—in other words, whether some further legislation is not necessary for the interest of our mill-owners.

In what a distressed condition the mill-owners are, and how important it is that Congress should interfere to save them from ruin, the report of the semi-annual dividends just declared by the manufacturing companies in New England will demonstrate. Looking over the list which contains the statement of the capital they employ and the profits they receive, we find them in the lowest depth of distress. The Androscoggin Company, for example, divided twenty-five per cent. of its capital on the first of the present month. Its capital is a million of dollars; its dividend is a quarter of a million. After paying liberal salaries to those who superintend its concerns, and wages to the work people employed, the shareholder touches twenty-five dollars for every hundred at which his shares are valued. Here is a clear case for the intervention of Congress. We wonder that Senator Sprague, who is not without oratorical abilities, did not introduce his scheme with a pathetic oration on the destitution of his Androscoggin brethren.

But the unfortunate owners of the Androscoggin shares are not the only objects of commiseration. The Appleton mills divided twenty per cent. on the first of this month, and five per cent. which used to be called a handsome dividend, on the first of June last. The Bates mills divided thirty-five per cent. for the whole year. The Chicopee mills, with a capital of $420,000 divided for the whole year ending with the first of this month, fifty per cent. Every hundred dollars invested in the Chicopee mills brings in to its miserable owner fifty dollars.

These are hard cases, to be sure, and we wonder not that Senator Sprague has stood forth as the champion of these unfortunates thus early in the session. It was a case that admitted of no delay. Why here is the Nassau Company, which divides only a quarter of a million of dollars among its shareholders. Here are the Pacific mills, which have earned only $350,000. Only a little less than three millions and a half have been distributed by these New England mills among those who own the stock, as the proceeds of the last six months, after the payment of all expenses, salaries and wages. Mr. Sprague certainly should signalize the reopening of the session of Congress with a funeral oration on the decease of American industry.

When we compare what the Massachusetts railways have been doing for the last six months with what the shareholders in the cotton mills have received, we wonder that Mr. Sprague did not bring in a resolution directing an inquiry to be made whether a liberal bounty should not be paid out of the national treasury to every proprietor of a railroad share. The New England railroads are making modest dividends of five or four per cent, for the last six months, and eight, ten, or seven—very rarely less, for the whole year—that is to say, only one, two, three or four per cent. more than lawful interest in New England. We wonder that this case of still greater distress and destitution has been neglected by Mr. Sprague.

The *Commercial Bulletin*, a Boston print, in which we find these heart-rending accounts, comments upon them in a vein of inimitable irony, thus:

"The past six months have proved a season of prosperity and large profits to our New England manufacturers."

* * * *

"The makers of cotton fabrics have been especially fortunate in their operations, and such has been the demand for their products, that, while running their machinery to the full extent of its capacity—or, rather, the supply of operative labor—they have been sold close up at a net profit varying from twenty-five to one hundred per cent. The same good luck and activity have been participated in by manufacturers of woollen goods, clothing, boots and shoes, hardware, etc., who have all been doing a thriving and satisfactory business, both as regards the volume and the profits."

And so this journalist goes on making sport of the miseries of his fellow-creatures, who get only "a net profit varying from twenty-five to a hundred per cent." Yet, to do him justice, we ought to mention that he proceeds to remark that this state of things cannot be permanent, and that Congress must yet interfere for the relief of the manufacturer by legislation. After all, therefore, we must allow that the writer of the paragraph which we have quoted is not so hard-hearted as he might at first thought appear.

FIRE UNDER THE ASHES.

We give the above title to the following article, which we copy from the Richmond *Examiner* of Thursday:

Virginia was the last to yield to the secession movement and to raise an opposing front to the Union, but her course, though reluctant, was marked by all her former dignity. We know how she bore herself throughout the four long years of bloody strife. All that the mighty resources of the Government could do was done—every shaft entered her bared bosom—and to-day she bears the frightful scars of that fearful conflict. Under the Southern Cross, her valour was foremost, the laurels she won unfading, and future ages will acknowledge the glory of her deeds. No people displayed more heroism in a struggle for separate existence than the South. Whether right in the principles she defended, it is useless now to inquire. Like the heroine, she bows in acquiescence to the will of the Supreme. Virginia waged war, not selfishly, not for aggrandizement, nor from ambition; she saw her soil must be the battle-field—that her valleys must re-echo the din and clash of arms, and her streams, now historick, run crimsoned with the blood of her sons; she accepted the gage from principle and honour, and defeated and humiliated as she is, her moral character in the great family of the world towers majestick, magnificent, even amid the ruins of her former greatness. What moral sublimity, indeed, does her attitude, all scarred and bleeding, picture to our saddened hearts, appealing for a firm vindication of her former dignity.

State rights are not all annihilated, and much grave responsibility devolves upon the whole people in making a dignified and manly stand upon the issues before us. Our losses in mere material wealth, though enormous in the aggregate, may, by economical legislation, be redeemed, and we recover the full stature and strength of our former physical organization. Yet, if we lose our ancient prestige, sacrifice to power the high moral tone of our ancient dignity, we will be but mere slaves to the Government that rules over us. We know of nothing so potent in its influences as the unshrinking, fearless and dignified demand of our just rights—that spirit which the blandishments of power cannot allure nor its threatening anathemas cower. Let there be no coward hearts, no shaking knees, no suppliant petitions. Banish from society the fawning, cringing sycophant who would sell his birthright for a mess of pottage, as unworthy of our contempt, and let us exercise our ancient Roman dignity as Virginians.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

[From the Petersburg Express of Friday.]

In the section of country around this city we have made such enquiries as we could, in order to ascertain the disposition of the freedmen relative to labor engagements and the prospects of the year for our farmers. The information we have derived is not full and positive enough to justify the expression of a decided opinion in the premises, and we therefore can only judge partially and imperfectly as to probable results. In some neighborhoods, we are told, the freedmen manifest a willingness to enter into contracts for the year upon fair terms, and such contracts have been made and are still making. In other neighborhoods, we learn from intelligent and reliable sources, that the negroes are averse to contracts, and that consequently, there being but few if any white laborers, the farmers are very much embarrassed and discouraged in their efforts to make suitable arrangements for the year. We are inclined to think that this is generally the case in the region of country south and west of us. It is certain that a large majority of the negroes are yet undecided what to do, and that any reliance upon their services upon plantations is at present altogether precarious. The time is rapidly approaching for active agricultural operations. Indeed, any further delay in preparing for the tobacco and corn crops will be exceedingly injurious to the public as well as to individual interests. It is therefore very important that immediate and proper steps be taken to avert the evil of insufficient production. The demand for labor is pressing and greatly in excess of the available supply, whilst there are thousands of able-bodied freedmen who, if they would agree to work, would soon procure regular and remunerative employment and thus render themselves useful to the community instead of being a burden upon it. In the absence of white labor, it becomes a question of deep concernment, by what means can these recusant negroes be brought to the performance of the great duties which they owe alike to themselves and to society? On the speedy solution of this question hang immense results—for be it observed that as agriculture is the foundation of the prosperity and progress of all the interests of the country whatever serve to hinder, retard or arrest its operations, is essentially detrimental to the general welfare. How can commerce thrive without the productions of the soil, by which the markets are stocked? How can railroads, or steamboat lines be supported without the freights furnished from the fields, gardens and the numerous other rural sources from which they are drawn? The enterprises of trade and the means of travel depend primarily upon production. The more abundant the various crops the more active and profitable are all sorts of business, and *vice versa*. Now, without labor there can be no production. It is the grand source of life and health and prosperity to every interest, and without it there must necessarily be decay, stagnation and death in all the avenues of industry. These are truths which need no argument to establish. They are as old as the world and as clear as the sun-light. Then (returning to our text) of what vast consequence it is that cultivation of our lands should be stimulated and facilitated in every possible way, especially at a time like this? The subject comes directly home to the bosoms and busines of every man in the community. It claims precedence over all others in the public mind, inasmuch as it is preeminent in importance.

We have represented the difficulty of making adequate and seasonable preparations on our farms for this year's crops—a difficulty arising not from a destitution of labor but from a destitution of the means of commanding it! We have freedmen and freedwomen in abundance, trained to plantation work and thoroughly acquainted with all its details. But owing to circumstances beyond our control this ample supply of labor, right at our doors, is of no more benefit to us than treasure buried ten thousand fathoms deep in the bowels of the earth. How can it be made available? This is the point to be considered and determined. It occurs to us that the Freedmen's Bureau could contribute effectually to the correction of an evil whose injurious influences are not limited to the community in which it exists, but extends to the government, which is seriously interested in the well-doing and well-being of the southern negroes. From that bureau exhortation after exhortation—admonition after admonition, have been officially and solemnly addressed to the freedmen. They have been time and again told of the determination of the government not to support them in idleness, and they have been warned of the consequences of not working honestly and steadily for their support. Whilst some of them have been induced by these appeals to return to the homes which they abandoned and seek employment, multitudes of them have been wholly unimpressed, and persist in leading the indolent and worthless life they embraced last spring, even at the imminent hazard of perishing from starvation, cold, disease and other causes. In view of this fact, and in view, also, of the immense benefits, as well to the government as to the community, and to themselves, which would result from the labor of these thousands of robust negroes, who are now going about with their hands in their breeches pockets, without a thought of to-morrow, utterly heedless of the duties and responsibilities of their new condition—in view of all this, we say, the Bureau should forthwith take the matter in hand, and having failed by persuasion to bring them to proper sense and appreciation of their true position and the relations in which they now stand towards society around them—it should resort to more vigorous measures for accomplishing its object. What these measures should be, it does not become us to say, but the Bureau, after the intelligent and judicious course it has generally pursued in discharge of its duties, will doubtless recognize the necessity of enforcing, by a more energetic process, a practical acquiescence on the part of the freedmen in the excellent advice and instructive appeals which it has so often and so earnestly addressed to them.

"I'LL TELL YOUR PA."

[From the Petersburg Index of Friday.]

We published yesterday a series of remarkable official productions emanating from sundry functionaries of the Freedman's Bureau, and designed to force the people of Virginia to submit to the burthens of slavery while denied its benefits.

This is a part of the general system of government now obtaining in these southern states, which is distinguished by a cautious *one-sidedness*. The theory seems to be that whereas the states by rebellion, have forfeited all rights of a constitutional nature, they should not only be content but very grateful for the extension to them of *one half* of the provisions of the common charter. And inasmuch as one half of these provisions prescribe *duties*, while the other half guarantee *rights*, the loyal people very naturally tender us that half which will cost them least and benefit them most.

For example, the constitution proclaims the co-relation of representation to direct taxes; but the Jacobins collect the taxes with scrupulous punctuality, while denying the representation which was designed to offset it.

As a counterbalance to various attributes of sovereignty surrendered by the several states, they are allowed equal representation in the Senate of the Union; but the said Union absorbs the sovereignty but denies the senatorial seat. And the same is quite generally true of the dealings of the radicals with the South.

It was not to be expected, therefore that any other spirit should animate that very remarkable protecorate known as the "Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands;" accordingly we experienced none of the astonishment manifested by our cotemporaries, when we learned that Colonel Brown had ordered that the late slaveholders of Virginia who had been bereft of all the slaves whose labor was profitable, would be required to maintain all those whose lives were profitless from age or infirmity.

Nor, in view of the peculiar constitution of the Bureau aforesaid, were we much surprised when Major General Howard endorsed the order, and with the following manly and magnanimous threat:

"Any citizen who *attempts* to turn out of doors the helpless and infirm, will be immediately *reported by name*, that his case may be laid before the President for his action."

Any grown citizen of Virginia insensible to this fearful threatening, must be abandoned beyond expression; and although we have no doubt Andrew Johnson would have been terribly puzzled to know what to do with the case, the thing sounds very portentous, and if some of the Radical papers—the New York *Times* among them—had not grown suddenly ashamed of the whole affair, and induced its quashing, we do not doubt that every Virginia planter would have opened straightway a private alms house for the negroes, and suitably endowed it by will.

But the whole affair was too absurd on its face to live long, and we have a new order from Colonel O. Brown, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Abandoned Refugees, Freedmen and Lands, wherein he modifies considerably his previous proclamation, and, instead of declaring that "the late owners *will be required* to provide for their former slaves," he merely orders his subs to report the name and residence of any guilty ones straightway to his office. *Brutem fulmen.*

THE NATIONAL EXPRESS ENTERPRISE.—The Richmond *Times* of yesterday publishes the following letters, as calculated to do much good by the encouragement of a fraternal feeling among the people of the North and South. General Heth, to whom they are addressed, has been very active and zealous in organizing the Express enterprise, and evidently enjoys the confidence of the writers:

NEW YORK, N. Y., November 15, 1865.

General H. Heth: It affords me great pleasure to see the efforts now being made by yourself and others who have lately been in arms against the authority of the United States, engaged in organizing an Express Company, which is intended to embrace the whole United states in its operations, and to give employment mutually to those of both armies lately engaged in warring against each other. I look upon your enterprise as one of the best I have seen to restore what is now wanted above everything else in this country: harmony and friendship between the two sections. It not only affords me pleasure to recommend the enterprise you are engaged in, but to recommend you personally to the confidence of the people of the northern States of our now united country. It is well that I should say, in giving this letter, that it is given upon a personal acquaintance, which commenced more than twenty years ago.

Yours, truly, U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25, 1865.

General H. Heth:

DEAR SIR: I have learned from you in our frequent interviews that you are engaged in forming an Express Company, for facilitating rapid mercantile intercommunication between the parts of our vast country, as also to give profitable employment to men who have but recently been at war with each other.

I assure you that your enterprise has my hearty approval, and I hope you will meet with every success. I feel certain that frequent and constant intercourse between the people of the North and South will more speedily than any other means eradicate that misunderstanding and misrepresentation which entered largely into the cause of the great civil war.

I am, truly, yours,
W. T. SHERMAN,
Major General U. S. Army.

HEADQ'RS. MIDDLE MILITARY DEPARTMENT, BALTIMORE, MD., December 15, 1865.

The enterprise known as the "National Express Company" is evidently one which, if carried out according to the programme, cannot fail to assist in harmonizing the different sections, so lately hostile, and to give suitable employment to many capable persons who have lost business, property, or profession by the war—this is applicable to both sections.

That the original intention, in this respect, will be carried out in its true spirit, I feel assured from my knowledge of many of the prominent persons connected with the company. It is only necessary that we should have public sympathy.

General Heth, to whom this letter is given, is well known to me, through an acquaintance commenced twenty years since; and I commend him as one in whom the greatest reliance can be placed.

Respectfully,
W. S. HANCOCK,
Major General U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, MO., November 26, 1865.

General H. Heth:

MY DEAR SIR: I have heard with great satisfaction of the organization of a National Express Company, which is, as far as practicable, to furnish employment to officers of both armies who have been thrown out of employment by the termination of the late war.

I know of no enterprise likely to be so conducive to the restoration of harmony and good feelings between the two sections of the country as the organization of such a company, and you have my best wishes, as you can have every assistance I can in any manner render you, in facilitating your undertaking.

For yourself, personally, as well as for others of high standing, who are, I understand, connected with this project, I have the highest esteem, and I wish you all manner of success in an enterprise which I believe will contribute as much to the good of the country.

Very respectfully and truly yours,
JOHN POPE,
Major General Commanding.

Telegraphic News.

NORFOLK POST DESPATCHES.

THE THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Mr. Sumner offered a petition from the colored people of the State of Alabama, asking Congress to secure their freedom to them.

Also a petition from the colored people of Mississippi, asking the right of suffrage.

Also from the colored people of Colorado, protesting against the recognition of that State on account of the radical injustice to them in the recently adopted State Constitution.

Mr. Williams introduced a joint resolution submitting an amendment to the Constitution, that no power shall exist in Congress to provide for the payment to any person on account of the emancipation of slaves in the United States, and no appropriation of money shall ever be made by law by Congress for that purpose. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Foote introduced a bill authorizing the appointment of a Naval Judge Advocate General.

Also for the appointment of a solicitor for the Navy Department.

Mr. Trumbull offered a bill to enlarge the power of the Freedmen Bureau.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A resolution was adopted in view of the entire suppression of polygamy in Utah.

The House discussed the President's Annual Message.

Mr. Spalding of Ohio, made a speech contending that Congress alone has the power to give vitality to the southern states, and pronounced false the charge that the President would use his executive patronage to compel Congressmen to support his favorite policy. Mr. Spalding mentioned various things which would justify him in the work of reconstruction, including negro suffrage and constitutional provision that no person who has at any time taken up arms against the United States should ever be admitted to a seat in Congress.

Congress adjourned until Monday.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN THE STATE CAPITOL.

RICHMOND, Jan. 5.—An exchange of pistol shots took place to-day at 2 P. M in the hall of the Capitol, between Henry Rives Pollard, of the *Examiner*, and Nat. Tyler and William D. Coleman of the *Enquirer*. Six shots were fired without damage—excepting the knocking off of half the tassel on the corner of the marble statue of Washington.

The House of Delegates were in session at the time of the occurrence, and produced great excitement.

The parties were arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and brought before the house.

Pending discussion, a motion to refer the subject to a committee, the House adjourned until to-morrow.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5. A public meeting in favor of the Monroe Doctrine has been called for Saturday evening.

The steamer Europa, hence for Liverpool, took out $28,000 in specie. Ex-President Fillmore was a passenger.

It is reported that there is a building in Jersey City filled with arms and ammunition for the Fenians, whose troubles are not yet settled.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5. Official documents show the entire number of men called out during the war to be two million six hundred and sixty thousand.

Mr. Hickey, over forty years Chief Clerk of the Senate, died this morning.

President Johnson's Message was received in the House with feelings of relief and gratification, especially that part in relation to foreign affairs.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5. Cotton steady, with sales of 1,900 bales at 52@53c.; Flour dull—common 5@10c. lower.; Wheat declined, 1@2c.; Corn steady; Pork heavy; Whisky and N. Stores dull; Gold 43¾.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLENN'S THEATRE.

A GALA SATURDAY NIGHT'S BILL.

THREE SPLENDID PIECES.

DICK TURPIN AND TOM KING,

AND

OUT WEST.

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 6, 1866,

Will be presented the Romantic Drama, in three Acts, entitled

OUT WEST,

OR LIFE UPON THE BORDER.

To conclude with the Drama, in two Acts, entitled

DICK TURPIN AND TOM KING,

OR THE HIGHWAYMEN.

In Rehearsal,

THE DRUNKARD,

and

TURN HIM OUT.

MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1866,

BENEFIT OF

JERRY TAYLOR.

On which occasion a bill of rare excellence will be presented.

☞ Doors open at half-past six. Performance to commence at half-past seven. jan6—1t

MISCELLANEOUS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE condition of "THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK" OF NORFOLK, IN NORFOLK, in the STATE OF VIRGINIA, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1866:

Dr.

Notes and Bills Discounted		$302,064 24
Current Expenses		7,846 74
Banking House		5,930 42
Premiums		2,030 02
Remittances and other Cash Items		47,215 26
Due from National Banks		188,803 27
Due from Other Banks and Bankers		1,692 59
U. S. Bonds, deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Circulating Notes	$153,000 00	
U. S. Bonds, deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure U. S. Deposits	50,000 00	
Other U. S. Securities	2,616 64	
		$205,616 64
Cash on hand, in Circulating Notes of other National Banks	14,205 00	
Specie	40,557 00	
Legal Tender Notes	46,274 00	
Compoun Interest Notes	6,500 00	
		$107,536 00

Cr.

Capital stock paid in		$150,000 00
Circulation		135,000 00
Balance due Depositors	$545,137 23	
U. S. Deposits	15,550 68	
		$566,687 91
Profit and Loss		22,150 02
Due to other Banks		903 85
		$868,741 78 $868,741 78

STATE OF VIRGINIA, COUNTY OF NORFOLK:

I, SAMUEL P. MOORE, Assistant Cashier of "The Exchange National Bank" of Norfolk, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed) SAMUEL P. MOORE,
Assistant Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 1st day of January, 1866.

(Signed) E. D. SMITH,
jan2—1w Notary Public.

WALTER H. TAYLOR. R. C. TAYLOR.

TAYLOR BROTHERS

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS,

NORFOLK VIRGINIA

LIFE ..... FIRE ..... MARINE

WE REPRESENT

"THE UNDERWRITERS' AGENCY"

OF

NEW YORK.

CASH ASSETS,

Three Million Dollars!

Issue Policies of FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE. Made payable in Gold or Currency.

One Policy of Insurance issued by the Germania Hanover, Niagara and Republic Fire and Marine Insurance Companies of New York. Large lines of Insurance can be effected in the Underwriters' Agency THROUGH ONE POLICY, thereby obviating the necessity of applying to various separate offices for insurance to the amount they are severally able to accept, and of holding numerous separate policies.

ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NEW YORK.

MERCHANT'S AND MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BALTIMORE, MD.

We are prepared to place risks in first-class Companies, at reasonable rates, and solicit a share of the public patronage in this line.

Office at Taylor, Martin & Co.'s, East side Market Square. jan6—tf

J. R. LUDLOW. WM. M. WILSON, M. D.

NORFOLK, VA., January 5, 1866.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, have THIS DAY entered into a Copartnership under the style and firm of LUDLOW & WILSON, No. 14 West Main street, under the Atlantic Hotel, to conduct a wholesale and retail Drug and Prescription Business, where we would be pleased to see our old friends and the public generally. LUDLOW & WILSON.

jan6—1w*

WILLIAM LAMB,

Shipping and Commission Merchant,

TOWN POINT, NORFOLK, VA.

☞ Advances made on consignments and Orders promptly filled.

☞ Storage at reasonable rates. jan6—1y

STERLING EXCHANGE.

Sight Drafts on Liverpool in sums to suit purchasers, for sale by WILLIAM LAMB.

jan5—3t

TO ARRIVE.

Direct importation of HAVANA CIGARS per French Bark "Garonne." WILLIAM LAMB.

jan5—3t

WASHINGTON HALL,

NO. 1 EAST MAIN STREET.

C. SAUNDERS & BARNEY KAYTON, PROPRIETORS.

The best of WINES and CIGARS always on hand. BEER and ALE only FIVE CENTS a Glass. Good SNACKS and the finest OYSTERS in market always kept for our customers.

N. B.—C. S. Smith was never connected with this House as a proprietor. jan6—1y

"THE OFFICE,"

NO. 27 & 29 WEST MAIN STREET,

JOHN JOHNSON & C. S. SMITH,

(FORMERLY OF THE WASHINGTON HALL), PROPRIETORS.

Meals at all hours. The best Lynnhaven OYSTERS, with the choicest LIQUORS and the best LAGER BEER and ALE always on hand. Smith wishes all his old friends to give him a call. Come one, come all.

jan6—1y

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

NORFOLK, VA., Jan. 1, 1866.

I have this day associated with me in business, Mr. JOHN H. MUNSON as a partner. The business hereafter will be conducted under the firm name of GEO. SANGSTER & CO., at my old stand, No. 26 Market Square.

GEORGE SANGSTER.

GEO. SANGSTER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

No. 25, Market Square,

NORFOLK, VA.,

BRANCH HOUSES:

PORTSMOUTH, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND, VA

FINE RYE,

BOURBON,

MONONGAHELA

AND

SCOTCH WHISKIES,

FINE WINES,

BRANDIES,

RUM, GIN,

ALE, LAGER, &c.

CASED LIQUORS,

BITTERS,

COCK-TAILS,

PUN CHES, &c.

All of which are offered to the City and Country Trade,

AT NEW YORK PRICES.

NO GOODS SOLD AT RETAIL.

GEO. SANGSTER & CO.

Jan. 1—1m.