The Norfolk Post.

VOLUME I. NORFOLK, VA., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1866. NUMBER 195.

THE NORFOLK POST

Published EVERY MORNING (Sunday's Excepted) at
No. 18 ROANOKE SQUARE,
NORFOLK, VA.,
and sold to Dealers and News Boys at
THREE DOLLARS PER HUNDRED
or sent to subscribers by mail at the rate o
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 nd address at the counting-room of the publication office. They will settle with the carrier weekly for the ame.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

THE NORFOLK POST

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

TWELVE LINES or less will constitute a square.

For a single insertion per square ONE DOLLAR will be 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—others monthly.

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
1 Square	four insertions,	2 00
1 Square	five insertions,	2 25
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
1 Square	three months,	17 00
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.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS
AND SHIPPERS.

THE OLD AND ESTABLISHED
BALTIMORE STEAM PACKET CO.,
Carrying the
UNITED STATES MAIL,
and
ADAMS' EXPRESS FREIGHT,
o well and favorably known to the Traveling Public
as the
OLD BAY LINE,
Are now Running their magnificent, safe and commodious Steamers,
THOMAS KELSO,
CAPT. GEO. W. RUSSELL;
ADELAIDE,
CAPT. JAMES CANNON;
The THOMAS KELSO was built for, and is expressly adapted 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 all modern convenience.

The ADELAIDE has been recently rebuilt and refurnished throughout. Her accommodations are of a superior order. She is so well known that further comment is unnecessary.

These Steamers leave the Company's Wharf, on Wide Water street, opposite the Atlantic Iron Works, Norfolk, DAILY, at 3½ o'clock, and High Street Wharf, Portsmouth, at 4 o'clock, P. M., SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, touching at Old Point.

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 Wharf of the Company has been put in excellent order, and is fitted expressly for the protection of freight and other accommodation of Shippers.

Freight taken at low rates and promptly delivered.

For further information inquire of D. C. BALL, Agent, Portsmouth, or to the Purser of the Steamers.

THOS. H. WEBB, Agent.
Norfolk, Va.
Norfolk, December 12, 1865. dec12—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,
commenced her regular trips to the above-named places on the 9th SEPTEMBER.

This Steamer will leave the Company's Wharf, on Wide Water street, opposite the Atlantic Iron Works, Norfolk, at 6½ o'clock, a. m. (touching at Portsmouth and the Government Wharf, Town Point), 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 each trip.

This Steamer connects with the Baltimore Steam Packet Company's Steamers "THOS. KELSO" and "ADELAIDE," for Baltimore, and all points North and West.

Through tickets sold on this Steamer for Baltimore and her connections.

This Steamer is especially adapted to the service in which she is engaged, being very Fast, 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 D. C. BALL, Agent, Portsmouth, or to the Purser of the Steamer.

All freight must be prepaid.

THOS. H. WEBB,
Agent.
Norfolk, December 12, 1865. dec12—tf

FOR
RIO DE JANEIRO.
CALLING AT
ST. THOMAS,
PARA,
PERNAMBUCO
and BAHIA.
the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch regularly,
ON THE 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 board.

For freight and passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to THOMAS ASCENCIO & CO.,
No. 17 Broadway, New York.
oct26—3m

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

HARNDEN EXPRESS.
OFFICE, NO. 16 ROANOKE STREET.
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 accessible 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. 16 Roanoke street.
Express closes for the North 2.45 P. M.
" " " South 6.30 "
F. R. HILL, Agent.
oct11—tf

RULED WORK.
Having procured a RULING MACHINE, the Norfolk *Post* Job Office is now prepared to fill orders for ruled work of every description at short notice, in the best style.
jan25—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 J. J. MARTIN, Agent.

NEW LINE STEAMERS.
FOR OLD POINT AND BALTIMORE.
CARRYING
THE NATIONAL AND HARNDEN'S
EXPRESS 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

FOR BOSTON.
Freight of every description will be received at the wharf of the
OLD NORFOLK AND BALTIMORE
STEAMBOAT COMPANY
for Boston and other Eastern cities.

The goods will be taken to Baltimore by the OLD BAY LINE, and thence to Boston by the Steamships of the
BALTIMORE AND BOSTON LINE.

Through Tickets will be given accordingly, on as reasonable terms as heretofore, and the goods will have greater despatch. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES PATTEN, Agent,
dec16—tf Norfolk, Va.

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.

FEBRUARY 1ST,
HENRY CHAUNCEY,
CAPTAIN GRAY;
connecting with
COLORADO,
CAPTAIN WATKINS.
10TH,
ATLANTIC,
CAPTAIN MAURY;
connecting with
SACRAMENTO.
CAPTAIN CAVERLY.
21ST,
NEW YORK,
CAPTAIN HORNER;
connecting with
CONSTITUTION,
CAPTAIN FARNSWORTH.

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, $300; Second do., $200; Steerage $100
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.

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

MALT WINE.
I have in Store a few casks MALT WINE, or PALE ALE, in pint bottles, introduced to supply the express demand of Physicians and Families for a pure fermented extract of malt and hops, that could be safely used whenever, during convalescence from sickness or in feeble states of health, an invigorating malt liquor is indicited or prescribed. It is a light Ale, and very nice for table use.

Price only $2 75 per dozen bottles.
S. R. BORUM,
jan24—tf "TIP TOP" Wine and Liquor Store, under the Atlantic Hotel.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

NEW YORK AND VIRGINIA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
THE
OLD LINE,
FOR
NEW YORK.
The New and Elegant Side-Wheel Steamships,
NIAGARA,
GEORGE W. COUCH, COMMANDER,
and
SARATOGA,
A. L. KING, COMMANDER,
Leave Norfolk for New York every
WEDNESDAY and SUNDAY, AT 8 o'clock, A. M.
Returning they will leave New York every
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

For expedition and security this route, as past experience has proven, will be found the best in every respect.

In the construction of these Steamers SPECIAL attention has been paid to the finish and comfort of the Saloons and State-Rooms, in order to induce travel by them.

Passengers can secure their Tickets and State-Rooms before the arrival of the ships by applying to the Agents.

When ordering goods from New York, the patrons of the line are requested to order by the "OLD LINE," New York and Virginia Steamship Company, Pier 21, North River.

Freight taken at low rates.
J. M. SMITH & BROTHER,
dec22—tf Agents, Town Point, Norfolk.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL
STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR NEW YORK!
THE NEW AND FIRST CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS
HATTERAS AND ALBEMARLE,
Will 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 of this Line, would respectfully ask the continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed by the public, and would beg leave to assure them that he will endeavor to give satisfaction.

All freight shipped by this Line will be taken at low rates and promptly delivered.

Passage and rooms can be secured before the arrival of the steamers by applying at the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the office of the Company, on Dickson's Wharf, East Wide Water street, adjoining the wharf of the
BALTIMORE STEAM PACKET COMPANY.
jan12—tf T. H. WEBB, Agent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WRIGHT, CARTER & CO.,
GENERAL SOUTHERN LAND AGENCY,
No. 62 BROADWAY
NEW YORK,
Negotiate LOANS for FARMERS and PLANTERS; also for ASSOCIATIONS, CORPORATIONS and COMPANIES, and partnerships for the cultivation of COTTON, SUGAR, RICE and all SOUTHERN PRODUCTS; also for the LUMBER and TURPENTINE business.

Procure WHITE LABOR, native or foreign, to supply special demand. Orders are solicited.

Organize Associations for the development of MINING and MANUFACTURING interests and the SETTLEMENT of SOUTHERN LANDS.

Purchase and forward MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS, SUPPLIES, &c., for FARMERS, PLANTERS and MINERS.

Give careful attention to the collection and securing of debts, and the adjustment and settlement of claims of every description.

Their correspondents and associates are men of the highest professional ability, business capacity and social position in their respective localities. Their plan of business is thoroughly systematic, and all its details are carefully arranged to ensure the utmost responsibility and reliability. All business entrusted to them or their correspondents will receive prompt attention. Their compensation will consist ENTIRELY of COMMISSIONS, and charges will be moderate.

AUTHORIZED REFERENCES.
PETER COOPER Esq., New York.
A. A. LOWE, Esq., Pres. Chamber of Commerce N. Y.
JAS. COOKE, Esq., Philadelphia.
GEO. H. STUART, Esq., Philadelphia.
Messrs. FOLGER, CARTWRIGHT & CO.,
No. 22, Wide Water Street,
Agents for the city of Norfolk.
dec 4

BURNING OF THE MUSEUM.
LETTER FROM MR. BARNUM.
NEW YORK, July 14, 1865.

Messrs. Herring & Co.:

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

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

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

Truly yours,
P. T. BARNUM.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.
The most reliable protection from fire now known.
HERRING & CO.'S PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron, the best security against a burglar's drill ever manufactured.
HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray street, New York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO, Chicago.
☞ KNOWLS & WALFORD Agents, Richmond, Va.
oct7—tf

W. M. CLARK & CO.
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE BANK STREET,
Keep on hand and buy and sell, at market rates, all issues
OF
UNITED STATES BONDS,
SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, &c.
Southern STATE BANK NOTES, BONDS and SECURITIES bought at the highest figures.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
dec21—tf

LAND FOR SALE.
I have for sale 53 acres of LAND well Timbered and eligibly located, in Nansemond county, about four miles from Suffolk. Also, a small Tract adjoining the above 53 acres, consisting of about 7 acres. Both places together would make an excellent and valuable Truck Farm. For full particulars inquire at my office.
GEO. W. COOK,
jan30—5t Attorney in fact, No. 21 Fox Lane.

OLD NEWSPAPERS,
Suitable for WRAPPING PAPER—for sale at this office.

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC.
(NOT A WHISKEY PREPARATION.)
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
WILL CURE
DEBILITY! DEBILITY!!
Resulting from any cause whatever.

H
PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM
induced by
SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, FEVERS,
or
Diseases of Camp Life.
SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE, ADULT OR YOUTH,
Will find this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects.

O
DYSPEPSIA,
And Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,
are cured by
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.
This Bitters has performed more Cures, gives better Satisfaction, has more Testimony, has more Respectable People to vouch for it than any other article in the market.

O
We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and
WILL PAY $1,000
to any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
Will Cure every Case of
CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY
and
DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

F
Observe the following Symptoms, resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and
GREAT DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS.

L
REMEMBER
That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum or Whiskey, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the World.

Read Who Says So.
* * * * * * *

[From the Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.]

Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action, not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles. Very respectfully yours,
W. D. SEIGFRIED,
No. 254 Shackamaxon street.

A
[From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.]

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver. Yours truly,
E. D. FENDALL.

[From the Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passayunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.]

From the many respectable recommendations given to Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.

[From the Rev. Wm. Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.]

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, &c. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them, and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.
Yours truly, WM. SMITH,
No. 966 Hutchinson street, Philadelphia.

N
[From the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.]

I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation.* In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes. Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth below Coates street.
Philadelphia, December 24, 1864.

Rev. J. S Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa., was cured of Dyspepsia of twenty years standing.

A. M. Spangler, Editor of the *Culturist*, No. 25 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, says this Bitters was recommended to him by a medical friend, and six bottles cured him of complete prostration of the nervous system.

Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.
Rev. Thomas Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.
Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, at present Pastor of the Baptist Church at Chester, Pa.

These gentlemen express, in the strongest terms, their favorable opinion of this Bitters.

D
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

☞ See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle.

☞ Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,
NO. 631 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

JONES & EVANS,
[Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.,]
PROPRIETORS,
☞ For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. dec25—2awly

The Norfolk Post.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1866.

CONDITION OF THE FREEDMEN.

LECTURE BY MAJOR GENERAL O. O. HOWARD AT BOSTON.

[From the Boston Post.]

Major General Howard, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau, spoke last evening at the Music Hall, to a very large audience, there being but few empty seats:

ADDRESS OF GENERAL HOWARD.

After a few introductory remarks, General Howard said: Lee's army surrenders, then Johnston's, then Kirby Smith's—the war is over; then suddenly the chains of slavery are broken, and between three and four millions of slaves are emancipated, in the midst of a people who heartily disbelieve in liberty, who are entirely filled with prejudice and resentment, and who are often apt to glory in the apparent chaos that follows, naturally, the death of slavery. Hostile to liberty, they raised large armies; they fought with desperation; they were conquered; but they will not be brought in a day to love the thing they hated. No, the contrary is true. The southern man lets go of slavery inch by inch, piece by piece. He says, "we give it up," but he really does not do so; and I do not think, as a general rule, that he will, until constrained to it by the power of freedom itself. You should read the systems proposed from so many different quarters. Every plan has in it the very gist of slavery; compulsory labor is stamped upon it. The whole thought seems to be, "how can the white men maintain our authority over these black men? How can we keep them from renting and owning land, from bringing suits and giving testimony in the courts against us, from rising in the social scale; how prevent their individuality from cropping out; how prevent their holding meetings and bearing arms, how hinder them from having a voice in making and executing the laws?" I do not say that there is unanimity on all these points; but the great body of the southern white people are to-day avowedly as I have described. I do not say that to hurt them; I do not say it to alienate you from them; but because I believe it to be a truth that must underlie every measure adopted to secure to us the fruits of our great revolution.

On the other hand, let me say that there is a large class of our fellow-citizens at the North brought up under influences diametrically opposite to those under which the southern mind has been moulded, who reason in this way: "Slavery is a great crime, therefore all slaveholders are conscious criminals." No kindness is shown them; no sympathy is felt for them. They are denominated "oppressors," "heathens," and stigmatized by other opprobrious epithets. The young "swell" who uses his dirk or pistol against the negro who chances to cross his path is represented as the exponent of all sothern feeling and principles. Now, my friends, those people who reason in this way are themselves either partially informed or are encrusted with a prejudice quite as real as that exhibited by the southern people. [Applause.] The truth is that a large body of the southern people are sincere. Strange as it may seem to us, they heartily disbelieve, *now*, in freedom for the negro; they even *now* look upon emancipation as a curse of God sent upon them. There is a class of people at the South quite different from the main body—a class who have been accustomed to read and think more like the reading and thinking men elsewhere. While travelling in Mississippi, I had for a companion a gentleman who is a prominent man and quite intellectual. I urged upon him the necessity of educating the common people, black and white. He answered me, while his eyes filled with tears, "General, I am so overwhelmned with my losses that I can't think. My slaves, my money, my animals, my buildings, all gone—nothing left but the bare land. My mind dwells on these things, and I seldom can reason sensibly; but when I do reflect, I see and admit that you are right." [Applause.] There is another class of men, of high culture, whose minds are now changing. One from Alabama said to me a few days since, "I am surprised myself at the wonderful change of feeling and belief that has been wrought in me in the past six months." He is now a sanguine advocate of free labor. This class is not large; but in almost every State I could point out to you by name, men who were on the opposite side, who now warmly, earnestly advocate free labor, and all that goes with it. I desire to speak plainly tonight, in the interests of freedom. The great body of the emancipated will be purified and strengthened by the experience through which they are passing, as the children of Israel were purified and strengthened by the experience they passed through, in going from Egypt to the promised land. Those beyond middle age have been dependent so long that freedom will give them a hard row to hoe. Work they can, and must, and will; but what they lack is the ability to provide for themselves in such a way, to use their own expression, as to "enjoy the fruits of their own labor." Again, thousands and thousands are poor women, with families of children, without husbands or brothers or fathers to care for them. You can hardly realize how much they need aid; not simply food and clothing, but instruction and every description of kindness, sympathy and guidance. I might bring to you scenes that would please you and scenes that would pain you deeply; but if you have caught my meaning, that there are disabilities which are not occasioned by the bad diposition of the negroes, or by present or even past cruelties on the part of the masters, it is sufficient. There are disabilities necessarily incident to the circumstances of our case. Now what do we, as a nation, propose? We have destroyed secession and rebellion; we have broken the pitcher of State supremacy at the fountain, [applause,] and slavery, in name, at least, is dead. What do we propose? It is to so regulate our public affairs as to secure certain blessings to all our people; certain inalienable rights named in the old Declaration of Independence (very familiar sounds here)—the rights to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." [Applause.] In the past, these rights were scarcely obtained; seldom by the negro, poorly by the Indian; and only partially even by us white men. Can we now solve this old problem? Can we do it in the midst of a society made up of heterogenous elements so various and seemingly so repellant? As soon as the war closed I was placed at the head of what a great General called "a Bureau of Impossibilities!" [laughter] and by law given the control of all subjects relating to refugees and freedmen. Those familiar with the circumstances know that no appropriation was made, and the power of the Bureau was not military power actually in possession, but dependence upon military power. I went to work to do what I could to help solve what I have called this old problem. My first decision was, Labor must be settled; and if we do not want to revert to slavery, it must be settled without compulsory means, and it must be done immediately, else we drift into anarchy, and confusion, destitution, starvation, follow. It was very tempting to put the hand of military power on the freedman, and regulate all matters in that way! How the letters poured in urging upon me this course! "Give us a system! Fix the wages! You don't understand the negro; he won't work!" [Laughter.] Gradually these letters diminished, and the cry, "Compel him! Compel him!" was less distinctly heard. [Applause.] The officers of the Bureau endeavored to induce the whites and blacks to remain together, to show them that property-holders and laborers have an identity of interest, to urge the granting of leases and the making of contracts for wages, and to correct all the false opinions, as far as possible, that had been industriously circulated among the freedmen by inconsiderate people from all quarters. These efforts, and the other means adopted, had a good effect; and if we can hold a steady hand now, prevent extreme and wide-spread suffering by timely aid, afford encouragement to every laudable enterprise, and exhibit examples of success in every county of every state, if possible, my decided impression is, that before five years, there will be no more need of an agency of the General Government in the southern states than there is to-day in Ohio. [Loud applause.] I may be too sanguine in this matter; there may be a reaction; our public men may not come up to their duty. But I say if we do our duty, five years will place us upon the road, certainly, to material prosperity. In my report to Congress I claimed that education is absolutely necessary to fit the freedmen for their new duties and responsibilities. [Applause.] I am afraid but few people in the South believe in educating the negro. I shall be glad to find that I am mistaken; but my impression is, that a prominent gentleman in Mobile gave me, somewhat in anger, an expression of the truth when he said, "I would rather see the building now occupied by the colored school burned to the ground than to have it used for such a purpose as that to which it is now devoted." I had met this man at Washington when he was seeking his pardon, and he was very polite. [Laughter.] I said to him plainly, "Sir, when at Washington, you seemed to be quite a different man. Now that you express yourself so plainly, I understand that you will not lift your finger to help the freedmen." Said he, "I think that I had better be honest. The truth is, we don't mean the negroes shall be educated now. If you will leave us to ourselves, in the course of time we *may* aid them." [Laughter.] The people of the South do not believe the negro was ever intended by nature for education. Fortunately, a few fanatics and radicals would try the experiment, and the experiment has proved a complete success. [Applause.] Schools have sprung up as if by magic. I report upwards of 70,000 children attending regularly organized schools in the southern states. [Applause.] Mr. Alvord, my school inspector, says there are many more self-sustaining schools, not reported. I found six in the little town of Tallahassee, Florida. I spoke to the negroes at Tallahassee, and the enthusiasm and delight that was manifested when I told them they were free, and that the Government intended to defend them in that freedom, would have astonished you. [Applause.] Whole regiments of grown men have learned to read and write during the last two years, and I should not be surprised to find that there was not a plantation in the United States where a part at least of the people were not able to read. Our hope in the future rests in no small degree upon the negroes themselves; upon their struggling to co-operate with all who favor and endeavor to extend education. Our hope rests also upon the churches of the South. Already I hear it whispered in Virginia, "It is no longer a question whether the negroes shall be taught, but who shall teach them;" and some add, "if we don't the Yankees will." [Laughter.] But we should not be satisfied until education is placed in the South, as in New England, beyond any spasmodic efforts, beyond dependence upon churches or voluntary associations. If the simple truth could break into the minds of all classes of the South that the elevation of their common people to a higher plane of knowledge would be a positive advantage to the whole, so that in each State there should be established such a system of common schools as would bring the privileges of education to the children of the humblest, then indeed could we count upon the substantial growth. It may be some time before this state of public sentiment is reached there, yet the leaven is working. Every German, every Northern soldier, every shrewd Yankee going South, carries with him the convictions of his youth. (You will excuse me for using the word "Yankee," because it has become really honorable). [Applause]. Education is vital. We must raise them up. Never should your courage flag until the great work of revolution has been accomplished; until the cities, villages and plantations shall have school houses ample enough and teachers brave enough to carry education to every intelligent mind. [Applause]. After further describing the condition of the South and the desolation and consequent bitterness of feeling occasioned by the war, the General said he presented this picture to urge upon the audience kindness, sympathy, liberality, magnanimity towards the whole South, without distinction of race or color. [Loud applause]. In view of the fact that slavery, the cause of the crimes of those who aimed at the life of the Republic, was dead, they could seek courage and strength from on high, so as to lay aside all malice, all purpose of feeling or revenge, and put on a broad and living charity. He had no fear but that all wrongs would be righted and full justice secured by our Government, because he believed the purpose of the President, of Congress, of the Supreme Court was to do right. His assurance was strengthened by the solemn belief that the finger of Divine Providence was guiding us through this revolution, and that His purposes concerning us were plainly discernible in the remarkably rapid progress we had already made. I hope said the General, that I may be permitted to live to a good old age, that I may have the earnest of what I so heartily believe, that I may tell my children's children of those days when the American people put forth their strength, saved their Republic, broke the chains of four millions of slaves, and inaugurated genuine, universal, unqualified liberty. [Prolonged applause].

At the conclusion of the lecture, on motion of Hon. Josiah Quincy, a vote of thanks was passed to the distinguished speaker for his able, eloquent and Christian address.

THE FINANCIAL FLURRY IN ENGLAND. The London *Times* is alarmed at the condition of the English money market, and fears a financial crash. Very naturally it turns upon the Yankees, and imputes the origin of all its troubles to them. In the sense in which the *Times* means it, we are not to blame, as we showed the other day. We have paid our debts, we are going to pay our debts, and about that England need not be alarmed. But in a certain sense we are the cause of the approaching financial troubles in England.

When our war broke out