

All communications relating to business matters connected with this paper should be addressed to R. M. Brown, Norfolk Post.

Advertisements are requested to hand in their advertisements before six o'clock in the evening, in order to give them their proper place in the issue.

Mayhew & Brothers, Bookellers 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. Pettigill & Co. are authorized Advertising Agents for the Post in New York and Boston.

Senate bill incorporating the St. Nazaire and Norfolk Express Company of America and Europe has passed the Virginia House of Delegates.

We copy from the National Intelligencer, a letter from Madrid. The political reader will doubtless be pleased to find in that interesting communication the first account of the internal partisan classifications of the ancient and interesting people of Spain, which has been published in this country.

We publish this morning, a report of an interview between President Johnson and an unnamed gentleman, who seemed to be in pursuit of knowledge under difficulties. This visitor to the White House seemed to be anxious about the President's relations with parties; but his real mission was to know "how about the spoils."

The Spanish Minister denies the truth of the Congressional and newspaper statements that the freedmen are captured and then sold as slaves in Cuba. In the only instances brought to the knowledge of his government, such persons have been brought or introduced into the country by Americans. They have been promptly delivered up, and sent back to their homes.

If it be true, as some philosophers maintain, that eloquence is only known at the birth and death of nations, it must be owned that the Republic is in danger. We shall not go round about to say that the memorial address of Mr. George Bancroft—which was uttered on Monday in the presence of the representatives of the nation, and extracts from which we publish—is unworthy of the occasion and subject. No orator ever before had so grand an opportunity. Pass over the early life of Mr. Lincoln, and then come down to the period of his Presidency, and contemplate it. How Prentiss, Clay, Webster or Choate would have grouped the events of those four years of solitude and struggle. There is nothing in the address that compares with Mr. Breckinridge's speech on the occasion of the going from the old Senate to the new Senate chamber.

But let it go. A universal press will be glad to see it. It should not be lost.

The Right Rev. John B. Fitzpatrick, Catholic Bishop of Boston, died at his residence in that city, yesterday morning. He has been an invalid during the past eight years, and now, after many efforts to regain his health, he has passed away. Dr. Fitzpatrick was a native of Boston, passed through its public schools, and studied theology in Montreal. He then went to Paris, where he was ordained. This was about twenty-five years ago. Upon the death of Bishop Fenwick, he was appointed Bishop of Boston. Bishop Fitzpatrick was a man of first rate abilities, and stood high in the church. His manners were most charming, and his generosity was unbounded. He never aimed to be an "eloquent preacher," but no man could surpass him in the best traits of eloquence. The people of Boston were very proud of their fellow-citizen, and they had reason to be, for he was an eminent man in every respect. His age was about fifty-four years. His successor, Rev. John J. Williams, is also a native of Boston.

"HANG HIM ON THAT TREE."

The New York World is the dirtiest dirt-eating journal in America. It calls the President of the United States a vulgar drunkard,—such a man can bear such names from such a source—and then links his boots in token of atonement. Nothing is beneath its tuff-hunting, groveling nature. It outdoes the News in its bids for Southern popularity; and this, too, without the honest sympathy and open disloyalty of the News. The World of last Friday has a sketch, entitled "Hang him on that Tree," which it denominates "a little incident of the second Manassas, by the author of 'Stonewall Jackson,' 'Mosby,' 'The Death of Jackson,' 'Lee's last Battle,' 'An Adventure of General Stuart,' 'Stuart on the outpost,' 'Stuart's ride around the army of the Potomac,' &c., which cannot fail to shock every decent man and devoted woman in Virginia. We do not know who this Southern Sylvanus Cobb is; but judging by his works, he must be a monster. Bear in mind that the war is over; and that we are striving, through the aid of that civilization which is our boast, to heal our family wounds, when in steps this red-handed man with his "incident." What is the "incident?" Let us see. "The author" sets out with a disquisition, in Mobjack Bay English, on something about "sudden death," and in time he reaches the hero of his "incident," Gen. Stuart. Let us look Stuart full in the face, not "coldly, with lowering glance from the blue eyes under the brown hat and black feather," but calmly and as christian men, and discover, if we can, in what his worshipper says of him, anything much above the instincts of a New Zealander. The battle of the "Second Manassas" is going on, and the time is August 31, 1862. Gen. Pope has been routed just as his unskillful predecessor, McDowell, had been routed on the 21st of July, 1861.

The wonderful Stuart is a victor, and while yet in his saddle, news is brought to him that a Virginia child is among the prisoners taken. Now let Cobb in the World talk:

"Where is he?" was Stuart's brief interrogatory.

"Coming yonder, general."

"How do you know he is a deserter?"

"One of my company knew him when he joined our army."

"Where is he from?"

"And the man mentioned the name of a county in Western Virginia."

"What is his name?"

"I suppress the full name. Some mother's or sister's heart might be wounded."

"Bring him up," said Stuart coldly, with a lowering glance from the blue eyes under the brown hat and black feather. As he spoke two or three wounded men rode up with the prisoner.

"I can see him at this moment with the mind's eye," said Stuart.

"Is this the man?" he said.

"Yes, General," replied one of the escort.

"You say he is a deserter?"

"Yes, sir; I knew him in—county, when he joined Captain—'s company, and there is no sort of doubt about it, General, as he acknowledges that he is the same man."

"Acknowledges it?"

"Yes, sir; acknowledges that he is M—from that country; and that after joining the South he deserted."

Stuart flashed a quick glance at the prisoner, and seemed at a loss to understand what fatuity had induced him to testify against himself—thereby sealing his fate with a gasp, clear, fiery, menacing, was returned by the youth with pathetic calmness. Not a muscle of his countenance moved, and I had now had an opportunity to look at him more attentively. He was even younger than I at first thought him—indeed, a mere boy. His complexion was fair, his hair black and curling; his eyes blue, mild, and as soft in their expression as a girl's. Their expression as they met the lowering glances of Stuart was almost confounding. I could not suppress a sigh—so painful was the thought that this youth would probably be lying soon with a bullet through his heart, the just punishment of his great crimes. Any such idea, however, seemed never to have entered his mind. The glance which met Stuart's was the mild and confiding look of a child, who either does not realize that he is guilty, or relies upon the affection of a loving parent to forgive him.

I need not say that any such expectation was destined to meet with cruel disappointment. A kind-hearted person than General Stuart never lived; but in all that pertained to his profession and duty as a soldier he was inexorable. Desertion, in his estimation, was one of the deadliest crimes of which a human being could be guilty, and his course was plain.

"Where are you from?"

"I belonged to the battery that was firing at you, over yonder, sir."

"The voice had not changed. A calmer tone I never heard."

"Where were you born?" continued Stuart, as coldly as before.

"In—Virginia, sir."

"Did you belong to the Southern army at any time?"

"Yes, sir."

The coolness of the speaker was incredible. Stuart could only look at him for a moment in silence, so astonishing was this equanimity at a time when his life and death were in the balance. Not a tone of the voice, a movement of the muscles, or a tremor of the lip indicated consciousness of his danger. The eye never quailed, the color in his cheek never faded. The prisoner acknowledged that he was a deserter from the Southern army with the simplicity, candor, and frankness of a child. Not a fact nothing extraordinary, or calculated in any manner to affect his destiny unpleasantly. Stuart's eye flashed; he could not understand such apathy; but in war there is little time to investigate psychological phenomena.

seemed to have frozen him, and when he spoke it was in a sort of moan.

If human nature can find anything in this "incident" that is worth remembering, then let it be cherished; but to our fancy, it proves that Stuart was a harsh and cruel man, and much as we dislike bloodshed, it is possible that our nerves are equal to witnessing such as he hanging on "that tree." The story in the World is untimely, and we venture to say that it could not have originated in a Southern paper. We beg pardon for copying it, even for reprobation.

DEATH OF A GOOD MAN. A private telegram informs us, that the Right Rev. John Bernard Fitzpatrick, Bishop of Boston, died in that city, yesterday morning. He was born in Theatre Alley, Boston, November 1, 1812, and his father, who was a tailor, and a man of limited means, took great care that all his children should be well educated. At the age of eight, young Fitzpatrick was sent to the Fort Hill school. In due time, he passed through that and the higher city schools. Doctor Fenwick, who at this time was bishop of Boston, took charge of the rising lad, and sent him to Montreal College, and here he acquired such mastery of the Greek and Latin, that he could, with fluency, sustain public disputations in both languages. He went to France in 1836, and was ordained in Paris in 1841. After this, he visited Rome, where his abilities were at once recognized, and acknowledged. He returned to his native city, and was first stationed at East Cambridge, and then at the Cathedral, in Boston, in 1842. About this time, there was a dispute among the pastors at St. Mary's Church, and the Bishop sent both away, and placed the congregation in charge of Father Fitzpatrick. At this time, he was one of the most accomplished gentlemen in the city. On the 24th of March, 1844, he was consecrated bishop coadjutor of Boston, and took up his residence at the Cathedral of the Holy Cross, Franklin street. Bishop Fenwick died August 10, 1845, and Dr. Fitzpatrick became his successor. The Catholics of Maryland and Virginia will remember the impression made upon them by a discourse which he delivered in Baltimore, in 1853. The National Council was in session, and he delivered a most important sermon.—His subject was "The Church," and his discourse was the last of the series. It was pronounced a splendid performance in all regards, and at once elevated him in the affection and esteem of all the assembled prelates, priests and Catholics. In 1854, he went to Europe, and visited Rome, where the Pope bestowed on him marked distinctions, and raised him to the dignity of Assistant to the Pontifical Throne—an honor shared only by two other prelates in this country—and elevated him to the grade of Count of the Holy Roman Empire. In 1857, he went to Lyons, on the occasion of the whole world, for the occasion of the Exposition Universelle. He received the constant attention and most tender care at the hands of Mr. Sanford, the United States Consul. While in Belgium he suffered much from the effects of an attack of paralysis, from which he never recovered. He returned to his native city, and there he died, on the 13th of February, 1866, at the age of 54 years. He was a man of high talents, and his life was a model of industry and devotion. He was a man of high talents, and his life was a model of industry and devotion. He was a man of high talents, and his life was a model of industry and devotion.

Rev. John Williams, a native of Boston, succeeds Dr. Fitzpatrick. It may be that these recollections of our more than master, guide, philosopher and friend, will interest readers so remote from the scene of his labors. If so, we shall be gratified.

SPANAIN. (Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.)

THE PRIM REBELLION. The increasing discontent the "Progressista" party experienced for not being called to the councils of the Crown was very great, when, in the summer of 1853 they decided to abstain altogether from taking an active share in the general elections that soon after were to occur. In May, 1854, the party had a large meeting at Madrid, on the occasion of a memorable breakfast, and Gen. Prim then declared, in a public speech, and in a manner long, that his friends would be in power within two years and a day from that date. The Queen, who, in spite of whatever may have been said by certain people, behaves in a very constitutional manner, and acts with a rare discretion, has since that time been doing, in an indirect way, everything consistent with her proper dignity in order to induce the "Progressistas" to resume the normal functions that are incumbent on them as a political body. It was chiefly with this design that the O'Donnell administration came in last summer, and that he adopted some measures of a most liberal character, such as the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy, the electoral reform and others. But all in vain; for, although a good many "Progressistas" in fact, nearly every one of them except the central committee, sitting at Madrid—were satisfied with these generous advances, the party was prevailed upon not to appear at the elections that took place a few weeks ago. Not having, therefore, wished to accept the legal course that was open to them, the "Progressistas" were naturally actuated to try to obtain office by violent means; and it is for these reasons that General Prim has lifted up the standard of rebellion.

With respect to the definite objects of the attempt, the proclamation issued by him states that these consist in the defence of the platform adopted by the central committee of the "Progressista" party in November last, and in bringing a legislature that shall reform, upon that basis, the constitution of the country. According to said platform, the party aspires to the triumph of liberty in every respect. They pretend to endow us with individual security, with the freest exercise of every right appertaining to civil and political liberty, with great reductions in public expenditures, with a judicious reform in the custom-house tariffs, with a complete decentralization of municipal and provincial corporations, with the introduction of trial by jury, with a new electoral reform, with freedom of the press and courts, and with "a constitutional monarchy, inspiring esteem at home and respect abroad." The ambiguity of the programme is perhaps the most remarkable feature it contains.

The Senate voted yesterday the necessary permission to impeach General Prim in default.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE COLORED MAN. (Correspondence of the Boston Daily Advertiser.)

The following is the substance of a conversation which took place yesterday morning between the President and a distinguished representative, congressional delegate, who spoke on Wednesday to the negro delegation which called on him.

He said that he would probably, for personal or factious ends, endeavor to show that the President was taking sides against the colored people, or was at least less favorably disposed toward them than he had been.

The President responded that no one could fairly and truthfully do that. He was now what he had always been, a friend of the poor and lowly. He had never broken faith with anybody, and if his past course and his former language were not a sufficient guarantee that he meant to stand by the colored people, he would endeavor to secure to them a fair chance, nothing he could say or do now would give any such guarantee. He thought, however, that it was best to speak plainly, and he did not believe that the effort now making by some who call themselves the negro friends of the army, would be of any benefit to the colored people. He expressed the opinion that the Convention will incorporate into the new Constitution the total abolition of slavery, and give the negroes a right to testify in all the courts, hold property, sue and be sued, &c.

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under the thumb of daring demagogues. Such an institution keeps everything in a state of disturbance while the "Progressistas" happen to be at the head of public affairs, and the recollections it leaves behind are enough to inspire the fear that the same kind of confusion may ever be repeated. It is no wonder, then, if neither the Queen nor the sensible part of the nation feel any relief for the idea of having the "Progressistas" in power.

TREASON OF GENERAL PRIM IN 1854. The increasing discontent the "Progressista" party experienced for not being called to the councils of the Crown was very great, when, in the summer of 1853 they decided to abstain altogether from taking an active share in the general elections that soon after were to occur. In May, 1854, the party had a large meeting at Madrid, on the occasion of a memorable breakfast, and Gen. Prim then declared, in a public speech, and in a manner long, that his friends would be in power within two years and a day from that date. The Queen, who, in spite of whatever may have been said by certain people, behaves in a very constitutional manner, and acts with a rare discretion, has since that time been doing, in an indirect way, everything consistent with her proper dignity in order to induce the "Progressistas" to resume the normal functions that are incumbent on them as a political body. It was chiefly with this design that the O'Donnell administration came in last summer, and that he adopted some measures of a most liberal character, such as the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy, the electoral reform and others. But all in vain; for, although a good many "Progressistas" in fact, nearly every one of them except the central committee, sitting at Madrid—were satisfied with these generous advances, the party was prevailed upon not to appear at the elections that took place a few weeks ago. Not having, therefore, wished to accept the legal course that was open to them, the "Progressistas" were naturally actuated to try to obtain office by violent means; and it is for these reasons that General Prim has lifted up the standard of rebellion.

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GENERAL SHERMAN MAKES A SPEECH. General Sherman was honored with a public reception in Detroit last week, when he concluded a speech as follows: "I never expect to again command a military force. We are too powerful for our peace to be destroyed in the future by a domestic or a foreign foe. The country has too many men such as those whom I have just named, and some of whom accompany me through the pine forests of Georgia and the Carolinas for their quiet to be lightly disturbed. [Applause.] Michigan herself alone, and certainly when backed up by Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin, could raise an army large enough to not only repel but crush any force or power that should dare infringe upon our borders. [Cheers.] Our national affairs will shortly be restored to a safe and permanent basis. Congress, when it has finished a certain amount of talk, as all popular assemblies must, will settle all our questions. [Applause.] I am sure you were anxious for the army which I had the honor to command. It had disappeared from your sight; you heard nothing from it, and knew not where it was, or where it would be. Exercise equal faith now, and matters will come out all right. [Cheers.] I am sure that at the head affairs at Washington, and all we have to do is to trust him. [Applause.] Exercise forbearance and patriotic [applause] and give the President our hearty and earnest support. [Applause.] We certainly have a bright prospect before us."

Two persons implicated in the robbery of the National Bank of Concord (Mass.) have been arrested, and \$190,000 recovered. The mystery surrounding the robbery of this bank on the 25th of September last, has been partially removed through the untiring efforts of the detectives. A few days since two of the robbers were captured in another State, and \$190,000 of the money recovered, being about two thirds of the total amount stolen. The money recovered has been paid over to the president of the bank, it is believed that three persons were concerned in the robbery, and the third person is still at large, but he is known and will probably be arrested. For prudential reasons the circumstances attending the capture of the two robbers are for the present withheld from publication. It will be recollected that the stolen money belonged principally to the Middlesex Savings Institution, and to residents in the town of Concord.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune states that General Butler has just closed a negotiation for the purchase of a mill near Richmond, intending to erect extensive cotton factories. The Cox farm, containing 2,800 acres, through which runs Dutch Gap Canal, has been offered to the General, and he has in contemplation its purchase. New England mill operators will be settled upon it.

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11. As has been before reported, in order to keep pace with the demand for the currency, it is expected that the new one dollar notes, valued at one hundred thousand dollars will be printed daily. Last week the issue amounted to \$405,000; of this amount \$33,000 were transmitted to Assistant Treasurers and designated depositories, and the remainder to National Banks and Individuals. The redemption division last week cancelled fractional currency amounting to \$32,800.

A general court martial has been appointed, to convene in this city on Tuesday, Feb. 13th, for the trial of such persons as are charged with the murder of a British officer, as follows: Brevet Brig. Gen. W. H. Emory, U. S. Army, Col. 5th U. S. Cavalry; Brig. Gen. F. T. Dent, U. S. Volunteers; Brevet. Lt. Col. Francis Bach, U. S. Army, Capt. 4th U. S. Artillery; Brevet Lieut. Col. M. P. Miller, U. S. Army, Capt. 4th U. S. Artillery; Brevet Major J. W. Mason, U. S. Army, Captain of the 5th U. S. Cavalry; Captain F. M. Fallet, of the 4th U. S. Artillery; Capt. W. H. Brown, 5th U. S. Cavalry; Major F. Gaines, Judge Advocate.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10. A special to the Tribune, dated Austin, Texas, 8th inst., states that the Convention is divided between the original secessionists and the straight-out Union men. Some members favor negro suffrage. The President of the Convention voted against secession in the last Convention, but subsequently was an officer in the Confederate army. His opponent expresses the opinion that the Convention will incorporate into the new Constitution the total abolition of slavery, and give the negroes a right to testify in all the courts, hold property, sue and be sued, &c.

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