

All communications relating to business matters connected with this paper should be addressed to E. M. Brown, Norfolk Post, all communications pertaining to editorial matters, and all correspondence intended for the paper should be addressed to John Clark, Editor.

Advertisements are requested to hand in their advertisements before six o'clock in the evening, previous to publication.

Newspapers and newsboys desiring papers will please have their orders at the counting-room the evening previous before six o'clock.

Mayhew & Brothers, Bookbinders and Stationers, are authorized agents to sell the Norfolk Post, and all orders for them will be attended to the same as if left at the office of publication.

H. M. Patterick & Co., are authorized Advertising Agents for the Post in New York and Boston.

NOTICE.

THE NORFOLK POST ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.

The Norfolk Post newspaper establishment, which includes the most complete and profitable Job-Office in Virginia, is offered for sale. The office is self-supporting, as will be fully demonstrated; but the present proprietors find it necessary, by reason of engagements elsewhere, to be relieved of the burden incident to the publication of a daily journal in Norfolk. For particulars apply at this office, to E. M. BROWN.

There is a movement to give Senator Robinson a reception.

The gentleman who has "met many very fine Yankees" is as well as can be expected.

Mr. W. N. J. Godwin has been confirmed by the Senate as naval officer for Norfolk, Virginia.

A special telegram to the Richmond Examiner states that the President has summoned the Senators elect from the Southern States to visit him at Washington.

Mrs. Lydia Maria Child—who has so much concern for Africans—calls Europeans who come to this country to enrich it by their skill, experience, labor, wealth, as the outpourings of almshouses and penitentiaries. Mrs. Child has a taste of her own.

Raphael Semmes, the former commander of the Alabama, has been released from confinement, and will return to his home. It was decided by the Attorney General, we understand, that his parole from General Sherman was a safeguard against arrest or trial for any alleged military offences he might previously have committed.

Why were not the officers and other gentlemen who occupied the stage at the great meeting, and why were not the principal actors, not provided with good arm chairs? Those they were seated in looked very old and dilapidated, and must have been procured for the occasion from some hospital for invalid furniture.

At a dinner given to some Whig statesmen in New England, where Daniel Webster and John Quincy Adams were present, someone proposed the toast: "John Quincy Adams—New England's favorite son. May he perplex his enemies, as—as—as—" "As he has his friends," suggested Webster. Mr. Adams never succeeded in perplexing his friends more fully than has Mr. Johnson during the past month.

Mr. Wilson, in his remarks in the Senate on Friday, let fall one suggestion which cannot be too strongly recommended to the attention of men both in Congress and outside:

"Unwise words," said Mr. Wilson, "may have fallen from the lips of members in Congress, from Cabinet officers and even from the Executive, but a patriotic and liberty-loving people will forget the unwise words of senators and representatives and Cabinet officers and the President, if representatives and the President will perform deeds that shall cement the unity of the republic, hedge about and secure the rights of the laboring poor, and adopt measures that shall bring peace and prosperity to the country recently swept by the storms of civil war."

The Boston Advertiser says that these words are characterized by the same sagacity and practical good sense which, we take this opportunity to say, have marked Mr. Wilson's course through the whole of the exciting and critical movements of the present session, and have properly won for him a largely increased share of the public confidence and respect. Mr. Wilson performs a timely service in thus calling attention to the real work of the moment and to the entirely insignificant character of the side issues, into which there is so strong a tendency to stray.

A WORD AT PARTING.

The whole aim of this journal since its first number, has been to counsel and to practice conciliation, and cultivate feelings of mutual respect and forbearance in all our intercourse and relations, public as well as private, with the people among whom we intended to make our future home. We came here expecting to—your people our people—your God our God—and to live on terms of perfect amity and in harmony with the sympathies and sentiments of the community; we came too, as peers among peers, as American citizens to dwell with American citizens—than which no man can boast a higher title, and we did not, and trust we never shall, acknowledge social inferiority to any one, be he from whatever land he may, on the score of our place of nativity—believing, as we do, that it matters not in what country a person may be born but that he is a man if he possess the requisite qualities of manhood, and if he does not possess these qualifications, he is not entitled to respect, no matter where he was born—whether in Virginia or in the Sandwich Islands. The ratio of good and bad is about the same in all countries, and consequently it is a

logical inference that there is the same ratio of bad men according to population in the South that there is in the North. For instance, if sixty out of every hundred in the North be men of debased and depraved manners, vulgar, and unrefined,—not half civilized, misshapen in feature, deformed in mind, and ignorant of the duties and obligations they owe to society, and to their God,—it is but fair to suppose that there are also sixty out of every hundred in the States of the South who are their peers in all these bad qualities. Accepting this as a great fundamental truth,—then what did Mr. E. C. Lindsey mean in his remarkable and insulting speech made before the "conciliation" meeting, when he impudently stated that "he knew some very fine Yankees?" Does he know the full force of the insult conveyed to a Northern man in this gratuitous sneer—"some fine Yankees?"

What would Mr. Lindsey, who appears to be a very learned and able gentleman, and is now extremely loyal, although he acknowledges that he did once "hate the American flag"—what would he think were he to hear a speaker in Philadelphia, at a public meeting say in "knew there were some good and honest Southern people—that he had actually met with Southern gentlemen, in the course of his travels through the world?" Would not Mr. Lindsey, the Norfolk orator, feel very much as if "his people" as a people had been subjected to a graver insult. If he would not he knows little of the force of expressions and the power of words. This meeting was called to conciliate. It was to heal the wounds caused by just such foolish remarks as are of daily use in the mouths of men of Southern birth—and it was well attended by Northern men, who went thither in good faith to listen to the language of courtesy and kindness. They were gratified with the utterances of Mayor Tabb; and pleased with the flowery remarks of J. Barron Hope, for that gentleman in loving his state with fondest devotion and pride, only does what every other true American should exemplify in his conduct,—but the remarks made by Mr. Lindsey, were an insult to every man from North of Mason and Dixon's Line. All felt it, and we were pleased to see from the cold manner in which his entire speech was received that there were others beside Northern-born men present who regretted that Mr. Lindsey had constituted himself a peace-maker and "Conciliator-in-Chief."

His conversation with the North Carolina planters was equally gratuitous and insulting. Who does he mean by Yankees? Does he not know that when that epithet is used by a Southern man, it is intended to convey scorn, derision and contempt? Who gave him the right to style any portion of the great American people in a public speech "the Yankees"—why did he not define who and what he meant by Yankee? Does he not know that such is the contemptuous and derisive title applied to the entire American nation by the English? Does he not know that it is disagreeable to Northern ears? Does he not know that whenever it is used it is intended to convey an insult? Then why did he use the term in the presence of gentlemen from the Northern States? The people of none of these States accept this title, though it has been used against some of the States frequently; but always as a term of reproach. It has never been accepted by them, however, as a title of honor, and its use has, perhaps, been the cause of more bitterness of feeling than any other slang term ever invented, and all know what it means, coming from the lips of a southern man. Mr. Lindsey was very unhappy in his remarks, if he intended them to be conciliatory, but if it was a gage of defiance he could not have chosen better language for the purpose. It is the usual language of the saloons and the streets. "Some few Northern men are pretty clever fellows—I have met one or two with whom I could associate,"—which, of course, implies that nine-tenths of them are the vilest scum of creation, lower in the scale of humanity than any other people claiming to be civilized. We care but little, personally, for such remarks as those of Mr. Lindsey, nor do we suppose does any other Northern-born citizen or sojourner in Norfolk, for they all feel that they are the peers of the proudest that the Southern States can produce; but we think it a very bad method to adopt to conciliate good feeling. You shake hands with a gentleman, and at the same instant spit in his face. We did look to see Mr. Gilbert C. Walker, that worthy and liberal-minded gentleman, arise from amid the throng and rebuke the narrow, sectional and insulting language of this speaker—or Chandler honored as highly as any of Virginia's own sons—hurl back, with proper scorn, the insult to the land that gave him and thousands of others, the brightest intellects in the South, birth. But, no, they came not, although called for, and the slander was not rebuked.

"FORGIVE YOUR ENEMIES." The Right Rev. Dr. Lynch, Catholic Bishop of Charleston, South Carolina, is in New York, on a "begging mission." He was a very intolerant partizan at the outbreak of the war; but he is now a changed man. We trust that he will be successful in raising all the money that the charity he represents stands in need of. On Sunday he preached an eloquent discourse at St. Andrew's Church, in Duane street. We give a synopsis of Bishop Lynch's discourse:

My Brethren: The coming of Christ our Lord upon earth marks an era in the history of man. It marks a battle which had been in progress for nearly two thousand years. Up to that time evil had prevailed among men, but the children of Adam forgot their father's punishment, and it required the deluge to purify the earth. The children of man bore within them the signs of fallen nature, but they soon forgot them and plunged into all manner of iniquity. Few men then worshipped the true God. These men, such as Job and Melchisedec, were among this class; but the whole mass of men were adoring

false gods and following evil ways. Up to the time of our Lord men had failed to battle against evil, or to do much good. The twelve poor fishermen stood in the polished cities of Athens, Greece and Rome, and their accents conquered philosophy and others, who followed the pursuit of selfishness of the flesh. Then arose, which, if schooled properly, enabled men to enter the Church. All though they were opposed at the time, these poor fishermen were successful for a time.

They induced men to give up the ordinary calling of life in order to obey the word of God. Said an ancient writer, "We Christians are but of yesterday, and yet we fill your armies and ships." Soon the Christian Church was spread everywhere, and men were brought up in accordance with the light of truth. Ignorance and evil have been receding before God's holy truth. This has been wrought by the hand of God, but by what means? By means of his Church which he established for the Christian world. Under the old law there was no church, but each father of the family was a priest of that family, and there was no altar, but Christ established a fold into which, all might come, and he prayed that all his followers might be one; one faith, one Lord, one baptism. He established in it an organization as in the body of man, every portion having its own obligations to the whole of the church. Hence it was that victory was gained. By the teaching of the Church nations have received light and strength and wisdom.

Eighteen centuries have seen her in the world. For three centuries the Church persecuted almost until death. Who can say how much the Christian suffered in those days, how many driven into dungeons, how many were put to death by every torture that man's ingenuity could devise? Some were tied in sacks, while others were tied to horses; others were smothered with pitch and put to death in flames. But there she stands yet, giving praise to God for the life veyro that has been taken from Christianity.

made good. I came here also on the kind invitation of the clergy, and especially on that of your honored pastor. The speaker here alluded to the circumstance of seven perseverers of mercy who among the sick and the wounded, and had been here and received the generous contributions of the faithful. He hoped that the day would come when he would be able to repay the generous acts of charity and kindness which those Christian ladies had received. The reverend bishop then closed his remarks by giving his hearers his blessing.

THE TENNESSEE DELEGATION.

The question of admission of the Tennessee delegation was brought before Congress on Monday in a joint resolution reported in the House by Mr. Bingham from the Joint Committee on Reconstruction. The resolution provides as follows:

"That whereas, the people of Tennessee have made manifest to the Congress of the United States their desire that the constitutional relations heretofore existing between them and the United States may be fully established, and did, on the 22d day of February, 1865, by a large popular vote, adopt and ratify a Constitution of the government republican in form, and not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, and a state government has been organized under the provisions thereof, which said provisions, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, proclaim and deny loyalty to the Union; and whereas, the people of Tennessee are found to be in a condition to exercise the functions of a State within this Union, and can only exercise the same by the consent of the law-making power of the United States, therefore the State of Tennessee is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, on the equal footing with the other States, upon the express condition that the people of Tennessee will maintain and enforce in good faith their existing Constitution and laws, excluding those who have been engaged in rebellion against the United States from the exercise of the elective franchise for the respective periods of time fixed by the respective laws, and shall exclude the same persons for the like respective periods of time from eligibility to office; and the State of Tennessee shall never assume or pay any debt or obligation contracted or incurred in aid of the late rebellion; nor shall she in any manner, claim for the United States and make any allowance or compensation for slaves emancipated or liberated in any way whatever, which condition shall be ratified by the Legislature of Tennessee, or the people thereof, as the Legislature meet, before this act shall take effect."

Messrs. Washburne and Bottwell announced their dissent from the resolution on the ground that it does not afford sufficient guarantees of fidelity to the Union and of protection to the freedmen. Messrs. Rogers and Grider submitted a resolution declaring Tennessee already in the Union, and directing her representatives to be sworn in. Both reports were ordered to be printed. Accompanying the majority resolution was a report of the testimony taken by the committee in relation to the late rebellion. The testimony of Major General Sherman, General Hatch, General Fish and other officers, and of D. T. Patterson, Senator elect, was taken by the Committee. They all concur in the existence of a great deal of disloyalty in Middle and West Tennessee. East Tennessee is thoroughly loyal. Thomas said that if protected and encouraged by the presence of a small Union force, the loyal sentiment will obtain ascendancy in the state in a year or two, but he does not think that it would be safe at this time to remove the troops, to withdraw martial law, or restore the writ of habeas corpus.

TESTIMONY OF A VIRGINIAN. The following testimony was given in before the reconstruction committee: "Charles H. Lewis, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Virginia, under Governor Pierpont, said his decided impression in regard to affairs in that state is that the masses of the people who are engaged in the movement of the laboring classes, but are not persons who are not politicians, were favorably disposed towards the Government of the United States. It is believed that very decided efforts have been made by politicians to change that feeling since that time, and he was afraid they had met with a great deal of success, and he believed the majority of the people would still be loyal if it were not for the publishers of the papers and the politicians, who, to a certain extent control public opinion. He believed that many of the old politicians are engaged in promoting dissatisfaction with the Government, and reply to a question whether he had any apprehensions that schemes are cherished by any of the late rebels in Virginia for a renewal of the war, or for the establishment of what is known as "Southern independence," he said that he had no reason to believe that there is any such organization in that State; but from the conversation of some of the most outspoken of the secessionists of the State, he was inclined to think that a great many of them would be very glad to see the country divided into a secession party in the South. He said he distrusted the professions of loyalty made by the politicians, but he believed that the mass of the people had too much good sense to go out of the Union again, if they could help it."

The Fenian gathering at Jones' Wood, New York, on Sunday, was an immense outpouring of the F. B. S., notwithstanding Archbishop McCloskey sent the following circular to the pastors of the Catholic churches:

Reverend Dear Sir: I learn with much pain and regret that it is proposed by some of the leaders of the Fenian movement to hold a mass meeting tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon in Jones' Wood, and to invite to it all those who are connected with the movement, profess themselves Catholics, I feel it my duty to beg of you to admonish and exhort your people to take no part in what must be regarded as an open profanation of the Lord's day, an act of public scandal to religion and an outrage to the feelings of all good Catholics, especially in this holy season of Lent. Such an act can hardly fail to provoke the anger of God no less than the sorrow and indignation of all sincere Christians. Very sincerely yours, in faith, JOHN, Archbishop of New York.

The usual Academia of Languages was held on the 15th of January at the Propaganda in Rome. Speeches in every possible tongue, to the number of thirty, varied with some excellent dramatic pieces. The English language was rather the subject of the discourse, and was unfortunately represented by a young Highlander, whose strong Scotch accent created some laughter.

THE RICHMOND SHOOTING AFFAIR.—The examination of the recent shooting affair in Richmond between Mr. Hanna, reporter of the Examiner and Ogden Manager of the theatre, took place on Friday before the Mayor. The evidence is somewhat voluminous, but the gist of it is contained in the following extract:

Eugene Leroy, treasurer of theatre, deposed—on Friday morning, Mr. Hanna and Mr. Semple came to the theatre, and enquired for Mr. Ogden; told him he was at the Ballard House, they started off down Broad street, and I went by the way of Grace street, to the Ballard House, where Mr. Ogden was in the theatre, making out the programme for the poor benefit performance; in an hour Mr. Semple returned to the theatre, and had an interview with Ogden, where the witness detailed the facts of the interview, when Ogden refused to be interviewed about his past one's clock, and was walking down Grace street, took out his watch and looked at the time; Mr. Hanna was coming up Grace street; Mr. Ogden said, "Here he comes now," Mr. Hanna advanced, and got perhaps half way across the street; he spoke to Mr. Ogden, "Are you the author of the case in the Examiner of this morning?" Mr. Ogden said, "I suppose I am," and was proceeding, when Mr. Hanna stopped him with "Enough, sir; prepare yourself, sir," and fired; Mr. Ogden attempted to draw his pistol, but he did not, he however, drew and fired, and about half dozen shots were fired; Mr. Hanna retreated and got behind a tree, from whence he took his last deliberate shot.

Cross-examined by Mr. Johnson—The tree was nothing more than a sapling; when Mr. Hanna got behind it and took aim, witness thought Ogden was "gone up"; the tree afforded no protection to Mr. Hanna; only steadied his aim.

The parties were both bound over to appear at the May term of the Hustings court. In his recent letter to the Andrew Johnson meeting in Nashville, Horace Maynard speaks in the following terms of such journals as the Richmond Examiner and the Memphis Avalanche: "Under a thin disguise of flattering the President, they assail his friends who have stood by him all through the dark years of the conflict, and vilify those whom they call radicals, meaning all Union men who oppose their infamous course, and who are now unwilling they should again be restored to power over loyal men. Their venom affords the strongest arguments against their admission to the seats of your Congressional representation. This remark applies, with few exceptions, to the entire southern press. The ideas and principles of the rebellion are constantly instilled by it into the popular mind."

GENERAL GRAN. The presents made to General Grant in money, houses, &c., amount to nearly two hundred thousand dollars. It is not altogether after the Washington model to be the recipient of such valuable gifts, but it is not in his comments. Washington lived in another and different age, and we may be excused for adding, was born and reared in another and different State.—Richmond Whig.

Very true. Grant was born in the great State of Ohio, and reared in the great State of Illinois. Two States which unlike some others we know of, are content to let the world discover their greatness, and do not think it necessary to be continually praising themselves for fear people will forget their existence.

The Richmond Examiner, which has just been reconstructed by the President on a promise of loyalty, comes out in the following style for the repudiation of the national debt:

"The monster of national debt is only a mushroom on this continent, not a fossil; we have no long cemented attachment for it, like those of the English for their slow-growing incubus. Taxation recalls no time-honored deities in America, nor will the word repudiation rouse a shiver among the odd divinities whom we worship. This generation of Americans will never witness a victory of the interests of capital over the interests of labor in a conflict between the two; and already the hosts are marshalling and the bugles sounding for that very issue to be joined."

The Fenians held a meeting in Tammany Hall, New York, on Monday evening, John O'Mahony, the head hunch, made the chief speech. The following sentences closed his remarks: "We ask you to buy the bonds of the Irish republic, so that the sinews of war may be forthcoming soon. If you do that we will soon cease to trouble you for your aid—we shall soon cease to die the woes of Ireland in the ear of the Fenian people, and the true men of the Fenian people shall sail direct for the shores of Ireland, and shall either win her independence or leave their bones to bleach upon the battle fields. (Cheers.) We ask you to buy the bonds (holding up a handful of bonds). We trust you as an equivalent therefor our lives. If you buy the bonds and assist us in our glorious work, we shall redeem them or we shall die."

The Virginia Legislature has appointed three Commissioners to proceed to West Virginia to negotiate for a reunion of the two States, and the adjustment of the public debt. The bill and accompanying tone of the resolution is admirable. It reads: "Resolved, That the people of Virginia deeply lament the dismemberment of the 'old state,' and are sincerely desirous to see the Virginia and West Virginia; and that they do confidently appeal to their brethren of West Virginia to concur with them in the adoption of suitable measures of co-operation in the restoration of the ancient Commonwealth of Virginia."

A street fight recently took place in Rome between two sons of the aristocracy, a son of the Duke de Maddalena and a nephew of Cardinal Ugolini. During the fight the Duke's son had a handful of hair pulled from his head by his antagonist. The Roman street loafers and boys formed a ring around the pugilistic aristocrats.

Nine young Roman Catholic priests, educated at the College of the Foreign Missions in France, recently left Paris for Lyons, whence they will proceed to Lyons, and thence to preach the Gospel in Japan, Cochin China, and Tibet.

The Hocking Valley National Bank, of Lancaster, Ohio, with capital \$100,000, by permission of Secretary McCullough, has reduced that amount to \$60,000. The circulation of this bank is to be reduced to ninety per cent. of its proposed diminished capital. This is the first instance of a bank asking the department to reduce its capital.

Postmaster-General Dennison said at the New York meeting, that the President "has executed and is now executing in good faith, the essential features of his martyred predecessor's programme, for the restoration of the insurgent States—a programme sanctioned by every member of the Cabinet."

"That's a stupid brute of yours, John," said a Scotch minister to his parishioner, the post deal, who drove his merchandise from door to door, in a small cart drawn by a donkey; "I never see you but the creature is braying." "Ah, sir," said the post dealer, "ye kin hearts warm when frien's meet."

Sarah Marks advised her youngest sister to go to Australia in the "Londoner" to a brother who was doing well in Melbourne. When she heard of the loss of the ship she declared herself a murderer, and in a fit of despair poisoned herself with the oil of bitter almonds.

The Charleston South Carolina states that on 23d ult., three thieves were found dead behind the counter of a druggist, in King, in that city. It seems that poison had been put in some food and placed in a convenient position, which the robbers had eaten and died.

In a letter from Rome, published in the London Pall Mall Gazette, it is stated that the Pope has had another bad attack during the last few days, and the doctors have been somewhat uneasy about him.

Beer, which a few years since was little known in France, except on the Rhine, is now coming into general use. Cellars similar to those in Bavaria have been constructed in several departments in France for the preservation of beer.

South American news reports no change in Chilean affairs. Valparaiso was still blockaded. Ecuador had joined Chile and Peru against Spain. From Central America we have reports of repeated shocks of earthquake.

Gov. Brownlow has issued an order for the election of twenty Representatives to the State Legislature, to fill the vacancies occasioned by recent resignations.

MISCELLANEOUS. THE PARTNERSHIP EXISTING between THOMAS GIBSON and C. G. VERDE, under the name of "C. S. VERDE & CO.," having been discontinued, the Wood business will hereafter be carried on by THOMAS GIBSON, at the Wood Yard on Chamberlain's Wharf, where Wood will be bought and sold, as heretofore, at the most advantageous rates.

GIFTS! GIFTS!! GIFTS!!! SOMETHING NEW, at NO. 60 MAIN STREET, NORFOLK. GRAND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION! The Charleston and New Orleans Gift Enterprise. The largest and most extensive of any Gift Association in the Southern States, having branch houses at NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA; and have now completed the chain by establishing the Company there, with all rights among the good people of this City. This, our OPENING WEEK, we offer to our customers a new and beautiful stock of WATCHES, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, TEA SETS, BREAD AND OARD BASKETS, RELIANT CASTORS, GOBLETS AND CUPS, &c., &c., &c., &c. JEWELRY OF ALL KINDS. LADIES' SETS, BRACELETS, GEMSTONE PINS, WATCH CHAINS, GOLD RINGS, ELEVEN BUTTONS, &c., &c. FOR ONE DOLLAR EACH, WITHOUT REGARD TO VALUE. PLAN OF SALE. We give you an envelope from among a well mixed number, for which you pay twenty-five cents, and find enclosed an advertisement or certificate containing the name of some article in the sale, which you can buy for one dollar, if that article suits you, and if it does not, you need not take it, but have a Photograph, which is worth at least the value of the envelope. We will sell you one envelope for twenty-five cents; five for one dollar; thirty for five dollars; seventy for ten dollars, and one hundred for fifteen dollars. Call Early and Secure a Valuable Prize.

MISCELLANEOUS. M. D. B. I. C. E. No. 57 Main Street, MANUFACTURER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. CONFECTIONER. FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC. FRUITS, COGNES, FANCY ARTICLES, WINES, LIQUORS, CORDIALS, CIGARS, TOBACCO, &c., &c., &c. ALSO, the largest and most elegantly fitted up LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DINING SALOON. SOUTH OF NEW YORK. Newly Fitted up, with the Latest Improvements.

PRIVATE SUPPER ROOM. Neatly and comfortably fitted up, with new and appropriate Furniture. PARTIES AND SUPPERS Prepared, either at the SALOON or abroad, and every thing provided likely to be demanded by the most exacting and fastidious epicures. NATURAL GROWTH LYNNHAVEN OYSTERS. Always on hand, either by the Barrel or Gallon. This SALOON is strictly fitted up for conform to refined taste and select association. The Cuisine is under the Superintendence of a competent FRENCH ARTIST. Jan 24-17

BEE, TAYLOR & CO., No. 12 CAMPBELL'S WHARF, NORFOLK, Shipping and Commission Merchants, Also, SHIP CHANDLERS and dealers in PLASTER'S SERVICES. THIRTY-TWO YEARS IN HARNESS. AND YET A FAIR TRAVELER UNDER THE STYLE OF BRIGGS & ROGERS, ROGERS & LANGLEY, BURRUSS, ROGERS & LANGLEY, N. A. THOMPSON & CO., NEW W. B. ROGERS & CO., No. 20 WIDE WATER AND ROANOKE STREETS, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA, Importers and Dealers in WINES, BRANDIES, WHISKIES, RUM, GIN, BITTERS, ALI, PORTER. And all other Goods usually found in a First-Class Wine and Liquor Store, Which we offer to the Trade and to consumers at THE LOWEST RATES. W. B. ROGERS & CO., No. 20 Wide Water and Roanoke streets.

ATLANTIC IRON WORKS. Foundry on Wide Water and Main Streets, near the Norfolk and Petersburg Depot. These Works having been thoroughly reorganized, the Company take this opportunity of informing the public that they are prepared to manufacture PORTABLE STATIONARY AND MARINE ENGINES AND BOILERS, SAW MILLS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, GRIST MILLS, SUGAR MILLS, BACCO ROLLERS, VESSEL PUMPS, WINDLASSES, CAPSTANS, &c., &c. We have on hand a large and valuable assortment of Patterns of every description, which will enable us to execute work at low rates. Our Patterns for MILL GRABING are of standard size, having a large assortment on hand. BLACKSMITHING OF ALL KINDS DONE TO ORDER. Also, Architectural and Agricultural Castings. Every description of FISHING WORK promptly executed. BRASS WORK. We do every description of this work, and have on hand and Patterns for every variety of Valves, Boxes, Glads, Blow off, Gudge and Air Cocks, &c., &c. Any parties wanting any of the above articles, will do well to give us a call before going North, as our experience in the business gives us assurance that we can satisfy all who favor us with their orders, both in workmanship and price. PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE REPAIRS OF MARINE STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENGINES, MILLS AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. JOBBING OF ALL KINDS DONE ON SHORT NOTICE. Men and Tools furnished for the repair of Engines in the country on reasonable terms. Orders for and for sale several STATIONARY ENGINES. H. A. RAMSAY, mar-15 Gen'l Supt. A. I. Works Company.

ROSENWALD & CO., DEALERS IN CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, &c. No. 16, MAIN STREET. ja 16-17

MRS. MARY F. LIGHTFOOT, SELECT BOARDING HOUSE, NO. 115 EAST MAIN STREET, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA. A number of Young Gentlemen can be accommodated with Day Board. Jan 10-17

THOMAS P. SCREY, TAILOR, Corner of Main and Roanoke Squares, Opposite Atlantic Hotel. ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS Made According to Regulations. Give us a Call. Jan 10-17

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

FOUND DRIFTING. On Sunday, the 21st of January, a White Metallic Life-boat, which can be had by the owner's consent forward, proving property and paying. MICHAEL SULLIVAN, Watchman at the Custom House. mar-12

THE SOUTHERN LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED IN THE OPERA HOUSE, ON FRIDAY EVENING, NINTH INSTANT, BY H. B. HARDY, ESQ., OF NORTH CAROLINA. Upon the Past and Present AGRICULTURAL and COMMERCIAL CONDITION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES. This Lecture will contain useful and important information to Capitalists, Manufacturers, and working men of all classes. The Address was prepared after much observation, is practical in its suggestions, and is intended to show the pecuniary advantages now open to the business men of this community. Parts of the Address will not be without interest to the Ladies, whose presence is solicited. Admission Free Fifty Cents. Tickets can be had at any of the Book Stores, and at Taylor's Drug Store, at the corner of Freeman and Catharine streets.

A Western soldier who had been through all the campaigns and shared in many of the fiercest battles of the war, writes from his home that he never realized the horrors of war till he got home in Indiana and found his girl married to a stay-at-home dry goods clerk.

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