THE NORFOLK POST
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THREE DOLLARS PER HUNDRED
or sent to subscribers by mail at the rate of
TEN DOLLARS PER YEAR
payable in advance. Single copies, at the counter, FIVE CENTS.

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

# The Norfolk Post.

VOLUME I. NORFOLK, VA., MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1866. NUMBER 224.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING
IN THE
NORFOLK POST
For the Year 1866.

ALL TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

ALL OTHERS MONTHLY.

| | |
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| Square (12 lines solid Nonpariel, or one inch), one insertion | $1 00 |
| Square " " " " two insertions, | 1 50 |
| Square " " " " three insertions, | 1 75 |
| 1 Square " " " " four insertions, | 2 00 |
| 1 Square " " " " five insertions, | 2 25 |
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| And one dollar and fifty cents a week for each additional week. One month | 7 00 |
| 1 Square " " " " two months, | 12 00 |
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| And five dollars a month for each additional month. | |
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| ¼ Column one year | 125 00 |
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| 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.

NOTICE.
CHANGE OF TIME.
On and after
MONDAY, MARCH 5,
the Steamer
M. MARTIN
will change her days of leaving Norfolk to TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY—leaving Richmond on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
feb27—tf

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 4 o'clock, and High Street Wharf, Portsmouth, at 4:30 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

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.,
oct26—3m No. 17 Broadway, New York.

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

WALKER & CO., IMPORTERS OF
WINES,
BRANDIES,
GIN,
RUM,
AND DEALERS IN KENTUCKY
BOURBON & OLD RYE WHISKEY,
Agents for the American Vintage Company's
PURE CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES.
WINE-BITTERS,
HOCK,
CLARET,
CHAMPAGNE
Which are universally recommended by the most eminent physicians for MEDICINAL PURPOSES,
All of which are offered at the very lowest market rates
WALKER & CO.,
No. 6 Commercial Row, Norfolk, Va.
je 21—tf

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

J. M. SMITH & BROTHER,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Agents for the New York and Virginia Steamships
NIAGARA" AND "SARATOGA."
OFFICE AT THEIR OLD WAREHOUSE, TOWN POINT
LIBERAL ADVANCES made on shipments to New York. au 31—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. jan26—tf

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

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.
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 cars 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, Agent.
oct27—tf

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. ly 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.
MARCH 1ST,
ARIZONA,
CAPTAIN ———,
connecting with
GOLDEN CITY.
CAPT. ———.
10TH,
HENRY CHAUNCEY,
CAPTAIN GRAY;
connecting with
COLORADO,
CAPTAIN WATKINS.
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.
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

REMOVAL.
HENRY P. WORCESTER
has removed to
NO. 37 WEST WIDE WATER STREET,
In rear of the Custom House, where he will continue the General Forwarding and Commission business as heretofore. He will be pleased to see his friends at his new location, and hopes to merit a share of their patronage.
A full assortment of PERKINS, STERN & CO.'S
PURE CALIFORNIA WINES
always on hand and for sale at New York prices.
HENRY P. WORCESTER,
feb1—tf No. 37 West Wide Water street.

MALT WINE.
I have in Store a few cases 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,
"TIP TOP" Wine and Liquor Store,
6—tf under the Atlantic Hotel.

The Norfolk Post.
MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1866.

## A CARD FROM BISHOP LYNCH.

The Bishop of South Carolina, whose begging sermon in New York, we published the other day, has been overhauled by the *Tribune*. It seems to us that the Rev. Dr. Lynch had better go to New Orleans. New York is not a fit place for a man of his high-toned feelings. We publish his card in reply to the *Tribune*:

*To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.*

SIR: The *Tribune* of this morning honors me with an editorial paragraph. I have ever endeavored to stand aloof from angry political discussions, deeming that course most in according with my ecclesiastical character. I have now an additional motive, in the duty of "letting by-gones be by-gones," and of looking forward hopefully, and of laboring earnestly and manfully for a happier future. You will allow me, however, to correct some mistakes as to facts relating to myself, into which the writer of the paragraph has fallen.

I. He states that I "was an original acrimonious, efficient and persistent Pro-Slavery Rebel." This charge will, I think, surprise my personal friends, as it certainly surprises me. So far as *acrimony* is charged, published in the *Tribune* itself in 1861, 1862 and 1863. However, let this charge pass. To discuss it would be to discuss politics, from which I abstain.

II. The paragraph states that I had a *Te Deum* celebrated on the reduction of Fort Sumpter in April, 1861. In reply, I state that the *Te Deum* was announced and sung specially to give thanks to God for the wonderful fact—still incomprehensible to me—that not a single life had been lost in the artillery duel of those two days. The accompanying prayers implored a continuance of the same Divine mercy—that the clouds which threatened might pass away, and that the land might not have to mourn the loss of many lives. This, it seems to me, was a Christian appeal, not inappropriate in a congregation where many near and dear to us had passed through the danger unscathed, and might again be exposed. I am not responsible for newspaper versions or newspaper comments.

III. The paragraph states in the third place that I "went to Europe next Summer," that is in 1861, and "*did* induce the Pope to recognize Jeff. Dave as a potentate." Now I did not go to Europe for nearly three years after the date assigned, and, in point of fact, the Pope was not induced by me or any one else to recognize the Confederate Government. It is incorrect to say that such recognition was ever given. True, when President Davis learned, through the newspapers, I presume, the noble words uttered by His Holiness in the cause of peace and charity, he wrote to him a respectful letter, to which His Holiness replied in kind and courteous language, such as he always uses, and as the rules of well understood etiquette required. Both the letters were personal, not diplomatic. On both sides they were understood to be simply such. They carried with them no political or national character. I make this statement that there may be no mistake as to facts. For myself, at the time of the correspondence, I was in South Carolina and knew no more of it, and had no more to do with it than the editor of the *Tribune* himself.

Finally, while making these corrections in the statement of my "record," I will lay modesty aside, and claim in addition, as part of the "record," that I ever desired and prayed for peace; that during the war I labored earnestly and to the extent of my ability to mitigate the evils attendant on it, without stopping to inquire to what side or to what church the sufferers belonged; and that now, the war being over, I am laboring with equal earnestness to repair some of the evils it has left behind.

We all desire that peace, prosperity and good will may be quickly and firmly re-established throughout all the states, and that the Union may not be merely one of force, but may be cemented by the influence of mutual kindly offices between all the sections.

I am engaged in reconstruction, and I hope I shall meet the co-operation I desire in New York.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
P. N. LYNCH, D. D., Bishop of Charleston.
New-York, March 3, 1866.

## WEST INDIES.

NAPOLEON'S NOTIFICATION TO MAXIMILIAN—SANTA ANNA—AFFAIRS IN PORTO RICO.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.]

ST. THOMAS, WEST INDIES, February 20th, 1866.

We have just received the news here that the Emperor Napoleon has notified Maximilian that he must in future support himself on his uncomfortable throne without further aid from France.

General Santa Anna has been living here in luxurious retirement ever since his expatriation from Mexico. He has an occasional cock-fight on Sundays to vary the monotony of his leisure. On the reception of the important news concerning Maximilian, he ventured to express his belief that his star was again in the ascendant. As long ago as last December he sent special commissioners to Washington, with the assurance that he would again take the field in behalf of the Republic of Mexico, if the United States Government would consent to back him. Of course the messengers arrived before Mr. Seward's departure, and the Secretary called here to visit Santa Anna; but the veteran chieftain failed to elicit anything definite from the wily diplomatists.

The United States flag-ship Rhode Island has just returned here, after a short trip to Porto Rico.

The officers of the Rhode Island report that the Spanish authorities of Porto Rico are in a state of feverish excitement over the present difficulty between the South American republics and Spain. All strangers, especially those hailing from the United States, are watched with the greatest jealousy. They are not permitted to visit the fortifications of the Morro at San Juan, Porto Rico, and it is even rumored that detectives are instructed to watch their movements when riding out to visit the sugar plantations and other places of interest in the country.

A field of wheat buried under an avalanche in Switzerland for twenty-five years, proceeded on its growth as soon as the snow had melted.

## FENIANISM.

How viewed by the French Press. Strong Support of the Movement.

[From the Paris Patrie, (semi-official organ), Feb. 19.]

On this subject it ought to be regretted that in his recent address to the Senate, the venerable Archbishop of Rouen, M. de Bonnechose, permitted himself to be deceived by the London journals, and that he declared the Fenians were but socialists in the worst sense of the word. Doubtless the Irish conspiracy of to-day is not, like preceding ones, exclusively planned by the priests of the parishes. It numbers Protestants and dissenters in its ranks. * * * The Irish revolt is above all a national protest against the despotism of England, coming from the population of smaller merchants and the peasantry. * * Might will, finally, perhaps, get the better of the right, but at present it seems impossible. The sixty thousand francs offered in the last proclamation for the capture of Stephens have not been earned by anybody as yet. The seizures of arms, guns, bullets, caps and spikes are increasing, and they prove but one thing and that is that all Ireland is a vast arsenal. The Irish patriots do not seem at all dismayed by the convictions already made.

The time is only the more opportune to apprise the Irish that they cannot be abandoned by the really liberal organs of French opinion, and that all the sympathies of true men are accorded to that unfortunate people.

[From the Paris Opinion Nationale (Prince Napoleon's organ), Feb. 19.]

The English government has decided to make an end of Fenianism, concerning which it was but moderately exercised in the beginning. It has seen the danger grow before its eyes despite all measures of precaution which had been taken against the first manifestations of Fenianism and despite all its acts of flagrant illegality, and it at last understands what power and energy there are in the wrath of a persecuted, disinherited and famished people who have no other refuge save universal expatriation.

A great crime has been committed against Ireland, whose penalty England is paying to-day, as the United States have just now paid that of slavery and the slave trade, and as the Papacy is now paying for its immoderate love of temporal power. * * * *

England has but felt the point of the nettle as yet, and it remains to her, perhaps, to feel that of the sword, whether it be in Ireland or in Canada. That is the mystery of the future, and we do not pretend to unravel it. * * *

* * And it seems to us that the English clergy would give an infinitely grander proof of their respect for the moral law, for the divine law which governs humanity, if, instead of ordaining, as they have just done, a day of humiliation and sorrow on account of the cattle complaint, they had ordained one on account of the injustice which the Anglo-Saxon race has practised to the prejudice of the Irish nation.

But they will pray for the health of their beeves, and they will act with all rigor toward poor Ireland. Such is the *logic of great sinners*; such is the consequence of high treason against humanity, and such the necessity devolving on power whether rightly or wrongfully acquired. * * * * *

Whether they succeed or not in checking the Fenian insurrection, it is not by violence—as John Bright nobly said in the House of Commons—that the union of Great Britain and Ireland can be consolidated, but by a new policy and by just concessions to the wants of the latter country.

MR. DAVIS ENDORSES THE PRESIDENT—HOW HE PASSES HIS TIME, &c.—A correspondent writing from Fortress Monroe on the 27th ultimo says:

"I see the Government naval steamer Conemaugh, on the anniversary of Washington's birthday, fired a gun for all the States, north and south," remarked Jeff. Davis afterwards to the officer of the day. "It is strange the Administration," he continued, "did not issue an order to ignore the States of the Confederacy." These two remarks of the quondam august ruler of the Confederacy, though of no special importance, show this much at least, that his once busy brain is still kept keenly alert to note passing events and make his comments upon them. In his further observations I understand he gave credit to President Johnson for his recognition of the late rebellious States, of whom, from first to last, he has always spoken in terms of highest praise. I am informed that since he has been most plainly outspoken in commendation of the President's veto of the freedmen's bureau bill. Quoting these remarks of Jeff Davis reminds me to say that the order issued some time since forbidding officers in attendance on him to speak to him, or him to them, has been rescinded. Few men can be more pleasantly acrrulous than Mr. Davis when he is in the mood for it, and this renewal of a privilege and enjoyment of which he was only temporarily, and as many think very stupidly, debarred, is greatly relished by him as well as by the officers of the fort, who never fail to find in his conversation a most substantial feast of reason. It is noted, however, of late, that he makes no reference to his trial. He talks of politics, of the war, and rumors of war beyond the sea, of affairs in South America, of new books and new inventions, and gives racy sketches of his old congressional days, interspersed with rich and rare reminiscences of the men and measures of those days. He runs over, in fact, the whole catalogue of conversational topics, and neither exhausts the subjects nor himself. I have stated that he talks only when in the mood. At times, only monosyllables can be extracted from him. His spirits and vivacity are gone. A mantle of impenetrable gloom seems to overhang him. No one essays to prolong those monosyllables into sentences, to rouse those spirits, to lift that overshadowing vestment of sorrowing despair. Why so gloomy he never tells, whether it concerns spiritual or temporal or state move and sway him. His physical health is good, and in the past few days of balmy air and bright sunshine has shown marked improvement. Meantime the search of vessels coming here is still kept up on the lookout for possible parties coming for his rescue.

FROM NEWARK, N. J.—*Newark, N. J. March* 8. A circle of the Fenian Sisterhood was formed here this evening in aid of Gen. Sweeney. About seventy ladies joined. The meeting was presided over by Miss O'Shea, and an address was delivered by Mayor Treselan. A leading leather manufacturer of this city has presented the General Sweeney Circle with equipments for a thousand men.

## CANADA—CONTINUED GREAT EXCITEMENT.

MONTREAL, March 9. The call made for 10,000 Canadian militia for active duty made late on Wednesday evening was enthusiastically responded to, and on Thursday morning news was received from all parts of the country that their quotas were ready for active service at a moment's notice. There seems to be no doubt but what three or four times the number could be raised at a day's notice. The whole volunteer force of this city patrolled last evening, and strong guards were posted around the armories. The patrols were kept moving through the city all night, and every preparation is being made to guard against a Fenian surprise.

THE EXCITEMENT INTENSE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9. Despatches received to-day from Toronto represent the excitement throughout Canada as intense, and hourly increasing. The government has seized the Montreal telegraph line and railway companies, keeping the locomotives fired up to move off trains. It is believed Parliament will be immediately convened, and that the *habeas corpus* will be suspended and martial law declared.

All the towns are responding to the call for volunteers, and the people are confident of being able to drive off the Fenians.

It is hoped the proposed procession on the 17th will be abandoned.

Bishop Lynch intends to leave for Canada.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT CALLED.

NEW YORK, March 9. A special to the *Times*, dated Ottawa the 9th, has the following:

Parliament has been called to meet on 10th of April.

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick will immediately accede to confederation with Canada. Large reinforcements are to be sent out from England as soon as navigation opens to meet the threatened Fenian raids. English gunboats have been ordered to the fishing grounds, in view of the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty.

The government buildings and banks in Ottawa have been placed under guard at night.

Arrangements are being made for reciprocal free trade between Canada and British West Indies, and a direct mail line from Montreal thither will be immediately established.

REPORTED PLOT OF THE FENIANS.

TORONTO, CANADA, March 9. The response yesterday for volunteers from all parts of the country was very enthusiastic. A much larger number was offered than was required.

The *Globe* to-day has a report that the plot of the Fenians is for a body of them to cross into Canada to take part in the public processions on St. Patrick's day, and disturb the peace and distract the attention, while armed Fenian bands make raids on the border.

ALL PARTIES UNITED.

NEW YORK, March 9. A special despatch from Toronto of the 8th says so great has been the drain upon some of the large business houses, that they have been compelled to suspend business during drill hours. The whole people approve the action of the government in preparing for any emergency. Many assert the hubbub was gotten up for political reasons, to unite opposing factions, so that confederation may be carried on next month in Parliament. No troops have been sent to the frontier. If this is really the object of the government, it will probably be successful, for all parties seem to have forgotten all political differences, and rally for united defence.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE KEARSAGE AND ALABAMA FIGHT. A writer in the *Cornhill Magazine*, who has had opportunities of conservation with some of Semmes' old crew, gives the following interesting reminiscence of the fight between the *Alabama* and the *Kearsage*:

"I thought you had been in the Confederate Navy?" "I was," said Aleck; "I was with Semmes everywhere he went. I was in the naval brigade and blockade-running, and on the *Alabama* all the while he commanded her." "But not when she sank, I suppose?" I rejoined. "Well, I was, and was picked up with him by the *Deerhound*." "It was a pretty sharp fight, wasn't it?" I suggestingly asked: "It was that," replied Aleck; but he didn't care about enlarging. "I suppose it was the eleven inch shells that did her business?" "Oh, no," said he, coming to a kind of confessional, "we never had any chance; we had no gunners to compare with the *Kearsage's*. Our gunners fired by routine, and when they had the gun loaded fired it off blind. They never changed the elevation of their guns all the fight, and the *Kearsage* was working up to us all the while, taking advantage of every time she was hid by smoke to work a little nearer, and then her gunner took aim for every shot." "Then it isn't true that the *Alabama* tried to board the *Kearsage*?" "No, sir; she did her best to get away from her from the time the fight commenced. We knew well that if we got in range of her Dahlgren howitzers she would sink us in ten minutes."

"But," I asked, don't you believe that Semmes supposed he would whip the *Kearsage* when he went to fight her?" "No; he was bullied into it, and took good care to leave all his valuables on shore, and had a life-preserver on through the fight. I saw him put it on, and I thought if it was wise in him, it wouldn't be foolish in me, and I put one on too. When Semmes saw that the ship was going down, he told us all to swim who could, and was one of the first to jump into the water, and we all made for the *Deerhound*. I was a long way ahead of Semmes, and when I came up to the *Deerhound's* boat they asked me if I was Semmes before they would take me in. I said I wasn't, and then they asked me what I was on the *Alabama*. Said I, "No matter what I was on the *Alabama*, I shall be a dead man soon if you don't take me in." They asked me again if I was an officer or a seaman, and wouldn't take me in until I told them I was an officer." "But," said I, "did they actually refuse to pick up common seamen, and leave them to drown?" They did that," replied he, wrathfully, and probably not very correctly; "and as soon as they had Semmes on board they made tracks as fast as they knew how, and left everybody else to drown or be picked up by the *Kearsage*."

ASSASSINATION.—*Louisville*, March 7. Benjamin Smith, aged thirteen years, was found dead in his father's stable, on Marshall street, yesterday morning. He had been shot through the head by some unknown assassin.

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.
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Business Cards, FIVE DOLLARS per month or FIFTY DOLLARS per year.
All transient advertisements payable in advance—others monthly.

FROM MACON, GA.—*Macon Ga.*, March 5. In the affray in Stewart county, Georgia, the negroes on Jack Calbert's plantation seem to have acted wholly on the defensive. Three white men visited the plantation and arbitarily demanded that the negroes should be removed, making violent demonstrations. The negroes pitched into them, killing one, cracking the skull of another, and breaking the arm of a third. The sheriff of the county was at the head of the party which went the next day to arrest the negroes, but setting about in a violent and disorderly manner, a desperate fight ensued, in which one white man was killed, one mortally wounded, and four negroes killed. Sixteen negroes were arrested and lodged in jail. Three soldiers, who went down to investigate the affair, took a large force of negroes and started toward Florence in pursuit of the sheriff's party, but were by some means induced to turn back a larger squad of soldiers were then sent out to restore order, as already reported.

On the 3d instant B. K. Williams, a young white man, killed a negro boy named Barewell Taylor, hired on his father's place. Williams was examined before two justices of the peace and discharged.

Three different attempts were made on the night of the 22d ultimo to take the life of P. W. Brewer, in Adairsville, Georgia. Mr. B., is an active Union man, and an old resident of the place. He has laid his case before General Thomas.

TRAGEDY.—*Indianapolis*, March 6.—A horrible tragedy occurred in Bedford last night. It seems that Professor J. Madison Evans, in regard to whom there was some scandal a short time since, had seduced a daughter of Dr. Ben Newland. The doctor's daughter had been off at a boarding school, when her condition became so apparent that she was sent home, where she confessed all to her father. The doctor took his pistol and one of his dissecting knives and went to Evans' house. The latter was not at home. Newland went to hunt him, and found him in the street, where he shot him down, and then cut him to pieces with the knife. Evans was a minister of the Christian Church, and a man who at one time occupied a high position, and is well-known as the author of a work entitled "The Pioneer Preachers of Indiana." At one time he occupied a chair in the North western Christian University, in this city.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT THE WEST INDIES.—The United States Consul at the West Indies writes to the Department of State under date of February 15, that the town of Christiansted was visited by the most disastrous fire ever known to the island of Santa Cruz. The fire broke out on the 5th inst., and consumed about seventy-five buildings, including the English church. One hundred and fifteen families have been rendered homeless—altogether about five hundred people. Most of the sufferers were poor, and as the flames spread rapidly, very little could be saved. The disaster has therefore created much distress. About $10,000 have already been given for their relief, towards which the American residents contributed liberally. The loss will probably be $150,000, with no insurance.

HORRIBLE CRIME—BURGLARY AND AN ATTEMPT TO BURN AN INFANT.—*Rochester, March* 8—Last evening an attempt was made to burn the house of Mrs. Hyzer on Atwater street. During the absence of Mrs. Hyzer from the house, the clothes in the cradle in which a child three years old was sleeping was set on fire. The house had previously been ransacked by some person who evidently expected to obtain a considerable amount of money which Mrs. Hyzer was known to have received within a day or two. Failing to obtain the money, the villain set fire to the cradle clothes with intent to burn the child.

CASUALTY AT CAIRO.—*Cairo*, March 6.—A family named Frazier, consisting of father, mother and eight children, together with a Mexican and another man, name unknown, came down the Ohio in a canoe for the purpose of going out to Illinois to work on a farm. On landing here last night, they were drawn under the guards of the steamers Atlantic and Southerner, and the father, a grown daughter, and three children were drowned. One of these babes was only four months old. The proprietors of the St. Charles Hotel took the survivors to their hotel, where they were humanely treated. All their personal effects were lost and they were left destitute.

EXPORTS OF COTTON.—*New Orleans* March 6.—The exports of cotton from this port for the week, comprised 13,000 bales, including 8,000 to England, and the remainder to France.

The receipts at Mobile for the week were 12,000 bales, being an excess over the previous week of 3,000 bales.

At this port the receipts for the week are 3,000 bales below those of last week.

There is trouble reported at Mobile between factors and buyers of cotton, which has had the effect of restricting the sales of the week to 2,000 bales, closing at 42 cents for middlings.

IMPORTANT ARREST IN BOSTON.—*Boston March* 9. Charles Anson Dodge has been arrested for the murder of the Joyce children. He confesses the crime. He is a native of Massachusetts, but served in the rebel army, and was captured during Morgan's raid. He then enlisted in the federal army, and agained deserted and joined the Federal navy.

A DEFAULTER.—*Rochester, March* 8.—Oscar T. Burns, of Albion, is reported as an absentee and a defaulter to the amount of more than $200,000. He was largely engaged in speculation in real estate, oil stock, &c. A great number of banks are largely involved by the transaction.

The Norfolk, Va., *Post* chronicles the recent arrival in that city of Hon. Edward Riddle, Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. Ned is a supreme Judge of some things, and we have no doubt was called upon by the Colonel to give an opinion.—*N. B. Mercury.*

ROBBERY IN SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—*Schenectady, N. Y.*, March 8. The clothing store of Louis Feldeman, in Schenectady, was entered by burglars last night, and between five and six hundred dollars worth of clothing was carried off.

John Gordon was lately conveyed to the Toronto Hospital to have a surgical operation performed, but dreaded it so much that he cut his throat and died.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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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—books, 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.
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