The Norfolk Post.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20. 1866.

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.

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

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

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

S. M. Pettengill & 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 comptete 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.

We are indebted to Mr. R. H. Fox, of the National Express, for late southern papers.

THE ST. NAZAIRE AND NORFOLK STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The question was again asked us yesterday, "Where is Colonel Thompson, and what is he about?" We would really like to know ourselves something concerning the progress of the Company whose title figures at the head of this article.

We heard some time ago that a meeting of the Board of Directors was to take place, when the final questions in regard to this line were to be discussed and determined upon. Since then nothing has been heard concerning the matter; and at the solicitation of many persons in Norfolk, we now call on Colonel Thompson to come forward and keep us a little *au courant*, inasmuch as this suspense leads many to believe that the enterprise has blown up, and is never to exist *de facto*.

The bill has been passed by the Legislature of Virginia—hence any delay which may take place in future must be laid to the Company.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The reconstruction papers furnished by the President to Congress, and just laid before the members, are, as heretofore stated, very important. It is proper, however, to say that the record of his correspondence with the provisional governors is very incomplete. That documents are withheld, or copies were not kept, is evident enough from the numerous gaps which occur, as well as from the numerous references in those which have been furnished to others which are missing from the mass. A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* has carefully selected everything bearing upon the question of Congressional representation, and the readmission of the southern states to their former privileges in the government; and, incomplete as the record is, it will be found of much significance in view of the relative positions of Congress and the President.

It appears that on the 22d of August, 1865, the President sent to each of the provisional governors a copy of the following letter:—

"Information comes to me that reports are freely circulating in influential quarters, and where, without contradiction, they are calculated to do harm, to the effect that in appointments to office and in the recommendations for appointment, the true Union men are totally ignored, and the provisional governors are giving a decided preference to those who have participated in the rebellion. The object of such representations is to embarrass the government in its reconstruction policy; and while I place no reliance in such statements, I feel it due to you to advise you of the extended circulation they have gained, and to impress upon you the importance of encouraging and strengthening, to the fullest extent, the men of your state who have never faltered in their allegiance to the government."

Replies were received to this letter from all the governors but Governor Marvin of Florida, and are as follows, in the order of their dates:—

"MONTGOMERY, ALA., Aug. 24, 1865.

"To His Excellency, Andrew Johnson:—

"Sir,—I have the honor to say, in cases of special appointments, Union men have received preferences in every instance where one reasonably qualified would accept the office. When such could not be obtained, those least objectionable have been appointed. In no instance has a Union man been neglected or set aside for secessionists. All county officers; from justice of the peace down, were re-appointed by my proclamation, but reserving the right to remove for disloyalty or other good cause. All the higher officers of the counties and state were specially appointed. A very few cases only of removal, under the general appointments, have occurred.

"LEWIS E. PARSONS."

"JACKSON, MISS., Aug. 25, 1865.

"Andrew Johnson, President:—

"Sir,—I have endeavored to avoid the appointment or recommendation of secessionists, both from inclination and duty. It has been an indispensable requisite that parties applying should be free from this objection. Perhaps in a few unimportant instances parties objectionable in this respect may have been accidentally appointed, but never from design. I am sure the Union men are satisfied.

"W. L. SHARKEY."

"RALEIGH, N. C., August 26, 1865.

"The President:—

"SIR,—I have the honor to state in no instance in making appointment to office, or in recommending for appointment, have I shown any preference for persons who have participated in the rebellion. On the contrary, I have been very careful to prefer and to appoint persons who were originally Union men, and persons who were in favor of restoring the authority of the Federal government. Doubtless in my appointments—some four thousand—some have been appointed who ought not to have been, and in some cases even friends have misled to some slight extent by their recommendations; but upon the whole, only loyal Union men have been appointed and recommended at Washington. It is my purpose and wish to encourage and strengthen those who have never at heart faltered in their allegiance to the Federal government.

"W. W. HOLDEN."

"GREENVILLE, S. C., Aug. 28, 1865.

"His Excellency President Johnson:

"The report is wholly untrue that true Union men are totally ignored, and the provisional governors are giving a decided preference to those who participated in the rebellion. So far as I am concerned, all my sympathies are with the Union men; but there are many now seeking office as Union men who were never heard of as such in the rebellion. Their latent Unionism has brought to light by the hope of office. I have always given a preference to integrity, capacity and loyalty. There were not a dozen decided Union men in the whole state at the commencement of the rebellion, and none of them have sought offices. The great mass of the people in South Carolina are now sincerely loyal, and will defend the Union as readily as they once attempted to separate from it. If I have ever given a preference over a pretended Union man, it was because I doubted his fitness and principles, as well as his Unionism.

"B. F. PERRY."

MACON, GA., September 2, 1865.

"His Excellency, President Johnson:—

"I have uniformly given preference to Union men in my recommendations. When this is not the case it is because of imposition, or because there is no other application for the place. By general order I directed all the State officers to proceed in the discharge of the functions of their offices, and this, as a matter of course, embraced obnoxious men, who will be removed on application.

J. JOHNSON."

AUSTIN, TEXAS, September 9, 1864.

"To the President of the United States:—

"The report to which you refer as being circulated about Washington, to the effect that in my appointment to office, Union men are ignored, and preference given to those who have participated in the rebellion, is a most unmitigated and malignant falsehood. The reverse of the story is true. My action thus far is indorsed by the Union men of the State.

A. J. HAMILTON."

The purport of this circular letter of the 22d of August, to which these six answers were returned, appears in the President's telegraphic despatch of the 27th of the same month to Governor Holden, in answer to his of the previous day. The President says:

"My telegram was merely intended to call your attention to the impression being made by those who are opposed to the southern states resuming their former relations with the Federal Government, and in making appointments, to guard against it as far as practicable, and thereby deprive them of all excuse for opposing a restoration of state governments."

Who the President meant by the phrase "those who are opposed to the southern states resuming their former relations with the Federal Government" appears from his despatch of the 15th of August to Governor Sharkey of Mississippi, in which he says:

"If you could extend the elective franchise to all persons of color who can read the Constitution of the United States in English and write their names, and to all persons of color who own real estate valued at not less than $250 and pay taxes thereon, you would completely disarm the adversary and set an example the other states will follow. I hope and trust your convention will do this; and, as a consequence, the radicals, who are wild upon negro franchise, will be completely foiled in their attempt to keep the southern states from resuming their relation to the Union, by not accepting their senators and representatives."

The President seems to have realized very clearly that his policy of reconstruction would be opposed by at least a strong minority of Congress, and so, on the 2d of September, he says to Governor Perry of South Carolina, that "it is all-important that you proceed with the work of restoration as rapidly as possible, and upon such principles as will disarm those who are opposed to the States resuming their former relations with the Federal government."

Governor Perry, indeed, seems to have been quite as anxious to get into Congress as it was desirable he should be. As early as Sept. 28 he telegraphs, "Our people are all loyal, and it is said I am to be sent to the United States Senate." On the 27th of October, again he says, "My election to the Senate is pretty certain, and I hope that my services as provisional governor will not be needed longer than till the meeting of Congress;" and afterwards he modestly announces, "I was yesterday elected United States senator by a very flattering vote." That he made a discovery or two as the day for the assemblage of Congress drew near, is evident from the following correspondence between himself and the President:

"COLUMBUS, S. C., Nov. 27, 1865.

"President Johnson:—

"Will you please inform me whether the South Carolina members of Congress should be in Washington at the organization of the House? Will the Clerk of the House call their names, if their credentials are presented to him? Will the test oath be required, or will it be refused by Congress? If the members are not allowed to take their seats, they do not wish to incur the trouble and expense of going on, and the mortification of being rejected.

"Do give your views and wishes,

"B. F. PERRY,
"Provisional Governor."

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1865.

"B. F Perry, Provisional Governor:

"SIR: I do not think it necessary for the members elect from South Carolina to be present at the organization of Congress; on the contrary, it will be better policy to present their certificates of election after the two Houses are organized, and then it will be a simple question under the Constitution of the members taking their seats. Each House must judge for itself the election returns and qualifications of its own members. As to what the two Houses will do in reference to the oath now required to be taken before the members can take their seats, is unknown to me, and I do not like to predict; but upon the whole I am of opinion that it would be better for the question to come up and be disposed of after the two Houses have been organized.

"ANDREW JOHNSON,
"President of the United States."

This answer from the President does not seem to have wholly disconcerted Governor Perry, for, on notifying the President of the adoption by the Legislature of the amendment abolishing slavery, he adds; "I hope this will open the doors of Congress to our members." On the 7th of December he says the telegraphic synopsis of the President's annual message gives universal satisfaction, and adds that "it is anxiously hoped you will be sustained by Congress, and that the Southern members will be allowed to take their seats. Then we shall be indeed a happy and united people, restored to self-government"; and this despatch he follows on the 9th with another, viz:—

"Your message was received here this morning by the members of the Legislature with unmingled satisfaction and approval. It has inspired every one with confident hope that we shall soon be fully restored to the Union—and the State is fully organized. When is it likely I shall be allowed to take my seat in the Senate? There is no occasion any longer for military rule in South Carolina. Let our courts be organized and the Federal troops removed, except in Charleston, Beaufort and Georgetown. All the departments of our State governments, legislative, executive and judicial, are in successful operation. All are loyal and disposed to do their duties."

This won from the President a very brief reply: "It is gratifying to know the message was favorably received. I hope all will move right with Congress in a few days."

The correspondence with Governor Holden furnishes nothing from the President on the Congressional question, except the single remark in reply to the governor's telegraphic despatch announcing the state election: "That it is hoped the action and spirit manifested by the Legislature will be so directed as rather to repair than to increase the difficulties under which the state has already placed itself."

It furnishes one or two noticeable things from the governor himself. Thus, on the 20th of October, he telegraphs: "The Worth faction is working hard, but will be defeated by a large majority. Turner and other contumacious leaders ought to be handled at the proper time. Please pardon no leading men unless you hear from me." On the 1st of December he says of the Legislature, "There appears to be a clear secession majority on joint ballot," and adds, "there are all kinds of combinations here, but I still hope for the best." This hope appears to have deserted the Governor on the 4th, when he announces that Ex-Governor Graham received all but fourteen votes, on joint ballot for senator, for he adds as follows:

"If I were a Northern member of Congress I doubt whether I would consent to sit with any member of the so-called confederate congress. A proposition is pending in the Senate that Thos. L. Clingman is entitled to the two-years term. Of course, this will be voted down; but it shows the feeling by which some of the members are actuated."

The correspondence with the other provisional governors furnished very little matter bearing upon the admission of Southern Congressmen, except in one instance,—that is in the last presidential letter made public, which is as follows:—

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, Feb. 13, 1866.

"Gov. A. J. Hamilton, Austin, Texas:—

"I was highly gratified to receive your despatch and to learn that your convention was organized. I hope all will end well. It is of the utmost importance that the proceedings of your convention be prudent and of the temperate character indicating loyalty and entire willingness to acknowledge the supremacy of the Constitution and obedience to the laws of the United States. You, no doubt, understand the position of affairs here, and much will depend upon the future proceedings of your convention. I am still hopeful that in the end matters will take a different turn here, and that loyal representatives will be admitted to take their seats in the councils of the nation from all the states.

"ANDREW JOHNSON,
"President of the United States."

Among the documents is found a letter from Mr. Seward to Governor Marvin of Florida, which contains one very significant remark. The Governor had forwarded a copy of his proclamation ordering a state convention, and accompanied it with a general letter on the situation in that state. To this Mr. Seward, on the 12th of September, responded that "the steps taken to reorganize the government of Florida seem to be in the main judicious, and good results from them may be hoped; for it must, however, be distinctly understood that the restoration to which your proclamation refers will be subject to the decision of Congress."

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Both Houses of Congress have passed the bill guaranteeing all the inhabitants of the country civil rights, and the act has gone to the President for his signature. The bill is as follows:

Sec. 1. That all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens, of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary service, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right in every state and territory to make and enforce contracts, to sue, to be sued, be parties and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as are enjoyed by white citizens; and shall be subject to like punishment, pains and penalties, and to none other; any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And that any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any state or territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to punishment, pains and penalties on account of such person having at any time been held in a condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by the reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 3. That the district courts of the United States, within their respective districts, shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several states, cognizance of all crimes and offences committed against the provisions of this act, and also, concurrently with the circuit courts of the United States, of all causes, civil and criminal, affecting persons who are denied, or cannot enforce in the courts of judicial tribunal of the state or locality where they may be, any of the rights secured to them by the first section of this act; and if any suit or prosecution, civil or criminal, has been or shall be commenced in any state court against any such person for any cause whatsoever, civil or military, or any other person, any arrest or imprisonment, trespasses or wrong done or committed by virtue or under color of authority derived from this act or the act establishing a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, and all acts amendatory thereof, or for refusing to do any act upon the ground that it would be inconsistent with this act, such defendant shall have the right to remove such cause for trial to the proper district or circuit court in the manner prescribed by the act relating to habeas corpus and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases, approved March 3, 1863, and all acts amendatory thereto. The jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters hereby conferred on the district and circuit courts of the United states shall be exercised and enforced in conformity with the laws of the United States, so far as such laws are suitable to carry the same into effect, but in all cases where such laws are not adapted to the object, or are deficient in the provisions necessary to furnish suitable remedies and punish offences against the law, the common law as modified and changed by the constitution and statutes of the state wherein the court having jurisdiction of the cause, civil or criminal, is held, so far as the same is not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States, shall be extended, and govern the said courts in the trial and disposition of such cause, and, if of a criminal nature, in the infliction of punishment on the party found guilty.

Sec. 4. That the district attorneys, marshals, and deputy marshals of the United States, the commissioners appointed by the circuit and territorial courts of the United States, with powers of arresting, imprisoning, or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and every other officer who may be specially empowered by the President of the United States, shall be and they are hereby specially authorized and required, at the expense of the United States, to institute proceedings against all and every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him or them to be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such of the United States or Territorial courts as by this act have cognizance of the offence; and with a view to affording reasonable protection to all persons in their constitutional rights of equality before the law, without distinction of race or color, or previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and the prompt discharge of the duties of this act, it shall be the duty of the circuit courts of the United States and the Superior Courts of the Territories of the United States from time to time to increase the the number of commissioners, so as to afford a speedy and convenient means for the arrest and examination of persons charged with the violation of this act.

Sec. 5. That said commissioners shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the judges of the circuit and district courts of the United States, and the judges of the superior courts of the Territories, severally and collectively, in term time and vacation, upon satisfactory proof being made, to issue warrants and precepts for arresting and bringing before them all offenders against the provisions of this act, and on examination to discharge, admit to bail, or commit them for trial, as the facts may warrant.

Sec. 6. And such commissioners are hereby authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred on them by this act, and the same duties with regard to offences created by this act, as they are authorized by law to exercise with regard to other offences against the laws of the United States. That it shall be the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this act when to them directed, and should any marshal or deputy marshal refuse to receive such warrant or other process when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall on conviction thereof be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars, to the use of the person upon whom the accused is alleged to have committed the offence; and the better to enable the said commissioners to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the requirements of this act, they are hereby authorized and empowered, within their counties respectively, to appoint in writing, under their hands, one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties, and the persons so appointed to execute any warrant or process as aforesaid, shall have authority to summon and call to their aid the bystanders or a *posse comitatus* of the proper county, or such portion of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged, and to insure a faithful observance of the clause of the Constitution which prohibits slavery, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and said warrants shall run and be executed by said officers anywhere in the state or territory within which they are issued.

Sec. 7 That any person who shall knowingly and wrongfully obstruct, hinder or prevent any officer or other person charged with the execution of any warrant or process issued under the provisions of this act, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him or them, from arresting any person for whose apprehension such warrant or process may have been issued; or shall rescue, or attempt to rescue, such person from the custody of the officer, other person or persons, or those lawfully assisting, as aforesaid, when so arrested, pursuant to the authority herein given and declared; or shall aid, abet or assist any person so arrested as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from the custody of the officer or other persons legally authorized, as aforesaid, or shall harbor or conceal any person for whom a warrant or process shall have been issued, as aforesaid, so as to prevent his discovery and arrest after notice of knowledge of the fact that a warrant has been issued for the apprehension of such person, shall for either of said offences be subject to a fine, not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment before the District Court of the United States for the district in which said offence may have been committed, or before the proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized territories of the United States.

Sec. 8. That the district attorneys, the marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the said district and territorial courts, shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases; and in all cases where the proceedings are before a commissioner he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his services in each case, inclusive of all services incident to such arrest and examination. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such commissioners for the arrest of offenders against the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to a fee of five dollars for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner, as aforesaid, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commissioner for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them—such as attending at the examination, keeping the prisoner in custody, and providing food and lodgings during his detention and until the final determination of such commissioner, and in general for performing such other duties as may be required in the premises, such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the court of justice, within the proper district or county, as near as practicable, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States, on the certificate of the district within which the arrest is made, and to be recoverable from the defendant as part of the judgment in case of conviction.

Sec. 9. That whenever the President of the United States shall have reason to believe that offences have been or are likely to be committed against the provisions of this act within any judicial district, it shall be lawful for him, in his discretion, to direct the Judge, Marshall and District Attorney of such district to attend at such place within the district, and for such time as he may designate, for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of such persons charged with a violation of this act; and it shall be the duty of every judge or other officer, when any such requisition shall be received by him, to attend at the place and for the time therein designated.

Sec. 10. That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such persons as he may empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act.

Sec. 11. That upon all questions of law arising in any cause under the provisions of this act, a final appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE NEWS.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS ON HAND.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Secretary of the Treasury, in response to a resolution of the House of Representatives requiring him to prepare a statement showing the amount of money now in the Treasury, on yesterday transmitted a communication from the Treasurer of the United States, from which it is seen that the available balance in the Treasury, according to the returns received to the 10th inst., was $123,423,885.91; consisting of coin, $57,799,921.37; currency, $65,623,964.54. Total, $123,423,885.91. Of which sum $21,780,358.55 was on deposit in the National Banks designated as depositories.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Reports from various quarters represent that St. Patrick's day passed without disturbances, the Fenians celebrating it in a quiet and orderly manner. At Montreal the Irishmen turned out *en masse*, and marched to St. Lawrence Hall to pay their respects to the Governor General, who said he accepted the demonstration as an evidence of their loyalty to the Queen. The same quiet prevailed at Toronto.

FROM CANADA.—NO FENIANS VISIBLE.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Dispatches from various parts of Canada show that no Fenians have made their appearance as was fearfully anticipated by the inhabitants. The arming of troops is still progressing in Canada, however.

Much satisfaction is expressed in high quarters at the good faith of the United States Government in preserving neutrality.

THE WEST INDIA SQUADRON ORDERED TO HALIFAX.

MONTREAL, March 17.—Sir Frederick Bruce has ordered the West India Squadron to Halifax, with all the disposable troops from the West Indies.

MAYOR MONROE TO BE INAUGURATED.

NEW ORLEANS, March 17.—The *Times* positively asserts that Mayor Monroe will be inaugurated on Monday notwithstanding the statements to the contrary. The military will not interfere.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HENRY HARPER,
NO. 520 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
WATCHES,
Fine Gold JEWELRY,
Solid SILVER WARE,
and Superior SILVER PLATED WARE,
at Reduced Prices!
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PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
TOUCHING AT MEXICAN PORTS,
AND
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL,
THROUGH IN TWENTY-TWO DAYS.

Steamships on the Atlantic:	Connecting on the Pacific with the
ARIZONA,	COLORADO.
HENRY CHAUNCEY,	CONSTITUTION.
NEW YORK.	GOLDEN CITY.
OCEAN QUEEN,	SACRAMENTO.
NORTHERN LIGHT,	GOLDEN AGE.
COSTA RICA,	MONTANA.
	&c., &c.

One of the above large and splendid Steamships will leave Pier No. 42 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.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with Steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC and CENTRAL AMERICAN 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.

For Passage Tickets or further information, apply at the Company's Ticket Office, on the Wharf, FOOT OF CANAL STREET, NORTH RIVER, NEW YORK.

mar16—3m F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

BALDWIN'S RESTAURANT.

The proprietor would inform his numerous friends, that he has opened a
FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT,
ON MAIN STREET, No. 62 IN THE RAMSEY BUILDINGS,
Near the Corner of Church.

His BAR is supplied with the best LIQUORS and SEGARS in the market, and his *Cuisine* will be of the best.

THE HOUSE WILL BE OPEN ALL NIGHT,
FOR THE ESPECIAL
ACCOMMODATION OF THE PUBLIC

PATRICK CUNNELY, formerly of Portsmouth, is connected with this establishment, and would be glad to see his friends.

mh12—1y U. W. BALDWIN, Proprietor.

AMUSEMENTS.

NORFOLK
OPERA HOUSE.

POSITIVELY FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY;

Commencing THURSDAY, MARCH 22.

MADM'E GHIONI
AND
SIGNOR SUSINI'S
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

DIRECTOR..... MAX STRAKOSCH.

MR. STRAKOSCH announces with much pleasure that he has succeeded in engaging a competent and efficient

ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,

embracing the most eminent ARTISTS, and complete CHORUS and ORCHESTRA, comprising the best Artists from New York, with whom he will give in Norfolk

THREE GRAND OPERA NIGHTS,
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
MARCH 22, 23 and 24.

A change of Opera each night will be given, in a style unrivalled by any other management. The following eminent Artists, all of whom have performed this winter for forty consecutive Grand Opera Nights at the New Opera House, New Orleans, with the most unprecedented success, constitute the

GHIONI AND SUSINI OPERA COMPANY:

SIGNORA ANGIOLINA GHIONI, the Great Dramatic Prima Donna.

MADM'LLE PAULINE CANISSA, the young and highly talented Prima Donna Leggiera

M'ME AMALIA PATTI STRAKOSCH, the famous and popular Prima Donna Contralto.

Primi Tenori, Sig. MACAFFERRI, Sig. ERRANI.
Primi Baritoni, Sig. MANCUSI, Sig. MARRA.
Prime Bassi, Sig. AGUSTINO SUSINI.
M'dme Parozzi, Signora Zapuzzi, Second Donnas.
Signors Ximenes and Belli, Second Tenors.
Signors Locatelli and Massio, Second Bassos.

With a powerful Chorus and complete Orchestra, under the direction of the Musical Conductor, Signor ROSA. Leader, Mr. F. Zitterbart. Stage Manager, Signor Grillo. Prompter, Signor Lanza. Costumer Signor Santelia.

The following Operas will be performed entire:

THURSDAY, MARCH 22,
Bellini's Grand Opera, in Three Acts,
NORMA.
Mesdames Ghioni and Canissa, Signors Macafferri and Susini in the principal roles.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23,
Rossini's Comic Opera, in Three Acts,
IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA.
M'me Patti Strakosch, Signors Errani, Nancusi, Susini and Marra in the principal roles.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24,
Gounar's Grand Romantic Opera, in Five Acts,
FAUST.
Mesdames Canissa and Patti Strakosch, Signors Errari, Mancusi and Marra in the principal roles.

FULL CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

Musical Director and Conductor,
SIGNOR F. ROSA.

SCALE OF PRICES.

Private Boxes, containing five persons	$15 00
Orchestra Chairs	3 00
Parquette and Dress Circle	2 00
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.	
Gallery	1 00

The sale of seats and tickets will commence on Tuesday, March 20, at 10 a. m., at C. Scwarzkopf's Fancy Store, No. 55 Main street.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Opera commences at 8 o'clock. mar17—8t

DAN. CASTELLO'S
GREAT SHOW!!

THIS COMPLETE
CORPS OF ARTISTS
Will have the honor of appearing before the Public of
NORFOLK
For Four Days Only,
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY,
MARCH 26, 27, 28 and 29.
First Performance will be given on
MONDAY NIGHT, MARCH 26, 1866,
and every
AFTERNOON and EVENING DURING THE TIME.
Pavilion will be erected corner Main and Granby Streets.

This Troupe will be headed by the Greatest
CLOWN,
JESTER, HUMORIST, ORATOR and PERFORMER
On the American Continent.
Castello's Inimitable Performing Russian Horse,
"CZAR."
His Thoroughbred Trick Horse
ANDY JOHNSON.
His Comic Pony "JANUARY," and his educated MULES.
DAN CASTELLO
Will execute his Flying Leap for Life, every afternoon and evening.

NOTICE.
THE GREAT
MORAL EXHIBITION.

The Manager has, at a great expense, obtained the services of Herr Leager, the Lion King, together with his
WONDERFUL
LIONS
and
LIONESSES.

This exhibition will take place in the Ring, thereby giving visitors an opportunity of having a perfect view of these "Lords of the Forest" before Herr Longer enters the den.

The Company comprise some of the finest performers—male and female—either in Europe or America, consisting of

EQUESTRIAN VAULTERS,
ACROBATS
and
GYMNASTS.

DAN. CASTELLO and Mr. CHARLES PARKER, the two great Clowns, will appear in every performance.

☞ A corps of Ushers are engaged to seat our patrons, and the public may be assured that the strictest order and decorum will be preserved.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Admission	$1 00
Children	50
Colored People	75

mar16—12t

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN
DRY GOODS.

The undersigned have just opened a very large and well assorted Stock of
SPRING GOODS,
Which the recent decline in Gold enables us to offer to the TRADE and the Public Generally at prices similar to the
ANTE-WAR RATES
OUR STOCK
embraces
PRINTS, of Good Quality and Fast Colors, 16⅔ cts.
BLEACHED COTTON, 4-4, 25 cents.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, LINEN and COTTON GOODS,
BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN and SWISS GOODS,
The Latest Styles of
SHAWLS, BALMORALS, DUPLEX SKIRTS, with HOSIERY,
GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS and WHITE GOODS Generally.
—ALSO—
A Large Stock of
CARPETS, RUGS, COCOA and No. 1 CANTON MATTING.

Having a Buyer in New York, we are prepared at all times to exhibit to our Customers the
NEWEST STYLES OF GOODS,
And are thereby enabled to take advantage of any decline in price.

☞ As we receive additions to our Stock by every Steamer, we shall be prepared to offer the NEWEST DESIGNS in DRESS GOODS twice a week.

SELDNER & CO.,
mar13—tf No. 13 Main Street.

DUDLEY BEAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, PRODUCE
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

☞ Liberal advances made on all Merchandize and Produce consigned. e 22—tf

NEW CROCKERY, GLASS AND WOODEN-WARE STORE,
No. 52 Main Street.
THOMAS E. ROBERTS
Has on hand all articles of Household necessary in the line, at prices to suit the times. Call and examine his Stock. No trouble to show our Goods. The best article of Kerosene Oil and Lamps. jan20—1y

HARBOR TOWING.
The New and Powerful Tug
"TEMPEST,"
is now prepared to do TOWING to and from Sea, and around the Harbor, on the most favorable terms.
Apply on board at Rowland's Wharf, or to
C. E. STAPLES,
mar10—1m No. 26 Rowland's Wharf.

A RARE CHANCE.
The undersigned offers for sale their STOCK and FIXTURES, as they intend changing their business. This is a rare opportunity for any person wishing to go into business. One of the best locations in the city, with the advantage of a good trade already established. Stock light.
BAIRD & ROPER,
mar10—tf No. 31 Market Squar e.

JOHN D. OSTROM, | HENRY V. MOORE, | BENJ. D. THOMAS,
OSTROM, MOORE & THOMAS,
LUMBER, WOOD, COAL, LIME, HAY, &c., &c.
North Side Wide-Water Street, between Church and Nebraska.
Our connections with Mills at the North and South enable us to furnish every description of Lumber manufactured and in the rough state by the cargo or in smaller quantities, upon terms more advantageous to dealers and others than can be procured in Northern or Southern markets. mar1—3m

HENRY P. WORCESTER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NO. 37 WEST WIDE WATER STREET
(In rear of the Custom House),
NORFOLK, VA.
☞ A full assortment of Perkins, Stern & Co.'s PURE CALIFORNIA WINES, always on hand and for sale at New York prices. mh1-tf

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
From One Thousand to Five Thousand Cords of Good Merchantable PINE CORD WOOD, at some convenient place to lighter to vessels. There must be fully four feet of water at the shore. Apply to, or address,
Messrs. DUDLEY BEAN & CO.,
aug19—tf No. 14 Roanoke Square.

THE GREATEST NATURAL
CURIOSITY IN THE WORLD!
THE TWO HEADED GIRL!
on,
United African Twins,
FOURTEEN YEARS OF AGE.
Being accomplished VOCALISTS and fine DANCERS, will give an exhibition and entertainment at the
OPERA HOUSE.
During the exhibition they will sing several POPULAR SONGS, and dance a few FANCY DANCES.
Doors open from 10 A. M. to 12 M., 3 P. M. to 5 P M. and from 8 P. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission - - - 50 Cents.
Children under 12 years of age half price.
mh12—tf

MADEIRA WINE.
A few dozen bottles of very fin
OLD MADEIRA,
a variety—for sale at the "TIP TOP"
Wine and Liquor Store,
Under the Atlantic Hotel.
b6—tf