

BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

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FIRST EDITION.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1863.

NORTHERN NEWS.

THE END OF THE REBELLION AND THE WAR.—MR. Seward's PROPOSITION AND FRENCH MEDIATION.

The proposition of Mr. Seward to the Emperor of the French to put an end to our domestic war and prevent future hostilities by admitting to their various seats in Congress the representatives of the legislatures and of the people of the several States in rebellion, has given rise to much discussion about the propriety of the course of the Secretary of State, and a great deal of speculation as to the probable action of the French Government. The proposition of Mr. Seward has been denounced by some and ridiculed by other journals, but its wisdom will be demonstrated in the happy results. It is contended that if Louis Napoleon should intervene, it would not be in favor of the Union but in the interest of the rebellious States, for which he has hitherto exercised so much sympathy. Now, we deny the premises on which this argument rests. There is no evidence that the Emperor of the French has ever shown any favor to the rebels, or sympathy with the cause. The English Government, indeed, have stated through their organs that because a proposition to them to recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy, but we have not yet seen any proof of the allegation.

From the beginning of this war British statesmen and their organs have never ceased to exult in the division of the republic, because they feared and hated it as the commercial and naval rival of England. They have openly declared that they considered the severance of the Union as an accomplished fact and fixed mete, and that the result is for the good of mankind in general, and the British Empire in particular. The chief reason they allege for refusing to join Napoleon in friendly mediation is that the effort might result in reconciliation, whereas, by letting the belligerents fight it out, they would not only be rendered impotent to John Bull for a long time to come, but their eternal separation would be secured. To accomplish this, our amiable cousins are willing to sacrifice cotton for years to come, and even to risk a revolution "at home." No such sentiment animates the breast of Napoleon. He desires the restoration of the Union and a speedy peace.

It is highly probable, therefore, that he will not easily accept the proposition of Mr. Seward, but ask the other crowned heads of Europe to unite with him in supporting it. If any or all of them refuse, he will nevertheless, go forward and place them in a false position. He will say to Mr. Seward, "I agree to your plan, and I will lay it before the Southern Confederacy." Of course the Secretary and the President, by whose authority the proposition was made, mind now; they are bound by their own offer, which they made in good faith. If the Confederate Government also agrees, then an armistice will of course follow, and the representatives from the Southern States taking their places in Congress, there will be an amnesty and an oblivion of the past, and after calm deliberation, guarantees for the future can be adopted and inserted in the Constitution. The bill prohibiting the return of the Southern Representatives to their seats can have no legal efficiency. It is not competent to members of Congress from one section of the country to dismember another section and keep the gates of its representatives vacant, or fill them with bogus members not elected according to law. Congress cannot change the Constitution, nor will the executive give any aid in carrying out so revolutionary a measure. The Emancipation Proclamation will fall to the ground as so much waste paper, and the confederation acts will share the same fate. The judiciary, one of the co-ordinate branches of the Government, and that to which is especially assigned the duty of expounding the Constitution, will pronounce all such laws null and void. The Emperor of France, on his part, will insist on the fulfillment of the treaty by which Louisiana was sold to our Government.

One of the conditions was that the municipal rights of the French citizens, then inhabiting that territory, should be strictly preserved. Among these rights was that of holding negro slaves; and it belongs to those people and their descendants to forego that right if they think proper, but it is not lawful in the power of the general government to deprive them of it by force. On the other hand, if the rebel authorities should decline to accept the offer made to them, through the Emperor of the French, they would be put completely in the wrong and the Southern people, who are thoroughly sick of the war, would be very likely to rise against them, and bring back their people by a counter revolution, to say nothing of the probability of Napoleon compelling the Richmond cabinet to succumb, by sending his legions now in Mexico across the Texan frontier, by aiding the Union army to crush the rebellion by land and by sea, and by enlisting in the interests of peace and the cause of humanity, the whole civilized world.

We shall, therefore, look forward with great interest to the reply of Napoleon, and hope that not only will it be favorable, but that his diplomatic negotiations may be completed in time to permit the President to call for the fourth of July an extra session of Congress, to represent every State North and South East and West, and thus to solve the problem of a permanent peace, and what George Washington declared to be the first essential to the very existence of the States as an independent power, "the indissoluble Union under one Federal head."

From the Washington correspondence of the New York Herald we copy this paragraph:

"The understanding is, as soon as the conscription bill shall have passed the House, there will be a call made for six or eight hundred thousand men. It is expected that the soldiers whose term of service is about expiring, will offer themselves as substitutes for the unwilling ones."

SEARCH FOR THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF CONNECTICUT.

Mr. Thomas H. Seymour, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Connecticut, concluded a speech, delivered in the City Hall at Hartford, on the 6th of February, as follows:

"These popular uprisings are not merely sporadic in their character, but are the work of the whole nation, and have swept, as with the wind of destruction, the Southern aristocratic administration and of horrible battle-fields. The predominant idea is that the people are sick of this horrible fratricidal war, and demand that it shall be speedily terminated. We are all opposed to it, and ask for a cessation of hostilities, in vain protest against illegal arrests and wicked evasions. If you have got a war you must fight it to the death. I can't for the life of me see how great wrongs are to be redressed, and the Union re-established, while measures are on foot which render it impossible to accomplish either on the war plan. Now I am for redressing these wrongs, and doing what can be done for the Union cause. I am for getting back the Southern States by fair and honourable means. If such a thing be possible; and I will hope for the best. And I want to get them back as they were. I don't want conquered, blood-smeared States, with their ruined homes and weeping population, to make a Union for me. Such a Union would be a mockery of the name. The Union I desire is a Union of hearts and hands, such as our fathers gave us."

# THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1863. NO. 100.

A Washington despatch to the New York Tribune says:

The revolutionary and treasonable attitude assumed by the pro-slavery friends of Connecticut, in their recent convention, is attracting, as it should, the special attention of the government. There is a limit to the forbearance of the Administration.

The New York World says:

It is manifest that on every side the most terrible and decisive battles of the whole war are about to take place.

WHERE WILL THERE BE A MOVENT—THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

The Herald intimates that there will be a movement soon—somehow. Speculating on the news from the different points, the Herald says:

While from the extensive, continuous and heavy rains an immediate advance cannot be expected on the part of General Hunter or General Rosecrans, we may expect at any moment to hear that the ball has been opened at Charleston, Savannah or Vicksburg. We think it most probable that General Grant and Admiral Porter will lead off in the attack of Vicksburg. The rains which have reduced the soil of Virginia and Tennessee to an impulsive quarry to artillery and ammunition wagons, have flooded the Mississippi to overflowing, thus rendering, as it may now be truly called, that "Inland sea" a powerful ally to our military operations along its banks.

The right flank, if not the rear of Vicksburg, may be reached by water or the gauntlet of the rebels' batteries in front may be run or avoided by our whole squadron of gun-boats and transports. The rain Queen of the West and the gambler Indians, both of whom rebels have been captured and are now in our possession, are already busy, effectually cutting off the transportation from Vicksburg and Texas, making it difficult to move men at Vicksburg. Hence the sets of those abominable rebels who are now on Cockspur Island No. 10, Fort Wright and other places up the river, no man has any shadow of the finding of the resources of the Mississippi during the present flood.

Anticipating, then, before the lapse of many days, such news from Vicksburg, Charleston and Savannah as will electrify the whole country, and likewise the discontented classes and other classes of Abolition disunionists and democratic subversives to Jeff. Davis we hold our position, and confidently rely upon them to re-establish the Union against Southern rebels and Northern incendiaries, fight it out, they would not only be rendered impotent to John Bull for a long time to come, but their eternal separation would be secured.

To accomplish this, our amiable cousins are willing to sacrifice cotton for years to come, and even to risk a revolution "at home." No such sentiment animates the breast of Napoleon. He desires the restoration of the Union and a speedy peace.

In New York—TELL PARTICULARS.

The telegraph has already advised us of the arrest in New York, of Hicks, one of General Winder's detectives.

The Herald gives the following account of the arrest:

ARREST OF HICKS (ONE OF GENERAL WINDER'S DETECTIVES)

IN NEW YORK—TELL PARTICULARS.

The telegraph has already advised us of the arrest in New York, of Hicks, one of General Winder's detectives.

The Herald gives the following account of the arrest:

RAILROAD STOCK FOR SALE.

TEN SHARES STOCK IN THE WILMINGTON & Weldon Railroad Company for sale. Apply at Progress office.

Feb 18-14

## AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

### A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN GREENSBORO, N. C.

HAVING DECIDED TO BOARD IN THE COLLEGE building, I offer for sale my private residence, consisting of 8 rooms, most of which are large.

The lot is situated on West Street in a quiet part of the town, and contains about 1½ acres of land. Any person desiring to purchase will please apply to

MARCH 2-14 T. H. JONES.

### HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

#### A HALF ACRE LOT, WITH TWO STORY HOUSE AND OUTHOUSES, FOR SALE IN A CENTRAL PART OF THE CITY OF RALEIGH. APPLY IMMEDIATELY TO

MARCH 2-14 EDITOR PROGRESS.

Standard copy 2 weeks and send bill to Progress.

### BUFFALO SPRINGS FOR SALE.

#### WILL ACCOMMODATE 200 PERSONS. WATER

equally as in Virginia. Easy of access. And well patronized. Price \$25,000. For particulars apply to

RUFUS E. SPEED, at Weldon, N. C.

Feb 28-14

### SUGAR.

#### 25 BBL. BROWN AND CLARIFIED SUGAR FOR

sale by

A. A. WILLARD,

Greensboro, N. C.

Feb 23-14

### IMPORTANT SALE.

#### WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC VENUE, AT DECEMBER,

THE late residence of James S. Yarbrough, deceased, in Franklin County, two miles South of Franklin, on the 5th day of March next, the perishable property belonging to the said James S. Yarbrough, deceased, consisting of Miles, Horses, Hogs, Cattle and Sheep, one Cart and Horses, one Buggy and Harness, Carts and Wagons, Corn, Feed and Shucks, fifty or sixty Bales Cotton, Household and Kitchen furniture, Bacon, Lard, &c. At the same time and place will be hired for the balance of the year, about twenty negroes, consisting mostly of men and boys. A credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security before the delivery of the property.

A. D. WILLIAMS,

Ex'r of James S. Yarbrough, deceased.

Feb 18-14

### RAILROAD STOCK FOR SALE.

#### TEN SHARES STOCK IN THE WILMINGTON & Weldon Railroad Company for sale. Apply at Progress office.

Feb 18-14

### FOR SALE.

#### NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES.

8 Bonds,

Confederate States Bonds.

Wanted—N. C. 6 per cent. Fundable Notes.

Jan 28-14 W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

Standard copy 2 weeks and send bill to Richardson & Co.

### REWARDS.

#### \$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM A. W. HEDGEPETH, AT HILLSBORO, to whom she was hired, about two months ago, the subscriber's negro woman MATILDA. She is about 32 or 33 years of age, light complexion, stout built, weighs 140 or 150 pounds; her front teeth rotten out. She has been seen lurking about the Company's Shops and Graham, and I suppose is about there now. I will give the above reward for her apprehension and confinement in jail, so that I get her, or a reward of \$50 for evidence to convict any white person of harboring her.

JNO. H. POWELL,

Goldsboro, N. C.

March 2-14

### 600 DOLLARS REWARD.

I WILL PAY THE ABOVE REWARD FOR THE APPREHENSION of the following named negroes, who left my plantation near Kitterell's, Granville county, on the night of the 22d, viz :

DANNIEL, 50 years old, dark, low and well set.

LEE, 40 or 40 years old, yellow medium height.

JERRY, 30 years old, bright tall and likely.

JOE, 20 years old, dark, medium height.

SAMBO, 14 or 15 years old, dark and thick of hearing.

CELIA, young woman, 17 or 18 years old, well-grown.

Lee has a wife at Mr. Thos. G. Tacker's near Gaston, N. C.

Celia also has relations at Mr. Tacker's.

They are no doubt making their way to the Yankees in the Eastern part of this State.

The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and confinement so that I can get them, or \$100 for either.

BALDY A. CAPEHEART.

Feb 25-14

### RANAWAY.

FROM THE GOVERNMENT SHOPS, RALEIGH, MY

boy JONAS. He is about 20 years old 5 feet ten inches high, of dark color, and has two large teeth in front.

He left with a pass from the clerk of the superintendent of the shops (Capt. Sharpe) on the 1st inst., for Henderson's depot.

He may be loitering about Kitterell's or Henderson's.

A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid for his delivery to me, or for his being lodged in any jail so that I can get him. Address Dr. R. A. BAKER,

Camp Holmes.

Feb 22-14

### 100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM CHAMBERS COUNTY, ALA-

bania, Jan. 27th, a negro man named BURT, about

thirty years old, six feet one inch high, two middle fingers crooked from a burn. He has a pass and was detected on the N. C. Railroad on the 16th inst. making his way to Raleigh, and jumped off at or near McLean's station.

The above reward will be given if delivered to me or confined so that I can get him. Address Mr. J. H. BAKER,

Chamberlain, S.C.

Feb 18-14

### POCKET BOOK FOUND.

A COMMON LEATHER POCKET BOOK OR PORT

MONAD, containing a small sum of money, was picked up on Hillsborough street, and left at the Progress office.

The owner can have it by applying and describing property.

March 2-14

### PIANO FOR TEES.

JAMES PIRSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFAC-