# DAILY PROGRESS.

## THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1864.

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, capers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall face; but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or thing to be seized."—Extract from Constitution Confederate States.

"... o freeman ought to be taken, luprisoned or in any manner deprived of his life. liberty or property but by the law of the land."—Narth Carolina Bill of Rights.

### WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquires by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross- mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money

## Forage.

NO. II.

The stall-federate corruptions which existed under the former administration was one of the leading issues in the canvass, two years ago, and here in Wake and in fact throughout the State the whole subject was freely and thoroughly discussed, and not a Conservative candidate was to be found who did not denounce it in unmeasured terms; but now, Gov. Vance having gone over to the Destructives and secessionists, we find gentlemen who profess to be Conservatives. not only defending the system but actually the recipients of the benefits flowing from this outrage upon the honest masses. The caudidates that have been put forward by the Desturctives, in this county, voted against the system and denounced it then, but now they are supporting a caudidate for Governor, who has allowed it to be increased ten-fold. The people of Wake voted against stall-federates and their corraptions then, and they will do the same thing

Dilligent efforts have been made to arrive at the quantity of forage these shade Colonels, Majors, Captalos and Lieutenants are permitted to draw, but all the subordinates positively refuse to give such information, acting no doubt under the orders of Governor Vance, for he well knows that if the people could be placed in passession of the real facts, as regards these stall-federate privileges, which are enjoyed by himself, staff and all the attaches and attendants, thousands who now ching to him would desert him and vote for Mr. Holden.

The keepers of the State orib refuse all information, but the following statement we think will about cover the "forage" drawn by each offier with the rank of Major, per month, leaving out forage for one horse, which he is allowed to draw under the present corrupt system of Gov

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value,	\$180,00
1.6	60,00
	70.00
4.1	14.00
4.4	6,00
881	60,00
	0

\$390,00 Now add the forage for one horse to this, and then the salary, \$150 we believe, and you have the round sum of a Major's monthly pay, under Governor Vauce's stall-federate system; and we want Conservatives to remember that the PROPLE have to pay all these bills. Just think of the fact that seventy dollars has to be wrested from the hard working masses to buy sugar to sweet-en the coffee of each Major that the Governor has around him, for each month. The suffering tax payer, in most instances, gets neither sugar or coffee, and yet he must buy both for the "shade" favorites of Gov. Vance. The pay of a Colonel is much larger, as he is entitled to draw for three horses instead of one. The Aids of Governor Vance must realize not less than ten to twelve thousand a year! Think of it tax payers, and remember when you go to the polls that as Mr. Holden urged reform in these abuses, two years ago, so he urges it now, and if elected will clean out the whole pack of favorites and save millions to the State. If there are any little inaccuracies in our statement we have only to say it might have been correct, had not the public officers whose business it is to furnish such in-

ner, refused to do so. It is ridiculous for Gov. Vance or his friends to attempt to throw the responsibility of all this extravagance, reckless corruption, and waste of the people's money upon the Convention or Legislature, for the whole matter is with the Executive, and he can continue it or stop it at pleasure. It is well known in this city that when D. H. Fowle was appointed Adjutant-General he protested against the issue of " forage, " and that thereupon a conflict occurred between him and Gov. Vance, which resulted in the resignation of the former. The law is now, what it was then, and Gen. Fowle refused to remain in office because the corrupt system of issuing forage to State officers was presisted in by the Governor.

formation when applied for in a respectful man-

Now we say to the people of North Carolina that if this thing of issuing forage was wrong under Governors Ellis and Clark, it is wrong now, and as it is their forage that is issued, and as they must sooner or later, by their own labor. foot the bills, it is their privilege as it is a sacrod duty to put a stop to these corruptions by voting against the man who is responsible for it. That man is Zebulon B. Vance.

There are said to be 30,000 Yankee prisoners at the prisons in Georgia.

Virginia.

There are various rumors relative to the war in Virginia but as the telegraph tells its own tale in another column we will not speculate. We did not credit the story of Grant's having run away from Petersburg when we first heard it. nor do we credit it now. We do not believe that the Yankee army is either drunk or demorilized, but that on the contrary it is under good discipline and will continue to fight us with great desperation. We see nothing to be made by under-estimating an adversary The losses, in killed, wounded and prisoners, since the baginning of the campaign two months ago, is probably about equal, considering numbers, and the attempts of the skulkers at home to make it appear that Grant is whipped and about to give up is only to divert attention from their own promises to help whip the Yankees. This war is a most serious business, and all the reports of reliable gentlemen" that we have whipped and routed the enemy amount to nothing, in the estimation of sensible men, so long as our own armies continue to fell back and our territory

If any news comes from Virginia before going to press we shall give it, but should nothing be received, as the wires are open to Richmond, we may safely assume there is nothing very good for us. We know no tactics, moral or military, that will justify us in representing things differently from what they are.

#### Look Out For Roorbacks.

Conservatives cannot be too cautious as to misrepresentations and falsehoods, for the Destructive supporters of Vance will flood the country with them from now till the election. The infamous and malicious falsehoods that the Destructive supporters of Vance are circulating, that the cannon on the fortifications around this city had been spiked by Mr. Holden's friends, has been traced we learn, to a Secessionist, who is a zualous supporter of Vance. We appeal to all Conservatives to listen to nothing that comes from such sources, but keep quiet, be calm and when the time comes vote for Mr. Holden, for Conservative principles

Varies and his supporters are for perpetual war, while Mr. Holden and the Conservatives are for immediate negotiations for an honorable peace.

"We are inclued to think judging from an article in the Progress of v-s erday what the liter of that paper could tell us all about the 'H '? A's' I'be were so out posed. The is simply our opinion - Conservation.

And a very poor "opinion" it is. The fact is we see dozens of countrymen, on the streets and at our office every day enq airing for the Corn-sicerca-tive office, desiring, as they tell us, to get the particulars of the "H O. A's." They go there because it is generally understood that that is the fountain-head of the "Secret order," or "oathbound" organization Is the Vance Destructive who started the falsehood about the spiking of the guns a member or not? They tell us these Vance leaders are active in the work of initiating members. And the Recerend O. Churchhill, who has made the wonderful disclosures, is a Vance man. He says he voted for Vance two years ago and will vote for him now. Blue lights to windward

A friend who was present and heard Governor Vance at Lenoir, Caldwell county, on the 224 June, informs us that his speech was principally made up of efforts to reinstate himself with the Conservative parcy and abuse of Mr. Holden and ourself. All Vance's efforts to regain the affections of Conservatives or to secure their votes will prove futile, and his personal abuse of Mr. Helden and ourself will only damage him in the eyeof all good men. Dignified statesmen never find it necessary to resort to such means to defend themselves before the people, means which are only employed by the vulgar and deprayed. Gov. Vance is welcome to all he can make by person-

Conservatives will remember that if they vote for Gov. Vance they vote with and for John Spelman, the Briffsh felon, Zeke Jones, Jim Morris and all the other deceptive, intriguing, skulking secessionists in the State. Remember. Conservatives, these men told you in 1860 you should have peace and separation without fighting; have they kept their word? Witness the maimed, the wounded and the dead, and answer. Can you trust them farther? Vance is with them and of them. Can you vote for per-

The leaders tell us all the time that we are whipping the enemy and that the war will soon cease, and yet men are still conscripted, negroes, horses, cattle and other animals are still impressed and the war goes on. We might also say that men, women and children suffer for bread, but the picture is black enough and we forbear. The laboring, suffering masses will remember that Mr. Holden is for peace.

Soldiers and citizens will remember that Vance is the pet of Davis, and that both are for war and a "strong government," while the people are for civil liberty and personal freecom. Vote for Holden if you want to secure these rights to yourselves and children.

The Georgia lines are about the same, we suppose, nothing being received from there since our last issue. Gen. Johnston has fallen back from Marietta but to what point we are not positively assured, but we think to Vining's, sebout ten miles from Atlanta.

BERS OF THE LEGISLATURE, EC.

The officers and soldiers from North Carolina will vote for Governor, Members of the Logislature, and Sheriffs, on Thursday the 28th of July. and the citizens at home will vote on Thursday the 4th of August. We publish below the various Ordinances of the Convention and Acts of the Legislature rebelive to the times, places and manner of holding the elections so that all may be correctly informed. Every one who receives this paper will do well to lay it aside until the election and then put it in his pocket and carry it to the polls with him :

An Ordinance to Allow Certain Persons to Lote for Governor in any other than the Counties in Which they Reside

SECTION 1. Be ft ordeined by the Delegates of the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same. That any citizen of this State who shall be entitled to vote for Governor in the county wherein he is domiciled, shall be entitled to vote for Governor in any county in

SEC 2. Re it further ordained, That it shall or may be lawful for the Sheriffs of the counties in this State in the possession of, or under the outrol of the enemy, to compare the polls of their respective counties for Governor and Members of the Legislature, at any place in this State they may think proper.

Sec. 3 Be it further or lained. That this ordinance shall be and continue in force for and during the present war, and no longer, unless somer repealed or modified by the General As-

Ratified the 12th day of May, 1832.

An Act to extend the time of Comparing the Polls for certain Counties and for other Par-

Section 1. Be it enerted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That it shall be lawful for the Speriffs of the counties in this State in the possession of or under the control of the enemy, to compare the polls of their respective counties for Governor, Members of the Legislature and Clerks of the County and Superior Courts, at any place in the State they may think proper, and they ball inelule in their returns the votes of offi ers and soldiers if received within twenty days af or they tre east, and all other votes if received within thirteen days after they are east, and they shall not make up their returns and declare the result of the elections until the expiration of the time or in specified; and the Clarks of the County lourts of said counties may receive the returns of the election for heriffs and compare the same in like manner.

Sec. 2 15- it further enacted. That if at any time it shall happen that the Sheriff or Coroner a such county cannot hold the elections by reason of his being within the enemy's lines, the lections may be held by some re-partable freeroller appointed by any three Justices of the Perce of the county, and suc's free-holders shall is like cases compare the polis in the manyer prescribed in the preceeding section, and shall have tike powers, be under the same directions and restrictions and subject to the sum penalties as are conferred or imposed up in Speriffs; and in default of such appoint most the returns may be made to the Secretary of State, who shall compare the same and declare the result of the

Sec 3 Be it further enacted, That if the County Courts or Sheriffs of the counties menioned in the first section of this Act shall not avamppointed inspectors according to the existing law, it shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace to make such appointment on the day of

Szc. 4. Be it further enacted, That when it shall be impracticable for the Sheriffs or Clerks better for such counties to give bond and qualify in the manner now prescribed by law, it shall? be lawful for them to give the usual bonds and to qualify at County Court of the county wherein Courts are neld nearest to their respective

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this the 28th day of May, A. D., 1864. R. S. DONNEL, S. H. C. GILES MEBANE, S. S.

The following ordinances regulate the time and manner in which officers and soldiers vote, and how returns are to be made :

An Ordinance to Secure to Certain Officers and Soldiers the Kight to Vote.

Section 1 Be it ordained by this Convention and it is hereby ordained by authority of the same. That all officers and soldiers in the service of the State, or of the Confederate States. wine wre of the age of twenty-one years, and who are citizens of this State; or who, if within the State, shall be absent from their respective counties at elections hereafter to be held, if the exigencies of the times shall permit, shall be entitled to vote for Sheriffs, Clerks of the County and Superior Courts and members of the General Assembly for their respective candidates; and shall also be entitled to vote for Governor, Electors for President and Vice President of the Confelerate States, and for members of the Confederate Congress, for their respective districts.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That three freeholders of the respective companies, under the direction of the commanding officers of the regiment to which they belong shall open polls on Thurs lay before the day appointed for holding elections in this State, and said elections shall be conducted in all respects according to the laws of this State. The three free-holders, aforesaid shall prepare a fair copy of the votes polled, and shall transmit the same with the list of voters to the Sheriffs of their respective counties; and where officers and soldiers in the same companies shall vote in different counties or different Congressional districts, the said free-holders shall specify accordingly, and make returns to the Sheriffs of the different counties above referred

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That the Sheriffs of the respective counties of this State shall count the votes of the said officers and soldiers, | learn that it is to be published.

THE ELECTION FOR GOVERNOR, MEM- | if received within seven days after the elections : and they shall not declare the result of the said election until seven days above mentioned shall

> Sec. 4. Be it further enacted. That this ordinance shall be in force from and after the day of its ratification : Provided, This ordinance shall be in force during the existence of the present war with the United Status and no longer Ratified the 25th day of Jane. 1861.

An Ordinance to Amend an Ordinance Entitled an Ordinance to Secure to Certain Officers and Soldiers the Right to Vote."

1 Be it ordained by the Delegates of the peaple of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same. That the proper returning officers of every county in this State shall include in their returns he votes of officers and soldiers given in any election in which they are entitled to vote by law, if received within twenty days after they are cast, and the said returning officers shall not make up their returns and declare the result of of said elections until the expiration of ewenty days as aforesaid

2 Be it further ordained. That the proper returning officer of every county, shall within eight days after the period fixed for comparing the returns, transport to the seat of government and deliver to the proper officer a statement of votes given in his county for Governor, which statement shall be made in the manner and form now required by law.

3. Be it ordained. That the Governor be directed to make known, by proclamation, the provisions of the ordinance sucuring to officers and soldiers the right to vote.

Ratified the 8th day of May, 1864.

The foregoing 5, dinances contain the law which regulate the time at which officers and soldiers are to vote, the manner of appointing inspectors and also when and to whom the copy of votes polled and the list of voters shall be transmitted

1. The officers and soldiers of this State, who by law are entitled to vote, if absent from their respective counties on the day of election, may vote on the Thursday before the day appointed for holding elections in the State, which this year occurs on the 4th day of August.

2. Three free-holders of each company, under the direction of the commanding officers of the regiments to which they belong, shall open polls and conduct the election in all respects nocoraing to the Laws of the State.

3. The free-holders of resaid shall prepare a fair cony of the votes will I and list of the voters and transmit the sun to the Sherr Is of the respective counties in which they does result, within twenty days after the vides are cist, and the returning officers of the dolocent counties shall not make up their returns and declare the result of lections, until the expiration of twenty trys as aforesaid, which occurs this yearon the 17th day

4 In the Governor's election the returning officers of every county shall within eight days after the period fixed for comparing the returns. that is to say, on or before the 25th day of August, transmit to the seat of government and deliver to the proper officer, namely the Secretary of State, the votes given in his county for lovernor, which sedement shall be in manner and form now required by law.

THURLOW WEED AND MRS LINCOLN.

\* \* Thurlow Weed proposed to call unon Mrs. Lincoln, and pay his respects to the wife of the President, and accordingly brushed nimself up and called for that purpose. It appears, however, that a short time previous a proprietor of one of the leading hotels in your city. in the presence of Weed and three or four other gentlemen, said in a joking way, when asked if there was any news. "That it was reported that Gen. Halleck and the Secretary of War (Stanton) had decided to remove Mrs. Lincoln from Washington and send her home to Springfield." Weed replied, "That he did not know whether the report was true or not, but she ought to have been sent away long ago."

Mrs. Lincoln, it seems was stopping at the Metropolitan at that time, and a person who heard the statement informed Mr. Lincoln. The reult was, when Mr. Weed called upon her ladyship, and after his proposition to the President. she accused him of making the statement, and refused to allow him to sit down, and turned him out of the house. This is the seguel to the story that has been industriously circulated secretly in regard to Mrs. Lincoln using the broomstick to Mr. Weed .- N. Y Herald

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES OF GEN. POLK.

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentind we learn that the remains of the late Lieut.-General Pólk were consigned to earth on Wednesday, with all the solemn ceremonial befitting the occasion. The line was formed on Telfair street, fronting the City Hall, between 9 and 10 o'clock, and the procession began to move about 10. Passing from Teitair through Washington to Greene, up Greene to Campbell through Campbell to Broad, down Broad to McIntosh, out McIntosh to Reynolds, and so to St. Paul's Church, the large column marched with slow and measured step, preceeded by the Palmetto Band playing sweet and solemn dirges, and occusionally relieved by martial music. The cortege was made up in about the same order as the published programme-the local troops acting as scort. The scene was very imposing as well as impressive, as the long column moved down Broad street, while thousands of people thronged the sidewalks, and crowded the windows and balconias adjacent. The hearse bearing the remains was covered by the Confederate flags and decorated with wreaths of flowers.

The services at Paul's were full of solemn interest. Bishop Elliott met the body at the gate and read the service, when the Silver Greys formed a guard of honor and escorted the remains to the interior. After the congrega ion entered, the choir chanted an authem; Bishop Day read a lesson; the choir then sang "I would not live always." Bishop Elliott then followed with a sermon from the text: "The Master has come and calleth for thee." The discourse is pronounced by all who heard it to have been marked by distinguished eloquence, power and pathos. It may be considered as one of the most easterly pulpit efforts of this great light of the Protestant Episcopal Churco. We are glad to

"The singing by the choir was excellent, while Mr. Illsley, the accomplished organist, added largely to his already brilliant reputation by his performance on that many-voiced instrument

After the sermon, the body was conveyed to the churchyard. 'As the coffin was lowered to its curthly bed, at the words: " Earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust," spoken by Bishop Elliott, the earth was sprinkled upon it by Bishop Green and Lay and Lieut -Gen Longs reet. At the same time salvos of artillery were fired by

the Augusta Volunteer Artillery, Capt. Barnes. Among the prominent personages in the procession, of the clergy, was Rev. Geo W Leitner, who represented the Diocese of Louisana. Several other clergymen were on their way to take part in the services, who were deterred from coming by a notice in the Savannah Republicum that the remains were to be removed to

#### CORN FOR THE ARMY-APPEAL TO THE GEORGIA PLANTERS

At the request of Government functionaries. we address a very solemn appeal to the planters of Georgia, one and all, who heve corn to spare, be it much or little, to deliver it at once to the nearest agent of the Government. An unanticipated demand for Lee's army is now made upon the commissary department, and it must be met promptly by the patriotic planters of Georgia, or that army cannot be subsisted We are requested to state these facts in the plainest terms, and to assure the people that there is no mistake about them. True, the growing crops are now in a critical condition from the grass, and the tax upon the planters' teams for agricultural labor is very great. But we are authorized and requested to say that unless Georgia planters heed this call and come up to the sacrifice it demands, they may prepare themselvas to be dispossessed of the soil they cultivate by the rude and lawless hands of the public enemy. Each man must do his part and the man who neglects or refuses will not es-

In full confidence, then, that the skulker will be known and dealt with, let the pa riotic report at once, without a day's unnecessary delay, to the nearest commissary agent, how much corn he can spare, and how soon deliver it. The case is ne of great urgency, and let no time be lost or ffort spared. Now is the crisis of our fate, and let every man put his shoulder to the wheel. We appead the following extract from a letter from Mig. Locke, chief commissary :

Instituct your agents to make one more appeal to the planters to sell their corn, receiving the customary obligations therefor, and haul it to the asun, paints of delivery. If they cannot bring in much, let them bring according to their abil ity. This may be the last appeal that will be made to them. Events hurry forward with fearful rapidity, and the fate of the Confederacy now suspended on the scale of a balance, may be, and probably will be soon decidad, for weal or

This is no time to stop and talk about small sacrifices with folded arms. A planter or farmer who will not sell now to the properly constituted authorities of the Government, without the eash in hand, is no man. If they do not want obligations or treasury nates, in God's name, let hem give away their produce if they are capsble of a spark of liberty .- Macon Telegraph.

At the critical juncture, when labor in the farm is so essentially necessary for the production of crops the farmer and his hands are taken from the plow, how can they respond to an appeal like the fore another year. Have we any assurace that the war will close this year, and if not, is it wise and prudent in us to act as if it would ?-

THE PRICE OF PAPERS .- An old printer writing to the Charleston Courier, thus delivers himself: "Newspapers are by far too cheap! Notaing we envey costs so little. A few years back a daily paper was worth an elegant pair of boots Twelve bushels of corn, peas or potatoes was an equivalent! Sixty dozen eggs, thirty pounds of butter, seventy-five pounds of lard or bacon would barely pay a year's subscription. But lo now, the case is reversed. This is all wrong. The paper should command a support for the editor and his employees, and allow at least twenty per cent, profit to replenish materials, &c. To do this, the price should be in proportion to everything needed by the publisher; and no sensible or just man will complain The mechanic and farmer will pay readily, because fully able. A farmer working one horse can make seventy-five barrels of corn, which at \$50 per bushel—and is now even higher—brings \$18,750. Certainly he can pay \$50 or \$60 for a daily paper. A good house wife can sell three or four pounds of butter, or five or six pounds of lard, and pay for her paper; the girls and boys can sell a few dosen eggs or half a dozen chickens, and take a daily. Surely Mr. Editor, you are losing money and living on short rations.

ANOTHER TORY RAID. - A hand of Tennessee Torics, numbering 50, made a descent on Cataloochee, in Haywood county, on Sunday night last. They captured and carried off Young Bennett, Esq., and his son, and Mr. Levi Caldwell and his son, all respectable citizens. They also carried off quite a number of horses. Henry's scouts, at last accounts, were on their trail, and wo be to the rascals if they overtake them .-- Ashe-

DIED.

At the residence of Dr. E. Benbow, in East Bend, on the 25th ult., ANN, wife of Themas Benbow, in the 63d year of her age. The deceased leaves an aged husband and many relations and friends to mourn her irreparables. She had been an esteemed member of the Society of Friends for many years and for the last twenty years of her life she was an Elder in the said society. Being of her life she was an Elder in the said society. Being eminent for her piety, no doubts are entertained of her happiness in Heaven "Biessed are they that die in the Lord, for they rest from their labors and their wiks do follow them."
Yadkin County, N. C., July 3d, 1864.

Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the Pacentss are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at aii. We hust demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the of fice, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when ills are sent. We have no time to col-lect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay

20 Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will conter a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at