

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI RALEIGH, FRIDAY, AUG. 18, 1865. NO. 235.

THE NEWS.

The Union State Convention of Maine, which met at Portland, the other day, re-nominated Samuel Cary, the present incumbent, for governor. The convention also adopted by a unanimous vote, a series of ten resolutions, endorsing the policy of President Johnson, suggesting that it is the duty of the government to keep the Confederate States under provisional government for the time and insisting on their adopting the Constitutional amendment as a basis of reconstruction, recommending the trial and punishment of Jeff. Davis in advance of the subordinates of the late Rebel Confederacy, proposing an amendment to the United States Constitution to secure an equality of representation in Congress, and asserting that the negroes have earned their freedom.

Gen. C. C. Washburn declines to become a candidate for Governor of Wisconsin this fall.

A United Service Club has been organized by the discharged soldiers and sailors of Chicago.

The Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers is going home, and will be paid off at Harrisburg.

Major General George G. Meade has taken up his summer residence near Jenkintown, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad.

A man named Murphy was tried in Ireland on the 17th ult. for being connected with the Fenian movement, and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. The charge was tampering with soldiers and trying to induce them to desert and enlist in the American service.

The city of South Bend, Ind., was visited by a terrible tornado Wednesday evening. Many buildings were demolished or badly damaged, and gardens, orchards, shrubbery and fences destroyed. The long bridge across the St. Joe river, costing \$24,000, was swept away. The Court House was unroofed. The loss in the village is estimated at \$200,000. The track of the tornado was about 200 feet wide, extending about ten miles west of the town. Many persons were more or less injured—none killed.

A Cincinnati dispatch to *The Chicago Times* says: The Hon. George E. Pugh has received an intimation that the trial of Jeff. Davis will soon take place in a civil court, and he has commenced preparations for the defense, which promises to eclipse, in criminal proceedings, any defense ever known in this city or the old country. Mr. Pugh will join Mr. O'Connor of New York, in Washington, in a few days.

St. George's Methodist Church, Philadelphia, on Vine street, near Fourth, was destroyed by fire on Saturday, and several adjacent buildings were much injured.

A remarkable instance of elopement and abandonment, in which distinguished persons are the prominent actors, has come to light in New York city, and will create a sensation in fashionable circles.

Jersey City has experienced a sensation. A Mrs. Lester and her paramour conspired to murder her husband, and then eloped to Massachusetts.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Wisconsin, publish a call for a State Convention, to be held at Madison on the 20th of September.

The Mayor of Mobile has given public notice that negro testimony is not valid against white men.

It is stated that only one in five hundred of the President's business visitors is a negro.

Governor Brownlow of Tennessee, in consequence of having received intelligence that the franchise law was not complied with in many places in the recent election in that State, has issued a proclamation making provision for propounding certain questions to county officers, for the purpose of ascertaining the facts. He also asks for information from loyal citizens on the matter, and assures them of his determination that they shall not be cheated by any evasions of the act alluded to.

A Boston paper states that the principal hotels of that city have had all their stock of cigars seized by National officers for alleged infractions of the internal revenue laws.

The Provost Marshal of Mobile has issued an order requiring the arrest of negroes found upon the streets after 9 o'clock at night without passes from their employers.

Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, is seriously indisposed, from the effects of the Rebel bullet remaining in his body, which he received at the battle of Shiloh. He has for several days been unable to attend to his official duties.

James Mitchell, a son of John Mitchell, reached Fortress Monroe on Wednesday evening, to seek an interview with his father, which was refused by Gen. Miles, the post commandant.

Brig. Gen. Kent is appointed Provost Marshal General of Texas.

John W. McCue, eighteen years of age and a son of John McCue, of Augusta county, Va., has been sentenced to imprisonment for life by a military court. He was a member of Mosby's command, and stationed somewhere on the Potomac river. His superior officer ordered a small party, of whom he was one, on some occasion, to cross the river into Maryland, and capture the post-office of some little town. The Union authorities heard of the intended raid, and sent a small body of soldiers to protect the office. Accordingly when the party of young McCue reached the spot they met a different reception from what they anticipated, and most of them turned and fled. McCue and a companion, however, stood their ground, and had a fight, in which young McCue killed a Federal soldier, and was himself wounded and taken prisoner. This was his offence, and for which he is condemned to imprisonment for life. We earnestly hope that the President will remit his sentence.

Our despatches from Washington this morning announce the removal of Simson Draper as Collector of Customs at New York, and the appointment of Hon. Preston King as his successor.

Another Rifeous Demonstration—Difficulty Between the Police and the Colored Troops

At about 8 o'clock night before last, there was another disturbance between the police and colored troops, which at one time threatened the most serious consequences.

We have made every effort to obtain a true account of the affair, in order that no injustice should be done either party, but that the whole truth may be laid before our citizens and others properly interested in the preservation of law and order. To this end we republish the following paragraph from yesterday's local column:

"Yesterday afternoon a Sergeant attempted to arrest one of his men, a negro soldier of the 16th Heavy Artillery, who was drunk near the market, when the latter drew his knife and resisted. Officer Brown, of the police force, was near at the time, and went to the assistance of the Sergeant. The drunken man turned his attention to the policeman, and while the latter was warding off the strokes of the knife, policeman Tisdale came up and struck the soldier down with his baton, injuring the latter very severely. The disabled soldier was conveyed to the Provost Marshal's office in an insensible condition."

This seems to have been the starting point in the disturbance. The friends of the arrested soldier spoke in no gentle terms of the summary manner of his arrest, and were loud and noisy in their curses of the police. It became necessary to send a strong force of policemen on Hancock street, and about the market, and their presence restored order for the time. This was about four o'clock in the afternoon.

Later in the evening a policeman arrested a disorderly soldier in the 6th Ward, near Muddy and Pollock streets, when a colored Sergeant attempted to rescue him from the policeman. In this attempt he was shot, it is supposed by the latter, and badly wounded. This was soon known among the colored troops, and the wildest excitement took possession of them.

Col. Bernstein immediately sent an order to Fort Totten, and had the remainder of the regiment brought into town. They were put on duty at once, patrolling the streets and picking up those engaged in the disturbance. By this means, quiet was restored before 10 o'clock.

Policeman Feltiss, contrary to instructions, left the station house and went on Craven street. He was challenged by the guard at Craven street jail, and ordered to halt. He failed to do so, and the guard shot him, the musket ball entering his left shoulder in the rear and passing out in front. The wound is said to be dangerous.

We refrain all comment upon this affair for obvious reasons. It seems to us plain, however, that a recurrence of these riots might be easily prevented. So says the *Newbern Times*.

The Fayetteville Affair Once More.

The *Fayetteville News* gives a very different statement from that we copied from the *Wilmington Herald*, respecting recent difficulties in the former place. As a matter of fairness, we transfer to our columns the article of the *News*:

"It is said that the freedmen of this town have entered complaint as to their treatment since the departure of the Federal garrison which was on duty here; and that they have expressed the fear that great wrongs will be visited on them unless the military authorities send to their relief a force of their own color for their protection. Let us examine this subject and see how their treatment since the departure of the garrison has compared with their treatment whilst it was in our midst."

Then they were corrected by the military authorities of the post, for all crimes and misdemeanors; and no act of stealing or other misbehavior was suffered to go unpunished.

When the military left, the citizens were unanimous in the wish that no more soldiers should be sent here; and to conduct themselves with such distinguished loyalty as might evince a purpose to do everything properly, and that it would be manifestly unnecessary for the authorities to send any more troops here was their first aim and purpose. They submitted cheerfully to all the requirements of the Federal authorities, endeavored to repress all disorder, and first of all they were careful to do no injustice to the freedman in his new relations to them as citizens of a common country and common government.

This kindly disposition on the part of the white citizen was not met in the proper spirit by the freedmen; and with a desire to be sustained in their lawless wishes and to have the countenance of a military force of like color, like ingratitude and like instincts with themselves, in the commission of criminal and disorderly action, they petitioned the authorities at Raleigh to send them a protecting force of colored troops, alleging that they entertained fears for their personal safety and were anxious lest the whites should do them gross wrong and injustice, unless intimidated by the presence of negro soldiers.

To give them no shadow of a foundation for complaint, even when detected and convicted in the commission of larceny, there was a feeling of opposition to their punishment by the same laws and penalties which were in force for similar misdemeanors on the part of whites.

The old theory before the order of Gen. Schofield recognized their rights as Freedmen, was that it was unnecessary to give them trial except for capital offenses, as the power was vested in the master to administer punishment adequate to the offence. The white man and free man of color could only be punished by the findings of a court, which, however, when it did convict a man of stealing under the North Carolina code awarded him nine and thirty lashes at the public whipping post.

That code was in existence prior to the 20th May, 1861, and is still the code of the State. A white man guilty of larceny would be punished now in accordance with its provisions. Then why should the negro possess any immunity from like punishment?

If the Provost Marshal of this town while the garrison was here had the right to tie a white man up to a lamp post for selling liquor, if he had the right to punish negro offenders in a like manner, why should not the commandant of the Local Police administer similar punishment to negroes for greater crimes?"

THE CITY.

YOUNG AMERICA IN THE RING—REGULAR WARFARE.—Last Wednesday afternoon a regular war was inaugurated between the white children attached to several schools in the city, and those new pests, the "picaninies," in which the latter were successfully vanquished.

It is stated to us upon authority which we deem entirely reliable that for several days preceding the opening of actual hostilities, juvenile darkies, and some of the same complexion who were old enough to know better, had engaged in the work of hurling epithets of a most insulting nature at the white children. It was with difficulty that their teacher restrained the youngsters from instant resentment of this outrageous affront; but the negro school boys continued to repeat time and again the same offence, until on the day mentioned "Young America" grew too impetuous for check, and raising the war cry, charged Africa with such success as would have done credit to Lee or Grant. In the first onset, there was an appearance of purpose to receive and check the assailants; but it was only momentary: moving forward in solid phalanx, the new fledged students covered before the pale faces and made a hasty retreat as any witness on various fields we could mention.

We hear that clubs, pistols and stones were used with prodigious effect against the retreating enemy; a number were captured, and others long before being brought to bay begged most piteously for quarters.

The upshot of the matter is, that the darkies generally are too large for their breeches, and the greatest trouble of their instructors will be found in the task of impressing them with proper ideas of their present position and relation to society. It is not difficult to see that unless this can be accomplished, serious consequences will ultimately from what may now be esteemed only ebullitions of frolic. We do not ask special endeavors in that direction in the interest of the white population. We are the predominant race in the South in intelligence, power and rights, and will always so remain; but we desire to see the negroes prosper and receive kind treatment, instead of pursuing a course which will result in their extermination upon principles differing very little from those applied to the Indian nationality.

TO BE MUSTERED OUT.—Among other troops to be mustered out in this department, are the following: Third, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth New York, and Fourth New Hampshire Infantry, stationed in or near the suburbs of this city.

The Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, stationed at Gaston and Weldon.

Thirteenth Indiana Infantry on duty at Goldsboro. Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, on duty at Smithville and vicinity.

Another regiment, whose name and station we did not learn, will probably complete the number of 8000 ordered to be mustered out.

It will gladden the boys to know that they are going to nativity to renew old friendships and enter again upon those pursuits which must be far more congenial to the taste than war. We wish them all a good time.

DEPARTMENTAL DIRECTORY.—For the convenience of persons in and beyond the city having business with the military authorities at this point, we give the directory below:

Headquarters Department of North Carolina, Governor's Mansion, foot of Fayetteville Street—Brevet Maj. Gen. RIGGS.

Headquarters Tenth Army Corps, corner of Fayetteville Street and Capitol Square—Brig. General M. D. HARDIN.

Headquarters Second Division, Tenth Army Corps, Wilmington Street—Col. COAN, 48th N. Y.

Headquarters Post of Raleigh, in House of Commons, Capitol—Lieut. Col. JOS. M. McDONALD.

Provost Marshal Post of Raleigh, office ground floor of Capitol, Halifax Street entrance, Supreme Court Room—Capt. J. A. BARNETT.

Post Quartermaster's office, Fayetteville's Street, opposite the Market House—Capt. A. M. GAROUTTE.

Post Commissary, Office on Nash Square—Capt. E. L. LAURENCE.

Bureau of Freedmen Refugees and Abandoned Lands, Guion Hotel, corner of Halifax Street—Colonel WHITESLEY.

Chief Quartermaster's Office, Department of North Carolina, Bank of Cape Fear—Colonel BOYD.

Depot Quartermaster's Office Southwest corner of Fayetteville and Hargett Streets—Capt. JUSTIN HODGE.

Transportation office at the N. C. R. R. Depot.

WEST.—The newspaperial agent, Fayetteville street, near the Capitol, has in store a choice supply of literature, and the people by calling on him may examine the hidden treasures of the fabled grottoes of the Count of Monte Christo, follow Christopher North in his sport by lake or adventures with the rod among the trout; indeed, live where they choose and companion whom they please try it on.

IN THE FIELD.—Jas. H. Moore, of this city, announces in this morning's Progress, that he will be a candidate for the chief Clerkship of the North Carolina State Convention. Without expressing opinion for or against him, we may say that he is very competent for the post.

PRISONERS.—Ten prisoners were brought down from above and reached here last night by the U. S. M. road from Goldsboro. Most all of them were soldiers, but the nature of the charges against them is unknown.

PROVOST'S SANCTUM.—August 17, 1865.—There was quite a rust to the "Sanctum" this morning by citizens wishing to take the oath.

Two countrymen were arrested for selling whiskey to sidlers. They lost the whiskey by having it destroyed before their eyes, and then, with a moderation for which they may thank Capt. Barrett, were permitted to go. The soldiers who bought it fared less pleasantly, being sent to the guard house.

A lady from the country, who had married a Union soldier, made complaints of some of her neighbors, who threatened to take his life, if he did not leave the country, as they cannot nor will not let a yankee live near them. She was promised protection.

Another poor white woman walked several miles, barefooted, to complain of her employer, who she said refused to pay her hard earned wages.

Several such complaints as the last are daily made and indicate an unmaunliness we did not previously suppose could be cited in North Carolina. Such beasts ought to be forced to a course of honesty, if they are not to be moved by the noble virtue of charity.

GREAT FUN—from the minstrels—may be expected at City Hall this evening. They have gotten up some new and humorous things for the amusement of their patrons and concert-goers generally. Go, hear, see them, and copying Shakespeare's advice, "laugh and grow fat."

FOR NEW YORK.—The steamer E. C. Cid, Capt. L. B. Hebert, will sail from Newbern for New York, to-morrow. His accommodations for freight and passengers are excellent.

PROPERTY SALES BY THE GOVERNMENT.—In the nature of sealed bids, are advertised in this morning's paper. We direct attention to them for full explanation of the requirements of the authorities.

THANKS.—We are special obligations to Southern Express Company for their attentions. In courtesy they are prompt as in business, which is only one degree less than telegraphic.

ENTERED UPON DUTY.—We understand that Brigadier General M. D. Hardin, the successor of Brevet Maj. Gen. Ames, has entered upon the duties of his new position.

THE WEEB.—Those who wish a good article of chewing tobacco are invited to ten boxes advertised in another column.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—We invite attention to the new advertisements in this day's issue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.
10 BOXES NO. 1 TOBACCO. A good bargain can be obtained by applying to-day (Friday) at the Auction and Commission Store of JAMES TOWLES.
aug18-tf

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
MERCHANT'S, MECHANIC'S
AND
Farmer's Journal.

It is proposed, in connection with a General Printing Business, to publish a
DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY JOURNAL
IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH,

bearing the above title. As its name imports, it will primarily be devoted to the interests of those classes of the community embraced in the designation, and will strive to elevate and advance them in accordance with the progressive ideas of the era. At the same time it will not be unmindful or unappreciative of the wants of the general public. While it will not enter the arena of political gladitorialship, it will be made the vehicle of independent discussion of State or National exigencies, as they may arise,—always consistent with an unwavering loyalty to the common Government.

It will give all the latest news, foreign and domestic—"to show the very form and body of the times." And it will have a sub-editor or correspondent in every county in the State,—thereby ensuring a local interest which cannot fail of rendering it attractive to all sections.

Every effort will be made to render the JOURNAL an acquisition, especially to the business community, and a valuable medium through which their wants and operations may be made known. Advertising will be arranged at low rates and the most attractive inducements to secure it extended.

The size of the JOURNAL will be double medium, and it will contain neatly printed pages. It will be gotten up in the best style of typography and printed on new material.

TERMS—Daily for one year, \$8 00
" " six months, 5 00
" " one month, 1 00
Semi-Weekly, one year, 5 00
" " six months, 3 00
Weekly, one year, 3 00
" " six months, 2 00

Persons desiring to subscribe will send in their names immediately, but may withhold the price of subscription until the receipt of the first number.

If sufficient encouragement is realized, the first number will be issued on the 1st of January, 1866. Address,
L. N. KEITH, Printer,
Raleigh, N. C.

To the Members of the Approaching Convention.—I shall be a candidate for the Principal Clerkship of the N. C. State Convention which meets in Raleigh on the 2d day of October next,
aug18-tf Respectfully, JAS. H. MOORE.

WANTED.—One thousand bushels FLAXSEED.
aug18-1m DR. W. R. MILLER.
Standard and Sentinel copy.

Thomas R. Moore
Respectfully announces to the public that he has resumed
THE HAT BUSINESS
No. 116 Sycamore St., PETERSBURG, VA.,
and having received a
New Stock of Goods
is prepared to sell on as reasonable terms as may be found elsewhere.
He solicits the Wholesale and Retail Trade.
Mr. JOHN WOODHOUSE
will be pleased to see his old friends and customers.
aug17-2w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Daily Express,
PETERSBURG, VA.,

HAS entered upon its Fifteenth year, in an enlarged form, with new type, under auspices highly flattering. It has a large and daily increasing circulation, and offers to merchants and others desiring to communicate with the Southern public, advantages surpassed by none.

ADVERTISING RATES

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Three months..... 15 00 30 00
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One year..... 40 00 80 00

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One month do.....	75
Three months do.....	\$2 00
Six months do.....	3 50
One year do.....	6 00

aug18-1m A. F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO. Petersburg, Va.

FOR SALE.
A new excellent Piano, very little used, of Boston make. Price. Original cost \$5 0 For particulars apply to
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Commission Merchants.
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AT 44 FAYETTEVILLE STREET, Raleigh, N. C.,

SWEDISH AND ENGLISH IRON
German and Cast STEEL,
English Island MOLASSES,
Old Government Java COFFEE,
A. C. and Crushed SUGAR,
BABBITT'S READY SOAP MANE, & C.
this and a host of other articles
at this and a host of other articles
THERMOMETER, CHURN-
WATER PAIL,
WELL BUCKETS and ROPE,
COOKING STOVES, & C.
aug17-3t D. T. CARRAWAY,
With HART & LEWIS.

FOR SALE.

4,000 NOTES ON THE BANK OF N. CAROLINA,
5,000 " " " " " " CAPE FEAR,
1,000 " " " " " " CHARLOTTE,
7,000 MISCELLANEOUS,
5,000 GOLD COIN.
aug17-1t* JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Brokers.

GEO. Z. FRENCH & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
CUTTER & FRENCH

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GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Hats and Caps,

BOOTS & SHOES,

MILITARY CLOTHING,

MILITARY TRIMMINGS AND EQUIPMENTS,

SUTLER GOODS,

GROCERIES,

&c., &c., &c.

Call and examine this stock before purchasing elsewhere.
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THE A NO. 1 FINE STEAMSHIP

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General Commission Merchants,

Fayetteville Street, RALEIGH, N. C.

Solicit consignments of COTTON, COTTON YARN,
and all kinds of Merchandise and Country Produce
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50 Barrels EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR
new wheat.
500 pounds choice HAMS,
400 " nice white LARD,
500 " RICE,
ROE HERRINGS,
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JUST RECEIVED

2 BALES—1000 yards—ALABAMA PLAIDS,
200 Bunches COTTON YARN
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500 POUNDS BOY IRON,
200 pounds GLUE
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10 DOZEN AXES,
5 dozen Long handled SHOVELS,
1200 pounds No. 5 and 6 WIRE. For sale at
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JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE and handsome assortment of CROCKERY,
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Dinner and Breakfast Plates,
Steak Dishes,
Cream and Sugar Bowls,
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Also, Tumblers, Goblets, &c., &c.
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Commission Merchants.
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