

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, OCT. 6, 1865. NO. 277.

Thursday, Oct. 5th 1865. The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Allen, of Duplin, a resolution instructing the Committee on the revision of the Constitution to enquire into the expediency of fixing a certain amount of value instead of acres of land as a qualification of voters.

Mr. Jones, a resolution asking the appointment of a committee of five to assess the value of the State property and to enquire into the expediency of appropriating its proceeds to the payment of taxes due by citizens in the United States.

Mr. Caldwell of Guilford moved that it be referred to a special committee. Mr. Caldwell remarked that he had been, in times past, denounced as an abolitionist, as having been the author of the "Massachusetts of North Carolina."

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to return to the Union, and prove a loyal, law-abiding citizen. Let us pass the substitute offered by me, and show North Carolina to be as she is, the most loyal State in the Union.

Mr. Odum said he was in favor of the ordinance of the Convention. The war had taught even patriots some things. It had shown that the government of the United States was not a republic of sand, and the lie had been given to the adage that republican governments tend to anarchy, and carry with them the seeds of their own destruction.

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Common Schools—Communication from Rev. C. H. Wiley. To His Excellency W. Holden, Provisional Governor of North Carolina. SIR: It seems to me to be due to the importance of the subject, and to the relations which I have borne to it, that I should make to you a statement of the history of the Common Schools of the State during the late civil war, and of their condition at the restoration of peace.

With my views of duty I could not resign the office which I held when the so-called ordinance of Secession was passed; nor could I refuse to act when re-elected by our seceding Legislatures during the progress of the attempted revolution.

As a friend of moral progress I could not but dread the effects of civil war, whatever its objects; and when the recent convulsion came upon us I believed it to be my duty of those engaged in promoting the religious and educational interests of the community to stand firm in their places and to labor with greater zeal and diligence than ever.

It was perfectly clear to my mind that the closing of the Schools of the State would but add and aggravate the evils always incident to war; and I felt sure that if any part of the resources of the Literary Fund were once diverted from their proper use and their original purpose, the whole Fund would soon be wasted never again to be replaced.

With these convictions and witnessing with profound interest the settled condition of public opinion on every subject, and the disposition of many to lose from every fixed habit and principle of the past, I believed that God had placed me in my position to watch over and defend the interests of a great moral agency affecting the character and welfare of the whole State; nor did I have to wait an hour to witness the dangers threatening the institution, and the necessity of meeting and repelling them.

To some of these pecuniary resources essential to the successful prosecution of the military enterprises of the country. Many others regarding the war as likely to be of short duration, were for suspending all the functions of civil organisms during the existence of hostilities, while another and not an unimportant class claimed that the officers and teachers of a system so extensive were most needed in the armies of the Confederacy.

It was alleged that the Schools would have to be suspended for want of books,—that their revenues were needed to buy bread for those whose material wants were more pressing than their mental,—that Common Schools were an offspring of Northern fanaticism, that the children were needed to labor in the fields and shops, and that they could not pursue their studies to advantage in a time of such general excitement.

It is perfectly apparent that the Common School system as a mere machine, without a guiding hand, could not have surmounted any one of these obstacles, and it is equally clear to all conversant with the past that its interests had to be watched with ceaseless vigilance, and defended at the same time, at many points. Never in its history did it so much need a friend who would attach himself wholly to its interests, and make it his special mission, during the passing revolution to nurse and defend it.

Early efforts were made to answer all objections to the existence and success of Common Schools—to expose the fatal delusions in regard to the relative importance of moral and physical agencies—to prove that a suspension of the Schools during the war, and the appropriation of their resources to other ends would be utterly disastrous—to correct popular misconceptions,—to friends of moral progress, to bring their just influence to bear on the right points, to remove real difficulties, such as the want of text books, to impress right views on subordinate officers in regard to the great principles at stake, and to encourage them to persevere in efforts, and to exercise influence for good, and by legitimate means, on the higher political authorities.

For obvious reasons the average length of the schools and the attendance of pupils were diminished; but public opinion had become fixed that they were never to be suspended, and they remained in a sound condition, and the machinery was kept in working order during the whole of the war, and within the lines of hostile forces. My prayers were answered, my desires were accomplished; the common schools lived and discharged their useful functions through all the gloom and fire of civil war, and when the last gun was fired their doors were open, they counted their pupils by scores of thousands, and were shedding a cheerful radiance over the face of society.

New difficulties now present themselves in the way of this cause; but I cannot doubt in regard to the desires of those whose business it will be to reorganize the State, and to promote the order, security and prosperity of society.

It will undoubtedly be a difficult task to raise funds sufficient for the support of a general system of public schools, but I ought to say that it will be possible, should the enterprise be not only admitted that any people are too poor to provide means of civilization? And can a community constitute itself a school and not educate its children? And is not a system of public district schools the cheapest of all educational systems? This process of reorganizing, strictly logical, leads to an inevitable conclusion, to-wit: that if we are able to maintain our civilization and our republican institutions, we are able to support a general system of public schools.

When the burden of educating the children of the State is thrown equally on all according to their means it is comparatively light to each individual; and when the schools are brought within the reach of all there is a vast saving of expense for board and fuel, for buildings and furniture, while the cost of tuition paid by all, in the way of tax, is much less than in any other system. And let us glance for a moment at some of the inducements for assuming at this time such a burden. Behold the moral deductions created by the war! Thousands of poor children have been bereaved of their natural support—hundreds of young men are so maimed as to be unable to earn a living by manual labor.

The machinery of the Common School system has not been stopped long enough to be rusted. This generation is familiar with the institution, while it is a work of extreme difficulty, as our former history proves, to establish and operate successfully a system of public schools among a people who have not been educated for them and by them.

The undevoted resources of our State are boundless—there is no greater opening on earth for honest and skillful enterprise than in North Carolina. In agriculture, in manufactures and in mining there is a glorious harvest awaiting the application of science; and in a hundred inviting and scarcely explored fields wealth will speedily and surely reward labor directed by intelligence.

And if our reliance is on foreign aid, can we expect an immigration of the kind of men we need into a State when their children must grow up in ignorance? We desire to see a large influx of intelligent working classes from other States and countries; and these are the very persons for whom good systems of public schools have the greatest attractions.

To all this let it be added that higher institutions of learning multiply and prosper only in communities where the spirit of education is fostered among the masses; and of this we have an ample and instructive illustration in our past career. There were more Colleges, Seminaries, and Academies, Select and Classical Schools put in operation in North Carolina in the twenty-four years succeeding the establishment of Common Schools than in all our previous history; and the average condition of these institutions, though comparatively so numerous, was much more prosperous than in former times.

With such considerations before me, and profoundly impressed with a sense of our moral obligations to the premises, I have been anxiously considering different plans for raising funds to replace those which will probably be lost to a great extent by the necessary closing of our banking institutions; and I have taken the liberty of offering some suggestions in regard to this matter, in a communication to the public Treasurer. Need I ask your careful consideration of this whole subject? Both you and the eminent gentleman who fills the office of Treasurer of the State have in former times shown a just appreciation of the importance of Common Schools; and now a great crisis in the history of the cause occurs at the very time of your elevation to the highest public dignity of the State, and there are presented motives for action which you will not fail to see and regard.

THE CITY.

Chowan City.—The pressure made upon our columns by the convention proceedings, the letter of Rev. C. H. Wiley, and new advertisements, crowds out much local and other interesting matter.

GRAVE ERRORS.—We are somewhat surprised to learn that parties interested in the recent order of Secretary McCulloch released cotton from taxation. Their construction is wrong, as the tax of two cents per pound is still retained when removal for sale or manufacture is about to be effected.

It is also an erroneous opinion to conclude that manufactured articles are released from tax to the date of the circular. The language used is that "manufactured products of the South produced prior to the establishment of collection districts, then can be sold and removed free of tax, so long as such removal is confined to the limits of the States lately in insurrection."

Of course any and all articles manufactured since the establishment of this collection district are liable to taxation. It will be well enough for our people to have a care about such matters, thereby avoiding trouble as well as penalties.

STILL AT IT.—The government wagons were passing around yesterday and removing huge piles of timber from the streets. It is hailed from points where it should not remain to constitute a nuisance, and emptied at others where filling it is seconded. This would seem to be made to fulfill a useful purpose, and the people fully appreciate the advantage a fifth plan adopted.

But while this is so, we beg to remind our readers of their unexcused obligation to see that their own premises are not neglected. If the military guard seriously do so much for us, we should in our turn show that we intend to perform our whole duty in the matter of presenting public

AMUSEMENTS.—At the city hall last night, Vaughan and his assistants gave an evening of their entertainments. Both vocal and instrumental music, as well as fancy and jig dancing, enter into the performance, and we are assured that those who attend will spend an hour or two agreeably. The descriptive view in playing is said to be both amusing and remarkable. A musical talking instrument. For particulars, look at the programmes of the day.

THE EATING SALOON.—In Raleigh there is now a new opportunity of showing to the citizens and others which has the greatest amount of enterprise. In Richmond, Petersburg, Wilmington, Newbern and elsewhere, systems and fish have been long since introduced. Let us now see who is the enterprising proprietor in Raleigh, Harry up the birch.

RETURNED.—We understand that Dr. Hogan, surgeon in charge, and chief quartermaster Johnson, of the Freedman's bureau, have returned to Raleigh from their tour of inspection through the district. It is gratifying to know that what they saw and heard was very satisfactory.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—We invite attention to the advertisements of Daniel Cogdell—Wants sixty five cords Hard Wood and five cords Light wood. Maxon & Strong—Dry Goods, &c. John G. Williams & Co.—Underwriters Agency and Insurance. W. M. Miller, Agent—Farm for Rent. B. P. Williamson & Co.—To Mechanics, &c.

PASSED THROUGH.—Dr. W. H. Cole, Associate Editor of the Salisbury Banner, was in town yesterday on his way North, the representative of the press of Western North Carolina. He will visit Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and other cities for the purpose of soliciting patronage for his own and other journals.

THE SWEET SOUTH WIND—breathing o'er beds of violets, is not more fragrant than Sozomon. And the aroma which it exudes, communicates itself to the breaths of all who exude this marvelous dentifrice, white teeth, ruddy gums, a sweet mouth, and the certainty of enjoying these desiderabilia in perpetuity, are among the blessings derived from the use of Sozomon.

MARKET REPORT. CORRECTED DAILY BY E. A. WHITAKER, Grocer and Dealer in Provisions.

- Apples—Dried, \$1.25 per bushel. Green, \$1.50 per bushel. Bacon—Firm, sales at 25 1/2 per bushel. Butter—10c per lb. Cheese—25c per lb. Coffee—20 a 30c a piece. Corn—\$1.00 per bushel. Eggs—20 a 25c per dozen. Flour—superfine \$13 per bushel. Hides—Green 15c. Honey—comb, 25 to 30c per lb. Lamb—12 1/2 @ 15c per lb. Lard—25c per lb. Meat—\$1.25 per bushel, (scarcely). Mulletts—\$15.00. Mackerel—\$20 per bushel. Onions—\$1.00 per bushel. Peaches—dried 10c per lb. Peas—White \$1.00. Stock \$0 to \$1. Garden 40c per bushel. Potatoes—Irish \$1.00 per bushel. Sugar—Crushed 15c per lb. Brown 25c. Syrup—40c @ 50c per gallon. Soda—Cooking 50c per pound. Salt—\$2.00 per bushel. Straw—10c @ 12 1/2 per lb. Herrings—\$14 per bushel. Rice—15c per lb. Candles—Admirations, 40c per lb. Soap—Tartaric, 20c per lb. B. Weston—50c per lb.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. UNDERWRITERS AGENCY. INSURANCE.

Composed of the following first class FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NEW YORK: GERMANIA, HANOVER, NIAGARA AND REPUBLIC.

CAPITAL OVER \$3,000,000. JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO. Agents.

FARM FOR RENT. I WILL RENT, FOR SO MUCH MONEY PER ACRE, of land 2500 acres cultivated, the Farm belonging to the estate of Laurence Hinton, 3 1/2 miles from Raleigh. There is a good six horse crop, half low grounds. Very respectfully, and truly your obedient servant, W. M. MILLER, Agent. Office above, Church's Store.

SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR. HALF BAKED SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR. Just received and warranted to please. H. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. DRY GOODS TO SUIT EVERY TASTE, VALUED AT 50,000 DOLLARS. Are now on Exhibition at Maxon & Strong's, No 68 FAYETTEVILLE STREET AND NO. 3 MARKET SQUARE, RALEIGH, AMONG THE LOT.

DELAINES, POPLINS, CASIMERES, PRINTS, PERFUMERY, SHOES, BLACK SILK, UMBRELLAS, SHIRTS, FRENCH MERINOS, POCKET KNIVES, GROCERIES, LILLY WHITE, LOVE VEILS, GLOVES, COMBS, PARANOLETTES, KID SLIPPERS, EDWARDS, FRENCH DIMITY, BIRD'S EYE DIAPER, LADIES' COLLARS, BELTS & BUCKLES. We are prepared to sell in large or small quantities. Parties buying goods by the piece will SAVE MONEY by looking through our stock. We give orders from the country solicited. We give orders our personal attention, and will send prices of any article by mail, on application. MAXON & STRONG.

Field & Fireside Publishing House, 58 Fayetteville St. Raleigh, N. C. WE WANT TO CONTRACT FOR SIXTY FIVE (65) cords No. 1 hard wood, and five (5) cords light wood, to be delivered on our premises or at either Mill Road depot in Raleigh, between October 15th and November 15th—17 1/2¢ at least being delivered weekly until the seventy cords are delivered. DANIEL COGDELL, Sup't. Field & Fireside Publishing House. *Standard and Sentinel please insert three times. TO MECHANICS. WANTED TO CONTRACT WITH SOME RELIABLE man to stock or wood 606 Pines, in next sixty days. Apply immediately to B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO. Oct 6-1