STATE CONVENTION.

THURSDAY, Oct. 5th 1865.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Craven of the Methodist church. The Journal of vesterday was read and approved. Mr. S H. Walkup, the delegate from Union county, presented his credentials, was qualified and took his

Mr. Settle from the Committe on the abolition of slavery presented as its report an ordinance abolishing and forever prohibiting slave y or involuntary servitude in the State of North Carolina.

BESOLUTIONS AND ORDINANCES.

Mr. Allen, of Duplin, a resolution instructing the Committee on the revision of the Constitution to en quire into the xardiency of fixing a certain amount of value instead of acres of land and age as quantications of members of the general assembly, and the propriety of r qualing persons off ring to vole to reside in the courty where they so ffer, a specified time. Mr Furches, resolution requisting the same com-

mittee to propose some plan for the adjustment of pri wate debts contrac . d turing the war Mr. Ellis, a resclution of manks to Andrew Johnson. Presiden of the Uni ed States.

M King moved to suspend the rules and that the res olucion be put upon its several readings Mr Phi ups opposed the passage of the motion and said the tues were made for the purpose of preventing just such hasty action. He favored the reference to a Committee of the administrations of both the Pre ident and the Govern or of the State, and that the Committee re, ort as they deem best.

The Convention refused to suspend the rules and the resolutions lie over. Mr Jivee, a resolution asking the appointment of a committee of five to assens the val e of the State p op erty and to enquire into the expediency of appropriating its p . cerds to the payment of taxes due by citizens to

the United States.

Mr. Garand, an ordinance providing for the election of Justices of the Peace bi nnially by the people.

Mr Moore, an ordinance declaring what laws and ordinances of the State are now valid and obligatory, and legitimatizing marriages and other acts performed during the late war. (Legaliz sall existing laws not in conflict with the laws and Constitution of the United States.) A message was received from his - xcellency the Gov erner with an address of the Colored Convention to this

The address was read, and, on motion of Mr. Thompson, referred to a committee. 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 nailing from the "Massachusetts of North Carolina." He had then and now held his own opinions on the subject of slavery, and he wished to improve the condition of the freedman, but he wished the whole country, North and South, to come up to the work of ameliorating his condition, would like to see them leave the cities and towns where they will inevitably starve at their occupation of blacking boots, &c., and, as it were, "sifted all over the land" from Canada to the gulf. When this was done and the whole people came fully up to the work, the people of the South, instead of having a feeling of antipathy towards them, would give the black race as many privileges as Connecticut or any other State. The motion was adopted, and the following is the

Mesers Pool, Stubbs, McGehee, Buxton and McIvor. The following was announced as the committee on

Justices of the Peace : Messrs. McIvor. Walkup, McCleese, Willey, Allen, Strencer, Baines, Hodges, Lyon, McDonald of Chatham, Polk, Mckae Bradley, Ellis, Garland and Dickey. The following the committee on amend rents to the

Constitu 'ion, not otherwise referred : Mesers L'opnell, Manly. Stubbs, Pool, Wright, Dockery, Winston, Gilliam, Browa, Mebane, Ward, Adams, Bynum, Cadw ell of Burke, Henry and Logan. The following the committee on the acts of the Legis-

lature and the con since 1861:

Messrs. Phillips, M. Gebee, Wright, Norfleet, Buxton, Bonum, Boyden, Brocks, Harris of Rutherford, Conig-

The committee to rediscriot the State, are Messrs. Sloan, Jones of Rowan, Jones of Henderson, Smith of Wilkes, Joyce, McLaughlin, McConald of Moore, Mc-Cauley, Smith of Johnson, Joyner, Neal, A. McLean, McKay of Harnett, Perkins, Sanders, Adams and Wilson.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS. The ordinance presented by the communities yesterday, declaring that the Ordinance of Secession is, and always

has been null and void, was put upon its second reading. Mr. Ferebee offered the following as a substitute: We, the delegates of the good people of the State of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinance of the Convention of the State of N. wth Carolina, ratified on the 21st day of November, in i've year 1789, which adouted and ratified the Constitution of the United States, is in full force and effect; and the ordinance of the late Convention of the State of the 20th day of May, in the year 1861, is hereby declared to be mull, and the same is hereby repealed, reseinded and

Mr Manly favored the substitute as a compromise, though he was not entirely satisfied with its verbiage. -The Convention, h. had no doubt, would do him the justice to believe that he had no desire to embarrass the Convention or protract the attainment of the great cbject for which it met. He objected to the ordinance because it was couched in language unusual, unnecessary, and by no means courteous to the grave Convention of 1861; and nullitied the law as ma 'e by that Convention, declaring it had no legal existence, which, he remark-

ed, was a matter of doubt. Mr. Boyden said he considered it a matter of the gravest importance to the people of this State that the language of the ordinance should be by all means adhered to, and that the secession ordinance has not and mever has had any legal existence or effect, and that the ordinance of 1789, ratifying the Constitution, is and always has been in full force and . ff-ct.

It should be emphatical y declared by this Convention that the Convention of 1861 had no legal power to res eald or apr gate this ordi ance.

The stat occupied her true p sition before 1861. and we had righ s under the Constitution never denied, and which the Government dare not deny

It was the desire of some to take from us our rights as a & ate and as American citiz ons It is therefore neces sary to affice the continual binding fore- of the ordinauce of 1 89 in order that we may now c'aim to be entitled to all the guaranters of the Constitution of our fatger, & and our 1ghts under that glorious old instrument, a which we have been deprived b nothing but illega. mili art force. He wished he delegates to consider well before changing the wording of the ordinance in any particula .. When our representatives knock at the door of C ong ess they should go with the undeniable right to ad mission. The ordinance was in consonance with the halling of the authoraties at Washington in regard to the rebellious States that we are not out of the Union. 1, s aid Mr. Boyden, wish to meet them there exactly, and to declare that we are not and nover have bein out of the Union We have never elt the operations of the federal constitution only through its blessings; Go. t grant that those blessings may be ours at the earlie of practicable moment and that the miserable he esy of a cession may be buried so over that the hand of resurrection can never reach it. Mr. Boyden saw nothin, discourreous or unnecessary in the language of the ordinance This was an unusual as

semblage, he hoped a nec saty for another like it would not arise, the verbiage of the ordinance was intended to prevent the recurrence of secession and its consequent desclation. The language could not be changed without detriment to the great object of the Convention and he hoped the original ordinance would be adopted unanimously.

Mr. Ferrebee sa d he had neve: given utterance to any language in favor of the doctrine of secession. His entire course had been one of opposition to it, and he Lad in the Legislature opposed to the last the call of a Convent on to consider it. But at the time of the passage of the secession o dinance, that body was the creature of circumstances, and had no power to resist the course of events. These circumstances were the growth of years, and culminated necessarily in the shedding of blood. North Carolina was the last to revolutionize: her action was forced upon her by the action of her Southern sister states. Although the sentiment of North Carolina had, a few weeks before, been one of utter hostility to secession, the action of these States suddenly changed that sentiment, and led to the undivided vote of her Convention on the ordinance of secession. The State coul not have done otherwise. A course was taken which she may regret, but of which she has no reason to be ashamed. North Carolina had sent thousands of gallant spirits to the field, who had poured out their blood at her behest, and he considered the language of the ordinance a stigma upon the Convention of 1861, and upon the gallant dead. Being overpowered, let us accept the result of the war and 2 join heart and hand in our return to the Union. If we are "on our journey home," why throw obstacles in the way. The erdinance of the committee makes as marriages and births since 1861 illegal and illegitimate, and our judiciary murder-eus. I desire to hasten the object of the Convention:

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to return to the Union, and prove a loyal, law-abiding Common Schools-Communication from Rev. 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 Odom said he was in favor of the ordinance of the committee. The war had taught even patriots something. It had been shown that the government of the United States was not a rope of sand, and the lie had be n given to the adage that republican governments tend to anarchy, and carry within them the se ds of their own destruction. A can conceive of no language too ha sh to use in regard to the miserable ductrine of ecession, and I therefore favor the original ordinance. This doctrine has well nigh ruined the South. The lead ers of this rebellion, who had rather "ru'e in hell than s-rve in heaven," lik- Haman of old built a gallows for their Mordecai, the United States, but hung on it them selves-threw away the precious guarantees of the old Constitution, and ruined the South. Mr. Odom disclaimed any intention of refl-cting on he Convintion of 1861 as that body had b en torced to act by circumstan ces over which they probably had no control He only wished the doctrine of secession stamped with the seal of eternal odium.

Mr Howard said he was a member of the Convention of 1861 and would candidly at the that he voted for the ordinance of secession heartily At that time that great light, (ion. 4. E. Badger) which he depy regretted tor himself and the State was now obscured approached him and maked is opinion of the right of seces ion. He answered that he had been a lawy r too long to believe in a right without a remedy-that he would claim it as a right when so maintained-a right to be conceded when established by those claming it as such He though in voting for the ordinance that he was passing a great charter to bind the people of the State and had been sustained on this point by the opinion of the same great jurist. Mr. H. thought with the great Athenian Orator, that in sedition or revolution a man must take one side or the other, or be disfranchised, and he had

been so i fluenced in his action. Mr. Pool said the effects of the action of this body on these two ordinances are of the utmost importance. Twelve months ago North Carolina was either in or out of the Union; if she was in the Union then she is in it now, and vice versa If she is in the Union she is entitled to her rights under the Constitution; if out of it she is now a conquered prevince, at the mercy of the conqueror. We have two propositions to consider. In one case we stand upon the broad constitutional platform built by our fathers, wi h our rights secur d by the sacred constitution framed by them. In the other we throw those rights to the wind and must needs kneel at the feet of the conqueror, appealing for mercy The intent, spirit and wording of the Constitution shows it to to be (and I state the opinion as a lawyer) a compact which binds forever the parties to the contract and does not, in any manner, recognize or lean towards the right of secession. The gentleman from Camden says he opposed the doctrine of secession We seem to be fighting to day the same doctrine. I would remind him that the truth of five years ago is the truth of to day He did not believe in the right of secession, but had, in voting for it, committed an act of revolution in conflict with the supreme law of the land, the Constitution of the United States, and he should be willing to ignore the legal existence of the ordinance. The Convention of 1861 acred under constraint; no bayonet was pointed at the breast of delegates, tutathe action of the body was influenced by the action of other Southern States and outside pres sure. The secession ordinance bound citizens by the aid of a bayonet at the breast of every citizen.

We are either a con quered people or we are under the agis of the Federal Constitution, and I do not intend even by implication to assent to the legality of necession. No stigma can by any in erpretation of the ordinance be cast on the galant dead, who rushed to arms when appealed to by their mother state. God forbid that I should not honor the patriotism and self sacrificing devotion of North Carolina's heroes of a hundred battle fields. They are not to blame, but those were to blame who called them out by exercising an unconstitutional power. Mr. Pool closed by saying that he did not and never had believed that a majority of the people of North Carolina had been in favor of Secession. (Sup-

Mr. Conigland yielded to no one in loyalty, but favored the amendment, as he did not see the necessity of declaring "null," that which was already so. Mr. Paillips preferred the original Ordinance, but

would not stop to parley about verbiage. Either ordinance would effect the object desired, as the monosylable null expressed all that was wished. Mr. Mebane favored the original ordinance, but if the Convention did not see at to pass that he would wheel

into line and vote for the other, as that would obtain Mr. Caldwell of Guilford, said some delegates were very sques mish about conscientious scruples. He had been treated with every indignity on account of his

devotion to the Union, and no such scruples seemed to actuate his persecut irs. Judge Howard. Does the gentleman say that any member of this body has so treated him?

Mr. Caldwell. No, but your disciples did To repea a law presupposes its existence, the very thing I wish to deny the ordinance of Seces ion. Pending the question, the Convention adjourned to 10 o'clock Friday.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. DRY GOODS

TO SUIT EVERY TASTE, VALUED AT 50,000 DOLLARS, Are now on Exhibition at

Maxon & Strong's, NO 58 FAYETTEVILLE STREET

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LADIES' (OLLARS, BELTS & BUCKLES. W e are prepared to sell in large or small quantities. Parties buying goods by the piece will SAVE MONEY

by looking through our stock. Orders from the country solicited. We give orders our personal attention, and will send prices of any article by mail, on application. MAXON & STRONG.

Oct 6 tf Field & Fireside Publishing House,) 58 Fayetteville St , Raleigh N C. Oct. 5th, 1865

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 Rail Road depot in Raleigh, between October 15th and November 15th-171/2 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 (ONTRACT WITH SOVE RELIA-ble man to stock or wood 500 Plows, in next sixty days. Apply immediately to

C. H. Wilev.

To His Excellency W 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 shou'd 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. It was known t at I was Superintendent for the State when hostilities commenced, and that I was continued in this position

With my views of duty I could not resign the office which I held when the so called o dinance of Secession was passed; nor colld I refuse to act when re elected by su ceeding Legislatures during the progress of the attempted revolution. I have ever regarded our Common School system as the greatest temporal interest of our people; I had long la bored with an honest purpose and ardent heart to promote their efficiency, and when the war com menced they were in a most hopeful and and

As a friend o moral rogress I could not but dread the effects of civil war, whatever its objects; and when the recent convulsion came upon us be leved it to be the duty of those engaged in pro moting the rel gious and educational interests of the community to stand firm in their places and to labor w th greater zeal and diligence than ever. My views on this subject are clearly shown in the records of the past; and I am thank ul to be able to say that by word and action, under the pressure of every trial, and in the face of high example to the contrary, I was enabled to maintain the principle that no military or other necessities of a people can justify the suspension of their moral

It was perfectly clear to my mind that the closand aggravate the evils always incident to war and I fe t 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 waisted never again to be re-

With these convictions and witnessing with prof und interest the u settled condition of public opinion on every subject, and the disposition of many to cut loose from every fixed habit and prin ciple of the past, I believed that God had placed me in my position to watch over an i def nd 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 neces ity of meeting and repell ng them At the first shock of the recent political earthquake I naturally turned to an Institution dear as a child to me, from past labors cares and prayers in its behalf as well as from its intrinsic importance-and like every other work of the past it seemed to reel and to be ready to fall into instaut and total ruin.

To some its pecuniary resources seemed 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 uninfluential class claimed that the officers and teachers of a system so extensive were most needed in the armies of the Confederacy.

To these open difficulties arising from short sighted but honest, earnest and general convictions as to public expediency, there were others of a more insi fious and dangerous character, having their origin, mostly, in an inveterate but concealed hostility to popular rights and progress, and now availing itself if the confusion, chang s, passions and apparent necessities of the times to work out its original purpos-

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

It is perfectly apparent that the Common School system as a mere machine, without a gaiding 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 prints. Never in its history did it so much need a triend who would attach himself wholly to its interests, and make it his special mission during the passing revolution to nurse and defend it. I felt that Providence haddevolved this great task on me; and whatever have been my failings of judgment, I am sure that I have strol at my p at during all the long | worthy to lead in the prosecution of useful enternight of storm through which we passed, with straining eyes and a steadfast heart.

Early off its were made to answer all objections to the existence and success of Common Schools-to expose the fatil delusions in regard to the relative importance of moral and physical agencies-to prove that a suspension of the Schools during the war, an the appropriation of their resources to other ends would be urrerly disastrous-to correct popular mon efferts the friends of moral progress, to bring their joint is duence to bear on the right points, to remove real difficulties, such as the wait of tat books, to impress right views on subordinate officers in regard to the great principles at stake and to encourage then to persev ring efforts, and to exercisa an i fluence for good, and by legitimate means, on the higher political authorities

It is unnecessary to detail the special efforts in any of these directions; the records of some are ample and will pass into history, while others are best known to Him in whose eye the actor ever felt himself to be.

The result is, that during four years of trials unexampled in history, of trials which have taxed to their utmost the energies of the people, which have exhausted the available resources of the country, and which have exercised a retarding if not a blighting influence on nearly every other interest of society, the most sensitive institution of the State maintained a healthy existence, and seemed but the mo e established from the ordeal through which it passed.

A severe moral battle was fought and won; and it was tinally and firmly decided as a pricciple no more to be questioned that the Literary Fund was to be continued in the old and safe investments, the proceeds were always to be directed to the original purpose, and that the schools being as important in war as well as in peace were to be kept open as long as there were children to be taught and teachers to instruct them.

For obvious re-sons the average length of the schools and the attendance of pupils were diminished; but public opinion had become fixed that hey were never to be suspended, and they re mained in a sound condition and the machinery was k pt 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 glom and trial of civil war, and when the last gu s were fired their doors were open, they counted their p pils by scores of thousa ds, and were shedding a cheerful radiance over the face of society.

New difficulties now pre ent themselves in the way of this cause; but I cannot don t 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 s patition of the ole, but ought we to say that it will ne impossible? And if the enterprise is not el arly admitted that any people is too poor to process. means of civilization? And can a community contique civiliz d and not educate its children? And is not a system of public district schools the cheapest of all educational systems? This process of reasoning, 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 woard 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. B hold the moral desolations created by the war! Thousands of poor children have been ber aved of their natural supporthundreds 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 extr me difficulty, as our former history proves, to establish and operate successfully a system of public schools among a people wno have not been educated for them and by them.

The undeveloped resources of our State are bound less—there is no greater opening on earth for hones: 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 attrac-

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, Selecte and Cossical 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 miral obligations in the premises, I have been anxiously considering different plans for raising fands 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 som + suggestions in regard to this matter, in a communication to the public Treasurer. Need I ask your careful consideration of this whole sanjet? Both you and the eminent gentleman who filsthe office of Treasurer of the State have in fo mer times shown a just appreciation of the importance of Common Schools: and now a great crisis in the history of the cause occars at the very time of your elevation to the highest politic I dignity of the State, and there are presented motives for action which you will not fail to see and

I need not suggest to you that the difficulties and dingers which appall and paralyze the timil, serve oly to inspire and draw out the energies of those prises, and no one knows better than yourself how many precious hopes and interests of the future are dependent, under God, on the action of the present

I deem it my duty respectfully to recommend that the approaching Chavention take so us action to relieve from uncertain respondibilities, those who were acting 22 charmen of B ands of County Superintenien's at the time of Johnston's surrender.

The machinery of the Common School system being then in operation, many of the persons referred to Were in possession of funds of the character of Confederas notes and bonds, held for the purpose of carrying on the Schools; and doubtless there were outstanding leafts which had not been presented to these officers, d they in a supposed official capaci-ty, had incurred ther liaborates while all the currency ty, had incurred ther liabrates while all the currency and public securities in their hands and for which they were under bonds became entirely worthless. It is due to add that these who had control of the Literary Fund during the ar manifested a cere chances of destruction, and the proceeds applied to their original purposes; and to set that I am prepared cheerfully to turnish to you and the Convention any information in my power, and hat I would be pleased to have investigation, search and fair, into my action and motives connected with cur Common Schools.

I must express, in conclusion, m' abidag interest in a cause which has long filled m; heart, and you may depend on my hearty sympaty and support in any just schemes with regard to it thich your wisdom and patriotism may suggest. Very respectfully, and truly fur obedient ser-

CH. WILEY. GREENSBORO, N. C. Sept. 13, 18. P. S. It will be understood, course that this is not designed as an official reportat merely as a statement from a private indivitopf affairs i rdation to a public interest with whihe was formerly THE CITY.

Chowden Our - The pressure made upon our columnby the convention proceedings, the letter of Rev. C. H. Wiley, and new advert sements, crowds out much local and other interesting matter."

GRAVE Eredes - We are somewhat surprised to learn that parties interested suppose the recent order of Sec. retary McCulloch releases cotton from taxation. Their construction is wrong, as the tax of two cents per pound is still retained when removal for sale or manutacture is about to be effected.

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

Of course any and all articles manufactured since the stablishment 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 troub e as

Still at It. - The government waggous were passing around yesterday and removing huge pives of trush from the streets. It is hauled from points where it should not remain to constitute a nutsance, and emptied at others where filling in is seemand d. Thus a out coment is made to tuibi a useful purpose, and the pople tuly appreciate the advantag a 1th plan adopted

But while this is so, we beg to remine critters of their in reased obligation to see that their own premises are not n glected. If the military g nerously do so much for us, we should in our turn show that we intend to , erform our who e duty in the matte; of presering public

AMUSEMENTS .- At the city Hall last night, V. Lghan and his assistants gave an ther one of their entertainments. Both vocarand institumenta, music, as well as tancy and jig dancing, enter into the performances, and we are assured that those who at end will spend an hour or two agreeably. The descriptive violin playing is said to be both amusing and remarkable. It i a rea! talking inst ument. For particulars, look at the programmes of the day.

THE EATING SALOONS- in Raleigh - bave now a fine opportunity of showing to the c nven ioners and others which has the greatest amount of enterprise. In Richmon i, Petersburg, Wilmington, Newbern and e s where systems and fish have been long since introduced. Let us now see who is the enterprising propriet or in Raleigh.

RETURNED .- We understand that Dr. Hogan, surgeon in charge, and chief quartermaster Johnston, of the f eedman'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 satis-

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS .- We invite attention to the ad-

Daniel Cogdell-Wants sixty five cords Hard Wood and five cords Lightwood,

Maxon & Strong -Dry Goods, &c. John G. Williams & Co .- Underwriters Agency and

. m. R Miller, Agent-Farm for Rent. B. P. Williamson & Co - 10 Mechanics etc.

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 Sozopost And the aroma which it exales, communicates itself to the breaths of all who use this marvelous dentifrice, white teeth, ruddy gums, a sweet mouth, and the certainty of enjoying these desirables in perpetuity, are among the blessings derived from the use of Suzodont.

> MARKET REPORT CORRECTED DAILY BY

E. A. WHITAKER Grocerand Dealerin Provisions

Apples-Dried, \$1 25 per bushel. Green, \$1 50 perbushel, Bacon-Firm, sales at 25 @ 36c perch. Beer-10c per lb. Butter -25c perlb. Cheese -25c per 1b. Chickens -20 a 30c a piece. Coffee-50c per tb. C .rn-\$1 00 per bushel. Eggs-20 a 25c per dazen. Flour-superfine \$13 per bbl. Hides-Green 10c. Dry 15c. Honey-incomb, 25 to 30c per lb. Lamb -121/2 @15c perib.

Lard -25c per lb. Meal-\$1 25 per bushel. (scarce) Mullets-\$15 00 Mackerel-\$20 per bbl. Onions-\$1 00 nerbushel. Peaches-dried 10c per 1b. Peas-White\$100. Stock 90 to \$1; Uarden 40c er; Potatoes-Irish \$1 110 per bush.

Sugar-Crushed 35c perih: Brown 25c Syrup-408@50 pergallun. Soda-Cooking, see per pound Salt-\$200 per bushel. Tanow-10c@121/2 per 16. Herrings-\$14 per bbl. Candles -Adamantine, 40c lb per box. B uestone-50c per lo.

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of land actually cultivated, the Farm belonging to the estate of Laurence Hinton, 3% miles from Raleigh. There is a good "six borse crop"-half low grounds.
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SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR. 50 HALF BARRELS SUPERIOR FAMILY PLOUR. 70 Barrels Extra Superine. Just received and warranted to please.

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