STATE CONVENTION.

SATURDAY, Oct. 7th, 1865.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock, A. M. Prayer by Rev. T. E. Skinner of the Baptist church. The Journal was read and approved. Messrs. McCleese, Williams and Johnston recorded their votes in favor of the passage of the Ordinance nullifying the secession ordinance, passed yesterday.

ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS. Mr. Nicholson, a resolution in regard to the organiza-

tion of the militia. Mr. Love, a resolution of thanks to Messrs. Branson & Farrar of Raleigh, for a beautiful map of the State presented by them to the convention. The rules were suspended, and the resolution adopted.

Mr. McLean, an ordinance abolishing slavery in the Mr. Starbuck, an ordinance to protect the Freedmen from the evile of intemperance. Levies a tax equal to

that on 200 acres of land, on each gallon of spirituous liquors brought into the State. Mr. Faulkner, an ordinance exempting from execution

a homestead for each family. Mr. Jones, of Henderson, a resolution enquiring as to the propriety of limiting the number of Justices and of electing them by the vote of the people.

UNPINISHED BUSINESS. Mr. Coniglands resolution enquiring of the Governor the specie value of the bonds and notes of the State at the time when issued, was taken up, and after some debate was, on motion of Mr. Donnell, laid on the table.

Mr. Settle, an ordinance recognizing the just debt of

the State, and forbidding the assumption of any debt contracted in aid of the late rebellion. Mr. McCoy, a resolution expressive of the earnest desire of the Convention and the people of the State to re-turn speedily to their proper relations to the federal

The resolution enquiring of the Governor information in regard to the State debt was taken up and lost. The resolution to order an election of municipal offi-

cers at an early day was read.

Mr Jones, of Rowan, moved a substitute, instructing the Governor to order said elections under laws existing be-Mr. Phillips said this Convention had no power over the Provisional Governor, as he was an officer of the

United States. On his motion the resolution was laid The ordinance to repeal the ordinance of secession was

on motion of Mr. Jones of Rowan, who presented it, laid The resolution introduced by Mr. Love to aboli h

davery, provide for the election of a Lieut. Governor. &c., was read and referred to the committee on the re vision of the constitution. Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, from the committee on enrol-

ment, presented the enrolled ordinance, "to declare null and void, the ordinance of the 20th of May, 1861" and one "in regard to the authentication of ordinances and other acts of the convention," for ratification by the

The ordinance probibiting slavery or involuntary ervitude except for cri 'ne was read as follows : AR ORDINANCE PROHIBITI VG SLAVERY IN THE STATE OF

NOBTH C'AROLINA. Be it declared and ordained by the Delegates of the Mate of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, and it hereby declared and ordained, That slavery and inpluntary servitude, otherwise that for crimes whereof e parties shall have been convicted, shall be, and is ereby forever prohibited within the State. Mr. Odom presented a substitute declaring that

slavery having been destroyed,"it is hereby abolished, Mr. Odom said that he considered the abolition of avery necessary, as did the government, to readmission

ato the Union, but he thought it proper to express the Mr. Settle said that the ordinance presented by him as "pure and simple," that qualification so much dered here. He did not think it proper to insert in the onstitution the historical fact that the institution of avery had been destroyed by the war. It would be My as germane to the subject to go into a full commenry on the history of the times, and state that secession

alt the fatal blow to slavery Mr. Smith moved to amend the amendment by insertng so that the 1st clause would read "whereas the insti-ation of slavery has been destroyed by the secessionists." Mr. Donnell called for the yeas and nays. Mr. Smith

ithdrew his amendment. Mr. Brown said he would vote for the ordinance as resented by Mr. Settle. It was true that secession had stroyed slavery. He wished the action of this body to that of an independent State, and not have the apsarance of acting under duress.

Mr. Faison moved to strike out the word "forever." Mr. Donneil called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Faison withdrew his motion. Mr. Odom's substitute was then voted down and the eas and nays being called, en motion of Mr. Warren, he ordinance passed its second reading unanimously. Those who voted in the affirmative are Mesers. Adams, lexander, Baines, Baker, Barrow, Beam, Bell, Berry, lingham, Beyden, Bradley, Brickell, Brown, Brooks, Bryan, Burgin, Buxton, Bynum, Caldwell, of Burke, Caldwell, of Guilford, Clark, Conigland, Dick, DickToockery, Sonnell, Eaton, Ellis, Faireloth, Faison, aulkner, Ferebee, Furches, Gahagan, Garland, Garett, Gilliam, Godwin, Grissom, Harris, of Guilford, Larris, of Rutherford, Haynes, Henrahan, Henry, odge, Howard; Jackson, Jarvis, Johnston, Jones, of blumbus, Jones, of Davidson, Jones, of Henderson, ones, of Rowan, Joyner, Kelly, Lennedy, King, Lash, ogan, Love, of Chatham, Love, of Jackson, Lyon, Manly, Cauley, McCleese, McCorkle, McDonald, of Chatam, McDonald, of Moore, McGehee, McIvor, McKay, L. A. McLean, Nat. McLean, McLaughlin, McRae, Sebane, Moore, of Chatham, Moore, of Wake, Murphy, Michelson, Norfleet, Odom, Patterson, Perkins, Philps, Polk, Pool, Reade, Rumley, Russell, Rush, Sauners, Settle, Bloan, Smith, of Anson, Smith, of Johnston, Smith, of Wilkes, Spencer, of Hyde, Spencer, of Montgemery, Starbuck, Stephensen, Stewart Stubbs, Bwan, Thompson, Walkup, Ward, Warren, Willey, Williams, Winburne, Winston, Wright.

The rules were suspended and the ordinance passed

The Ordinance providing for the election of mem-bers of Congress and the General Assembly was taken Mr. Moore presented as an additional section a proision for the election of Governor, together with oth-

r amendments, which were agreed to. Mr. McKay, an amendment fixing the third Thurslay in November, as the day of election, the legislasure to convene en the 1st Monday in December.

Mr. Donnell opposed the amendment on the ground at the legislature should meet in time to elect Sena-

The time of the assembling of Congress.

Congress.

**Congress dates for the Legislature to explain their for candi at the people might vote understandingly. " moved to lay over the whole matter, but Mr. Caldwei.

Mr. Winston opp withdrew it.

Mr McKay changed his motion by substituting the second Thursday in Nove wher," for the "first Thurs-

Mr. Bynum presented an a mendment abolishing the property qualification of members of the General Assembly. Messrs. Moore and Po. 's epposed the amendment.

The amendment was voted down.

Mr. Buxton moved to amend by requiring the election to be held under laws existing prior to 1861. Mr. Buxton said he did not think it the province of Mr. Winston said the proposed amendment was in vielation of the plan of reconstruction prescribed by the

The ordinance as amended passed its final reading under a suspension of the rules.

The ordinance as passed is as follows : AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR THE BLECTION OF THE MEM-BERS OF A GENERAL ASSEMBLY, TO BE CONVENED ON THE TRIBD MONDAY OF NOVEMBER. 1865, AND FOR BLECTING

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS. Be it ordained by the delegates of the people of the State of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That a General Assembly of the State shall be convened on the third Monday of November 1865, the members whereof shall hold their places till the next election of such members,

which shall be held on the first Thursday of August, 2. Be it further ordained, That the Provisional Goveror is hereby directed to issue forthwith to the sheriff of ach county, a writ directing that an election be held or the Senators and members of the House of Commons such General Assembly, on the second Thursday of Yovember next, under the rules, regulations and pro-

usions of chapter fifty-two of the Revised Code. 3. Be it further ordained, That immediately on the eccipt of the writ, each Sheriff shall summon the Jus-ees of the Peace of the Courts of Pleas and Quarter essions to assemble at the Court House, on a day appointed by him, which shall be as early as practicable, as they, or so many as may assemble, shall appeint in. pecters for each place of election, who shall be forth-ith notified of their appointment by the Sheriff, and

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they shall conduct the elections, and make returns of the polls, in the manner prescribed in said chapter. 4. Be it further ordained, That the Sheriff or Sheriffs shall proclaim the results of the elections, and grant cer-

tificates to those elected, as provided in said chapter.

5. Be it further ordained, That each member and voter shall be cualified, according to the now existing constitution of the State: Provided, however, That no one shall be eligible to a seat, or be capable of voting, who, being free in all respects, shall not, before the 29th day of May, 1865, either have voluntarily taken and subscribed the oath of amnesty prescribed in the proclamations of President Lincoln, with the purpose to suppress the insurrection and restore the authority of the United States, and thenceforward shall have observed the same; or shall not have taken and subscribed the oath of amnesty prescribed in the proclamation of President Johnson, bearing date 29th day of May, 1865; and who, moreover, shall not in either case be of those who are excepted from the amnesty granted by any of the said proclamations unless pardoned: But, provided also, That all persons who may have preferred petitions for pardon, if the fact of being pardoned shall be announced by the Toverner, sithough the pardon may not have been to-

6. Be it further ordained, That for the purpose of ascertaining the qualifications of persons proposing to vete, the inspectors may, and it shall be their duty, whenever the voter may be challenged, or they shall have cause to suspect that he is not duly qualified, examine him and others, on oath, touching the question.

7. Be it further ordained, That at the same time and places, elections shall be held for seven Representatives in the Congress of the United States, in pursuance of chapter sixty-nine of the Revised Code, which shall be conducted under the rules and regulations therein prescribed for such elections, and the voters in said elections shall be such only as shall be qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons, and the Provisional Governor shall give the certificate required by the ninth section of said chapter.

Several new sections provide that an election for Governor shall be held at the same time and places, who shall take his seat on the close of the Provisional Gavernor's term, and hold his office till Jan'y 1, 1867. The resolution of Mr. Allen in regard to the residence,

age, and property qualification, was referred to the Committee on Constitutional amendment. Resolutions enquiring the value of State property and the expediency of appropriating it to the payment of taxes due by citizens to the United States, were agreed

dent Johnson and Governor Holden were, on motion of I will beg from door to door eternally rather than Mr. Ellis, referred to a special committee of five Resolutions in relation to private debts were referred

to a special committee. On motion the Convention adjourned to Monday, 11

From New Orleans.

A dispatch from New Orleans, Oct. 3rd, gives us the following information:

The democratic convention has organized and adopted a platform emphatically approving President Johnson's reorganization policy; excluding from the field of politics all religious and sectional controversies, holding that this Government was made and is to be perpetuated for the exclusive political benefit of the white race; recommending the calling of a Convention to adopt a constitution expressive of the will of the people; asking Congress for compensation for losses sustained by the emancipation policy, adverting to the repeal of acts and laws in conflict with the Constitution and laws.

The General Government is earnestly appealed to for a general amnesty and the prompt restoration of property, and the Convention invites all citizens, without distinction of nationality, to join them in opposition to the Radical Republican party. Twentyseven Parishes were represented in the Convention.

The convention nominated J. M. Wells for Governor, and H. A. P. Perhue for Lieutenant-Governor, and adjourned sine die. "Duke" Gwin and Ev-Gov. Clark, of Mississippi,

have gone up the river under guard for Washington. Shreveport advices of the 30th Sept., say that cotton is still coming in, and bringing full prices. The sales of the week were heavier than any time before since the revival of trade.

Sensational.

A Philadelphia despatch, October 4th, says:

It is established beyond a doubt that in conversation with a distinguished Illinoisan a few days since, Lieut-Gen. Grant so far varied from his customary reticence on public topics as to unreservedly express himself on the Mexican question.

He declares that the Government will vindicate the Monroe doctrine at an early day, and that Maximilian must leave Mexico. It will be, he says, less expensive to rid Mexico of the presence of an enemy than to guard our borders against him.

It is his opinion that it will require no call for troops, but that with our present army we can spare enough to give effectiveness to the forces Mexico will be ready to put in the field, if our Government aids them in the matter of supplies.

Gen. Grant is of the opinion that the President and the authorities at Washington hold this as a settled purpose, and only await the meeting of Congress to take open ground in the matter. It is not believed that France will be able to disregard European complications, present and prospective, so as to make the cause of Maximilian her own. This solution of the Mexican question must be accepted as one of the forthcoming sensations for the close of the year.

Southern Duty.—The Salisbury Banner holds. the following just and sensible language respecting and ninety one (191) dollars, which report was rethe duty of the people of the South :

It seems to us the duty of Southern citizens is plain and unmistakable.

To submit with fortitude to the fate of war-to accept the situation and to strive earnestly, honestly and cordially to reunite the broken fragments and re-build the fabric they had endeavored to pull down. Can it derogate from the character of even the warmest Southerner to act in such way as to restore as far as practicable, peace, repose and happiness to our Clicted country? Surely not. Honor does not forbid, but honor and duty alike demand that we should strive with all the power of our nature to inculcate the sentiment that the hope we cherish is gone forever and that we can have a great and glorious country yet. We are now as it were in a chrysalis state, just emerging from the shock of a mighty revolution and we cannot expect to have everything just as we wish. Military rule is of course exacting-necessarily so, but in the main it is just, and in many cases more lenient than the civil--and so far as this community is concerned with such excellent officers as we have had, no one can justly complain.

-The State election took place in Mississippi on Monday. The vote was very close between Gen. Humphries and 'Judge Fisher, but the latter is probably chosen Governor. The Legislature will meet on the 16th inst.

-Ex-Governor Brown, of Georgia, intends to make his permanent residence at Atlanta.

-John Stuart Mill has written a letter in 'which he favors negro suffrage in this country, based on the qualification of their being able to read and

THE CITY.

To Printers.

Two or three good Compositors, if steady men, can get employment at the PROGRESS OFFICE. None but steady men and good printers wanted.

EDUCATIONAL. - We published a day or two since the admirable letter of Rev. C. H. Wiley on the subject of our common school system. We are glad to learn that Mr. Fisk P. Brewer, agent of the American Union educational association for North Carolina is in the city to confer with Mr. W. and offer such assistance in the premises as the society can afford. The object the association which Mr. B. represents are purely benevolent, one of which is to examine into and supply the wants of the country in the way of facilities for educating the young and rising generation. -

There is large necessity for co-operation among all the friends of education in perpetuating popular mental development by a system of district schools and we hope Raleigh will not lag in the race. We see that Newbern has set a noble example in opening, in its corporate capacity, a free school. It is worthy of imitation by every city, town and county in the State. Let us move in the same direction speedily as possible.

SINGULAR EMOTION .- The following, written in elegant business hand, was inscribed on the back of a five dollar bill lately received in New York from North Carolina :

"Here is a \$5 bill which I intend to toss out of my window, in Norfolk, as soon as I have written this. I am no lover of money, I hate it most cor-Resolutions endorsing the administration of Presi- dially, for it has been the ruin of all my family.own another cent one hour. It made my grandfather a suicide, my mother the victim of a sorrow that sunk her early to the grave, my brother a gambler, and myself a convict in the State prison

We believe Raleigh to have no responsibility for such rashness. If there is any person in the corporate limits willing to throw away a V, or profess such loyalty to poverty, we have failed to meet such independence.

THE TAX ON DEALERS .- The recent decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that brokers who buy and sell for others on commission are dealers, and liable to pay the same tax as merchants, will probably destroy the business of a very useful class, who, for a small commission, say one half of one per cent., make purchases and sales of iron, groceries, oil, cotton, etc. They cannot afford to pay the same tax that a regular dealer in drugs, hardware, groceries, etc, could, as the profits are materially different. We think the true definition of a dealer is one who buys and sells on his account and at his own risk.

FEAST OF THE TABERNACLE.—The days of fasting and penitence having passed with our Israelitish friends, a season of joy and thanksgiving was inaugurated by them last Wednesday evening, the 5th of October, which date this year corresponds with the 14th of Tishri. This festival is the "feast of the tabernacles" or "Succos," which lasts nine days, in accordance with the divine commandment found in Leviticus xxili.

Nor so Ban .- The difficulty between Mr. Henry Cook and an individual named Johnson, mentioned in Saturday's issue, was not so serious in results as first accounts represented. Neither of the parties were dangerously wounded, much less killed, and it was the latter, not the former, who used the stone, knocking C. off his horse, we understand. What circumstance produced the collision we do not know. At all events both are alive and we presume not in a dangerous condition.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS-RALEIGH, OCT. 6 .-At a special meeting of the Board of Commissioners, held this evening, present: C. B. Root, Esq., Mayor pro tem, Messrs. C. M. Farriss, A. Creech, J. J. Overby, P. Overby and Dr. W. H. Mckee, Commissioners.

The committee appointed at the last meeting to audit and settle the accounts of the late City Treasurer, reported that they find remaining in the hands of the Treasurer the sum of one hundred ceived and the committee discharged.

On motion of Mr. J. J. Overby, the late Treasurer was allowed one hundred dollars for his ser-

Messrs. J. A. Barham, City Auctioneer; C. M. Farriss, City Treasurer, and W. C. Emery, keeper of City Pumps, tendered their respective bonds, which were received.

The committee appointed to lay off the burial ground for persons of color, reported that they had laid off about two acres near the State quarry. On motion, the Treasurer was authorized to bor-

row \$2,500 for the use of the city. On motion, the Board adjourned.

J. J. CHRISTOPHERS, Clerk.

mon of marked eloquence and power.

THE SABBATE-yesterday-passed off with a remarkable absence of noise and confusion. All the houses of worship were very well attended. At the M. E. church, Rev. N. F. Reed preached a ser-

PERSONAL .- Hon. Charles R. Train, who is said to be a cand date for the clerkship of the National House of Representatives, is in this city, and stopping at the Exchange hotel.

A. KLINE & Co., nearly opposite the Progress office, have in store a very complete stock of Readymade Clothing. See their advertisement and then go and look for yourselves.

W. H. Finch, who has fine facilities for prosecuting the trade, will have at the market, morning and evening, fresh fish in endless variety. Billiam High, colored, will vend them to lovers of the finny

A. & N. C. RAILBOAD. -The Directory of this company are to meet in the city this evening. We are glad to learn that the road is about to be turned over to the management of the company and we have no doubt but that it will be operated with energy and ability.

READ THEM-we mean the new advertisements which appear this morning.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FAMILY DYE COLORS, Patented Oct. 13, 1863.

Black. Black for Silk. Bark Blue. Light Blue. French Blue. Claret Brown. Dark Brown. Light Brown. Snuff Brown. Cherry. Crimson. Dark Drab. Light Drab. Fawn Drab. Light Fawn Drab. Dark Green. Light Green. Magenta. Maize. Maroon. Orange. Pink. Purple. Royal Purple. Salmon. Scarlet. Slate.

Fer Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goeds, Shawls, Scaris, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of wearing apparel.

A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT. For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would othwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the Dye with perfect success. Direc-

tions in English, French and German, inside of each HOWE & STEVENS, 260 Broadway, Boston. For sale by druggists and dealers generally.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

In the year 1846, the writer embarked in the Drug Business in the city of Philadelphia, and while thus engaged, made several experiments in regard to the most desirable mode of preparing Fluid Extracts. My efforts being successful—the articles being approved and used by the medical faculty-I was desirous of placing them before the public, but hesitated for some time before concluding to resort to newspaper advertising, knowing of the prejudices that existed in the minds of many against using advertised Medicines or Nestrums, but through the advice of friends and those who had used them this objection was overcome.

After 18 years' exertions, commencing in a small way, the popularity of my articles has extended to all parts of the United States, and widely throughout foreign countries—and this in the face of much opposition.— Every means has been resorted to by unprincipled dealers since their merit and success have been known-such as advertising large bottles at less price, censuring all other preparations, and even copying my advertisements -but I am happy to state that out of the many who have resorted to this, none have been successful. MY OBJECT

in this notice is to make facts known to the public and respectable dealers, believing, after so many years' exertions, that the Druggists will discountenance such proceedings, and that the reputation of my articles may not be damaged by the use of inferior or spurious ones. Knewing that many may read this article who are unacquainted with me, I append a few remarks from these of my native city, and whose names are known in all

parts of the world : "Being personally acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold, it affords me pleasure in stating I have been most favorably impressed with his energy and integrity, and gratified at his success." WM. WEIGHTMAN, Firm of Powers & Weightman,

Ninth and Brown Streets, Philadelphia.

[Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia.] "When on a visit to the city of New York, a few days since, I was induced to call on our old friend and townsman, Mr. H. T. Helmbold, Druggist, 594 Broadway, N. Y. His store is a model—a perfect gem—the handsomest of any kind we have ever had the pleasure of viewing, and so extensive, being 34 feet front, five stories in height, and over 200 feet deep. It indeed affords us much pleasure to know that he has been so successful and it is ample evidence of the merits of his articles-as in our whole business experience we have not known of the success of any articles without merit-advertising merely bringing the name before the people."

[Boston Herald.]
"We do not like to advertise worthless wares, or articles calculated to deceive our readers; and when we see an advertiser like Mr. Helmbold, whom we have known for years, gradually extend his advertising from year to year until he becomes the largest advertiser in the United States, we are satisfied that the statements in regard to his articles must be correct."

The writer reluctantly inserts the above, and would not do so were he not a stranger to many; and concludes by stating the names of his articles, and the diseases for which they have been used by many thousands with com-

ADVERTISEMENT.] HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU will cure all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder. Cures

Pain or Weakness in the Back, Strictures, &c; Cures Weak Nerves, Loss of Memory, Trembling, Dimness of HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is a pure fluid extract, not a weak tea or infusion. Is the

one thing needful for all complaints incident to Females. For particulars send for circular. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, cures Gravel and Dropsical Swellings existing in Men, Women or Children; in fact all diseases requiring the aid of a Diuretic. It is the greatest Tonic and Diuretic known-perfectly safe, pleasant in taste and odor, and

immediate in its action. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, HIGHLY CONCENTRATED.

One bottle equivalent in strength to one gallon of the Syrup of Decoction. It reaches the seat of the disease immediately, expelling all HUMORS OF THE BLGOD, and

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXIONAL These articles, being of such strength, the dose is exceedingly small. From this fact, it is used in the United States Army Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

Sold by all druggists everywhere.

Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other!

Cut out the advertisement and send for it, and by this means avoid Counterfeit.

RALEIGH CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity that they have just opened a large stock of Ready-Made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, of the latest Styles, and assure their friends and customers that they will sell them at very small profits. Gentlemen would do well to call and examine their stock before purchasing their outfits.

A. KLINE & CO. fore purchasing their outfits.

TERMS. RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily, 1 Year.......\$10 00 | Daily, 1 Month......\$1 00 | Weekly, 1 Year....... \$ 60 | Weekly, 1 Year...... \$ 60 | 6 Months..... 1 50 Must be paid in advance in all cases or the paper will not be sent; and the paper will be stopped when the time paid for expires, unless renewed.

NEWSBOYS AND NEWS DEALERS. Will be furnished at the rate of \$5 per hundred copies. Alforders must be accompanied by the money.

AD VERTISING RATES.

Ordinary advertisements, occupying not more than ten lines solid minion, or one inch space 1 insertion...........\$1 00 | 2 Weeks................ \$6 00 2 00 | 2 Months...... 15 00 4 '' 2 50 3 ' 20 00 5 ' 20 00 1 Week 3 50 1 Year 50 00 Larger advertisements, where no contract is made, will

be charged in exact proportion. YEARLY CONTRACTS Will be made in accordance with the following schedule 1-4 column, 1 Month.\$30 00 | 1-4 col. 6 Months...\$100 0 1-4 " 3 " 50 00 1-4 " 1 Year 150 0 1-2 " 3 " 75 00 1 2 " 1 " 200 0 1 " 3 " 100 00 1 " 1 " 1 " 3 00 0 0

Only those who contract for one-fourth, one-half, or a

column, for one, three, six, or twelve months, will receive the benefit of these terms. Contract advertisers must pay by the month, and all others in advance.

All advertisements must be marked a specified time, and no advertisement will be inserted "till forbid." Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged One Dollar a square for every in-

OUR CIRCULATION

Is larger in the city and throughout the State than any other paper in North Carolina. The Progress is read in the camp and among the people by a much larger number of persons than any other paper, and hence its importance as an advertising medium should not be over looked by business men.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Special Notices will be set in minion, leaded, and in-Square charged for every insertion. LOCAL COLUMN.

Only short notices will be admitted to the Local Cetumn, at the following rates: One Line, One Day \$1 00 | Three Lines, One Day \$2 00 Two Lines, ' 150 Five Lines, ' 256
Ten Lines, or more, at the rate of Twenty-five Cents a

Line for each insertion. FUNERAL NOTICES, MARRIAGES, &c. Will be charged same as Advertisements, and must be paid for when handed in, or they will not appear. The above Rates will be adhered to in all cases, and as we have to pay cash for everything in our business, we must demand cash.

J. L. PENNINGTON & CO. June, 26, 1865. TO SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS. We have to pay cash for paper, ink and labor, and we must have more cash from those for whom we work or we cannot pay our current expenses. We know there is but little money in circulation, but there are but few persons who want a newspaper that cannot spare the money to pay for it. Personsseeing their paper marked

must remit the money or it will be stopped. Advertisers must pay in advance for all transient mat-ter, and business men who advertise regularly will be expected to pay their bills monthly. Job Printing must be paid for when delivered.

DRYGOODSBAZAAR

J. L. P. & CO.

A. KLINE,

AS JUST RETURNED FROM THE NORTH with one of the largest, most carefully selected, and ashionable stock of

Ever brought to this market. Having selected them himself, he can commend their

DRY GOODS

QUALITY AND STYLE

AS WELL AS GREAT CHEAPNESS

They are of the latest importations, and consist in part

FRENCH MERINOS BEAUTIFUL REPS.

POIL DE CHEVRE, ALPACCA SATIN, SATIN POPLIN OF SPLENDID

POPLINS OF RARE PATTERNS,

MOHAIR MIXTURE,

DESIGNS, DE LAINS OF MOST APPROVED FASHION,

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS AND AS ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF NEW PRINTS

He especially invites ladies to an inspection of his sup-

As can be found in the Southern trade.

BOMBAZINES

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS, As well as HATS, of tasteful design, such as the Jockey, Turban, Alle Grande, and other Parisian and American

styles. In the department of BOOTS AND SHOES,

For ladies, gentlemen, misses and children, he believes his supplies are unsurpassed as to quality, price, and In the matter of gentlemen's Hats he has not been unmindful of their wants. He has their head gear in almost every price, and from the most fashionable to the

most durable and comfortable fer business purposes. HOOP SKIRTS

The wearers of these articles, now regarded as an in dispensable to elegance of toilet as well as comfort, wil find on his shelves: bradley's Duplex Elliptic, pride of the world, paris mail and other approved patterns. In linen goods, hesiery, flannels, and the like, as well

READY - MADE CLOTHING AND GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS, the stock in hand is large, fine, and offered at figures as

Cheap as the Cheapest. Will find it to their interest, in making purchases for the Retail Trade, to examine these goods and his SCALE OF PRICES

to satisfy themselves of the truth of his state ments. oct 7-tf C. M. Delamar & Co., (Formerly of Baltimore,)

GENERAL COMMISSION Shipping Merchans,

174 Front Street, NEW YORK, Solfcit consignments of COTTON, TOBACCO, RECE, NAVAL STORES, &c., &c., On which we will make liberal cash advances and premp \$