STATE CONVENTION.

The convention was called to order by the Pres-

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Stewart, of Buncombe. The journal of the preceding day was read and

approved. Mr. McIvor, from the committee to whom was referred the ordinance relative to the number of magistrates to be appointed for each county, made report as follows: Two for ach captain's district in the county, except such district in which the court house shall occur, and five magistrates for said district.

The ordinance also provides that the legislature shall reserve the right or power to change the num. ber of justices, an i also for redistricting said cap tain's districts.

Mr. McRae, from the committee to whom was referred the resolution fixing the per diem f the delegates of the convention, reported as foll we;

The President of the convention to receive \$10: Delegates \$7: Secretaries \$10 each; Enrolli g Clerk \$8; Doorkeepers \$7 each; and 20 cents per mile for each delegate in travelling to and from the convention by the nearest and most direct route. He moved a suspension of the rules that the re-

port might pass its several readings. The rules were so suspended and the resolution put on its second reading, whereupon Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, objected to the amount

allowed as being too much. He was clearly of the opinion that delegates could get along on a much smaller per diem. Mr. Settle's view of the matter differed material-

report from the committee. Mr. Conigland proposed to amend by allowing \$5 per diem to the delegates and \$7 for enrolling

ly from Mr. C.'s and advocated the passage of the

Mr. Winston moved to amend Mr. Conigland's motion by \$6 instead of \$5, which was adopted and the resolution passed its several readings.

Mr. Rumley introduced a resolution asking the President of the United States to remove from North Carolina all the colored troops, their presence being obnoxious to our people as well as poisonous to the recently made freedmen among us. He moved a suspension of the rules, &c.

Mr. R. advocated his resolution on the grounds above alluded to, but the convention refused to suspend the rules and the resolution lays over for

Mr. King presented an ordinance to amend section 5, article 1st, and article 1st of section 3rd, of constitution of North Carolina. [Ordinance will appear in Saturday's proceedings.

Mr. Logan moved to suspend the rules to enable him to call up the resolution defining what business shall come before this convention for its ac-

tion. Not agreed to. On motion of Mr. Moore, the 67th resolution, relative to parties having in their possession property belonging to the State, was taken up and referred to a committee of three, whose duty it should be to consider the best mode of proceeding in order to

get possession of said property.

The President appointed Messrs. Moore, Phillips and Boyden said comm ttee. On motion of Mr. Do kery, the rules were sus-

pdnded and the ordinance relistricting the State taken up, debated at some length, (no material amendments made thereto,) and passed second

Mr. Moore, from the committee to whom was referred the resolution relative to the State property, reported an ordinan e appointing Judg Fowle to hold a court to hear complaints from persons, &c. [Prescribes mode by which such property may be recovered, money to be paid over to State Treasurer when collected, &c. &c.

The resolution providing for the srganization of the State militia, was, on motion of Mr. Nich Ison. ken up and p ssed.

be ordinance relative to the State debt of North Caroli. 'a was taken up. Mr. Ca. dwell, of Gulford, moved to lay the whole matter on the table, whereupon the ayes and

noes were called, and resulted as follows: Ayes, Messrs, A dams, Al xander, Allen, Baines, Baker, Be m, Berry, Boyden Brickell, Brown, Burgin, Buxton, Caldwell, & Burke, Caldwell, of Guilford, Clark, Conigland, Comper, Eaton, Faircloth, Faison, Ferebee, Furches, G. Viam, Grissom, Harris of Guilford, Harris o' Rutherfo. "J, Henrahan, Howard, Javis, J nes of Davidson, I nes of Rowan, Joyner, Kennedy, Lash, Logan, Manyiy. McCoy of Sampson, McKay of Harnett, McGehee, Mc, vor, N A. McLean, McRae, M bane, Murphy, Nichol. on, Norfleet, Patterson, Perkins, Phillips, Polk, Rumley, Russell, Saunders, Simmons, Smith of Anson, Spencer of Hyde, Starbu k, Stubbs, Willey, Wilson

Winburne, Winston and Wright. Nays-Mes rs. Barrow, Bell B ngham, Bradley, Brooks, Bryan, Dickey. Donnell, Ellis, Faulkner, Gahagan Garland, Garrett, Godwin, Haynes, Henry Hodge, Jackson, Johnston, Jones, of Colum bus, Jo es, of Henderson, Joyce. Kelly, King, Love, of Chatham, L ve, of Jackson, Lyon, Mc Cauley McC eese McCorkle, M:D mald, of Chatham, McDona d. of Moore, Nat McLean, McLaughlin, Moore, of Chatham, Moore, of Wake, Odom, Pool, Rush, Settle, Slo n, Smith of Johnston, Smit, of Wilkes, Spencer, of Montgomery, Stephenson, Stewart, Thompson, Walkup, Ward and

The motion to lay on the table prevailed, and the Convention adjourn & till to morrow morning 10

Gov. Marvin of Florida on the Negro.

Gov. Marvin delivered an address on the 5th ult., at Quineey, in which he urged the equality of the races before the law. He insised that the blacks must be allowed to testify in the courts. And we may here state that this is not strange, as we have eminent gentlemen here in North Carolina who advocate the same thing, some of them in the State Convention.

We quote the following from the Governor's address, but would not be understood as approving it:

As citizens, before the law, the freedmen must be in all respects our equals. I do not mean as a race they are or can be made during many generations our equals. I do not mean that as a race they are or can be made during many generations, if ever, the equals PERSONALLY of the Caucassian race, or can enjoy the same social or political position, but that is no reason why constitution or law should discriminate against them. The right of suffrage does not necessarily follow, for that is not a natural but a political right, which may be granted or withheld, as sound policy

may direct. But, that the Government may be convinced that we are acting in good faith in framing a constitution, the convention must, in my opinion, incorporate into that document the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which prohibits slavery or involuntary servitude, except when the party has been duly convicted of crime, by due process of law, and which also accords the United States the power to enforce this provision. If we are in earnest in recognizing the complete freedom of the blacks, and in

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perpetuating that freedom, we shall have un objection to the adoption of that amendment. Against such action I have heard two onjections unged. The first is, it would be assenting to abolition, and we prefer having it forced upon us. Very well, it is forced upon you by the Government, and by accomplished facts, and you must consent to it o vou are a belligarent. Your consent must be put upon record in the most formal, solemn and binding manner, as a condition precedent to peace and a restoration of State rights The second objection is " we are unwilling to impose abolition upon others." You do no such thing. Congress demands this of all the late insurgent States. Six of them have already complied with the demand. In so doing, they acted simply for themselves. Lat. Florida frame a free constitution, adopt the amendment, and you give evidence to the world that you are taking steps which neither you nor your posterity can retrace, and you prepare the way for admission into the great sisterhood of States.

Furthermore, the Constitution must declare that persons of color shall be admitted as witnesses in all our courts of civil jurisprudence. The law, in this respect, must know uo distinction.

I am aware that this is a hard doctrine to many. but it is not, nor nor never was such to me. Some think the negro constitutionally a liar-that falsehood is marrow in his bones, and that it circulates in his blood. Now that is not true in whole or in part, and the statement is a slander upon both God and man. An experience of thirty years in the South has satisfied me that the slave has often told the truth, while the master has lied. All classes of witnesses stand before court and the jury upon their own merit; and their testimony, by judge and jury, is taken for what it is worth. They would no doubt perjure themselves, but who does not know that every court-room is the theatre of more or less false swearing? But we owe it to the bounty of a wise Providence, that justice is seldom perverted by false witnesses. Perjury is such a monster-has so many and such horrid heads-that the hissings of their tongues make a sort of Babel of the witnesses' stand, warring with each other and with reason, and with a thousand circumstances which surround, reveal and guard the truth.

For some years I occupied the bench, and many are the instances in which I have known guilty parties to go unwhipped of justice because colored people could not come into the court and testify. The admission of such witnesses would have given the State prison or the gallows its due, and relieved society of bad and dangerous characters. I have much feeling on this subject, because the impressive and painful lessons of years crowd in upon my memory. You know that the menial classes of all nations are permitted to appear in court and testify, and in some instances lords and nobles have been sent to the gallows on the evidence of house servants. Our colored population are as well qualified to testify as them. You keep the negro out of court, and what chance has he for justice? Just none at all. The Government and the world are aware of this; and I do not think Congress will regard the Constitution you may frame as republican in form, or calculated to secure the ends of justice to all citizens, unless the negro is permitted to come into court as a witness. I may be mistaken, but should that wrong be perpetrated, and your Constitution rejected on that account, for one I shall acquiesce in the justice of the decision. The fact is, we have no other course left us to make a clean breast of this whole business, do full justice to the negro, though he is of an inferior race, and remake the whole subject growing out of his slavery, emaucipation and status, from the theatre of politics.

Fellow-citiz-ns, during the past two years I have resided at the North, and I think I know the tone of public sentiment there. I assure you that whilst no u kindly feeling prevails among any class, a stern determination exists everywhere that slavery, in a l forms and phases, shall be buried so eternally deep, that it will know no resurrection. It is still further their determination that the elements which enter into the foundation of our Government shall be of universal application, making us a happy and powful people.

THE KENTUCKY TROUBLES. - General Rousseau had a conference with the President and the Secretary of War to day, during which th General Palmer troubles in Kentucky were discussed. The alt of the interview was that the President sed the people of Kentucky, through their promi. Congressman, that martia law shall be re-popular Chout their State; that all negro troops pealed through ithdrawn, and that the abuses of shall soon be withdrawn, and that the abuses of the Freedmen's Bureau shall be corrected, so far as a vigorous probing can rach them. It is understood that the cou se of theneral Palmer in the administration of Kentucky military affairs is in the main approved by the President, and that he will probably be retained in command of the department Kentuckians re not so much displeased with the acts of General Palmer, as they are disgusted with those of some of his sabordinates, who have been unning a little darky machine of their own in some of the remote districts of the State. The withdrawal of the colored troops, promised by the President, and the deteronement of meddlesome little brevet brigadiers of da kies and freedmen agents will speedily harmonize affairs in that

THE RIGHTS OF FREEDMEN IN MISSISSIPPI .- GOVernor Sharkey, under date of September 18, wrote to Colonel Thomas, Commissioner of Freedmen for Mississippi, the following opinion regarding the rights of the negroes of that State under the action

of the late Convention: I have no hesitation in stating, as a necessary result from the action of the Convention, that in my opinion the freedmen can now sue and be sued in any court in the State, and as incident to the right to protection of person and property, which are fully guaranteed by the amended constitution, that they are competent to testify in any court of justice. Their privileges, I think, are fully covered by the principles established by the Convention, which abolishes the whole system of slavery, and, as a matter of course, any measure or policy which grew

out of that system. Four hundred barrels of flour were shipped from Richmond a few days ago for Charlotte and Salis-

Champ Ferguson is to be hung at Nashville on

the 20th of the present month. DEATH .- The widow of the late Mr. Nicholas Longworth, the famous American wine manufacturer and horticulturist, died a few days ago at Cin-

cinnati, at an advanced age. Col. PACKARD. - We regret to learn that this very va luable officer and estimable gentleman, has been relieved from the command of this Post, and detaildd on a Grand Court Martial now in seesion at Raleigh. He comes up to that standard of the men styled in the old Masonic book "good men and true."-Bals. Banner.

THE CITY.

A WARNING .- We learn that Fabius Chavis, who once had the affix of f. m. c., but now claiming the happy distinction of freedman, struck one of the city police the other night. He was arrested and upon demand of the military authority turned over to their custody. The evidence in the case was heard yesterday morning and though the decision has not been made public, and cannot be known for some time owing to the official forms through which it has to pass, we venture to predict that Fab will go up a spout from which he cannot soon

The fact is, we have time and again warned the colored people that though free, they were still a subordinate class. We know that Gen. Ruger and all officers and men under him intend to sustain the civil authorities in every lawful proceeding they may deem it prudent to institute and this with al their power. The mayor, commissioners and police of the city are in authority and freedmen who think differently make great mistake.

The truth is, we fear, that a few bad blacks are daily injuring the prospects of the great body of freedmen. We counsel every well behaved freedman in Raleigh against countenancing the worthless and idle among their number. To do so with sympathy or substantial aid is sure to result in their degradation rather than elevation.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN .- Next Thursday, the 19th inst., the centre of the moon's shadow will pass over North America, causing a central eclipse of the sun, the first since the 26th of May, 1854, excepting that in Italy in 1860. The whole time of passage of the central eclipse over the earth will be three hours twenty minutes thirty-nine and a half seconds. It will be nearly central at this location and along the coast as far as Charleston. In many other parts of the United States the eclipse will be annular or central. The sun will be obscured with exception of a small space, forming in appearance a bright ring, but the obscuration will be so slight in our midst as to attract but small or no attention.

THE DROUGHT .- We had begun to think that the amount of iffiquity here might have some connection with the absence of those refreshing showers we are accustomed to be blessed with at this season of year. But we have a note from Granville assuring us that the earth from our place to that point is dry as possible. They have had but few drops of rain in the last two months and operations in milling are fast diminishing; even the wells and springs have in many instances failed in supplying half the ordinary quantity of water. Similar recitals reach us from every nook and corner of North Carolina, and accounts from further South are no better. The fact is, in connection with the hard times, the drought has alarmed town and country with vague apprehensions that we are on the eve of some dreadful calamity. We should be glad if a modern Elijah could arise and relieve the common distress, and yet we have every confidence that the rain will come in due season. Let us be cheerful and hopeful.

QUITE A SCARE. - As a typo in this city wended his way homeward, last Thursday night, long before the approach of the wee hours, he was halted by a man wearing a sky-blue jacket with bright butions before, but minus pants, on whose person clearly the midnight breeze was fluttering a flag of truce. Tremblingly typo pulled out his only quarter and with faltering tongue commenced muttering the only prayer he knew, "Now I lay me down to sleep," but the blue apparition only wanted to tell him that he had been robbed of money, pants and a watch, while he was snoozing and that he only saved his jacket by reason of brass buttons. The votary of Faust elaborated his sympathies with the ghost-like soldier, handed him a chew of tobacco with one hand, replaced his quarter with the other, and left at a double quick.

The thieves found their victim asleep in the vicinity of the Gaston depot and meanly deprived him of all his worldly goods, but generously left his furlough. Some of the soldiers stationed here supplied him with clothes and funds, however, and he left this morning for Petersburg, rejoicing that it was not worse with him.

Now's YOUR TIME. - To afford our readers some idea of the prices obtained at the government sales here, we may say upon the information of a person who was present yesterday, that a wagon and six mules sold for five hundred and thirty-seven dollars. We consider this a fair price for government and yet these sales certainly offer to farmers and others fine opportunities for supplying themselves with teams and the like. No greater mistake can be made by country people than to conclude that this property is shattered or, in the case of animals, broken. It is exposed at auction simply because in excess of the requirements of government as a peace establishment. At all events we know from personal inspection that Capt. Garoutte, the superintending quartermaster of the sales in Raleigh, has the property under his charge in apple pie order.

THE WEBS SISTERS-charming actresses, whose unique dramatic efforts in conjunction with their beauty have run Norfolk and Petersburg stark-mad -purpose paying us a visit soon. Manager Glenn could not do better than to make his appearance here now while the State convention is in session and the city overrun with visitors.

THANKS-To the Southern Express Company for late papers in advance of mail. They are doing, we hear, a sweeping business, and yet continually insreasing in popular favor.

HON JOSIAH TURNER, JR., AT THE COURT HOUSE -His Speece. - Plac rds posted about the city, yesterday, made it known that Hon. Josiah Turner, jr., an ex Confederate Congressman, would add ess the people in the court house at night. The announcement attracted a goodly number of people to the place appointed for the speechification and at the hour appointed the ball was opened.

The speaker opened with the declaration that he might address them as fellow citizens of the United States-conservatives of the straitest sect were the men to whom he spoke and with whom he had always co operated in matters touching political faith and State as well as national policy-and after mollifying the elements by a declaration that conservatives and dem crats had both erred, he launched into anecdotical waters and amused the audience with his aquatic performances for some minutes. He next referred to the action of the convention endorsed its course-gave in his adhesion to the administrations of President Johnson and Governor Ho den in so far as they labored to secure an early restoration of the Union or other patriotic endsbut thought all parties in the South might yet find "Jordan a hard road to travel." He had taken the oath and as Judge Read and many old friends said they were "g ing home," that was, back into the old and glorious Union, he filed his naturalization papers in order to join the throng. But unlike others, fortune did not seem to favor him. At this juncture Mr. T. gave an apparently succinct narrative of all the circumstances connected with his application for pardon-interview with the provisional governor, what he said and did-how he endorsed his petition and placed it on the list of suspended cases, etc. He then read the paper, very voluminous, stating very accurately bis service and position in the state senate, Confedorate army and Congress, interspersed with an elaborate reference to the causes which were productive of secession, e. g., the resolutions of '98 and '99, Thomas Jefferson, the Democratic Party and Gov. Holden. Nume rous extracts were read from the "Standard," then edited by Mr. Holden, to show that Lincoln and the Union had been soundly and bitterly denounced, and the people of North Carolina urged to resist the one and repudiate the other. He charged that Gov. Holden, the editor, had been for ten years a teacher of secession.

Mr. T. is an agreeable speaker and we regret it was not in our power to hear him conclude. As it was when we left the hall he w-s still adducing the editorials of the Standard in demonstration of the Provisional Governor's change of front with respect to the issues of union and disunion.

We expect to recur to this matter again. So far as we have heard, the speech is a mystery to us except as preliminary to the formation of a gubernatorial ticket in opposition to Gov. Holden. We shall soon know.

RYAN's Troupe failed to perform at Market Hall last night, we are informed, because of the sickness of one of the company.

A NEAT REPLY .- " I dislike your saying that my teeth are going. So don't." Said a young lady to her beau. " Not 'So dont,' but, 'So-zo-DONT' you should have said," he replied. The damsel pouted, but took the hint. Nor need it be said, that the balsamic preparation arrested the evil; though it could not quite repair the damage already done.

MARRIED,

In this City on Friday evening, at the residence of Mrs. Frank I. Wilson, by the Rev. J. D. Huffman, Mr. JOHN G. BAGWELL, of this city, to Miss LOTTIE MORRIS.

"Two souls with but a single thought, Two he_rts that beat as one."

DIED,

At Carolina City, at the residence of her husband, in the 7th inst., Mrs JULIA BAKKER, wife of Jr. W. H. Barker. Deceased died in the enjoyment of a lively hope of eternal bliss beyond the vale. Her last words were, "Oh! the pearly streams! Oh! Father, I am coming to von!" She leaves a hasband, one child, and other relations to mount her loss. She was an amiable woman a good wite, and highly escemed by a large circle of

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Cases Old Bourbon Whiskey. Monongahela Old Rye Old Kiser Premium Salt Kiver Star Scotch Superior Cognac Brandy, Otard and Dupuy do 1848, very fine, V. O. P. do Peach Blackberry Old Apple Crown Sherry Wine, Duff Gorden Burgundy Port do Fine Old Port do Fine Old Madera do Swan Gin, Clover Leaf Gip. do do Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, St. Croix, Burgundy Bitters, Stougaton's do A'lsopp's Pale Ale, baskets Champaign, various brands, Cuba Segars, consisting of La Norma and La Riticas Conchas, La Flera de Un-

die and La Chica brands.

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** Editors inserting the advertisement of suber or all of these books, with this notice, will receive a copy or copies of each accordingly.

150 BUSHELS WHIT - MEAL, balf bals Superior Family Flour, Thomas

barrels Extra Super ine pails best Family Lard, warranted. kezs do half barrels lbs Extra Sugar Cured Canvas, Hams,

lbs Choice Bacon Sad s. 5.000 lbs Prime do Shou ders, lbs Shoe Phread bleached and brown, 10,000 Fine Cuba Cigais, kegs Cut Nails,

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WILLIED JONES AS & Candidate to e. Cont. Wake County in the State Senate, at the appropriate

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CEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, WILL BE Preceived at this Office, until 12 M . on Thursday, the 26th inst., for the surplus

HARD BREAD. at this and the Alexandria Depots. The Bread is packed

in boxes of fifty (50) pound each, and each be exemped at Sixth Street Wharl, in this city, in at the Sub-interice Store House, in Alexandria, Va. No bids will be received for less than twenty (20) boxes—one thou and (1000) pounds The price per pound and quantity desired, will be sta ed in each proposal. It will be placed on transports at Alexandria, Va , or at Sixth Street Wharf, free of expense to the purchaser. I'wenty the usand boxes 50 pounds each,) more or less, can be purchased. The attention of Shippers, and others using Pi'ot Bread, is called to the advantages now offered for ob-

taining their supplies of this article. The Government reserves the right to reject bids. Bidders not present will be notified by letter of the resu t of their proposals All purchases will be removed within twenty days from the date of acceptance. Blank Proposals, if desired, can be obtained from the

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HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS AND LARD. 5 TIERCES-1,500 LBS. CHOICE SUGAR CORED

10 Cases-5,000 lbs. Prime Shoulders, 4 Cases-1,500 (bs. very nice Bacon Sides, recommended. 3 Cases-36 Pails, Fresh and Sweet White Laid. 25 Kegs-

10 Halt Barrels-Just received and for sale by B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

oct11-tf

STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING MENTIONED PROPERTY IS offered for sale, low for Cash, or its equivalent

A Sixteen Horse Power Engine (flue boiler:) Two good Circular Saws, also Wood and Lathe Saws, Two Lumber Cars, forty feet of carriage: a Log (art, and a number one Yoke of Oxen. All in good running order. and requires but four hands to run it. It is convenient to a large quantity of timber near the R & G. R. R., and the only steam mill on said road or in Frank in County. With proper attention it will saw lumber enough in sixty days to pay the amount scharged for it. For further particulars enquire of W. H. Spencer, at the office of the "Daily Progress," or MARSHALL,

300 KEGS CUT NAILS, 4's to 20's.

Horse Shoes,

Mule 25 Boxes-500 lbs.-Horse Shoe Nails, 12 doz. Spades,

25 " Cast Steel Axes, In Store and for sale by B. F. WILLIAMSON & CO. octl1-tf WANTED.

GOOD, SMART COLORED WOMAN THAT UN-A GOOD, SMART COLUMN WORLD WORLD WILL find a good derstands Cooking and Washing, will find a good situation by applying immediately at McKIMMON'S STORE, Fayetteville Street.

A SMART BOY WANTED WE WANT A FREEDMA", QUICK INTELLI-Apply at . FIELD & FIRESIDE BOOKSTORE, 58 Fayetteville street.