

DAILY PROGRESS

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1865.

J. L. PENNINGTON, Editor and Proprietor.

The Legislature.

The Legislature assembled at 12 o'clock yesterday in accordance with the ordinance of the State Convention. The Senate voted for Speaker, Messrs. Ferree and Settle being in nomination, but there was no election, and consequently no organization. Mr. Ferree received 21 votes, and Mr. Settle 22, Mr. Ferree voting for Mr. Whitford and Mr. Settle not voting at all.

The House of Commons was organized by the election of Mr. S. F. Phillips, of Orange, Speaker, without opposition; Mr. Seaton, of Wake, Principal Clerk; Mr. W. H. Hardie, of Buncombe, Assistant Clerk; Mr. H. B. Kingsburg, of Forsyth, Principal Door-keeper, and Mr. John Hill, of Randolph, Assistant Door-keeper. The organization being thus effected the House adjourned to 11 o'clock to-day. The Senate meets at 10 o'clock.

Georgia.

Georgia is doing some better, we imagine, in the work of reconstruction, than some of the other States. Her people have elected Hon. Charles J. Jenkins Governor, without opposition. He is a strong Union man and one that is disposed to have a permanent peace upon the only terms we can have it, such as conquerors are disposed to extend to the conquered. He realizes the fact that the South is overpowered, and is willing to accept the situation as he finds it. The professed Union men of Georgia have not suffered their aversion to overcome their patriotism, like some who spout their loyalty from the house tops in this State, and gone crazy over rebel bonds. The people of Georgia know that their niggers and their State and Confederate bonds are gone, and are not disposed to make further fuss about it. No clique could be formed there to get up an opposition to Mr. Jenkins, who represented the policy of the President. They had but one candidate and everybody that voted at all voted for him. The leading secessionist may not have voted for Mr. Jenkins, but they would not get up a candidate of their own, and so remained away from the polls. Such behavior on their part was at least decent and respectable, but we regret to say it has been different in other States. Here the secession leaders are willing to go back to the Union, because as they say, they are overpowered and can't help it, but at the same time they hate and despise the United States government and those who control it. There is no enthusiasm in their going back. They go because they can't help it. Willing to live under the "old flag" but they want the North and the world to acknowledge that secession was no crime and that treason is a virtue—that he who fought or labored to pull down the flag, and destroy the government of which it is the representative, is not only as good, but better than he who risked his life to save the one and preserve the other.

We are glad that Georgia has elected a Governor, without such a disgraceful exhibition as was given to the world elsewhere.—We think there should have been no contest anywhere at such a time. The best Union men should have been voted for; but we regret to say that in too many cases and with too many of our people it is looked on as a crime in a man to have adhered to the government of the United States during the rebellion. They argue that no man who did not embrace the rebellion and go crazy on the subject of secession ought to be elected to any station or position. To be plain, they insist on setting aside all who would be acceptable to those who control the government, and to put forward, in the work of reconstruction, the leaders and getters up of the rebellion against the very authority they now swear to support.

We should be glad to see Georgia and all the other States get back into the Union, but those who profess to be posted, tell us there is no hope for the present; and since we have seen that the secession leaders were about to resume the control of affairs in the State, we have not dreamed of any getting back during the coming session of Congress. Their leaders and their organs will swear that the Union men have kept them out, just as they told their master, Davis, that they would whip the "yankees" but for the traitors; but they were false to the cause of the rebellion, because they promised to fight and didn't do it; and they will be false to the oath they have taken to be loyal to the government of the United States. A year or two of martial law may bring these disaffected malcontents to their senses, or it may require a longer period or more stringent means. Georgia, though one of the cotton States, is doing better we believe, than North Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee, which States boasted so much loyalty during the war.

Is it Reconstruction or Retrogression?

Things do not look well. There is a spirit of defiance and rebellion abroad in North Carolina that will disappoint President Johnson and the friends of the Union everywhere. The Legislature that assembled here yesterday for the purpose of pacification and restoration has organized a party that is not only antagonistic to President Johnson, but one that means to oppose all plans for the restoration of the State to the Union, that are likely to be acceptable to those who have the

power to receive or reject us. We only say what we know to be a fact, when we assert that President Johnson is not only disappointed but mortified at the result of the late election in this State. He and his counselors look on it as an evidence of a disposition to badger and defy the government, and that by those who had taken a solemn oath to abide by the results of the war.

The organization of the House was effected, but not in such way as to give encouragement to the friends of the Union. Secessionists and their sympathizers are on top, while the real friends of the Union have no organization. For these assertions we shall be denounced by the copperhead presses and leaders, but we can tell them that they are just as well understood at Washington as here.

The Senate did not organize, for the reason that that body refused to elect Hon. Thos. Settle, an ultra Union man, Speaker, hoping that by to-day one or two more secession sympathizers would arrive, and that a copperhead triumph might be achieved. We would that we could speak of these things otherwise, but truth and candor compels us to state facts as they exist.

We learn in addition to these facts that prominent members will oppose the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment. Let the President, the Cabinet and Congress ponder these things.

Important to Publishers.

We most cheerfully comply with the request of Mr. Vassall, Special Agent for the Post Office Department for North Carolina, to publish the following letter relative to the pre-payment of postage on all papers and periodicals sent to such persons as are not subscribers to the same. The letter is of interest to publishers and postmasters and we trust the papers of the State will copy it.

Post Office, New Bern, N. C., Nov. 25th, 1865.

Sir:—As publishers of newspapers seem to be ignorant of the law of 1863, I would request you to give publicity to the following extract.

"Sec. 41. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General may require an affidavit in form, to be prescribed by general regulation, to be taken by any publisher, or any clerk, agent, or servant of such publisher, or proprietor, clerk, agent or employee, within his knowledge, has sent, or caused or permitted to be sent through the mails, without pre-payment by postage stamps, any copies of such paper or periodical, (naming it) except the same were sent to bona fide and regular subscribers thereto. And if it be ascertained that such papers or periodicals have been thus unlawfully sent, with the knowledge or consent of such proprietors, or of the agent or clerk in charge of that business, or of such affidavit, when required by the Postmaster General, or by a special agent of the Post Office Department, shall be refused, the person guilty of such offense, or refusing such oath, shall be liable to a fine of fifty dollars, in each case to be recovered by suit, before any court of competent jurisdiction, one-half of which, when recovered, shall be paid to the informer."

Postmasters and special agents are required to report any case which demands the application of this provision. It will be seen by the above, that publishers have no right to send specimen copies of their paper to parties in the hope that they may become subscribers, without pre-paying the postage on the paper so sent by stamps, neither have publishers the right to send copies of their paper to advertisers who are not bona fide and regular subscribers without pre-payment of postage by stamps.

As it is the duty of all Postmasters to report every case coming to their knowledge, you will doubtless confer a favor upon the publishers of papers in this State by publishing the above law, and all papers in the State are requested to copy it for the information of all concerned.

I am very respectfully yours,
B. B. VASSALL,
Special Agent P. O. Dept.

LEGISLATORS as well as other people should profit by experience. When the State Convention assembled here, instead of speedily transacting the business for which the body had met, and adjourning, a general system of wireworking for the office of Governor and spoils generally commenced, and the result has been to place our prospect of getting back into the Union afar off. And now the Legislature has met, but what is the programme? Not how and when shall we get back into the Union, so much as who shall be Senator? There are a number of prominent and worthy gentlemen spoken of in connection with the Senatorship, and good men will doubtless be elected; but a disgraceful scramble as in the case of the Governorship, when all the people are in sackcloth and ashes, will but add to our distresses and humiliations. The question should not be, so much, who shall be Senator? but how shall we get back into the Union? It may be well enough to elect Senators and send them on, but we have no idea that they will be admitted until the animus of both people and legislators shall be changed.

Mrs. Samuel E. Almy, who died in Tiverton, R. I., on the 16th inst., came to her death from a singular cause. About a week since, she punctured one of her fingers with a needle, inflicting a trifling wound, of which she took no notice. Shortly after, she acquired a brass kettle, using her wounded hand, which soon began to swell. The swelling continued to increase, and extended to her shoulder, when death ensued.

On October 3d, a statue in honor of Arnold Von Winkelried, the hero of Sempach (1886) was uncovered in his native town of Stang.—The inhabitants of Unterwalden, as well as those of the neighboring cantons of Lucerne, Uri, Schwyz and Zug flocked into the town, which was illuminated on the occasion. The monument is the work of M. Scholtz, a Swiss artist, and chiseled from Carrara marble.

State Items.

An organization, to be known as the North Carolina and Virginia Immigration, Land and Colonization Society, has just been formed, composed of a President, one Vice-President from each county in the States of Virginia and North Carolina; Treasurer, Corresponding and Permanent Secretaries, thirteen Directors, Surgeon and Superintendent of Hospitals, and such other agents as in the opinion of the Board of Directors may be necessary. The capital stock (so soon as charter can be secured) will be made up of ten thousand shares, at \$20 per share, or the total sum of two hundred thousand dollars, with privilege of increasing to one million in shares of \$20 each. A general meeting of the society shall be held on such day as may hereafter be prescribed by law, or as the Stockholders may hereafter in general meeting direct, and at such place as shall be fixed from time to time, by the Board of Directors, of which due notice shall be given. It may be held at any time at the call of the Board of Directors, or if Stockholders holding one-tenth of the stock, upon their giving notice of the time and place of such meeting for ten days in the newspapers, published in or near the place at which the last annual meeting was held.

To constitute a meeting of stockholders, there shall be represented in person or by proxy a majority of all the votes which would be given by the stockholders. In failure of a sufficient number to attend at the time and place of meeting, those who do attend may adjourn from time to time, until a meeting shall be regularly constituted. In a meeting of stockholders each stockholder may, by person or proxy, give the following vote, viz.: one vote on each share. The Board of Directors shall be authorized and required to make such needful By-Laws for the government and direction of the company as may be in their judgment conducive to its purpose and interest.

The Directors have been instructed to apply to the Legislatures of Virginia and North Carolina, for a charter in accordance with the objects of this society, at the earliest possible period, and also to prepare an address to the people of Virginia and North Carolina, urging a cheerful co-operation in this cause.

So soon as the charter referred to in a preceding article shall have been secured, a meeting of the stockholders of the company is to be called by the directors, for the permanent organization of the same, and election of officers in accordance with the provisions of the law.

The committee on organization then recommended, as a temporary organization, the following officers, who were duly elected, viz:

General William Mahone, President;—Directors—Colonel George Blew, Gilbert C. Walker, Kader Biggs, Samuel M. Wilson, James E. Barry, E. C. Lindsay, G. W. Camp, Warren W. Wing, E. C. Robinson, Colonel George Sangster, G. W. Grice, Marshall Parks, Henry Kimberly, Samuel R. Borum, John W. Hinton, James Y. Leigh.

Below we give the appointments made by the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, which convened at Enfield, on Wednesday, the 8th day of November, 1865:

Pigeon River—J. P. Eller.
Buncombe—W. C. Kennett, N. J. Roberts.

McDowell—James Deans.
Cleveland—C. A. Pickens.
Catawba—L. M. Nolen.
Gaston—J. W. Naylor.
Mecklenburg—J. L. Swain.

Monroe—Superintendent to be supplied.

Jo. S. Dunn.

Mocksville—W. F. Gray.

Yadkin—R. W. Pegram.

Winston—Unsupplied.

Guilford—Alvin Gray.

Haw River—A. W. Lineberry.

Greensboro—R. R. Michaux.

Davidson—H. W. Peeples.

Ashboro—J. W. Heath.

Randolph—Z. C. Lineberry.

Alamance—C. F. Harris.

Orange—J. C. Deans.

Granville—S. P. J. Harris.

North Granville—W. M. B. Roberts, A. C. Harris.

Halifax—W. H. Wills.

Roanoke—F. H. Wills.

Tar River—J. H. Page.

Albemarle—J. H. Gilbreath.

Stanley Mission—A. J. Laughlin.

Sea Board Mission—Unsupplied.

Fayetteville Mission—Unsupplied.

A. M. Lowe, H. A. T. Harris, J. R. Ball, W. W. Amick, F. S. Gladston and N. R. Fall, left without appointments for one year, at their own request.

John Paris and M. C. Hepinstall left in the hands of the President.

J. A. Huggins, G. Holton, G. W. Hoge and J. M. Wayne transferred to the un-stationed posts.

John L. Michaux and Joseph Parker, superannuated.

A. C. HANES, Sec'y.

Information is wanted by his wife, Mrs. Eliza Long, of Bethenia, Forsyth County, as to the whereabouts of Thomas Long, who was a member of Co. D, 21st Regiment N. C. Troops. Said Thomas Long was taken sick and sent to the hospital at Winchester, Va., about the 2d day of November, 1862, in a state of delirium. The U. S. forces

capturing Winchester shortly thereafter, it is supposed he fell into their hands. Nothing has been heard from him since.

The depot and warehouse of the A. & N. C. Railroad at Newbern, was cleared on Thursday evening, and freight for the interior will not be detained as before. We are pleased to see the energy displayed by Mr. Primrose and other employees of the company, in meeting the pressing wants of the community.

F. B. Satterthwhite, Esq., of Pitt county, was not a candidate for Congress in the late election, although largely supported for that position by the voters of his county, having received a hundred and seventy five votes.

The schooner Pacific, John H. Farrow, Captain, arrived at Newbern last Saturday, direct from Barbadoes, West Indies. A large package of letters came direct from Barbadoes for merchants and others in Newbern, and in fact for all parts of the State.

The repairs on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad—a very important avenue of travel—are so far advanced, that the agents thereof advertise the route to be open to Weldon by the 28th instant, (to-day) connecting there with the trains for Newbern, Wilmington, Goldsboro', Raleigh and all parts of the South and West. Three times per week connections will be made in Portsmouth with the fine steamer "Elia," for Edenton and Plymouth.

The trains that leave Weldon daily at 9 o'clock, will connect with the Old Line of steamers for the North.

Productive Industry in the South.
The "National Intelligencer," speaking of the future of the South as regards her productive industry, says:

"The restoration of productive industry in the Southern States will follow their political restoration to the Union. Our currency cannot well be regulated, nor can the public debt be made fully secure without the aid of Southern production. The South must be enabled, by the revival of her commerce and agriculture, to bear her full share of national burdens, before the country can recover from the financial embarrassments caused by the war."

The South possesses fertile lands capable of producing the most valuable commercial staples. She has labor of a kind well adapted to her climate. Her capital and means of transportation are much impaired, but may be gradually augmented. The labor of the freedmen is at present unavailable, but it need not continue to be so another year. The freedmen are necessary to the landholders, and the landholders are necessary to them. Neither can prosper without the aid of the other during the present generation.

We have supposed that the labor question would be adjusted by the mutual interests and necessities of laborers and employers.—There can be no protracted difficulty in the case, except what may arise from the distrust which each interest entertains of the other. The recent explanations and orders from the Freedmen's Bureau and commanders of military departments in the South have tended to remove this difficulty, and to disabuse both parties of false impressions in regard to the policy of the Government in relation to them. On the 1st of January the freedmen will find that they must labor for their own subsistence, and that they cannot depend upon the Government for rations or for grants of lands. Those who congregate in cities will be induced to seek their proper employment in the country.

The corn crop throughout the South has been so abundant as to remove all danger of scarcity, and will enable the cotton and tobacco planters to employ a large portion of available labor in the production of these staples. It is neither probable nor desirable, however, that the South will hereafter rely so much as formerly upon the West for breadstuffs and provisions. They will, to a great extent, produce all they require for their own consumption, and while they produce less cotton, they will receive for it the higher price.

But another great element of productive power in the South is now to be brought into action—the labor of poor white men who have heretofore been completely idle for want of employment. They will find agricultural labor to be creditable, in the absence of negro slavery, as well as highly remunerative.

Authentic statements made in Southern journals show that one man, by his own labor, can produce, at the present price of cotton, a crop worth a thousand dollars, besides the corn, &c., requisite for his family.

A large immigration of foreigners may also be expected, for nowhere does agricultural labor offer such rewards. From the Western States, also, men of capital and enterprise are now turning their faces towards the cotton fields and negro plantations of the South, and they will not be disappointed in their expectation of profits from planting.

If the political relations of the States lately in rebellion should be adjusted on a stable basis, during the coming session of Congress, the South may hope for a career of renewed and increased prosperity.

In the fulfillment of this augury the whole country will rejoice. The currency imbroglio will then find an easy solution, for even if it be not reduced in volume, it will find employment in the vastly extended operations of commerce which will result from the revival of Southern agriculture.

—The building of a railroad along the Mediterranean coast has been interrupted in the passage of the line through the principality of Monaco, in consequence of the exorbitant pretension of the prince, who demands an indemnity of eight million francs for a strip of land. The company is now making surveys to see whether by means of a tunnel the territory of Monaco cannot be avoided.

It appears by the report of the surgeon of the freedmen's bureau, for the District of Columbia, that the colored population of the district have been decreasing lately in consequence principally, of many colored people having secured homes in Virginia and elsewhere. The rate of mortality has also decreased.

Suggestions Concerning the Freedmen.

We find the following letter in the New York News:

ABERDEEN, Miss., Oct. 20, 1865.

I first saw this beautiful city in 1829, or to speak more correctly, I was here some years before the town, when the red man held undisputed rule! What trials I have endured, what scenes of blood have passed in review! The heart that then beat responsive to every kindly emotion is now congealed, but in life and after death I will still love my dear native South.

A vague idea that I may yet be useful to my friends pales me with at times to transfer from my mind to your journal some thoughts on the present condition of North and South, and if they should not interest any one I shall take care that they offend no one.

The first great practical question is to find support for the late slaves. In a country somewhat exhausted by war, an industrious, peaceful and temperate peasantry, amounting to four millions, have been suddenly set free by the abolition proclamation, and now wander without home, food or family physician. The first thought that seemed to expand in the President's mind was to remove them to some other country. This is now allowed on all hands to be impossible.—Whatever the Abolitionists may think to the contrary, they must now share with us the blessings of this wise measure. The negroes must be equally divided between the North and the South, or they must be compelled to stay in the South and take their chances with the suffering poor. If they are to remain with us, to which I have no objection, it is time we were reasoning with each other on the various remedies proposed for the relief of the South.

The first remedy in importance fortunately comes from the North—the apprenticeship of minors. This will relieve us of one-half the appalling horrors which hang over us.

At present we have in the country more than four millions of free negroes unwilling to work except on their own terms, and one-half of that number resolved not to work at all, come what may. Give the county courts the power to apprentice all minors, and you relieve us, and the unfortunate victims of this benign emancipation, from more than one-half the suffering caused by it. Let the apprenticeship be most liberal to the free people. Good clothing, good and abundant food, and reasonable time for education, to which let there be added, at the end of their apprenticeship, an amount of money to aid them in beginning life for themselves. This measure will strike down idleness, mendacity and pauperism to a greater extent than any I can recommend. It will also place under the control of the landholders a certain amount of labor, which will enable them to begin the world again.

The negro must increase and prosper as he did in slavery, or he must perish before a superior race. Let not the North or the South attempt to share the fearful responsibility of supplying the negroes with food and raiment, of which they stand in much more need at present than the right of suffrage.

Unless the quiet, peaceful and willing labor of the negro race can be secured in the South, the business of the whole country will remain disorganized for half a century to come.

Yours respectfully,
TOM BIGGEE.

The Shreveport (Louisiana) journals come to us filled with accounts of outrages and murders committed by the armed freedmen in that vicinity. The negroes make no bones, according to these accounts, in shooting down white men in the highways and byways, whenever there is a chance for them to do so with seeming impunity.

THE RICHMOND MEDICAL JOURNAL, RICHMOND, VA.

This Journal will be published as a Monthly Octavo of 96 pages, the January number being issued early in December. It is the most complete and valuable number of the best writers in this country have promised their support, an ostentatious display of names is avoided, and as the Editors offer to pay liberally for articles, it is expected the original department of the Journal will be entitled to respect and confidence.

The pages of the Journal will be devoted to Original Articles, Foreign and Domestic Correspondence, a Retrospect of Medicine and Surgery during the late war, an Eclectic Department, (which will be a chief feature of the Journal,) Reports of Societies, Associations, Hospitals and Clinical Lectures, Reviews and Bibliographical Notices, Medical News, Editorials, Miscellaneous Matter, &c.

Without making special promises, the Editors will endeavor to make this Journal acceptable to its supporters.

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Editors and Publishers.

All letters in relation to the literary or business interests of the Journal will be addressed to Dr. E. S. Gaillard, Box 199, Richmond, Va. nov 27-14

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