

THE DAILY RECORD.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE DAILY RALEIGH RECORD.

The undersigned, having obtained the necessary permit from the military authorities, begin with this number the publication of a new daily paper called the Raleigh Record.

Having no party purposes to subservise, and no political applications to gratify, we shall, whenever we feel called upon to do so, speak our honest sentiments in regard to the great public measures affecting the interests of our people, unworried by partisan feeling or personal animosity.

Persons in the City desiring to subscribe for the RALEIGH RECORD will please call at our office in the old Register building, near the Court-House and opposite the Yarrowburgh Hotel to give us their names.

TERMS OF THE RECORD

Daily, 6 months, \$5 00
Daily, 1 month, 1 00
Cash in advance.

CLUB RATES.
Ten copies six months or twenty copies three months to one post office address, \$45.00
and one copy extra to the getter up of the club.
Twenty copies six months, \$80.00
and one copy extra to the getter up of the club.

ADVERTISING.
One inch lengthwise the column will count a square, no matter what size type may be used.
One Square, one day, \$1 00
Two Days, 1 75
Three Days, 2 50
Four Days, 3 00
One Week, 4 00

A liberal deduction will be made to those advertising by the month for the year.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
Special Notices will be inserted under the Special Notice head, and One Dollar a Square charged for every 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. D. HUNHAM,
N. B. COBB.

Raleigh, N. C., June 1st, 1865.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1865.

WANTED AT THE RECORD OFFICE.
Two or three prompt and energetic white newsboys to sell the Record in the City, and at the R. R. Depots. None need apply but such as are punctual and strictly honest.

OUR PAPER.

Ever since the publication of our prospectus in the city papers, one or both of the editors of this paper have been confined to their rooms from sickness. Besides this, the families of both and several of our hands, have also been quite sick, and it has been with difficulty sometimes that we could get out the paper at all.

We wish to say to these friends of ours that the Record, is far from being such a paper as we design it to be.

Just as soon as the health of ourselves and our families will permit us to give our undivided attention to it, and the mails shall have been re-opened, we expect to double the size of the Record, and make such other arrangements as will commend it to all the business men of the country.

We expect to have Agents in New York, Baltimore, and other Northern cities, to give us the latest news, political and commercial, and to furnish us with the daily market reports of those places; besides a corps of correspondents scattered all through this State, to record the latest items of information in their several sections.

The business man will find our columns an admirable medium for advertising to his customers; and the citizen will find therein the latest Political, Commercial, and Military news of the day.

NEW CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Richmond county at Rockingham on the 10th inst., Hon. A. Dockery was recommended as their first choice for Governor.

At a public meeting held at Holly Springs Wake county on the 17th inst., Col. J. P. H. Riss was recommended as a candidate for Congress from this district, and W. H. Hood, C. J. Rogers and J. L. Pennington nominated for seats in the approaching Convention.

The same meeting, as also the meeting at Banks' nominated W. W. Holden for permanent Governor of N. C.

DEATH OF FORD TAYLOR, ESQ.

It is our melancholy duty to record the death of Ford Taylor, Esq., which sad event occurred in this city at eight o'clock on Tuesday evening the 20th inst. He had been in feeble health since 1861, and the disease having assumed the form of Dropsy of the Chest, terminated fatally in a few days. He was for eleven years a representative of Nash county in the House of Commons, being first elected in 1833, and closed his public life with the session of 1850. For the last 12 years he has been a citizen of this county, and only removed to this city since its occupation by the Union army.

NEGRO KILLED.—On Tuesday last a negro man applied to Mr. William A. Marcom of Chatham county for work. Mr. M. employed him and put him to plowing in a field with his (Mr. M's) son. After working a short while the negro took the mule he was plowing and left the field. Mr. M's son reported the fact to his father who immediately went in pursuit and overtook the negro some three miles from his house. Finding he could not escape with the rule, he dismounted and approached Mr. M. in a threatening manner when the latter drew his pistol and shot him dead on the spot.

Mr. Marcom who is a very worthy and estimable man came to this city on yesterday and surrendered himself to the authorities.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Gold sold, in Richmond, on the 16th inst., at 145, and silver at 137. The buying rates of Brokers were 142 for gold, and 132 for silver. North Carolina Bank notes are quoted at 20 to 25; Virginia, 18 to 25; South Carolina, 17 to 18; Georgia, 18 to 20; Alabama, 18.

Gold brought in Baltimore, June 17th, from 144 1/2 to 145; in New York, the same.

Geo. Blount of Wilson and John Norfleet of Edgecombe have been nominated to represent those counties in the approaching Convention.

Major General Schofield left this city on yesterday. He has been relieved by Major General Cox.

LETTER FROM COMMANDER M. F. MAURY.

The following letter has been enclosed to the Navy Department, in a communication from Admiral Gordon, U. S. N.:

At SEA, May 25th.
Sir: In peace, as in war, I follow the fortunes of my native State, Virginia. I read in the public prints that she has practically confessed defeat, and laid down her arms. I am here without command officially, alone and busied on matters of public concern abroad; nevertheless, and as I consider further resistance worse than useless, I deem it proper formally to confess and to pledge you on my word of honor, that should I find myself before the final inauguration of peace, within the jurisdiction of the United States, to consider myself a prisoner of war, bound by the terms and conditions which have been, or may be, granted to Gen. Lee, and his officers.

Be pleased to send your answer through my son, Colonel R. L. Maury, a paroled prisoner of war, in Richmond.

In the meantime, and until I hear to the contrary, I shall act as though my surrender had been formally accepted, on the above named conditions.

Respectfully,
M. F. MAURY,
Commander C. S. N.

To Commander U. S. Naval forces in the Gulf of Mexico.

The Baltimore Agricultural Society.

The Baltimore Agricultural Society held a meeting yesterday, at which \$11,000 was subscribed for aid to farmers, after an eloquent address by Wm. Prescott Smith, Esq., Master of Transportation on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The objects contemplated by this society are set forth in the following preamble:

This Society has been organized for the purpose of supplying such persons in the South, in that portion of it which has heretofore been commercially connected with this city, and within easy reach of it, who, from the ravages of war, have been deprived of the necessary agricultural and farming implements, tools, seed, and stock, to enable them to cultivate their land, and are without the means of purchasing them. It proposes to supply such as may be in that condition, and on inquiry may be deemed worthy of assistance, with such necessary articles at or near the cost thereof, taking the obligation of the parties, to be paid out of the proceeds of the first crop, or as soon thereafter as possible.

No More Military Trials.
We are advised from Washington that all civilians from this State now before the Military Commission sitting in that city have been conclusively remanded to their proper civil jurisdiction. We greet this as an earnest that all exceptional military jurisdiction is very soon to be terminated.

New York Tribune.

LATEST NEWS.

J. P. Benjamin in Bermuda.

Gen. J. C. Breckenridge and G. A. Trenholm Make Good their Escape.

FROM TEXAS.

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF GENERAL KIRBY SMITH.

Gov. Murrah Convenes the Texas Legislature.

From New York and Virginia papers of the 17th inst., we gather the following:

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, states that he has been informed of the safe arrival of Mr. Benjamin, Secretary of State of the Confederate States, at Bermuda. He also says, that the impression prevails that Gen. Breckenridge and Mr. Trenholm, have also made good their escape.

Gen. E. Kirby Smith's Farewell Address.

HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPT., Houston, May 30, 1865.

SOLDIERS: The day after I refused the demand of the Federal Government to surrender this Department, I left Shreveport for Houston. I ordered the Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana troops to follow. My purpose was to concentrate the entire strength of the Department, await negotiation, and if possible, secure terms alike honorable to soldiers and citizens. Failing in this, I intended to struggle to the last; and with an army united in purpose, firm in resolve, and battling for the right, I believed God would yet give us the victory. I reached here to find the Texas troops disbanded, and hastening to their homes. They had forsaken their colors and their commanders; had abandoned the cause for which we were struggling, and appropriated the public property to their own personal use.

Soldiers: I am left a commander without an army—a general without troops. You have made your choice. It was unwise and unpatriotic, but it is final. I pray you may not live to regret it. The enemy will now possess your country, and dictate his own laws. You have voluntarily destroyed our organizations, and thrown away all means of resistance.

Your present duty is plain. Return to your families. Resume the occupations of peace. Yield obedience to the laws. Labor to restore order. Strive both by counsel and example to give security to life and property. And may God in his mercy direct you aright, and heal the wounds of our distracted country.

E. KIRBY SMITH, General.

Address by the Governor.

The crisis of the fate of Texas is now upon all the poor people. As you love Texas—as you revere her good name and heroic deeds—as you share in her interests and honor, be true to the duties she now claims from your hearts and hands.

Faithfulness, courage, energy at the present hour, will save the State. Failing in these, you drag her into an abyss from which there can be no ascent.

Negotiations are pending to secure the vital interests of the State, and enable the soldier, after his long years of bloody toil, to have security at his home, and pursue his industry in peace. I declare to you that it is in your power to secure these terms. I call God to witness that if they are lost, yours will be the fault. Self-reproaches, never to cease, and the maledictions of posterity forever will follow you.

Hitherto the name of Texas has been a brighter word for heroism. Your brethren from the battle fields beyond the Mississippi, are on the way to meet you. They bring heavy hearts, but they bring souls true to duty and instinct, with honor All that bravery could dare, and instinct suffer, they did for you there. Here they ask for you only firmness and patience, a brief time, for your common Texas.

Soldiers! what will you have to tell them? Soldiers! how will they regard you? Will they recognize the name of a Texas Soldier? to belong to you, if you fail them and fail your country now?

The flag of Texas its "Lone Star," still floats in the free winds. Others have gone down. It is yet "full high advanced." It is a keeping. If dishonor and shame ever stain its bright glories, I tell you plainly, you will be the men who do it. That flag is entitled to your allegiance and duty. True to it, it will remain the emblem of honor and patriotism—of memories and hopes alike glorious.

I uphold no extreme views. I have no impracticable designs. I declare frankly to the people of Texas, that if the terms can be procured, which I believe we are now in the course of obtaining, I shall bow to what seems the destiny which returns Texas to the American Union; and in good faith, as long as charged with your executive power, I will seek to effect this transition in the manner which will best protect the interests of the State, I am indefatigable in my efforts.

Soldiers! you in your place of highest honor—I faithful to my post—let us stand together firmly for the welfare of Texas. I invoke the utmost exertion of all soldiers and citizens, to uphold law, to preserve order, to protect property and civil rights, and to save the State from anarchy. The courage which defends social order is even nobler than that of the battle field.

P. MURRAH.

From Washington, June 14.

The Ford Theatre.

It is stated that the Ford Theatre property has been disposed of to an association of Congregationalists, and that it will be speedily converted into a place of worship.

The Legislature Convened.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HEUSTON, May 26, 1865.

Whereas the present condition of the country, such as to require the meeting of the Legislature in extraordinary session: therefore,

I, P. MURRAH, Governor of the State of Texas, do, by the authority in me vested, issue this my proclamation, to the Senators and Representatives of the Legislature of the State, convening them to meet in Austin on Thursday, the 6th day of July, A. D. 1865.

Wherever there are vacancies in the senatorial or representative branches of the Legislature, the Chief Justices of the districts in which vacancies exist will order and hold an election, in accordance with the provision of law, to fill such vacancies on Monday, the 17th of June next, and furnish certificates of election and returns at the same time and manner prescribed by the same laws for the election of delegates to the State Convention.

Pillaging the Confederate Stores at Houston.

The Houston Telegraph of the 24th gives the following account of the foray upon the ordnance and quartermaster stores:

The confused, disorderly division of Government property among the soldiers, that has been going on for several weeks all over the country, from Hempstead to Shreveport, commenced here yesterday morning by the breaking into the ordnance department and the distribution of six-shooters, muskets, &c., &c. From thence the distribution proceeded to the clothing bureau, where with surprising little excitement and noise, considering the amount of work done, the large stores of cloth, blankets, made-up clothing, &c., were paroled out by the crowd, regardless of claim, merit, or anything else. He was most fortunate who had the strongest arms, or the most capacious sacks. Bolts of domestic flannels, &c., went off by the armful. Soldiers took all they could carry, and having deposited it in a safe place, came back to add to their pile. Some joined together, and leaving one to guard the joint stock, the balance gave themselves to the work of adding to it. Nothing came amiss; muskets, shoes, gray cloth, sides of leather, packages of shirt buttons, bales of blankets, mule whips, hammers, headstalls, &c., &c., all went into the division, and all were accounted as part of the new issue.

The number of troops participating in the affair must have reached two or three thousand, besides quite a number of women, children, negroes, and men in citizens' garb. Every man seemed to get all he could carry away, and all together carried away all there was. They made a clean sweep, taking every item of Government property worth carrying away. The estate of the Confederacy seemed to be administered on without regard to law. The only recognized claim was that of those who presented their own claim.

Private property was for the most part, not in every respect, respected. We did not hear of a single instance of depredation, and better notice was designed by any of the participants of this affair.

An inquiry as to how the thing happened was fruitless of any definite reply. The town was patrolled by a mounted quadron of Davy's brigade all night. The patrol was dismissed at 6 1/2 p. m. The melee began at 3 a. m. The first we saw of it was a large crowd in front of the issue office of the clothing department, and men coming out loaded down with plunder.

The sight of this sort of thing seemed to electrify the whole crowd of soldiers in the streets. Every body went in for his share. The amount of goods was very large, much larger than anybody dreamed of. Notwithstanding thousands of suits of clothes had been issued for weeks previous, there seemed to be an immense number left. This all went first, and the miscellaneous plunder followed.

The excitement continued till about 12 o'clock, when the goods all having been taken, the executors of the estate gradually separated and went to their several places of rendezvous to count the proceeds. After that they separated as quietly as they came together, and during the balance of the day were starting off toward their homes.

The Texas Press on the Situation.

From the Galveston News, May 25.

We feel utterly unable to conform our selves to the sudden change that has come over the spirit of our dream. But yesterday we were all looking in the most sanguine anticipations to the future glorious career of the Confederate States, and to-day it seems to be among the things that were. History affords no instance of such a sudden collapse of a powerful nation that, for four years has supported armies equal to the largest ever raised by the nations of Europe, and armies that have achieved victories that will be the admiration of future generations. The great warriors of ancient or modern times have been rivaled, if not surpassed, by the consummate military genius of the commanders of the Confederate armies.

It is humiliating to reflect that we are the first people recorded in history, who once boasted of being freemen, who have been unjustly.

The Huntsville Item has the following:
Texas has the honor of being the only State not overrun by the late enemy, and the only State that surrendered. Not so fast; has she surrendered? Don't know, until the rolls are crowded with soldiers signing: "I am going home," it leads one to that conclusion. And what would you have her do? She has been with the cat in all its struggles, and the universal opinion is that he soon carried the palm on every occasion; but finally the cat was whipped; would you have Texas—the tail to go on with the fight in which the widest stream of the imagination could not promise ultimate success? It was not by any grace or favor that we were not overrun; but the firm front shown on every occasion by her

What was Surrendered in Florida.

A letter to the Cincinnati Commercial from Macon, Georgia, says:

"The rebel troops in Florida, with all the public property, were surrendered to McCook, at Tallahassee, on the 10th day of May. The number of troops paroled and already reported, is 7,200, and will doubtless reach 8,000 when the returns are complete.

"The amount of property received from the Rebel authorities was: Ordnance stores, 40 pieces artillery, 25,000 small arms, 450 sabres, 1,618 bayonets, 1,200 carriage boxes, 710 waist belts, 63,000 pounds lead, 2,000 pounds mule, 200 sets accoutrements, 10,000 pounds artillery ammunition, 700 pounds musket balls, 335 pikes and lances, besides large amounts of various ordnance stores. Quartermaster's stores—70 horses, 80 mules, 40 wagons, 4 ambulances, also tools of various kinds, with much stationery, clothing and camp and garrison equipage. Commissary stores—170,000 pounds sugar, 3,000 barrels salt, 150 barrels bacon, 100 barrels syrup, 7,000 bushels corn, 1,200 head of cattle, also quantities of flour, ground peas, &c. A large amount of hospital stores were also turned in to the medical officer, Dr. Chapman.

Magruder Wants to Negotiate—Official Correspondence.

HDQRS. DEFENSES OF GALVESTON,
May 23d, 1865.

Capt. B. F. SANDS, Commanding U. S. Fleet of Galveston.

Sir: I am instructed by Major Gen. Magruder, commanding the District of Texas, etc., to say that he desires to open a negotiation with the Federal General Commanding at New Orleans, and that his commissioner be sent to New Orleans by a steamer from the fleet as soon as may be after Tuesday, the 23d inst. I have the honor to be, Very respectfully,

Your ob'dt serv't,
ASHBEL SMITH,
Col. Commanding.

U. S. STEAMER FORT JACKSON,
OFF GALVESTON, TEXAS,
May 22d, 1865.

Col. ASHBEL SMITH, Commanding Defenses of Galveston.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of this day's date, informing me that Major Gen. Magruder, commanding District of Texas, &c., desires to open a negotiation with the General commanding at New Orleans, and that his Commissioner be sent to New Orleans by a steamer from the fleet as soon as may be after Tuesday, the 23d inst. and in reply I have to inform you that such Commissioner will be received and conveyed to New Orleans as requested, at any time the General may desire.

Very respectfully,
Your ob'dt serv't,
B. F. SANDS, Capt. U. S. N.,
Commanding Third Division, W. G. Squadron.

Occupation of Brownsville.

From the New Orleans Delta.

By the arrival of the steam transport Patron, Capt. Agnew, from Brazos Santiago on the 14th inst., we have received the following interesting facts in regard to the situation of affairs on the Rio Grande:

As stated in our special dispatches from South West Pass, published yesterday, Slaughter, sold all his artillery and a quantity of cotton to Mejia for about \$100,000. Not dividing this sum, his men forcibly arrested him and put him in prison, but afterward released him upon an exhibit being shown that he (Slaughter) had paid the money back to the Mexicans, and was still in their debt for uniforms, blankets, ammunition, &c.

A general sacking of the town then began, and with one or two exceptions every store (private and public) was completely gutted. During this general robbery a fight took place among themselves resulting in several casualties. Some of the wounded were left behind, when the Rebels were driven from the town, which was done by the citizens, aided by the Liberal Mexicans under command of Don Andreas Trevino, former Governor of Tamaulipas, but now a refugee in Texas.

Slaughter is now at the head of a band of robbers, about forty five miles above Brownsville, on the Rio Grande, and levies a tax of \$5 per bale on all cotton that the people try to run over into Mexico.

A letter was received by a merchant in Matamoros, from Slaughter, stating that, if the former did not send \$5 per bale for a lot of cotton which he had crossed, the cotton would be ferried back from the Mexican to the American side of the river.

The people and the Confederate soldiers, who have submitted, speak in the highest terms of the courage and good conduct of Col. Ford, but Slaughter is despised and hated by all of them. Col. Cleary arrived at Brownsville on the 1st, with a flag of truce from Slaughter, requesting an interview with Gen. Brown. The truce party was received by Capt. A. H. McDonald, who conveyed their message to the General. The request was not granted.

The fact of the United occupation of the town not being generally known, some 700 or 800 bales of cotton came in from the interior, all of which was taken possession of by order of Gen. Brown.

Brownsville, when occupied, was found to be in a terrible condition, dead horses and mules lying in the streets. Gen. Brown set the citizens to work at once, with donkeys and water-carts, and it is now in a good healthy condition.

A new thieving dodge has been invented in New York. A gentleman was accosted in the streets and asked to visit a person dangerously ill. He did so, and while being over the form of the pretended sick man, his pockets were rifled of a gold watch and chain, with which the thieves decamped. The victim pursued, crying "watch," causing the arrest of one of the thieves and his committal for trial.

Applying for Pardon.

It is said the Rebel Major General Edward Johnston, and other Rebel officers, formerly attached to the United States army, have applied to President Johnson for pardon. General Anderson, Superintendent of the Tredegar Iron Works, at Richmond, Mayor Arnold, of Savannah, and A. O. P. Nicholson, are also candidates for absolution.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Cutting off the Ears and Noses of Negroes.

In the interesting and veracious narrative which comes from Alabama about planters cutting off the ears and noses of their negroes, a singular omission occurs. The writer talks of five men who came in with their ears cut off and nearly blind. "Others," he continues, "came in with their throats cut." He should have added, "one unfortunate brother walked in, from a distance of thirty miles, with his head under his arm-pit and his entire legs in his hands."

Mr. Davis.

It is understood here that Mr. Davis has suffered so much from his constitutional disease, neuralgia, since his imprisonment, that he has been forced to take so much morphia, that he is scarcely compos mentis, and cannot last long. A point has been made here, which may be of service in the coming trial of Mr. Davis. It is this: That in '52, and again in '59, the Democratic party incorporated the resolutions of '58 in their platform, and the American people, by electing the candidates nominated on those platforms, endorsed the resolutions of '58 and gave the popular sanction to the doctrine of secession.

Punch has lately heard of a Protestant who has just discharged an old and faithful servant because the poor fellow happens to have a Roman nose.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.—June 21st.

YARBOUGH HOUSE.

J. B. Whitaker, Goldsboro; Peter Parker, Wilmington; James Drake, New York; E. D. Smith, N. C.; G. Nicholson, N. C.; J. A. Henderson, Smythsville; Wm. M. Coleman, Concord; J. R. Ellis, Cambridge; H. N. A. H. Arlington and servant, Geo. W. Lawrence, Chicago; Col. Whittlesey, U. S. A.; W. A. Boynton, do.; James M. High, Indianapolis; W. J. Frink, Greensboro; B. R. Bridges, Edgecomb; Frank Vaughn, do.; Thomas B. Warner, do.; Baumgarten, Baltimore; Mrs. Hawes, Wilmington; L. S. Washburne, Richmond; E. B. Ramsey and lady, N. C.; Abbott B. Barrows, Salisbury; David J. Pinks, do.; A. H. Arlington and servant, H. H. Harrison; G. W. Sweeney, R. Y. McAden, Alamance county.

Raleigh Market.

FURNISHED BY
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,
Commission Merchants.

BEER—12 1/2 @ 10c per lb.
BUTTER—40 @ 20c per lb.
BREAD—20 @ 20c per lb.
BAKON—16 @ 15c per lb. hog round.
CANDLES—Tallow 2 @ 35c per lb.; Adamantine 60 @ 35c per lb.
CHICKENS—25 @ 35c per piece.
CORN—1 1/2 @ 1 25.
CHEESE—50 cents.
CRACKERS—25 cents.
EGGS—35 @ 45c per dozen.
FLOUR—Family 8 1/2 @ 9 1/2 per bbl.; Extra Family 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2. There is good demand for Flour.
LARD—16 @ 18c per lb.; Sheet 25c.
MEAL—21 @ 11 1/2 per bushel.
PEAS—8 1/2 @ 10c per bushel.
SOYBEANS—7 1/2 @ 8 1/2 per gallon.
SPICES—22 @ 30c per lb.
TALLOW—10 cents.
WHEAT—12 1/2 @ 30c per lb.
HONEY—15 @ 25.

MONKEY MARKET.

Gold—1 85 @ 1 40.
June 21st, 1865.

THE COMMERCIAL BULLETIN.

A FIRST CLASS
DAILY NEWSPAPER
AND
Commercial Directory.

CONTENTS:
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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS,
STOCK MARKETS.

OF ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

AND
GENERAL INFORMATION.
ON ALL SUBJECTS.

News Agents with the armies, as well as News Dealers generally, will be furnished with the Bulletin in any number and at moderate prices.

The Bulletin is furnished to subscribers at the rate of 50 cents per month, with the additional charge of 50 cents for postage.

As soon as the postal arrangements are completed, we propose to issue a Weekly and Tri-weekly Bulletin for the benefit of our country friends.

The Bulletin is rapidly receiving a large and extensive circulation.

It represents the business interest of the merchant, business men, and people at large of Virginia.

It has met with a most cordial reception by the business men of this city.

It contains nearly all the advertisements and has more reading matter than any other paper published in Richmond.

Agents wanted in every town and village in Virginia, who will take and forward subscriptions.

Subscribers can be furnished with numbers from the beginning if they apply soon, as there are only a few sets remaining.

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