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Particulars of the Flight of Davis.

Admiral Semmes and others En Route for a Lone Island in the Pacific.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald writes as follows to that paper:

CHESTER, S. C., May 12—Midnight. After a railroad ride of two hundred and eighty miles from Raleigh, via Greensboro, Salisbury and Charlotte to this place, I reached here two hours and a half ago, just in time to find a dispatch going over the wires announcing the capture of Jeff Davis and others of the party who were traveling with him.

Those who have read the Herald will remember that Davis issued a proclamation at Danville, on his arrival there. That proclamation was written by Benjamin, on a rough, dusty table, in the gloomy composing room of a country printing office. The table on which it was penned is now used by Mr. Hannum to write his correspondence on to your paper.

Mrs. Davis preceded her husband until he crossed the North Carolina line, when she rejoined him.

Just before Davis reached Greensboro he was almost surrounded by a detachment of Stoneman's cavalry, who might easily have caught him had they known who he was. After leaving D. Neville, Davis intended going immediately and directly for South. On arriving at Johnston's headquarters, and learning of the terms of the convention between Sherman and Johnston, and hoping that he would be allowed to leave the country, he altered his mind, and remained at Charlotte. It was frequently remarked that it was dangerous for him to do so, but he invariably replied that he had too many friends, and knew the country too well, to be caught by any of the forces in the Yankee army.

Jeff Davis remained at Greensboro until twelve o'clock on the day that the armistice expired. At eleven o'clock on that day his horse, a handsome, blooded bay, was brought to the door of the private house in which he was stopping. At twelve, having learned that the terms of the armistice convention were rejected, he mounted his horse, and accompanied by numerous friends and officials, rode off. At the same time two thousand cavalry, under command of Major General Dobbins, moved off with him, acting in the capacity of an escort.

That night Davis reached the vicinity of Lexington, where he encamped. The next morning he took breakfast with James Madison Leach, a member of the United States Congress, and one of the body who styled themselves Confederate States Congress. Mr. Leach was reported to be strongly in favor of the armistice.

In passing through Lexington Davis was introduced by Judge Freeman, of Mississippi, who was travelling with him, to Dr. Dunsbury, a native of the place. The doctor invited Davis in to take a drink of apple brandy, and he did so. A brief conversation ensued.

The doctor remarked:—"Mr. Davis, our cause is lost."

Davis replied:—"Our cause may be lost, but the principle for which we are contending will present itself at another time, in another shape."

He meant that there would be a conflict between the great agricultural interests of the South and the manufacturing and commercial interests of the North and Northwest.

The conversation continuing, Dr. Dunsbury again observed:—"The masses of the people of the South were not prepared for self-government."

To that he replied by saying:—"Unfortunately it was so."

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navy, have made up their minds that they will live in this country; so the whole of them have gone in search of a ship, to bear them to some lonely but lovely island in the Pacific Ocean, where they propose living in peace until Southern independence is attained.

KILPATRICK'S CAVALRY.

General Kilpatrick has temporarily established his headquarters at Lexington. Gen. Heath's brigade is at Raleigh. Gen. Jordan's brigade is at Exhatchee. Gen. Atkin's brigade is at Charlotte. Col. Ker with his command, is guarding the Tar river line and the country in the direction of Virginia. Col. Savage has been sent about forty miles northwest of Greensboro, to do duty in the direction of the North Carolina line.

REBELS WHO WILL NOT SURRENDER.

A detachment of cavalry has been sent out in the direction of Clover Orchard, near the S. W. Carolina line, to catch a body of rebels, reported to be three hundred strong, who say they will not surrender unless absolutely forced to do so. The "absolutely" has been sent out to them.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUBA.

THREE DAYS LATER NEWS.

The United States mail steamer Cuba, Captain S. C. Lee, which left Liverpool on the 21st of May, arrived at New York on the 23rd of May.

The London Times says the occupation of Sir Frederick Bruce by President Johnson augurs well for the future relations of the two countries. It says a formal act, but it is accompanied with expressions on both sides which indicate a feeling of amity. The Times says the language of the President was pacific and statesmanlike, and Americans may feel sure it will meet with a response in England. The article concludes by expressing the hope that the two worlds of progress which have been employed by irresponsible persons may be buried in the grave of President Lincoln.

The United States war steamer Sacramento arrived at Dover on the 23rd from London, and sailed again on the 24th for England. During the voyage the crew attempted to swim ashore, but was drowned. The other was picked up by the coast guard and taken ashore in an exhausted state, but recovered.

The Kingaroon had Liverpool early on the morning of the 5th of May.

THE ASSASSINATION—THE QUEEN'S REPLY TO THE PARLIAMENTARY ADDRESS.

In the House of Lords on the 4th inst., Viscount Midley, the Lord Chamberlain, and the House of Commons Lord Proby, the Comptroller of the Household, brought in their respective replies to the address in reference to the assassination of President Lincoln, which was as follows:—

I entirely participate in the sentiments you have addressed to me on the assassination of the President of the United States, and I have given directions to my Minister at Washington to make known to the government of that country the feelings which you entertain, in common with myself and my whole people, with regard to this deplorable event.

In the House of Lords on the same evening, Lord Ravensworth asked Lord Derby to explain the sense in which, in the debate in reference to the assassination of President Lincoln, he had used words implying that the Confederates in any way connected themselves with, or justified the perpetrators of, this great crime, they would commit more than a crime—a gross blunder. The expression was applied to being misinterpreted, but he believed it was used in the sense in which the same remark was applied by Prince Talleyrand to the conduct of the First Consul in reference to the murder of the Duke d'Enghien, namely, that the crime was committed with a political blunder, fraught with even more serious consequences than a crime.

The Earl of Derby said he did not think it possible that any misapprehension could exist as to the sense in which he used the words. What he said was this: That he entirely disbelieved that the Confederate authorities, from their former character would give their approval or sanction to this terrible crime, or that they would not view it, with feelings of the utmost abhorrence; and he added that if it were otherwise they would be guilty not only of a crime, but using the well-known political aphorism employed by Prince Talleyrand, they would be guilty of what was worse than a crime—a blunder, meaning thereby that they would be sanctioning what was not only highly immoral in itself, but that which could do nothing, but inflict the most serious injury upon their political cause. It was by that sense only that he used the term.

PUBLIC MEETINGS OF SYMPATHY.

Public meetings and resolutions of sympathy with the American people continue to pour in from all quarters, and it is clear that almost every public body in England must have given expression to its sympathy. Among the latest demonstrations was one by the workmen of London, who, in answer to resolutions of condolence, adopted on the 19th of the recent Union successes and the destruction of slavery.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce had a special meeting to read its protest and resolutions and to express their sympathy with the Government of the United States, and through them with the nation at large, in this war of slavery. They have recently adopted a resolution, which is a pledge of confidence to a different country.

SYMPATHY OF THE PORTUGUESE.

The Portuguese Cortes had passed resolutions expressing sympathy with the people of the United States at the assassination of President Lincoln.

At Berlin, on the 23rd inst., the address of sympathy from the Chamber of Deputies was presented to the American Minister. He received it, and replied that the Chamber, in the name of the United States government and people, for the sympathy expressed by the members of the Cortes, and in every way so distinguished an assembly. He lamented the great loss sustained by the death of Mr. Lincoln.

He also extolled the great services rendered by the Germans to the cause of the Union, and said that America would never forget what the Germans had done for her cause. Mr. Seward was now better.

His death would be almost as great a loss as that of Mr. Lincoln. The death of the President would create a change in the policy of the North. Lincoln's will was that he had faithfully carried out the main principle, and the will of the people had reformed the Union. There was no fear of any change, long public opinion was a statement tested during a Abraham Lincoln, and elected the same time as MAZZINI.

The United Italian in mourning, passed on the 26th of the organ of Mazzini, on the occasion of President Lincoln's death, on THE LATEST in's death.

LONDON. Commodore Chase at 80 1-2 8 1-2 5-6 P. M. H. and States five-twentieths, 63 1-2 1-4 3-4. H. and States 50 1-4 3-4 3-4. Confederate loan 14 1-2 1-2.

LIVERPOOL, May 6—P. M. Cotton.—The market has been rather flat and regular today. American and Egyptian are generally about 1/4 below the official quotations of yesterday. Sales of the day 6,000 bales, including 1,500 of Egyptian speculation.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF MAJOR GENERAL SCHOFIELD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE OHIO, GOLDSBORO, N. C., April 3, 1865.

GENERAL—I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the troops under my command since January 1, 1865, the date of my last report addressed to Major General George H. Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland, under whose command I was then serving.

On the 21st January, 1865, I marched with the Twenty-third Army corps from Columbia, Tennessee, and arrived at Clifton, on the Tennessee River, on the 8th, under orders to embark my troops at that point and move to Eastport, Mississippi. Before the embarkation had commenced, I received, January 14, an order from the Lieutenant General Commanding, through the Chief of Staff of the Army, to move with the Twenty-third Army corps to Annapolis, Maryland. Accordingly the movement was commenced on the following day. The troops moved with their artillery and horses, but without wagons, by steam transports to Cincinnati, Ohio, and thence by rail to Washington, District of Columbia, and Alexandria, Virginia, a second order from Washington having changed the destination from Annapolis.

Although in mid-winter, and weather unusually severe even for that season, the movement was effected without delay, accident, or suffering on the part of the troops. By the 31st of January the whole command had arrived at Washington and Alexandria.

At Alexandria great and unfavorable delay was caused by the freezing of the Potomac, which rendered its navigation impossible much of the time for several weeks. Meanwhile I met the Lieutenant General Commanding at Fortress Monroe, and went with him to the mouth of Cape Fear River to consult with Rear-Admiral Porter and Major General Terry relative to future operations. On my return to Washington an order was issued from the War Department creating the Department of North Carolina, and assigning me to its command.

My instructions from the Lieutenant General Commanding, as well as those received from you, through Major General Foster, made the ultimate object of my operations the occupation of Goldsboro, the opening of railroad communication between that point and the sea coast, the accumulation of supplies for your Army, and the junction of my forces with your main army at or near Goldsboro. Wilmington was made my first objective, because it would afford a valuable auxiliary base to Morehead City in the event of our junction being made at Goldsboro, as designed, and because its possession by us would be of great value to you in case the movement of the enemy's main army or other circumstances should render it advisable to concentrate your Army at some point further south than Goldsboro.

As soon as it became possible to navigate the Potomac, I started from Alexandria with the Third division, Twenty-third Army corps, under command of Major Gen. J. D. Cox, and reached the mouth of Cape Fear River on the 9th of February, and landed upon the peninsula near Fort Fisher.

Major General A. H. Terry, with about 8,000 men, then held a line across the peninsula about two miles above the fort, and occupied Smithville and Fort Caswell on the south side of the river, while the naval squadron, under Rear Admiral Porter, occupied positions in Cape Fear River and off the coast, covering the flanks of General Terry's line.

The enemy occupied Fort Anderson on the west bank, with a collateral line running to a large swamp about three-fourths of a mile distant, and a line opposite Fort Anderson running across the peninsula from Cape Fear River to Masonboro Sound. His position was impregnable against direct attack, and could be turned only by crossing Masonboro Sound above his left or passing around the swamp which covered his right.

The force I then had seemed too small for so extended a movement as either of those mentioned, but time being important I determined to make the attempt without waiting for the arrival of my troops. On the 11th of February I pushed forward General Terry's line, supported by General Cox's division, drove in the enemy's pickets, and entrenched in a new position close enough to the enemy's line to compel him to hold the latter in force. I then made prepara-

tion to send a fleet of Navy boats and pontoons by sea to a point on the beach above the enemy's position, while a force composed of General Cox's and General Ames' division was to march along the beach in the night to the point where the boats were to land, haul them across the beach into the sound, and cross the latter to the main land in rear of Hoke's position. The weather, however, became so stormy as to render the execution of this plan impossible. On the night of February 14, I attempted to move the pontoons upon their wagons along the beach with the troops, but the unusually high tides caused by the heavy sea wind made it impracticable to reach the point of crossing before daylight in the morning, when our movement would be discovered by the enemy before a crossing of the sound could be secured. Hence, after hard night's work, the attempt was abandoned.

I turned attention to the enemy's right, and I would not have to contend with the division of both land and sea. General Cox's and Moore's divisions were crossed over to the beach just before day. They were joined by Colonel Wilmington road. Gen. Couch's division, which was in position at advanced along the main works. Here two they encountered the enemy, who were in position and adjacent other two brigades and were entrenched to start around the swamp creek, with his right to strike the Wilmington N. division, Port Anderson. The distance to enemy's was about fifteen miles. The enemy, war of his cavalry of Gen. Cox's movement, had abandoned his works on both sides of the river during the night of February 19, and fell back behind Town Creek on the west, and to a corresponding position, covered by swamps, on the east. We thus gained possession of the main defences of Cape Fear River and of Wilmington, with 10 pieces of heavy ordnance and a large amount of ammunition. Our loss was but trifling.

On the following day Gen. Cox pursued the enemy to Town Creek, behind which he was found entrenched, and had destroyed the only bridge. Gen. Terry also encountered the enemy in his new position, and in force superior to Gen. Terry's. Gen. Ames' division was repositioned to the east bank, and joined General Terry in the night of the 19th.

On the 20th Gen. Cox crossed Town Creek below the enemy's position, by the use of a single flatboat found in the stream, and by wading through swamps reached the enemy's flank and rear, attacked and routed him, capturing two pieces of artillery, 375 prisoners, besides the killed and wounded, and dispersed the remainder. During the night Gen. Cox rebuilt the bridge, crossed his artillery, and the next morning pushed on toward Wilmington without opposition.

General Terry was unable to make any further advance, but occupied the attention of all of Hoke's force so that he could not send any to replace that which Cox destroyed. On the 21st General Cox secured a portion of the enemy's pontoon bridge across Brunswick River, which he had attempted to destroy, put a portion of his troops on to Eagle Island and threatened to cross the Cape Fear above Wilmington. The enemy at once set fire to his steamers, cotton, and military and naval stores, and abandoned the town. Our troops entered without opposition early in the morning of February 22, and General Terry pursued the enemy across North east River.

Our total loss in the operations from February 11 to the capture of Wilmington was about 200 officers and men killed and wounded. That of the enemy was not less than 1,000 killed, wounded and prisoners; 51 pieces of heavy ordnance, 16 light pieces, and a large amount of ammunition fell into our hands.

It affords me pleasure to acknowledge the cordial and constant co-operation of the naval squadron under Rear-Admiral Porter, so far as the nature of the operations would admit.

Having on rolling stock at Wilmington, and being nearly destitute of wagon transportation, I was compelled to operate from Newbern along for the capture of Goldsboro. I had already sent to Newbern about 5,000 troops belonging to the various corps of your Army, and directed Brigadier General J. S. Palmer to move, with as little delay as practicable, with all his available force toward Kingston, to cover the workmen engaged in repairing the railroad. As soon as Wilmington was secured, I also sent General Ruger's division, Twenty-third Army corps, which was then arriving at Cape Fear inlet, by sea to Morehead City, to reinforce the column moving from Newbern. On the 26th, finding that General Palmer had not moved, as was expected, I sent Major General Cox to take command at Newbern and push forward at once.

General Couch's division, which had nearly completed its debarkation when Wilmington was captured, was brought to that place, and that division, with General Cox's temporarily commanded by Brigadier General Kelly, was prepared as rapidly as possible to join the column moving from Newbern by a land march. These arrangements were made because of the scarcity of both land and sea transportation. It was not until March 6th that I was able to obtain wagon enough, including those belonging to General Terry's command, to move the two divisions from Wilmington to Kingston.

On the 6th, General Couch started with the two divisions, second and third, of the Twenty-third corps, and marched, via Onslow and Richland's to Kingston. On the same day I went by sea to Morehead City, and joined General Cox beyond Newbern on the 8th. General Cox had advanced to Wisco's Forks, about one and a half miles below South at creek, and the railroad was in rapid process.

Ruger's division, which was just arriving at Morehead City, was ordered to march to the assistance of General Cox, and that reinforcement was arriving as rapidly as they could be brought by rail, I directed Gen. Cox to put his troops into position, outflank them securely, and await the arrival of General Couch.

On the 9th the enemy pressed our lines strongly, and felt for his flanks. Heavy skirmishing was kept up during the day, but no assault was made. On the 10th the enemy having been largely reinforced, and I having received the approach of General Couch's division, made a heavy attack upon General Cox's left and centre, but was decisively repulsed and with heavy loss. Both attacks were repulsed by General Cox's division, a portion of that division having been rapidly transferred from the centre to the left to meet the attack there, and the remainder to the centre in time to repel the attack on that portion of the line. The enemy retreated in confusion from the field, leaving his killed and wounded, also a large number of arms and encumbering tools, and during the night fell back across the Neuse and burned the bridge. Our loss in this engagement was about three hundred killed and wounded, that of the enemy probably about 1,600 in killed, wounded and prisoners. Gen. Couch effected his junction with Gen. Cox on the following day.

Having no pontoon train I was unable to cross the Neuse until the bridge could be repaired. On the point where the bridge had just been destroyed a North Carolina bridge was built by rail from Morehead City. The crossing was effected without opposition on the 14th, the enemy having abandoned Kingston and moved rapidly toward Smithfield to join the forces under Johnston, which was concentrating to oppose your advance from Fayetteville.

Immediately after the occupation of Kingston I sent a large force of troops to attack and capture the bridge of the Confederate railroad, and to rebuild the wagon bridge over the Neuse and to forward supplies preparatory to your further advance. I moved from Kingston in the morning of the 15th, and entered to destroy the bridge of the railroad, and to rebuild the wagon bridge over the Neuse on the evening of the 21st.

That part of my command which had remained at Wilmington, under Major General Terry, moved from that point March 15th, reached Fayetteville on the 20th, and in compliance with your orders moved from that point to Cox's bridge, and secured crossing of the Neuse on the 22d. Your plans for concentration of your entire army about this place, having been fully completed on the 24th, I then had the honor of reporting to your excellency the result of my operations and achievements for a period of nearly five months, in military, practical, marches and brilliant achievements, with ever faithful bright pages.

I have the honor to be, with respectful regards, your obedient servant.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major General, very respectfully, Chief of Staff, Military Division of the Mississippi.

The American People will be rejoicing that between Grant and Sherman, and their subordinates who have led the armies to the magnificent triumphs of the last few years there exists not merely perfect accord and harmony, but the fullest mutual confidence, the most fraternal esteem and trust. Each feels that the other has and will his part, and that the conclusive victories of the Union cause demand a calm and all being the fruits of their well-remembered efforts and their perfect co-operation. We sincerely hope that it may be found practicable to hold the contemplated grand review near Washington, and that Grant, Sherman, Meade, Sheridan, Hancock, Howard, and their co-commanders, may all be present. It seems to us that the soldiers would be willing to postpone for a few days their eagerly awaited return to their homes in order to participate in such a parade, the like of which may not be seen on this continent for a century to come.—N. Y. Tribune.

New THREE CENT PISTONS have made their appearance in this city, and may be commended for their beauty. They are manufactured of nickel and copper, in such proportions that they are warranted not to tarnish. The new coin is a manifest improvement upon its smaller prototype, being the size of a silver dime. It bears on its obverse the head of the Goddess of Liberty, surrounded by the words "United States of America, 1865." On the reverse side, the numerals "III," enclosed in a wreath.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

OFFICIAL ORDERS.

Headquarters Department of N. C., (Army of the Ohio), Raleigh, N. C., April 27th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS: THE COMMANDING GENERAL HAS THE GREAT satisfaction of announcing to the Army and to the People of North Carolina that hostilities within this State have definitely ceased, that for the war is ended, and it is hoped that peace will soon be restored throughout our country.

It is now the duty of all patriotic friends to unite with the same zeal which has characterized our conduct of the war, the bringing of peace, order and material prosperity may be speedily restored to the entire country. It is confidently believed and expected that the troops of this Army and the people of North Carolina will cordially unite in honest endeavors to accomplish this great end.

All good and peaceable citizens will be protected and treated with kindness, while those who disturb the peace or violate the law, will be punished with the strictest martial law.

The troops will be distributed as best to secure the interests of the United States Government and protect the people, until a civil government can be established in harmony with the Constitution and laws of the United States. The most perfect discipline and good conduct are enjoined upon all officers and soldiers, and cordial support upon all good citizens.

All who are peacefully disposed are invited to return to their homes, and resume their industrial pursuits. Such as have been deprived of their animals and wagons by the hostile armies will be temporarily supplied, as far as practicable, upon application to the nearest Provost Marshal, by means of the captured property in possession of the Quartermaster's Department. The property will also be supplied, for the time being, with subsistence stores from the Commissary Department.

It will be left to the Judicial Department of the Government to punish those political leaders who are responsible for treason, rebellion and civil war, with all its horrors. Between the Government of the United States and the people of North Carolina there is peace.

By command of Major General Schofield, J. A. CAMPBELL, Assistant Adjutant General.

Headquarters Department of N. C., (Army of the Ohio), Raleigh, N. C., May 1st, 1865.