# THE DAILY PROGRESS.

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**BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.**

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May, 19, 1865. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.


## FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 17, 1865.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. TERRY.

Major Gen. Alfred H. Terry and staff arrived here to-day from North Carolina. The party left in the evening train for New-York.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Within the last 45 days 30 new districts for the collection of Internal Revenue, have been ordered in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Kentucky, and Mississippi. Revenue officers have been appointed, and the collection of revenue from these lately Rebel Districts is already commencing.

THE MASONS.

The Masonic Order have purchased the large lot on the corner of F and Ninth-st., and intend to erect a National Masonic Temple there.

NORTH CAROLINA UNIONISTS.

It is understood that President Johnson has sent for the editor of the Raleigh *Standard* and other Union men of North Carolina for a personal conference.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

The President's forthcoming Amnesty Proclamation is already in type, and the proof-sheets have been under consideration for several days by the Cabinet. It is understood that it will proffer the oath of allegiance to all who have served in the Rebel armies up to a certain grade, and, when accepted, to constitute a full exchange and pardon.

It is also stated that the full scope and the limitations of Gen. Grant's Sherman terms of Amnesty are to be deferred to, while those officers who shall have been convicted of the horrible cruelties perpetrated upon our prisoners, will be tried, and if convicted, punished. Its publication is momentarily expected.

JEFF. DAVIS.

An officer up from Fortress Monroe states that preparations are making there for confining Jeff. Davis until such time as his presence shall be required for trial here.

A RELIC.

The War Department has received the butt of a tree some two feet through, from in front of one of our earthworks on the old battle-field of Spottsylvania, from which the tree-top had been literally shot off with bullets. Twenty-eight pounds of leaden balls have been picked out and yet hundreds remain imbedded in the splintered wood. It attracts general attention.

GEN. SHERMAN.

Gen. Sherman, under a sense of injustice done him by the publications of the Secretary of War, wrote a letter from Raleigh explanatory of his negotiations with Johnston, which he requested might be given the same publicity as the Secretary's strictures. It is a noteworthy fact that Sherman's letter has thus far been suppressed.

GEN. HALLECK.

When Gen. Halleck learned that Gen. Howard was intending to march the right wing of Sherman's army through Richmond, he telegraphed Howard that he should not permit it, and his guards would be instructed to forbid their passage of the pontoons. This was in retaliation of Sherman's refusal to allow Halleck to review Howard flanked Gen. Halleck by removing his guards and substituting his own.

OUR INDIAN POLICY.

A movement of considerable magnitude, at the head of which is Hon. George W. Julian, is in progress here, having for its purpose a substitution of the pacification for the annihilation policy in dealing with the North-Western Indians. These gentlemen are urging upon the President and Secretary Harlan, the appointment of some intelligent and competent member of the Society of Friends as Commissioner of Indian Affairs in place of Mr. Dole. The systematic robberies of which the Indians have been victims for a term of years, and the consequent massacres of which the frontier settlers have in turn been victims, are instances in proof of the utter failure of the coercion policy. It is understood that Secretary Harlan is decidedly favorable to the reforms urged by Mr. Julian and others. On the other hand, ex-Senator Wilkinson of Minnesota claims the appointment, if the Government concludes to maintain the present hostile relations. Two prominent and active Quakers have been named by Mr. Julian and his friends, one from Indiana and the other from Pennsylvania.

GEN. HOWARD.

The following is the order assigning General Howard:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ. GEN'S. OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 12, 1865.

*General Orders, No. 91—Order organizing Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.*

*First*: By direction of the President, Major Gen. O. O. Howard is assigned to duty, in the War Department, as Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands under the act of Congress entitled an "Act to establish a Bureau for the relief of Freedmen and Refugees," to perform the duties and exercise all the rights, authority and jurisdiction vested by the act of Congress in such Commissioner. Gen. Howard will enter at once upon the duties of Commissioner specified in said act.

*Second*. The Quartermaster General will without delay assign and furnish suitable quarters and appointments for the said Bureau.

*Third*. The Adjutant General will assign to the said Bureau the number of competent clerks authorized by the act of Congress.

By order of the President of the United States:

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjutant General.

A FIRST BULLETIN.

The following is Gen. Howard's first official bulletin;

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16, 1865.

CIRCULAR LETTER.—In accordance with General Orders of the War Department, No. 91, I entered immediately upon the duties of Commissioner of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands. The bureau contemplated in these orders, commonly called the bureau of Land Negotiations, [illegible] officers, however appointed, who have the charge of freedmen, are requested to make a report as soon as possible of the character and extent of their work. The commissioners of superintendents in Virginia, South Carolina and Louisiana are requested to report direct to me the amount of land they may have under supervision for the use. The department commanders in the insurrectionary states will do me a favor by transmitting copies of the different orders issued by themselves or by their assistant commissioners relating to the government and employment of freedmen. While it shall be my object to secure as much uniformity as possible in the matter of employment and instruction of freedmen, I earnestly solicit co-operation from all officers and agents whose position or duty renders it possible for them to aid me. The Negro should understand that he is really free, also on no account, if able to work, should he have cause to thought that the Government will support him in idleness.

O. O. HOWARD, Major Gen., Commissioner of Freedmen's Bureau.

THE VETERAN CORPS.

General Orders No. 15, just promulgated from the War Department, show that since June, 1864, 116 officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps have resigned, 27 have been dismissed since August, 1863, 3 have been discharged since March, 1864, and 6 have died. Eleven appointments have been revoked since July, 1864; 107 have been canceled since August, 1864; 12 officers declined appointments, and one vacated his position.

## THE FUTURE OF WASHINGTON.

Under this head, the Washington *Chronicle* gets off a lengthy editorial, which claims for the Federal Capital in the future, great commercial and business renown, as well as magnificence and splendor of its public buildings. We hope he may live to realize his largest expectations. We annex an extract.

In reference to the effects of the war on the Federal city, he says:

"In one sense it has made Washington a historic city. It has been defended by hundreds of thousands of brave men, and the blood of countless heroes has been shed in the contest for its possession. In addition to this the mere presence of the armies has stimulated its resources.—Many of our citizens have argued that this stimulous is merely temporary, and that the declaration of peace will deprive us of the advantages we have enjoyed for the last four years. This argument has a certain value. Of course the army has, to a certain extent, been a customer, and to the extent of its custom we shall miss its absence. But this disadvantage will be counterbalanced.—The great barren Southern country—barren because of the sterile effects of slavery—will soon blossom as the rose, and become the land of peace and plenty. Washington must be the emporium of the regenerated South. This new community will increase a new demand. Then we must have manufacturing facilities. The water power of the upper Potomac is scarcely surpassed in the world. At the upper falls twenty mills of the largest capacity might be erected. So we shall find new demands creating new supplies, and new supplies creating new industry and wealth.—Northern capital will find a new channel for investment. The city will be made more comfortable and attractive. Instead of being a vast boarding-house or hotel—a kind of political caravanserai, where men live a few months and hurry off to distant and more attractive homes—our city will become a dwelling-place. On the hills around the Anacostia and the Potomac private mansions will be reared rivalling the taste and splendor of the mansions on Staten Island and the Schuylkill river. No city in the country presents so many attractive sites for beautiful private homes as Washington, and in a few years we hope to see these hills, now covered with foliage and vegetation, and green with the fresh and life-inspiring beauty of May, dotted with the homes of genius, beauty, fame and wealth. Private enterprise has done much in this path, and it will do more. Now that the Government has a war off its hands, with money in the treasury, it should also do its share toward making the city more attractive. The Post Office should be extended. There should be a Department of Agriculture created. The Patent Office should be divorced from the Interior Department. The War Department is shamefully accommodated, and the result is that many of the branches of the war office are scattered around in private dwellings. We should have a new White House. The present building is little more than an executive office. The comfort and dignity of the Presidential office require that the Chief Magistrate should have a home away from the bustle and turmoil of the city, and where every wandering office-seeker and traveller would not have it in his power to intrude upon the President's privacy. Let the present building be made an executive office, and a proper dwelling erected in some suburban spot. The whole question of public buildings requires careful and prompt consideration, and we have no doubt Congress will take steps to secure it by the appointment of a commission. In the meantime, let private enterprise do its share. Washington can be made one of the first cities on the continent, and now is the time to begin the work."

From the New York Independent.

## EUROPEAN OPINION.

We have read the opinions of the leading journals of Europe on the assassination of our good President, and their speculations on the probable and possible results of that event, with a feeling of intense interest amounting almost to fascination. To us they are predictions after the event, and rehearsals of sentiments which for us have already lost their poignancy. It is curious to see how the keenest, most cultivated, and most experienced intellects of the Old World view a subject in which we have the closest and profoundest interest. The keen curiosity with which we read these various expressions of opinion, as contained in the pages of our contemporaries on the other side of the Atlantic, is greatly augmented by the advantage we enjoy of measuring their ability and sagacity by the events which they only prophesy. Professor Goldwin Smith, in a letter to the *Daily News*, of London, speaking of something which the *Times* had said in relation to our affairs, calls it an "impudent falsehood." The *Times* has long arrogated to itself the title of the "leading journal of Europe," but in all that has been published in England and France in relation to the affairs of this country during the past four years, and up to the last arrival from Europe, there has been nothing so unworthy of public confidence, so lacking in sagacity, so perverse in judgment, and so disadvantageously limited a degree of information, as the editorial letters in the *Times* on the subject of "America." On this subject the *Times* has been a [illegible] and its readers cannot fail to see that it has run it been persistently false or most carelessly misinformed.

All the other journals of England and France, with an unanimity of feeling and opinion which no other public event ever produced, have contained expressions of unalloyed admiration and gratitude. We were not prepared for so just a judgment on the character of our martyred President, nor for so clear and comprehensive view of the actual position of affairs on the suppression of the rebellion. Among British journals the *Daily News* and the *Star* have long been known and recognized as firm friends and intelligent champions of the cause of the Union and the leaders they have published, on the sad event which has thrown the whole nation into mourning, sound the character we had a right to look for; but the ablest articles that have come under our notice, in the English press, are those which appeared in the *Examiner* and the *Spectator*, the two leading literary papers of Great Britain for forty years. The journals of Paris have not been behind those of London, either in ability or kindly sympathy, and what is most remarkable, in the exact knowledge of our affairs, and the nature of our institutions which many of the French publicists exhibit. In the *Avenir National*, a French journal of which few of our readers, probably, have ever heard, we find the following noble and touching tribute, not only to the character of Mr. Lincoln, but to the success, and the institutions under which we live and prosper:

"Abraham Lincoln receives his reward, the only one he would have longed for if ambition of any kind entered into the heart of that great citizen; the new [illegible] are mourning his death. What is especially striking and noteworthy in the effect produced by this unexpected news in the universe is that the death of one man, however great he may be, has neither disturbed the affairs nor shaken the institutions of the American Republic. Among a society free, people there are neither necessary nor indispensable men; there are only citizens. All the better for that nation if those citizens are great, devoted, and honest, like Lincoln, but it is the institutions which make the men, the greatest as well as the least, serviceable to the welfare of the nation. With the help of providential men, we may come and go with Washington, but we never know with whom we finish. With the theory which subordinates men to institutions, and which makes them, especially the greatest, the servants of the right, we commence with Washington and finish with Lincoln; or rather we do not finish, we go from honest man to honest man, from good citizen to good citizen. We see Andrew Johnson, when installed as President, twelve hours after the death of Lincoln, bow before the national representation, speak not of his rights, but of his duties, and declare that he will fulfil them. The United States have the most [illegible] government, and at the same time the strongest government on earth. What distinguishes them above all is not so much the courage with which they have acquired their independence, *as the wisdom with which they have constituted their liberty*. That a nation driven to despair should overthrow its oppressors is one of the commonest facts of history; what is more rare is that a *nation, energetic enough to gain its rights, should be vigilant and firm enough to retain them*. To conquer liberty, merely to lose it, to possess and not to know how to make use of it—that is easy; but to know how to be free—such has been the right awarded more than once by European democracy—the to strengthen liberty after having conquered it, to guarantee it by vigorous institutions, to have it and keep it by good laws, and to preserve it thus from its own excesses, is a wisdom which antiquity never possessed, which Europe is but little acquainted with, and which the New World first revealed to the Old."

If anything could mitigate the regret we feel at the death of our martyred President, is to know that that event has caused a change of heart in Europe toward us, and that the occasion has been so tragically seized upon for an outburst of kindly feeling which no lapse of years would have been sufficiently strong to impart. It is such a delicate [illegible] to nourish a feeling of ill-will toward those who have so generously sympathized with us in our sorrow.

[illegible]

A [illegible] in San Francisco on the 10th, stated that [illegible] was [illegible] quietly, and without probably result in the success of the People's Union ticket. The vote was light.

*The Washington National Intelligencer* says that the ram Stonewall is supplied with coal at Nassau and that the act which led to a remonstrance by our Government.

From the Newbern Times.

## SEVERITY—ITS EFFECT ON THE REBELS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

## CAPTURE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

[illegible]

[illegible] of prisoners? Shall he be tried for assassination? [illegible] these crimes? But, [illegible] be tried for treason? [illegible] will only confirm the rebellion, [illegible] American people. Between such criminals as ordinary culprits with his gang, how shall they permit the greatest of criminals to go free? We have [illegible] upon this question. If the government [illegible] differs as Davis, [illegible] the world sounds. N. Y. Tribune.

## THE AMERICAN ANTI SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Splitting in the organization into halves was done last week when Mr Garrison and Mr Phillips, in a friendly disagreement, left the American Anti-Slavery Society asunder. Interesting and memorable was the prolonged anniversary. The meetings were animated, the debates keen, the interest great, and the final vote a climax of individual affection. Mr Garrison argued that as Slavery was actually abolished by law, or was morally certain to be after a few remaining States should add their votes for the Constitutional Amendment, the Anti-Slavery Society could then see the fitter time for disbanding that the purpose not indeed, that its many co-workers would not still find ample work of useful work remaining to do, but that this work could be better done through new agencies than through an old society that had outgrown its name. Mr Phillips, on the other hand, preferred the continuance of the society under the prestige of its old name and its old President, arguing that Slavery is not yet actually abolished, and that neither the Federal Government nor the Freedmen's Aid Societies can be safely trusted to act as the advanced banner-bearers of the radical abolitionists. The vote of decision showed a strong majority in favor of continuance. Mr. Garrison, however, was immediately re-elected unanimously to the presidency, amid plaudits so hearty that in all our experience of public meetings we never heard them excelled. But the veteran declined the post, and the mantle of office then fell upon Mr Phillips.

In addition to Mr Garrison's withdrawal from the position which he has occupied for thirty years, Mr Oliver Johnson and Mr Edmund Quincy retire from their joint editorship of *The Anti Slavery Standard*, and we believe their successors are not yet chosen and will be hard to choose, for not in the circle of the newspaper press to we know of any athenæum more admirably skillful in such editorial labors as long have made the journal one of the best edited in the United States.

Of course we need hardly say that the disagreement of opinion in the Anti-Slavery Society is concerning no question of moral or political principle, but only as to the expedient use or disuse of the society's former methods of labor and influence; while, as to the moral principles involved, both halves of the apple are equally sound at the core.—*N. Y. Independent.*

It is understood that the President has respited the sentences of the Indiana conspirators, Bowles and Milligan, from May Friday the 26th of June, and commuted that of Binney to imprisonment for life.

A delegation of twenty citizens of North Carolina, invited by President Johnson in accordance with the subject of instructions, have arrived in Washington. The news of the greatest destitution prevailing in that State.


## The North Carolina Times,

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL AND

## FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

DEVOTED TO

News, Politics, Commerce, Agriculture, Arts, Science and Literature,

VENTAL & JOY, Editors and Proprietors

PUBLISHED AT NEWBERN, N. C.

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[illegible]

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[illegible] to the [illegible] Patrons in the City [illegible] the regularity of its transmission to those abroad.

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