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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. I. PENNINGTON & CO. May, 19, 1865.

# SECRET REBEL HISTORY!

## Interesting Statement of the Position of Davis and the Confederate Government.

#### UNPOPULARITY OF JEFF. DAVIS.

The following letter was written by a gentleman who occupied the position of Private Secretary to one of the most influential members of Jeff. Davis' Cubinet throughout the rebellion .-It comes, therefore, from one well qualified to set forth the actual condition of affairs in the rebel capital during the latter days of the rebellion. It gives an interior view of the movements and sentiments of the rebel government such as it has not been possible to obtain hitherto.

R. D. F. RICHMOND, Monday, May 15, 1865.

Owing to the mystery of secret sessions and the reticense observed by the journals, much of the real history of this great struggle remains to be written. It is known to the world that Mr. Davis wielded to the last the full powers of the South, and that the Southern Congress granted nearly all his requests for power, insatiable as he seemed to be in this respect But it is not so well known that he was unpopular with the leading statesmen of the South. They thought lightly of his capacity, and deemed him an incu-bus upon their cause. Some opposed him openly, but the majority, while deploring his errors, did not think it a fit period for opposition. Among the former class were Orr, Toombs, Wigfell, Graham. Among the latter were Messrs. Campbell, Cobb, Hunter and many others. On the other hand, Mr. Davis had a cordial hatred for Congress, and took no pains to conceal it. One of his last proceedings was to send in a special message, which, when analysed, was found to be nothing less than a carefully prepared bill of indietment, and designed to throw upon the Congress all the odium in the event of failure. This document elicited a severe reply from the Senate, at which body it was supposed to be specially aimed.

No person, perhaps, ever occupied a prominent position who availed himself so fittle of the wisdom or experience of others as Mr. Davis. He was rudely intolerant of any difference of opinion, and seemed to rejoice in isolation from those who were likely to express an independent judgment. His despotism over his Cabinet was supreme. He admitted that he knew nothing of finance, but upon all other subjects made no pretence of modesty.

When the Southern Congress met in November last, Mr. Davis sent in a message, which was, upon the whole, of a confident tone. He seemed to take no account of the waning resources and spirit of the South, or the diminished numbers of her armies, and still less of the constancy, determination and power of the North. The members of Congress were not disposed to accept as gospel this cheerful manifesto, and accordingly a resolution was offered by Mr. Caperton for a joint committee to look into the condition of public affairs. The necessary effect of this was to compel the administration to look into its own hand. and this motion Mr. Davis regarded and resented as a hostile proceeding. This investigation lasted a month or more, and the resolutions it provoked produced a marked effect upon the temper and spirit of the Southern Congress, which, some weeks after the informal conferences at Fortress Mouroe, ripened into action. A movement was organized, of which Senators Hunter of Virginia, Graham of North Carolin s, and Orr of South Carolina, were the leading spirits, to induce the President to negotiate for peace, and secure the best terms possible for the South. Judge Compbell, the Assistant Secretary of War, labored earnestly and constantly to this end, and it is understood that Mallory, of the Cabinet, was anxious for the adoption of this policy. It was perfectly obvious to the reflecting men of the Confederacy that to continue the contest for independence was a hopeless pursuit-that when the Spring weather permitted, the immense masses of Grant and Sherman to be precipitated upon them, the Southern armics would be utterly insufficient to resist the shock. To go on was simply to

# THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI RALEIGH, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1865

that while the Sourcerners had two large armies in the field, possessi a of their capital and an organized government, they could, with this show of strength, secure liberal terms upon the basis of a restoration of the Union. It was believed that Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward would favor a policy of conciliati n In a word, these men held that reconstruction was indnitely preferable to subjugation. Continue the coutest, and the upshot would be that no terms what-Ever could be obtained.

Views of this sort were presently Mr. Hunter and others upon Mr Dayn one or a log while it seemed with some prespect of source in a seem. But the Richmond Engage, Sentine and Whig were furious in their denunciations of any reconstruction. In a little while Mr. Davis began to be justices of Hunter, and he, his clique and organs, epared no pains to break him down. Feeling that his effort to save his State from fresh calamity was unavailing, Mr. .. unter, at the close of the session, retired to los home in Essex County The breach between him and President Davis was compete and final. The majority of both houses of the Confederate. Congress were ready for place negotiations, but nothing could be done without the co-operation of the Executive -The ultra war men and presses denounced all wh thought there was danger ahead a "croakers" and "whipp d mea." The masses ( p) knew little of the actual signature, and where remity and auxious to fight as long as there was a reasonable prespect of success. There can be no donot, however er, that they were greatly exhausted and wearied the war, and if their rulers had sought in honorable pacification they would be a sustained them

One of the men whose carried to Divis was most intense and bitter was Wigtall, of Texas. The declared that success with Jeffers in Davis, at the helic was impossible—that his measurity and obstinely would rain any cause in the widle old he favored a counter revolution to dopose him. He proposed puliely to e erce Davis a d Stephess to resign, a is probable that the President's jed may of Thatter, who would thus have su reeded, excited by this project, had no small share in defeating the scheme of the latter to open negotiations for peace

If Mr. Davis were to succeed in making his way to Europe ho would then pass into history as an incompetent man who had brought running the caus-he aspred to lead. Hardly any of the public in a of the South have any liking for him, and every one would then have his story to ted of blunders and mismanagement. As it is better Mr Davista hunted togitive, theing I'r life, with a price set of his bead. The Southern is all feel that the North d sires to punish him because he was their consenleader and representative, and as such they desire his escape. At this moment, Mr. Davis rallies around him the sympathes of every Southern man or woman, and nowhere more that in the city, where thousands have been beggared by the incensiary proceedings which attended his departure. The Southerners say that there is no more reas in why Mr. Davis should be punished than themselves for repelaton They put him in his position, and kept him, and approved his opposition to the national authority.

Again, while all Southerners look with horror and detestation upon the crime by which Mr. Lincoln behis life, they all repudrate the idea that their government had aught to do with it. Even these among them most bitter upon Mr. Davis affirm that he would never for one moment have countenanced so infamous a resort as assassination. It is not bedeved that Mr. Davis cherished my special personal hostility for the late President of fit the members of his Cabinet. His hatreds were for the leaders of the South, those whom he flared might out trip turn in popularity or who ventured to question his infallibility. He hated Joe Johnston and Beauregard. He was jealous of Hunter and Lee; but those in the South who most appreciated and suffered by his resentments would be among the first to acquit him of an imputation of a thirst for blood. Like Mr. Lincoln, it was almost impossible to obtain his consent to an execution, and thus the discipline of the Southern armies were lost, rever afterward to be regained.

At one time throughout the South there was a clamor for retaliation tor alleged outrages by the Union armies. Mr. Davis, Gen. Lee, Mr. Hunter and others steadily resisted this demand, and no light share of blame fell in consequence upon the Co to be rate Government. Ev m Gen. Lee, the idel of the South during this war, did not escape censure. It is well known in Richmond that Dahlgren's command would have been expected a year ago but for the interposition of Mr. Davis and Gen. Lee .-

It is well that these facts should be known in forming an estimate of one whose character all are now discussing. The same Southern gentlemen who repudiate as absurd the idea that Mr. Davis could have stooped to so infamous a crime as that of procuring the assassination of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward, will tell you that he was obstinate, narrow. self-willed, domineering and selfish, a man whose faults of temper and intellect would have rained ; far stronger cause than that of the South. As they speak from this point of view their testimony is entitled to the more weight. It is a verdict of acquittal from a hostile jury.

The amount of specie taken hence by the Confeder rate Government has been greatly overrated. It did not much exceed half a million of dollars; but a large proportion-say half-was in silver, and hence the bulk would give the idea of a greater value. The Righmond banks took away their specie, and this amount may have reached several millions of doclar-It is an errer to suppose that Mr. Davis took away this or any amount of specie with the idea of providing for himself in Europe. The balances of the Confederate Government in foreign countries, constantly kept up to procure supplies, &c., are subject to the checks of Mr. Davis and his Cabinet, and are ample to meet their wants if they get abroad. Besides, it is well known that when Mr. Davis left here he, of all men in the world, had the least idea that the Confederacy was about to tumble. The comwas to provide funds for a war in America-to buy food and minurious of war. He thought, in his forly, he could give up the capital and the great State of Virginia, and with the Catton States, keep up the connect until the North should be wearned out At the beginning of the war, the seven Co ton State thought that by their staple they could coerce Caris -tendom, the North included; and of this foily standing alone their leaders had not been untited Mr. Davis halted at Danville, with the mtention of beating his government there. He stayed just one week. On hearing of Lee's capit cation. and that there was no organized body of troops be tween him and Grant, he set out for Charlotte, N. C. intending to fix his capital there. Even after Lee's capitulation, he seemed utterly unable to grasp the situation. He still thought himself able to make war or peace, as he pleased; and it is reported that he even hositated at accepting the terms granted by Sherman, and subsequently set aside by President cause a useless effusion of blood, only to be followed Johnson. After spending three or four days at

in the end by ruin and subjugation. It was believed | Greensboro, he left for Charlotte, where he proceeded tradecate his capital, open up government offices, could exceed his intatnation.. He wasted time which, for his escape, was invaluable, in keeping up the forms of a government which had no existence. The train of government and bank specie had already started for the South. Of his own safety Mr. David seemed to take little thought He fancied himself at the head of a powerful people, able to marshal armies and offer battle at the North. He did not re-

alize that his fortunes were desperate.
In the midst of all the delusion came the intelligence that the negotiations were at end; and then Mr. Davis and his Cabinet set out for Georgia .-Their subsequent movements and rate of progress are probably not known in Richmond. Upon the great make of the Southerners, the crash of their Confederacy has fallen as suddenly and unexpectedas an avalanche. They were confident the strugwould last another year, and many hoped for final success. It is hard to realize the infatuation of the Confederate Administration. Confederate paper was not worth two cents to the dollar, and was kept up to this figure solely by the sale of Government specie-which Mr. Trenholm put in the market at sixty for one. The Confederate armies had wasted away by losses and straggling. Joe Johnston had some 25,000 men. Lee 35,000, and in all there were not as many as 100,000 men in arms east of the Mississippi River. Kirby Smith and Magruder might, perhaps, have together 25,000 men in all -These troops were tolerably clothed, but the equipment of the army was inferior. The horses of the avairy and artillery were inferior and the former were so greatly reduced in number they were utterinsufficient to protect the Confederate communicaflow Mr. Davis could shut his eyes to all this, is perfectly marvelous; but he did, and when people spoke to him of negotiation, he doubted and trained their patriotism. Gen. Lee had, beyond at, the most glosmy forebodings. Astearly as the 20th of March, he wrote a letter to Mr. Davis, stating that he could neither hold his lines nor withdraw his many with the small number of troops at his command. And yet it is said that in a speech at Charlotte, Mr. Davis spoke of his inability to understand why a force of 12,000 men should surrender. Judge Camplest constantly pressed upon the attention of the government the fact that the war could not be sarries on, in the vain hope that, unable to dispute he statement, they would draw the necessary inferand consent to negotiations upon the basis of reconstruction. But he counted without his host.

### VIRGINIA.

Reorganization of the State Government.

STATE ELECTIONS

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR PIERPONT.

The People Moving---Public Meeting in Loudon.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. ) ALEXANDRIA, May 9th, 1865. To the Voters of the First, Second and Seventh

Congressional Districts of Virginia

The House of depresentatives of the last gress of the United States decided not to admit to a seat in Congress a member from any State declared to be in insurrection, unless a majority of the District he proposed to represent had an opportunity to vote at his election. It is not probable this Congress will relax that rule. A majority of the First, Second and Seventh Congression of Districts of this State are in a disorganized condition, not having been yet organised under the Restored Government of Virginia by the election of county officers. I knew of no loyal mode by which the election of members of Congress and members of the General Assembly could be certified in unorganized counties, because there were no proper officers who could give legal certificates of their election. I submitted the subject to the Attorney General of the Commonwealth for his opinion; he has furnishme the following :

THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, ) EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALEXANDRIA, VA., May 1st, 1865.

To His Excellency F. H. Pierpont, Governor of Virginia :

SIR-Your note of the 28th inst., asking for my opinion in relation to elections for members of Congress, State Senators and members of the General Assembly in counties unorganized in the State, under the Restored Government of Virginia, has been received.

I am of opinion that no election can be held r the officers named in your note except in counties organized under the Restored Government, for want of proper officers to shold them. By set of the General Assembly, passed January 31st, 1862, it is enacted- That in all cases of election for election districts, or Senatorial or Congressional Districts, the Commissioners superintending the election at the Court House of the several counties or corporations forming such districts shall, within three days after such election is concluded, deliver a certified statement of the result of the election in said county (to be ascertained in a manner now prescribed by law) to the Clerk of the County Court of such county, whose duty it shall be as soon as he may be able to record such result in a book for that purpose to be kept in his office, and transmit a certified copy of such result, (which shall he written in ords and not in figures) to the Clerk of the County Court of the county first named in the law describing such district.

These and other requirements, for want of proper flicers, cannot be complied with in counties unorennized.

In the Constitution, page 26, section 1, passed by the Convention which assembled at Alexandria ou the 18th day of February, 1864, in an ordinance for

the establishment of the restored government, 1 is provided that "for the conganization of each county in this Commonwealth not now occasion it would be the duty of the Governor to issue his proclamation declaring all the flics there every, evil adjusted tary, are impailed by a writ of election, directed by one or more commissioners, notex reeding three, A! or any of said commissioners may act, and they shall have power to do all and a verything that the spriff and county court have now to do, in helding a color tion for county offices, according to law now in Line. or that may hereafter be enacted."

NO 166

It is here distinctly stated that said commissioners have all the power that the sheriff and county court now have in holding an election for county. Misses leaving the meavoidable intercore that they shall have no powers beyond these expressly named, according to a well known maxim, that "the expression of the one proposition is the exclusion of the other. Therefore, although these commissioners have full powers to combut an election for county office, yell no provision is a ade for the election of members of Congress in counties with ht of anization

Very respectfully, THOS. R. BOWDEN.

Attorney General of Virginia. The fourth Thursday in May inst., it is alay fixed by law for holding the electrons for members of Congress and of the General Assembly of Virginia. The unorganized counties in the three chargers on the tricts above named cannot be organized by the rice tion of officers under the Restore! Government of Virginia who can hold and certify elections to the above named places according to law, before the fourth Thursday in May. If no election is held to fill them at the time fixed by law, they will be y cant, it is then competent, by the laws of Virginia, for the Executive to order special electrons to fell the vacancies. With a view of giving the qualified vater- of each District and County an opportunity to vote for their choice of representatives, in the Congress and General Assemb v. I respectfully advise that no poll be opened for members of Congress is the countles already organized, par for members of the General Assembly in countries unorganized; with the assurance, that as soon as the county officers the unorganized portion of the State as selected as order restored, so that a fair election can be held special election will be ordered for all the place above designated. If electrons are heal for menuof Congress in the above named Districts where more than a majority of the Districts have no opportunity to vote on account of the want of proper ficers to conduct the electron, when the Instrict shall be organized with proper county officers to best in election, a special election will be order it, with it respect to any partial election that may be held on the fourth Thurs by in May. This requisit is su-pend the Congressional election, &c., on the found Thursday in May, has a reference to the election of members of the General Assembly in countries and Districts which are now organizal. In the atter-Districts of the State where more of the counties are organized, there will be no election of members of Congress or of the General Assuming of the State until county organizations are unphotod under one Restored Government of Virginia.

F. H. PIERFONT

General of Vergicha

A meeting of the loyal citizens of Lands un county, Virginia, was held on the 5th further w Waterent for the purpose of organizing the county. Mr. S. B. T. Caldwell presided. Resolute as were adopted expressive of the Union sentiment of the power of the county, rayoring the extinction of slavery in State action, declaring the ordinance of secession not building, having been passed und r military duress; favoring the restoration of civil authority in the State, and that in selecting candidates for offices the pnferenceshould be given to the so who have always been loyal to the Government of the United States. In relation to the teturning Robels the tellowing was adopted

Resolved, That with no desire to avenge the injuries we may have suffered; and with an earnest with to heal the wounds inflicted on one beloved State Liv the late unparalleled war, we desire that such a course may be pursued by our State and national authorities as shall insure peace and tranquility to all, with as little suffering to any as is consistent with a due regard to the principles of justice, and the lattice. THE LATEST NEWS FROM ALL QUARTERS, peace and welfare of our common country.

The meeting adjourned, sitering ammading the call of a convention to most at Hamilton on the lath test, to nominate candidates for county officers

The Alexandria Journal gives the following account of another meeting in the same county

The loyal people of Londonn county had a re-union after months and years of separation, at Loyettaville, on Thursday last Thousands of those who had been driven from the county met at that point on that day, many others who had remained at their homes during all the trying hours of the past four years, and enjoyed a re-union such as is seldom witnessed in this world. A flag staff, 111 feet in height, was raised, after which a beautiful flag -thould Stars and Stripes-was drawn up and thrown to the breeze amidst the greatest enthusiasm. The scene is described to us as one of the deepest manifestation of feeling. The eld flag had been absent a long that when it re-appeared without bindrance fr m any one there was hardly a dry eye in that whole vast crowd. Both men and women wept like children. and each additional cheer seemed to grow to volume. until the hills and valleys re-school the glid - guid of rejoicing

After the cuthustary had somewnat subsided. Dr. J. J. Henshaw, the recent Treasurer of State, ascended the platform, and announced the programme for to the occasion, and was followed by Sanatel M. Jane 1 1105 regularity to the control of the things ney, Charles P. Janney, and W. F. Meters, Senator from Loudoun. At the conclusion of Mr. Mereter's address the crowd repaired to an adjoining on lowing. where a splendid collation was prepared for all After partaking of this samptache report the cowil i was again conducted to the stand, where stirring addresses were delivered by Sergant Huey, of Md. Lieut, Cox, James M. Dawney, recent Speakered the House, and Thomas Brown, Eq. of Landaun conty. The crowd then dispersed, each delegation wagding its way homeward with banners waving in the breeze and with should for the Union which more the welkin ring.

A brass band from Harper's Ferry was in all redance which favored those present with some ship did music-principally patriotic airs. Altegether the occasion was one which will long be a membered among the loyal and long oppressed people of Londonn county.

There are six hundred mules of streets in the City of Brooklyn, as ascertaned by actual surveys by direction of the Common Council Committee on remaining and renumbering the streets.

NEGROST FERAGE IN THE SOUTH

- The people have to on heliave this a word with the law closing would have engage the intested the gree possibility at rest, as an elemetreathed disease it. But no somer is the first global red peace discerned, than the point cans begin to dig up this apparently irrepress ble question, with a hope of making it once mora subject of contention in the realm of politic Slavery has been sunk so deep by the war than the most persistent partisan will fearly attento make political espital out of the institution but the negro-gamein and the serdement of their status under the new order of things as at ready exercising the minds of party leaders "Negro uffrage" - the successor of to growing very be a subject for political division. The Aquirule, when they every mossey, from saddle and or to cheav, shall be entitled to the same rights, with respect to voting that white citizens enjoy They thesist also, that this right shall be granted them in setting he questions of "reconstructom " and that it shall be protected by the mili tary power On the other hand the "conservatives"

contend that unrestricted negro-franchise would be productive of great social exils and that is would be highly pernicious to the interests of the south. Now the truth is, that neither perty takes the right view of the question held to the old Democratic doctrine that the States have the right "to regulate their domesthe its strations in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." constitutions of the several. Southern States are valid at the present time, just as they were before the war. They have not been abrogated by the act of secussion, nor have they been repealed or changed in a legal way. According to these in strument, negroes have not the right to vote bet the people of each State have the power to amend the Constitution thereof, and if they desire to grant the elective franchise to negroes. no power an lawfully present them. So far as this question is a secretary, the Southern States to-day stand precisely where the Northern States at one time stood. Negro suffrage was not formerly allowed in New York, but the people of this State decided, under certain restricted this transverse grees the right to vote. The proper of Ohio decided to let negroes vote who were half white. The people of Hanois, until vers, re-ently, did not allow a negro, to come into the S are at all we hout first giving bonds for his good behavior, which of course amounted to produtify a Weet's these cases as instances showing that the proporof a State have the pows to determine whether he now shall rote or not, at twist the qualification slidl be: AState is supreme, with regard to the regulations of us own government, so long as there is no condict with the Esteral Constantion, and the people ways a perfect country permit or refuse ingresultage, to make a distinction of shade, alto-ing only the solube relate to vote, to make trapecty much ration, or make any other reguit is the of that courant without they door activisable. Therefore it is a waste of time for politicians to trouble themselves about what should or should not be done done the question of "negro suf frage in the South. The people will settle these matters in their near way, just as the people of the Northern Same do, and it is for them to say whether negroes shall or shall not vote - A' I'

# The North Carolina Times, A POLITICAL COMMERCIAL AND

# FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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THE NORTH CAROLINA TIMES WILL ELEVISH

AT THE EARL TEST WORMENT. It will muratum the Union appear Secretain, and strive. the argum of and personners to en ? mairage that quest at

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planting the verification.

It is hoped that the interest and variety of its cononly als report for the Business interests of the community the Financial and Market Reports and its advocarry of all past and formane interpress, will commend

The Patronage of all Classes of People AND MAKE IT-

A WELCOME VISITOR TOO THE

Faculty Classes, the Counting Resonant the Workshop

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THE NORTH CAROLINA TIMES, made of MORNING sometime weeps of a guilton turnesties in Sub- the first of Correct at

TEN DOLLARS PER ANNUM But I Da Directors of part to the proup and in the occasion. He also made a few remarks portment | d. hard as the paper rest. Parents in the extension

TYPE US THE A DES SPECIAL SECTION AS

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U. S. MIETTARY RATEROADS. Morehead City and toold-boro', and Goldhoro and Enleigh Lanes

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Flor Murchard City and suit ... RETURNING Louis Ral Louis New Harm at 10 A. M. Louis More had Cit. for New Horne at 9,20 A. M.

WHARTSGION AND GOLDSHORO LINE Leave Wilmington for Wilmington at 1.10 to M. Leave Wilmington for Goldshord at 1.40 X. M. May 24 P