

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1865 NO. 170

SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

Subscription rates: Daily paper, One Year \$10.00; Six Months \$6.00; Three Months \$3.00; Weekly paper, One Year \$3.00; Six Months \$2.00.

ADVERTISING.

One Square, One Day \$1.00; Two Days \$1.75; Three Days \$2.50; Four Days \$3.00; Five Days \$3.50; One Week \$4.00; Two Weeks \$7.00; Three Weeks \$10.00; One Month \$12.50.

Larger advertisements will be charged in exact proportion with the above, and must be paid for when handed in.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Special Notices will be set in minion, leaded, and inserted under the Special Notice head, and One Dollar a Square charged for every insertion.

LOCAL COLUMN.

Only short notices will be admitted to the Local Column, at the following rates: One Line, One Day \$1.00; Two Lines, \$1.50; Three Lines, \$2.00; Five Lines, \$2.50.

FUNERAL NOTICES, MARRIAGES, &c. Will be charged same as Advertisements, and must be paid for when handed in, or they will not appear.

LATEST NEWS.

IMPORTANT TO COTTON OWNERS.

THE ASSASSINATION TRIAL. Astounding Developments.

SANDERS AND CLAY UNDOUBTEDLY IMPLICATED.

John C. Breckinridge Indicted for Treason.

THE BILL AGAINST DAVIS FROM KIRBY SMITHDOM.

A BATTLE IN TEXAS.

THE FEDERALS DEFEATED. General News.

[The following dispatch was received by us at a late hour last night - 5p.]

TO COTTON OWNERS.

[Special Dispatch to the Progress.]

WILMINGTON, May 30, 1865.

The Secretary of the Treasury announces that any person may purchase Cotton, provided one-fourth be turned over to Government before shipment North.

We are in receipt of Northern papers of the 27th inst., and this morning lay their contents before our readers in advance of the mails.

THE TRIAL.

The proceedings of the 26th, in the trial of the assassination conspirators were equally as interesting as those of preceding days, and the court room was again crowded by curious auditors.

For the defence, Rev. Fathers Lanahan and Young, Roman Catholic priests, and others, testified that Mrs. Surratt had the reputation of being a Christian woman, and that they could not remember ever having heard her express disloyal sentiments.

Mr. Maulsby, brother-in-law of O'Laughlin, testified that the latter and Booth were school-fellows, and that when O'Laughlin learned the officers were in search of him he did not endeavor to escape, but gave himself up voluntarily.

The defence also produced several witnesses for the purpose of discrediting previous testimony prejudicial to Dr. Mudd, introduced by the Government.

For the prosecution, William Chamberlain, at one time a clerk in the rebel War Department, testified that he was well acquainted with the handwriting of John A. Campbell, formerly rebel Assistant Secretary of War, and Colonel Harrison, the private secretary of Jefferson Davis, and that he identified their indorsements on the communication to Davis of one Lieutenant Alston, which was introduced in Court on last Monday.

Henry Finegas, of Boston, Mass., and formerly an officer in the Federal army, testified as follows:

Q. State if in the month of February last you were in Montreal, Canada? A. I was, and remained there eleven days.

Q. Did you while there make the acquaintance of George N. Sanders, Wm. Cleary, and others of that circle? A. I did not make their acquaintance personally; I knew them very well by sight; I saw them at St. Lawrence Hall and various other public places in Montreal.

Q. Did you see Jacob Thompson or Beverly Tucker there? A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. State whether on one occasion in the month of February you heard a conversation between George N. Sanders and Wm. Cleary; if so, state what was said and where it occurred. A. I did; the conversation I heard took place at St. Lawrence Hall in the evening; I am not certain whether it was the 14th or 15th of February; I was sitting in a chair as George N. Sanders and Wm. Cleary walked in at the door; they stopped about ten feet from me; I heard Cleary say, "I suppose they are getting ready for the inauguration of Lincoln next month;" Sanders said, "Yes; but if the boys only have luck Lincoln will not trouble them much longer;" Cleary said, "Is everything well?" Sanders replied, "Oh yes, Booth is bossing the job."

Additional witnesses were introduced to show the fiendish treatment which imprisoned national soldiers received from their rebel keepers—Charles Sweeney, who was a prisoner at Richmond and Andersonville, testified that General Howell Cobb said on one occasion that the graveyard at the latter place was large enough to hold all the men in the stockade, and that they intended to starve them to death.

BRECKINRIDGE INDICTED.

A Washington dispatch says a bill of indictment for high treason has been found by the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia against John C. Breckinridge.

THE BILL AGAINST DAVIS.

The indictment found by the Grand Jury of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia against Jefferson Davis recites that Jefferson Davis, late of the county of Henrico, in the State of Virginia, being an inhabitant of and resident within and owing allegiance and fidelity to the United States, wickedly devising and intending to disturb the peace and to subvert the government of the said United States, to stir, move and excite rebellion, insurrection and war against the United States, on the 1st day of June, 1864, at the county of Henrico aforesaid, unlawfully, falsely, maliciously and traitorously, did compass, levy and carry on war and rebellion against the United States, for the subversion of the Government, in the District of Columbia aforesaid, and being leagued in conspiracy with a large number of insurgents, and being the leader and commander-in-chief of said insurgents, did march and proceed to invade the said county of Washington, and then and there, on the 12th day of July, 1864, did make war upon a certain fort called Stevens, did kill and wound a large number of said troops of the United States, contrary to the duty of his said allegiance and fidelity to the United States.

The above is the substance of the indictment, omitting the verbage, which extends to a great length.

KIRBY SMITH STILL ON THE RAMPAGE.

Reports from New Orleans state that Colonel Sprague, of General Pope's staff, who has recently returned from a conference with General Kirby Smith, was unsuccessful in his negotiations. The Lee and Johnston terms were offered to Smith for the surrender of his Trans-Mississippi army; but, though it is said he was disposed to accept them and give up further contest, nothing decisive could be accomplished, owing to the rebel Gen. Parsons and Shelby demanding amnesty for themselves.

A BATTLE IN TEXAS.

On the 12th inst., a fight occurred. One account locates it near the old Palo Alto battle field, and another at Boca del Chito Pass—between a detachment of national troops under Colonel Barrett and the rebels under General Slaughter, in which the latter were at first driven twenty miles towards Brownsville, Texas. The rebels, however, received reinforcements, and Colonel Barrett was compelled to retreat to Brazos, losing seventy-two men in killed, wounded and missing. The rebels fired into a French steamer which was moving up the Rio Grande, during the contest, and drove her back down the river.

GENERAL NEWS.

The following is from Washington letters in the Herald: JEFF. DAVIS' MANACLES. The story that Jeff. Davis had been manacled is

not correct. He is confined in a casemate in Fortress Monroe, fitted up for the purpose, comprising two rooms. There is a guard in the room with him constantly, but he is not manacled or his movements within his dungeon are very restricted.

CAPTURE OF GOV. LETCHER, OF VA.

Ex-Governor Letcher, of Virginia, was captured by a detachment of the Twenty-second and Fifth New York cavalry, under the command of Major Moore, Aid-de-Camp on Gen. Torbert's staff. They left Winchester on the morning of the 17th and arrived at Staunton on the evening of the 19th, at seven o'clock. An additional detail was made by Gen. Duvall of one hundred and fifty of the Fifth New York cavalry. At three A. M. of the 19th they started for Lexington, and arrested Letcher about four o'clock in the morning. They had orders to arrest Extra Billy Smith also, but were three days too late. Letcher said he did not see why he should be arrested, and said the Secretary of War had sent him notice that he wanted to see him he would have come. Major Moore told him that mail arrangements were not very perfect in the valley, and that on the other side of securing his presence was considered preferable.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

An amnesty proclamation was on the 26th, again held by the Cabinet for consideration. The terms are now very nearly settled, and it is understood that it will be promulgated in a few days.

RELEASE OF REBEL PRISONERS.

The rebel prisoners who come within the terms of the Amnesty act are being gradually released, upon taking the oath of allegiance.

ALL THE UNION PRISONERS OF WAR RECOVERED.

The Union prisoners delivered at Jacksonville, Fla., complete the recovery of all Union prisoners, as far as is known, and it is believed that any are now held in Texas.

THE STONEWALL.

The following semi-official statement is made in connection with the authorized announcement of the fact that the insurgent ran Stonewall has unconditionally surrendered to the Spanish authorities at Havana, viz: The conduct of those authorities upon the occasion was judicious, dignified and in entire conformity with amity towards the United States.— Any momentary distrust, which may have heretofore been entertained as to the decision of the Captain General of Cuba in the matter has thus been disposed of satisfactorily.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE GEN. DUVALL AT STAUNTON, VA.

An attempt was made, on the evening of the 18th inst., to assassinate General Duvall, who is in command at Staunton, Va. He was just bidding farewell to a lady whom he had been visiting. The door into the back yard was open, and just as he was shaking hands with the lady a shot was fired, and the ball passed between them, fortunately hitting neither. An immediate search was made, but the miscreants escaped. Such was the feeling among the soldiers, that if the shot had taken effect the whole town would have been destroyed.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S BODY GUARD.

The Union Light Guard, commanded by Lieutenant Jamieson, who formerly performed the duty of body guard to President Lincoln, will, it is understood, be retained for the same service to President Johnson.

GENERAL RAWLINS ENERGED.

Major General John A. Rawlins, General Grant's chief of staff, was honored, at his residence in Georgetown, by an unexpected visit and serenade from a portion of the old Army of the Tennessee.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS.

General Sherman is offered the job of Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville or St. Louis, in which to establish his future headquarters.

WHAT SOLDIERS ARE ENTITLED TO BOUNTY.

The following extract from a circular of the Paymaster General, dated May 20, is important: Under section four, act of March 3, 1865, to entitle a soldier to bounty, the wound for which may be discharged must be a direct result or necessary incident of his military service. It must be in the line of his duty as a soldier, not in the peaceful occupation of a citizen. The wounds for which bounty is provided must be the consequence of hostilities actually going on at the time.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Major General Howard, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau, has made the following appointments of State commissioners, under act organizing the Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs, &c.: Virginia—Captain O. Brown, Assistant Quartermaster. North Carolina—Horace James. South Carolina and Georgia—Major General Rufus Saxton. Alabama—Major T. W. Osborn. Mississippi—Major E. Whittlesey. Louisiana—Chaplain Jas. W. Corney. Missouri and Arkansas—Brigadier General J. W. Sprague. Kentucky and Tennessee—Brigadier General Ficks.

THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW ORLEANS.

An effort is being made by prominent parties here from New Orleans to have restored entirely the supremacy of the civil over the military authorities there, leaving the military to interfere only when called upon by the civil officers.

FROM THE DELEGATION TO WASHINGTON.

A private despatch dated at Burkeville, Va., was received yesterday from one of the party who accompanied Mr. Holden to Washington, announcing their arrival there all in fine spirits. They may be expected to arrive in Raleigh to-day.

We are requested to state that there will be religious services to-morrow (Thursday), commencing at ten o'clock.

TO THE PEOPLE OF GRANVILLE COUNTY.

YOU ARE AWARE THAT A SHORT TIME SINCE I was charged with stealing a mule, and sent to Raleigh for trial. The charges have been investigated by Gen. Heath, and found to be false. I was honorably acquitted. I was also charged with disloyalty, but this charge, like the other, was decided to be untrue. Very respectfully, GEO. B. THOMASON. May 31st.

GILMORE vs. MAGRATH.

Before Sleddding for Paris unknown, Gov. Magrath, of South Carolina, issued the following modest proclamation:

HEADQUARTERS, COLUMBIA, May 2, 1865.

To the People of the State of South Carolina: The surrender of the army under the command of Gen. Lee, in Virginia, has been followed by the surrender of the army under the command of Gen. Johnston, in North Carolina. To these armies South Carolina has contributed, with very inconsiderable exceptions, her entire male population. The brave men in those armies who have survived the bloody war of the past four years, are now returning home as prisoners of war on their parole, and unable again to take up their arms until the conditions have been performed upon which their captivity has been terminated.

The Government of the Confederate States, in the creation of which South Carolina has with her sister States, has suspended its civil and military authority, and the high duty of providing measures for the welfare of its citizens, by a stern necessity, has been devolved upon the government of the State.

In this unexpected termination of the active powers of government, in peace and in war, which South Carolina granted to the common government of the Confederate States, circumstances have rendered the condition of this State one of peculiar embarrassment. Deeply suffering from the consequences of the war in many respects, in none is that suffering more peculiarly trying than in the misery which now affects a considerable portion of its population; which threatens a large portion, and may involve the whole of it in the suffering which want, approaching starvation, has produced and will produce. The large supplies contributed to the support of the armies of the Confederation had been given at a time when abundance enabled the population to bear its withdrawal without aggravated suffering. But the great destruction of means of subsistence at the present time, and the difficulties of securing it in the future by the next crop, had, even before the reverse which befell the armies of the Confederation, satisfied all that it would be impossible to part with the supplies which had been gathered for the armies, without destroying the support of the population in many portions of the State. And attempts were made to inform the authorities of the Confederate Government, that not only the apprehension but the certainty of evil consequences would prevent the removal of all such supplies.

With the dissolution of the armies of the Confederation, the necessity for these supplies has ceased; with the removal of that necessity arises the stronger obligation upon the authorities of the State. To that end, therefore, it is now declared that all substance stores and property of the Confederate States within the limits of the State, should be turned over and accounted for by the agents of the State appointed for that purpose. The subsistence and other stores to be used for the relief of the people of the State, and the other property of whatever kind to be held for the common benefit of the State, and subject to such distribution as may be hereafter determined upon by the proper authorities of the State.

It will be recognized as a duty in the highest degree obligatory upon the agents of the State who will receive these supplies, to provide out of them freely to the soldiers of this or any other State passing through our limits who may need them. Subject to this claim, all such supplies will be held for the purpose of furnishing subsistence and support to the thousands who, in different parts of the State, are now destitute and in want of food, and whose suffering can only be alleviated by this disposition of these supplies.

By the Governor, A. G. MAGRATH. Official: W. S. MELLINS, Lieut. Col. and A. D. C.

Gen. Gilmore, U. S. A., commanding the Department of the South, and having the jurisdiction of the fugitive in view, has issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE SOUTH, Hilton Head, S. C., May 14, 1865.

General Order, No. 63.

1. The proclamation of A. G. Magrath, styling himself Governor of South Carolina, dated at Headquarters Columbia, S. C., May 2, 1865, declaring that all substance stores and the property of the Confederate States within the limits of the State should be turned over and accounted for by the agents of the State appointed for that purpose, and directing that the subsistence and other stores shall be used for the relief of the people of the State, and the proclamation of J. P. E. Brown, styling himself Governor of Georgia, dated at the capital of the State on the 31st day of May, 1865, requiring the officers and members of the General Assembly to meet in extraordinary session at the capital in Milledgeville on Monday, the 22nd day of May 1865, and the proclamation of A. K. Allison, styling himself Acting Governor of Florida, dated at Tallahassee on the 8th day of April, 1865, giving notice and directing that a convention will be held on Wednesday, the 7th day of June, 1865, for the purpose of the State of Florida, are hereby null and void, and all of them, declared null and void, it being known to me, from trustworthy information, that the aforesaid A. G. Magrath, J. P. E. Brown, and A. K. Allison, are disloyal to the United States, having committed and are committing treason against the same, in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort, the persons and peoples, to whom the proclamations heretofore referred to have been respectively addressed, are therefore enjoined and commanded to give no aid or comfort thereto, or to any orders, proclamations, or commissions, or commands, emanating from persons claiming the right to exercise the functions and authority of Governor or other officer of the State of South Carolina, Georgia or Florida, unless the same shall have been promulgated by the advice or consent of the United States authorities.

rights, will doubtless be made known as a daily duty. It is deemed sufficient, meanwhile, to advise that the people of the black race are citizens of the United States, and it is the fixed intention of the Government to protect them in the enjoyment of their freedom and the fruits of their industry, and that it is the manifest and binding duty of all citizens, white as well as black, to make such arrangements and agreements among themselves, for compensated labor, as shall be mutually advantageous to all parties. Neither ill-treatment nor violence will be tolerated, and the government will not extend pecuniary aid to any persons, whether white or black, who are unwilling to help themselves.

MARKET REPORT.

Table with market prices for various goods like FLOUR, CORN, BACON, LARD, BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE, APPLES, PEACHES. Includes prices for Family, Superfine, etc.

A NEW PAPER.

THE DAILY RALEIGH RECORD.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING OBTAINED THE necessary permit from the military authorities, propose to publish in the City of Raleigh a daily newspaper to be called the RALEIGH RECORD. This paper will contain a record of the important events of the country, both civil and military, the latest military orders affecting the interests of the people of North Carolina and of the South, the daily market prices of provisions, stocks, &c., and such other miscellaneous reading matter as is usually found in the columns of daily newspapers.

H. MAHLER,

Fayetteville St., RALEIGH, N. C., MANUFACTURER OF

JEWELRY AND ENGRAVER.

Cash Paid for old Gold and Silver. May 31st.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

ICE CREAM AND SODA WATER

SALOON,

McKimmion's Store, One Door from Morgan Street, on Fayetteville.

PRIVATE ROOMS FOR LADIES

May 31st.

ANNIVERSARY

CONCERT AND EXHIBITION

THE CHILDREN

Raleigh Baptist Sabbath School

WILL HOLD THEIR ANNUAL CONCERT AND EXHIBITION at the Baptist Church, on Wednesday, June 1st, 1865, at 7 o'clock, P. M. The proceeds of the concert will be used for the purchase of BIBLES, BOOKS, and other religious tracts. Admission, Free.

\$20 REWARD

WANTED FROM THE COLLECTOR OF WILMINGTON, S. C., and HAZLETON, S. C., a runaway slave, named J. S. C. and H. C. who were taken from the left shoulder, and a mulatto male and female. Any one returning them and bringing them to the collector's office, or to the office of the collector at HAZLETON, S. C., will receive the above reward. The collector's office is at the corner of the Third and Third Streets, in the city of Wilmington, S. C. Advertisements inserted in this paper at the rate of \$10.00 per line for the first week, and \$5.00 for each subsequent week. CHARLES A. SHEPHERD.

CEO. W. DILL,

COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANT.

And Agent for Murray's North Carolina Steamship Line to Newbern and Morehead City, N. C.

THE AMERICA NEWS COMPANY,

119 and 121 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

BOOKS, MACAZINES, NEWS-PAPERS & STATIONERY,

Subscriptions on New Agents, Successors, &c. Our facilities are such that we can supply any quantity and we take whole orders of the

LEADING WEEKLIES AND MONTHLIES,

Our prices are the lowest, and our service is the best. Send for our Trade List.

THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,

No. 119 and 121 Nassau Street, New York.