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BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

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

LATEST NEWS.

TO-DAY.

President Johnson's proclamation appears to-day, the 1st of June, 1865, as the day of humiliation and mourning, and is as follows:

A Proclamation by the President of the United States:

Whereas, By my direction, the acting Secretary of State, in a notice to the public on the 17th of April, requested the various religious denominations to assemble on the 19th of April, on the occasion of the obsequies of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, and to observe the same with appropriate ceremonies; and,

Whereas, Our country has become one great house of mourning where the head of the family has been taken away, and believing that a special period should be assigned for again humbling ourselves before Almighty God, in order that the bereavement may be sanctified to the nation;

Now, therefore, in order to mitigate that grief on earth, which can only be assuaged by communion with the Father in Heaven, and in compliance with the wishes of Senators and Representatives in Congress communicated to me by a resolution adopted at the national Capital, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby appoint Thursday, the first day of June next, to be observed wherever in the United States the flag of the country may be respected, as a day of humiliation and mourning, and recommend my fellow-citizens there to assemble in their respective places of worship, and to unite in solemn service to Almighty God in memory of the good man who has been removed, so that all shall be occupied at the same time in contemplation of his virtues, and sorrow for his sudden and violent end.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city [L. S.] of Washington, the 20th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the Independence of the United States the 89th.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President.

W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

In obedience to this Proclamation, a meeting will be held in the Capitol Square this morning, at ten o'clock. It will be addressed by several chaplains, gentlemen attached to the United States Christian Commission, and perhaps by some of our local clergy, all of whom are invited to attend. We hope that our citizens, appreciating, as we have no doubt they do, the character of the day, will be present to show their regard for the memory of him who fell by the hand of an execrable assassin, and who every every one acknowledges was in fact our friend.

The services, while partaking more particularly of a religious tendency, will also be of a nature to show the general love and veneration which all of us must feel for the martyred Lincoln. We sincerely hope that the attendance will be creditable. We understand that several of the regiments encamped in our vicinity intend holding appropriate services.

Services will also be held in the Baptist Church. We have not been informed whether the other religious denominations intend taking any notice of the proclamation or not, but suppose they will. We would suggest that in the future our clergymen would do our readers a favor by notifying us when they propose holding unusual services, in order that we can publish ti.

So far as the military portion of our community is concerned the day will be duly respected. General Schofield and Col. Granger have both issued orders on the subject, which we publish this morning. Col. Granger orders that all "business be suspended within the limits of this post." The following is a copy of the order from Department Headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., May 31st, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 76.

To-morrow, June 1st, being the day appointed by the President as a day of humiliation and prayer on account of the death of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, all Government offices in this City will be closed and no business transacted except such as may be absolutely necessary.

By command of Maj. Gen. SCHOFIELD.

J. A. CAMPBELL, A. A. G.

OUR WASHINGTON DELEGATION.

The delegation of loyal North Carolinians who left Raleigh for Washington some time since, were expected home last night at 12 o'clock, or to-day at eleven at the farthest. We are informed that they have received assurances from President Johnson, which they consider satisfactory. Our readers are probably aware that another delegation, aside from the one headed by Mr. Holden, also went to the capital, and we are happy to state that it is probable that both these parties agreed on a basis of reconstruction, and are returning in the best nature towards each other.

THE BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The Concert and Exhibition in the Baptist Church last night given by the children of the Sabbath School attached to the Church, was well attended and the proceedings were of the most satisfactory order. The building was densely packed by the members of the Church, and we noticed quite a sprinkling of strangers in their midst. A rostrum constructed by continuing the level of the platform on which the pulpit usually stands had been constructed and on it the different classes stood when reciting or singing.—Mr. W. J. Palmer, the Superintendent of the school, had the immediate charge of the scholars, and by his perfect management of the programme, obviated all mistakes and everything passed off smoothly. The interior of the church was gracefully ornamented with festoons of evergreens, studded with roses and flowers, and presented a pleasant and attractive appearance. On the wall immediately in the rear of the platform used by the children, the following appropriate scriptural quotation, surrounded with evergreens, appeared:

"I love them that love me; and those that seek me early shall find me."

The female scholars were all neatly dressed—most of them in white—and their appearance and general deportment was not only creditable to themselves but to their teachers and parents. The remarkable acoustic properties of the Church assisted in making the sometimes indistinct utterances of the speakers distinctly heard by the whole audience.

The "opening speech" by Master Ruffin Litchford, was deservedly praised, and, although we were not fortunate enough to witness the whole performance, we feel warrented in stating on the opinions of others who were present, that it was probably the best effort of the evening. The following is the programme:

PART I.

PRAYER.

Opening Anthem—O, be Joyful in the Lord.
The May-Day Festival. Characters: Spring—Flowers—Flora—Heralds—Children scattering Flowers—Sceptre Bearer—Maids of Honor—May Queen—Fairy Queen.
Opening Speech—Ruffin Litchford.
The Ten Commandments in Verse.
Song—We come, we come with Singing.
Dialogue—Little Fannie Miller and Moses Amis.
Dialogue—Sweetness of Early Piety.
Song—Happy Children.
Catechism in Verse—By Forty Children.
Recitation—The Charm of Woman.
Song—Beautiful Home Above.

PART II.

Recitation—What is most Beautiful.
The Pilgrim's Song.
Dialogue—The Evil Adviser.
Song—We'll stand the Storm.
Dialogue—On Sabbath Profanation, for thirty-on Speakers—Eighteen Boys and Thirteen Girls.
Songs—We are Coming, Blessed Saviour. Beautiful World.
Dialogue—Young America.—Ten Boys.
Closing Song—Farewell, but we hope to meet again.

We are informed that by particular request the performance will be repeated to-morrow evening.

At the Congressional Reunion in New York, Mr. Tilton read the following extract from a letter received from Chief Justice Chase:

"I would like to say to the Christians who shall assemble at your reunion an earnest word on the present great national duty of granting to the freedmen of the South the right of self-protection by the ballot. * * My last communication on this subject with the good President whom we have lost, was on the morning of the black day, and I may say he was nearer right on this subject, according to my views of right, on that last day of his life, than on any other day before. Our new President, I have the happiness to say is a man whose democracy is as broad as the democracy of the Declaration of Independence."

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has received orders from the Government to provide transportation for fifty thousand men to come west over the road. These are the veterans of Sherman's army.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

CAMP NEAR ALEXANDRIA, VA., May 19, 1865.

DEAR BOWMAN: I am just arrived. All my army will be in to-day. I have been lost to the world in the woods for some time. Yet on arriving at the "settlements" found I have made quite a stir among the people at home, and that the most sinister motives have been ascribed to me.

I have made frequent official reports. Of my official action in all public matters, and all of them have been carefully suppressed, while the most villanious conjecture has been industriously spread abroad through all the newspapers. Well! you know what importance I attach to such matters, and that I have been fighting not real Rebels with muskets in their hands to be cowed by mere menacing words, but the technical, legal, civil task of state.

It is amusing to observe how brave and firm some men become when all danger is past. I have noticed on fields of battle I have never insult the captured or mutilate the dead; but cowards and laggards always. I cannot now recall the act, but Shakespeare records how poor Falstaff, the prince of cowards and wits, rising from a figured death, stabbed again the dead Percy and carried the carcass off in triumph to prove his valor. So now, when the Rebellion in our land is dead, many Falstaffs appear to brandish the evidence of their valor and seek to win applause, and appropriate honors for deeds that never were done.

As to myself, I ask no popularity, no reward; but I *dare* the War Department to publish my official letters and reports. I assert that my official reports have been purposely suppressed, while all the power of the press has been malignantly turned against me.

I ask sand peace and security, and the return to law and justice from Maine to the Rio Grande; and if it does not exist now substantially, it is for State reasons not good in my comprehension. It may be thought strange that one who has no fame but as a soldier should have been so careful to try to restore the civil power of the Government and the peaceful jurisdiction of the Federal Courts; but it is difficult to discover in that fact any just cause of offense to an enlightened and free people. But when men choose to slander and injure others, they can easily invent the facts for the purpose when the proposed victim is far away, engaged in public service of their own building. But there is consolation in knowing that, though truth rests in the bottom of a well, the Yankees have preservance enough to get to that bottom.

Yours, truly. W. T. SHERMAN.

CARD FROM GEN. J. E. JOHNSTON.

We lay before our readers the following letter from Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, stating the causes which induced him to make terms of surrender with Gen. Sherman. We believe Gen. Johnston's conduct, and his refusal to continue the war after all hope of success was vain, is generally approved; but if any one has a doubt on the point, the reasons set forth by Gen. Johnston will clearly show that he acted correctly and wisely:

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 6, 1865.

Having made a convention with Major Gen. Sherman to terminate hostilities in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, it seems to me proper to put before the people of those States the condition of military affairs which rendered that measure absolutely necessary.

On the 26th of April, the day of the convention, by the returns of three Lieutenant Generals of the Army of Tennessee (that under my command,) the number of infantry and artillery present and absent was 70,510—the total present 18,578—the effective total, or fighting force, 14,179. On the 7th of April, the date of the last return I can find, the effective total of the cavalry was 5,440. But between the 7th and 26th April was greatly reduced by events in Virginia and apprehensions of surrender. In South Carolina we had Young's Division of cavalry, less than one thousand, besides Reserves and State troops—together much inferior to the Federal force in that State. In Florida we were as weak. In Georgia our inadequate force had been captured in Macon. In Lieut. Gen. Taylor's department there was no means of opposing the formidable army under General Canby which had taken Mobile, nor the cavalry under General Wilson which had captured every other place of importance west of Augusta. The matter had been stopped at Macon by the armistice, as we had been at Greensboro,' but its distance from Augusta being less than half of ours, that place was in its power.

To carry on the war, therefore, we had to depend on the Army of Tennessee alone. The United States could have brought against it twelve or fifteen times its number in the armies of Generals Grant, Sherman and Canby. With such odds against us, without the means of procuring ammunition or repairing arms, without money or credit to provide food, it was impossible to continue the war except as robbers. The consequence of prolonging the struggle would only have been the destruction or the dispersion of our bravest men, and great suffering of women and children by the desolation and ruin inevitable from the marching of 200,000 men through the country.

Having failed in an attempt to obtain terms giving security to citizens as well as soldiers, I had to choose between wantonly bringing the evils of war upon those I had been chosen to defend, and averting those calamities with the confession that hopes were dead which every thinking Southern man had already lost. I therefore stipulated with Gen. Sherman for the security of the brave and true men committed to me on terms which also terminated hostilities in all the country over which my command extended, and announced it to your government as follows:

"The disaster in Virginia, the capture by the enemy of all its workshops for the preparation of ammunition and repairing of arms, the impossibility of recruiting our little army, opposed to more than ten times its number, or of supplying it except by robbing our own citizens; destroyed all hope of successful war. I have therefore made a military convention with Major General Sherman to terminate hostilities in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. I made this convention to spare the blood of this gallant little army, to prevent further suffering of our people by the devastation and ruin inevitable from the marches of invading armies, and to avoid the crime of waging a hopeless war."

J. E. JOHNSTON.

More About the Old Woman's Escapade.

Everything growing out of the capture of the flight of Jeff Davis will be read with interest by all. His efforts to persuade the world that his mother-in-law has [illegible] mysteriously disappeared, we take every occasion to gratify it. The following is the report of a Nashville correspondent of the *Times*:

Through Confederate officers who have just arrived I get a full account of Jeff Davis' movements up to within a short time of the capture. Gen. Debrell, with a small force of cavalry, encamped in Cattle near Raleigh, N. C., where he received the news of the surrender of Lee, and at the same time received a dispatch from Jeff Davis, dated at Greensboro, N. C., calling for the men to be picked up to escort him and what remained of the government to Western Georgia.

Debrell was accordingly dispatched by rail to Greensboro, and after a march of three days, reached Greensboro, at which point he found Jeff Davis and his family, Judah P. Benjamin, John C. Breckinridge, Senator Burnett, of Kentucky, J. H. Reagan, Postmaster General Gustavus A. Horne, of Tennessee, and other rebel officials.

As soon as General Debrell arrived, the party prepared to march, and they set out on the following day. Jeff. Davis and the rebel officials rode in front. They were by ambulances containing the women and children and the specie, which was currently reported among the officers to amount to eleven millions of dollars. It was put up in heavy iron-bound kegs and boxes, and had a guard of one thousand men, led by Gen. Debrell, which followed this train.

At a point about five miles from Greensboro' they camped, Jeff. Davis and his family taking up their quarters in a house in the vicinity. Here the rank and file first learned the object of their mission, and it was discussed with all the surmises which it naturally excited, the men being exceedingly anxious to know the destination of their government.

On the following day Jeff. Davis visited the boys, and made a soul-stirring speech, adverting to the disasters that had overtaken their beloved Confederacy, but giving them every assurance that they were not irrevocably lost, that all that was necessary to ultimate success was confidence in their government and the unbounded bravery which had characterized the Confederate army during its past career.

Upon taking up the line of march they rode in the same order. Jeff. Davis having by his side young Colonel Johnston, son of General Albert Sydney Johnston, in whom he evidently reposed the most implicit confidence.

They reached Charlotte, N. C., where they again camped, and Davis harangued the men again, inspiring confidence in them, and dealing in glowing words of rebel patriotism. He appeared happy and cheerful, took the boys by the hand, and entered into cheerful conversation with them. He would praise their valor in the presence of the ladies, and call them the faithful thousand, the flower of the Confederacy, and paid other pretty but not substantial compliments.

At this point they were joined by Basil Duke, Ferguson and Vaughn, with their brigades, which increased the escort to the magnificent proportion of five thousand men.

After the new comers had mingled with the others they soon learned the condition of things, and they too had their surmises. Like a pack of hungry wolves they were sufficiently confident that the government was leading by the nose all of them, and as the treasure was the object of the chase, something that they thought could escape to them. The men soon congregate in groups, and their low mutterings portended no good to the government. Jeff. found it necessary to rehearse his stereotyped speech to conciliate, but his eloquence was wasted now. The men obeyed their marching orders, and crossed Jeff into South Carolina, to Abbeville, where they again halted, very much fatigued and demoralized.

On the 9th things began to assume a more desperate feature, and Jeff found it politic to inspire his brave boys with something more substantial than words. The treasure was opened, and the Division of Gen. Debrell, with the brigades of Duke, Ferguson and Vaughn, were formed in line, and the assembled were paid off. Some of the men were paid $30, some $28, and others $20. They were paid in gold and silver, the coin being chiefly three-cent dollars, with few United States, but how of them received gold.

In the evening Duke resigned. A patrol General, Capt. Davis, [illegible] to cross the Mississippi river, on a period of eleven days, on the following day. At the appointed time all the men reported, but Duke refused to take those who were without arms, and taking only those who were armed, left the others to shift for themselves. They broke off in Duke, and with heavy hearts went to seek their Georgia, who they sure deserted themselves to Gen. Wilson, together with the brigades of Ferguson and Vaughn.

By combination Gen. Debrell escorted Jeff. Davis to Vienna Valley, on the West bank of the Savannah river, about twenty miles from Washington, when the grand dissolution took place on the 9th.

At this point Benjamin, Breckinridge, Burnett, and several others took a last farewell of Jeff. Davis and his family. At the hour named Jeff. Davis and suite crossed the river, and the other portion of the government gathered up their traps and packed the church in a hurry. The command was apprized of the fact that they were left to follow the lead of their own inclinations. Benjamin and Breckinridge, with their friends, no doubt reached the west bank of the Mississippi.

THE NEW FRENCH DIPLOMAT.—The Marquis De Montholon, the new French Minister at Washington, does not meet this country as a entire stranger, as acquainted with the habits and feelings of our people. He was attached to the United States, having been attached to the French Embassy many years ago, having also been Consul at Norfolk, and at the beginning of the rebellion and for some time afterwards, Consul-General at New York. When we mention his record by stating that he married for many years in America lady, the daughter of General Gaston, we say enough to convince our readers that the Emperor Napoleon has made the selection of his Minister with care, and chosen a representative who will be agreeable to the American people.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says that the quantity of silver bullion pouring into market from the interior is large and constantly increasing in volume, the bulk of which is shipped to China.

It is stated that Assistant Secretary Dana has determined to resign his position in the War Office, and that Major Eckert, long Superintendent of the Military Telegraph is named as his successor.

MARKET REPORT

CORRECTED BY

E. A. WHITAKER,

Grocer and Dealer in Provisions.

Apples—Dried, $20 a 25.
Bacon—20 a 25c per lb.
Beef—15c per lb.
Butter—40 a 50c per lb.
Cheese—50c per lb.
Chickens—25 a 30c per piece.
Coffee—50 a 75c per lb.
Corn—$1 to 1,25 per bushel.
Eggs—10 a 50c per dozen.
Flour—Family $10 a 12 per bbl. Superfine declining, 9,50 a 10.
Honey—in comb, 25 to 30c per lb.
Lamb—15 a 20c per lb.
Lard—20 a 25c per lb.
Meal—$1,10 a 1,50 per bushel.
Mullets—$12 a 15 per bbl.
Onions—$4 per bushel.
Peaches—dried 25 to 30c per lb.
Peas—White $1,25 to 1,50; Stock 90 to $1; Green 60 to 75c per peck.
Potatoes—Irish $8 a 9 per bbl.
Sugar—Crushed 50c per lb. Brown 30 a 40c.
Syrup—$ a 1,20 per gallon in the barrel.

(The above Market Report is as correct as it can be made, but Raleigh was always celebrated for the regularity of its prices in market. We have known the prices of the same article vary, the same morning from 25 to 40 per cent, when sold by different individuals. There is still some disposition to demand prices approximating the glorious days of the Confederacy, but a good many are giving way before the potency of greenbacks.)

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Persons acquainted with the business, this presents one of the finest openings North or South. The position of Charlotte, in the midst of a country unsurpassed in rich agricultural and mineral productions; the centre of a network of railroads all of which will doubtless soon be in successful operation, warrants us in the assertion that it is destined at no distant day to become one of the most flourishing and prosperous inland towns in the Southern States.

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The Raleigh Standard and Progress, Newbern Times and Richmond Times copy, each two times, and send bill to Bulletin office.

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75 BOXES CAROLINA BELLE AND SOUTHERN Star Snuff. Also, Family Flour, Corn Meal, best Bacon Hams and Sides, Prunes, Cubeb, Apple Vinegar, &c., on consignment. JAMES M. TOWLES,
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AND

SODA WATER

SALOON,

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

PRIVATE ROOMS FOR LADIES.

May 31 tf

GEO. W. DILL,

COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANT.

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

*** Special attention paid to the shipment and sale of Naval Stores and Cotton. Cash advances made on consignments. GEO. W. DILL.
May 29 dtf

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May 29 1m.