PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

VOLUME XXII.....No. 1,247.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3rd, 1865.

R. P. Dick, Esq., has been appointed Judge of the District Court for the District of North Carolina.

MESSRS. HOUGH & Co.—See advertisement of this New Berne firm. These gentlemen come well recommended.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and his wife passed through this place yesterday en route to one of the Virginia watering-places.

Surrender of Gen. Kirby Smith.

Gen. Kirby Smith surrendered to the United States Authorities all the forces under his command, embracing and including all the Confederate troops west of the Mississippi river, on Friday last. This surrender practically ends the war, the last "insurgent" having gone up with the capitulation of Gen. Smith. And in view of the fact that the war is now over, *The New York Tribune* offers the following wholesome advice:

Let there be no looking backward—no nursing of feuds—no cherishing of hatreds born of our great contest. Let the law and its ministers do their proper work; but let no man be popularly proscribed, stigmatized or ostracised, in any section for the part he has borne in our bygone struggle. If Unionists are to be mobbed or otherwise hunted out in strongholds of Rebel feeling, or if those who have been Rebels are to be thus buffetted by Union neighborhoods, we shall have no true Peace, no revival of prosperity, but general bitterness and social anarchy. All good men must unite in frowning down every attempt to perpetuate in peace the antipathies inseparable from war.

Governor Vance.

A corrospondent of *The New York Herald* who saw Governor Vance in Raleigh, while on his way to Washington under arrest, thus describes the appearance of his Excellency:

Personally, Governor Vance is of most pleasant appearance. A round, unwhiskered face, over which a good humored smile is always playing; a genial, pleasant voice; a heavy frame, giving good evidence of the *bon vivant;* long, black hair, combed back from the forehead without any dividing line, and withal an easy, sociable manner, constituted a *personnel* which I did *not* look for in the famous Governor of North Carolina. Report had made him like most of his brethren, a hot-headed, ranting, implacable, whiskey-drinking secessionist, whose disposition was as outwardly visible as that of a rabid canine. My visionary picture was totally at variance with the original. Moreover, I am of the opinion, from what I saw of him, that in his capacity of Governor of North Carolina he very seldom sent telegrams to the Governor of South Carolina.

Taking the Oath.

The most sensible remark on this subject that we have heard made, was by a Confederate officer,—one of the most efficient and successful in his sphere that had been in the service,—who, upon the occasion alluded to, remarked that while in the service of the Confederate Government he did his *very best* in every respect to serve that Cause faithfully, and if he had not been flattered by many persons he was not entirely unsuccessful in his efforts; *now* and henceforth he was going to be equally zealous in his efforts to be a good American Citizen. This is the proper view to take of the matter. Many men, who have served in the Confederate army, as privates as well as officers, seem, through pride, to have a repugnance to "taking the oath," but we see no just reason why. None who served in the Confederate Army, and especially those who were not clamorous to bring trouble upon the country, have anything, as regards the performance of the duty of soldiers, whatever to be ashamed of, and now, the efforts of the leaders of the secessionary movement having failed, it is the duty of all well-meaning men, for obvious reasons, to swear allegiance to the United States Government, and to deport themselves accordinly.

Battle of Boca Chica Pass.

The Confederate General Slaughter thus reports concerning what is likely to prove the last battle of the war:

HDQ'RS WESTERN SUB DISTRICT, TEXAS,
In the Field, May 13, 1865.

Capt. L. G. Aldrich, Assistant Adj't-Gen'l:

We attacked the enemy—about eight hundred strong—this evening at 3 o'clock, and drove him in confusion eight miles, killing and wounding about thirty and capturing eighty prisoners, with many arms and accoutrements. Owing to the scattered condition of the men, a halt was ordered. Captain Carrington's command coming up, he was again attacked and driven within one mile of Brazos, when darkness put an end to the pursuit. Had not our artillery horses broken down, we would, doubtless have captured the whole command.

I cannot speak too highly of the sagacity of Col. Ford and the gallantry of his command. Our loss was four or five severely wounded. We did not have three hundred in the fight, large numbers not having arrived. J. E. SLAUGHTER

Official: Brig. Gen. Com'g.
L. G. ALDRICH, A. A. G.

The Amnesty Proclamation.

Washington, Friday, May 26, 1865.

The Attorney General has just made a most important decision. He affirms that the Amnesty Proclamation was a means only to secure a specific purpose, which was the suppression of the Rebellion. The Rebellion ended, the Amnesty is void—it does not restore citizenship, property or vested rights.

The President has no power to pardon except for what is past. The Executive clemency cannot stretch to the future. Therefore, the decrees of confiscation there must stand. The decision will be given to the public in a few days.

Jeffarson Davis Indicted for High Treason.

Washington, Friday, May 26, 1865.

The Grand Jury of the District to day found a bill of indictment against Jeff. Davis and John C. Breckinridge for high treason. Davis and Breckinridge are indicted separately. The overt act was the raid in July last within the District of Columbia and the jurisdiction of this Court, the killing of citizens and the destruction of property, Breckinridge being present in person and Jeff Davis constructively. District Attorney Carrington announced the fact in the Court, and asked for a bench warrant in the case of Breckinridge, who is still at large. He also asked that such steps may be taken as will bring Davis before the Court for trial.

The citizens of Fernandina, Fla., recently held an election for Mayor, where both whites and blacks voted. A Mr. M[illegible]tt was elect[illegible] and sworn into office by Chief Justice Chase.

A Letter from Jacob Thompson.

ASSASSINATION—STATE SOVERIGNTY—CIVIL WAR.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tri une:

Sir: When hostilities between the Northern and Southern States broke out, and especially prior to that time, I entertained, I confess, deep and strong prejudices against you and your paper, on account of your violent attacks upon Southern interests and institutions. But since that time I have really sought the *Tribune* to learn the truth. There is a frank and manly directness in your columns which I admire, and therefore I make an appeal to your generosity to admit this communication into *The Tribune.* Surely, there can be no longer any existing reason why Northern papers should desire to stain and stab the reputation of Southern men; and I suppose the press will be muzzled no longer, and a difference of opinion no longer be regarded as treason.

The search of a good man is for truth. To set that before the people of the United States is the work in which I ask your assistance and that of all who hate unjust persecution.

I have been attacked often in Northern journals within the last four years, but heretofore have attempted no reply. To defer longer, however, if the avenues to the public ear are opened to me, would argue a contempt for public sentiment on my part which I do not feel, and silence might be construed into admission of the justness of the attacks.

Last Summer, when my name was unnecessarily drawn into a correspondence between yourself and some of my friends at Niagara Falls, the New York *Times* began a regular charge upon me for "thieving" while Secretary of the Interior, using the epithet, "Mr. Buchanan's thieving Secretary," and others of the same purport. The *Herald* afterward indulged in the same kind of expressions. What was the transaction by which these expressions are sought to be justified?

A Mr. Russell, a large government contractor, holding certain evidences of debt from the War Department, induced a clerk of the Interior Department, who was the custodian of the bonds held by the Government in trust for the Indians to exchange the bonds for these securities, with the promise on the part of Russell to return the bonds within a given time, and thus avoid all exposure. The transportation became known to me, as the Head of the Department, by the voluntary confession of the clerk. Immediately I denounced and exposed the whole arrangement, dismissed the clerk, had him delivered into the custody of the officers of the law, and wrote to the Speaker of the House of Representatives a message, asking for an investigation into the whole affair. This was ordered. I made the suggestion that the Committee should consist entirely of my political opponents, which was adopted with only one exception. Before the Committee reported, Mississippi had seceded from the Union; I resigned my seat in the Cabinet; the prejudices against Southern men were growing overwhelmingly strong, and there was an evident willingness on the part of the Committee to find out and show any complicity of mine in the transaction complained of. Yet they unanimously reported there was evidence of no such thing. You did me the justice, in reply to the article of the *Times,* to say there was no proof of corruption or complicity on my part, and for this simple act of fair dealing, I thank you. I refer Mr. Raymond to Mr. Staunton, at present Secretary of War, then Attorney General, for full and accurate information about this whole affair. And, as a gentleman, I call upon him to do me the simplest act of justice, to right the wrong so far as a true man can, by withdrawing the unjust epithets through the columns of the *Times.*

An editorial appeared in the N. Y. *Herald,* evidently suggested by Gen. Dix, in which the impression is sought to be made that I was in some way connected with the hotel burning in New York.—This seems to be an inference from the fact that a Mr. McDonald was arrested and held in dread of his life for some time, because of his supposed participation in this attempt at incendiarism. The detectives find out that this McDonald has a brother in Toronto, C. W., who is greatly devoted to him, to whom they make an appeal to save his brother's life, and point out to him how it may be done, and that was to appeal to the generosity and magnanimity of those who were engaged in it to exonerate the prisoner, as they had no doubt it was true he had taken no part in the affair. The brother, under the guidance of his feelings, bit at the bait, and hunted up and induced the young men with whom his brother was charged to have been associated to state his entire innocence of all connection with them. The young men, fearing the strength of W. L. McDonald's feelings might induce him to act unwisely with their statement, and having full confidence in my discretion and friendliness, directed him to place it in my hand, to be used when I might deem it necessary to save the prisoner's life. I did not see the young men on the subject. Afterward, the detectives indulged the different females of the family to make the most piteous appeals to me for the paper. I never believed its production necessary to save the prisoner's life, because each messenger reported that Gen. Dix did not believe the prisoner guilty, but refused to release him until he could obtain this negative testimony, thus playing upon the feelings of this most estimable family. When I saw the game that was played, I wrote a letter to Mr. McDonald in prison, saying I was willing to certify that I had a paper signed by some of the parties engaged in the burning, in which he was entirely exonerated from all participation in it. But this did not satisfy the authorities. Finding they could not move me, they turned upon poor Capt. Kennedy, then under sentence of death, and induced him (under what circumstances I know not, but I presume when he was intoxicated) to certify to a statement as a true copy of the paper I held, but which was no copy, and which contained what I have since ascertained to be absolute falsehoods. They stimulated and excited Capt Kennedy against me in every possible way, but they could not in his most desperate moments get him to implicate me in the plan for the burning, because he knew it was false. But you see the extent of my connection. It assumes this proportion no more.

But of all the astonishing things which have happened during this war between the States, the late Proclamation of the President is the most unreasonable and unjust. It seems there has been created a new bureau called "the Bureau of Military Justice." In that it seems there is evidence that the assassination of the late President was "incited, concerted and procured by and between Jefferson Davis at Richmond, Va.," and myself and others in Canada, and that myself and others are rebels and traitors "harbored in Canada." When this Proclamation reached me I was in New Brunswick on my way home. This a novel mode of banishment.—Now, sir, mark how a direct statement will meet every point made by the evidence in "the Bureau of Military Justice" and put to open shame so solemn an act as a proclamation. I aver upon honor that I have never known, or conversed, or held communication, either directly or indirectly, with Booth, the assassin of the President, or with any one of his associates, so far as I have seen them named. I know nothing of their plans. I defy the evidence in the Bureau of Military Justice. This proof, whatever it is, is a tissue of falsehoods, and its publication cannot be made without exposing its utter rottenness.

I know there is not half the ground to suspect me that there is to suspect President Johnson himself.

First: There was absence of all motive on my part. To have removed Lincoln at the time it was done, was most unfortunate, both for me and for the people of South. This I have believed, and have often so expressed myself. President Johnson was to acquire a dazzling power in the event of Lincoln's death.

Second: A paper is found in President Johnson's room, after the assassination, signed by the assassin himself, to the effect that he (Booth) does not wish to trouble him (Johnson), but wants to know if he (Johnson) is in. Now, consider, this note is from a private citizen to a high official, and it is certain that if it had been sent by any other man, at any other time, to any other official except the one most deeply interested in the event about to happen, it would have implied previous intimacy and intercourse, and a wish to have an interview without witnesses, which the writer expected, circumstances admitting it.

Third: President Johnson goes to bed, on the night of the assassination, at the usual hour for Washington of nine o'clock, and is asleep, of course, when an anxious gentleman leaves the side of the dying President to inform the new incumbent of his great good fortune, which filled him with unutterable distress.

Now, mark me, I do not say that all this creates a suspicion in my mind of the complicity of President Johnson in the foul work upon President Lincoln. But this I *do* say, that if such circumstances could be so well taken against the Hon. B. G. Harris of Maryland, Ben. Wood of New York, or Mr. Vallandigham of Ohio, they would have been received in the Bureau of Military Justice as testimony as strong as proofs from Holy Writ. These facts may possibly suggest to President Johnson and those who owe their official position and personal consequence to the breath of his nostrils, a good and sufficient reason why the excited public mind of the people of the United States, which has been lashed into fury by well concerted manipulations, and now demands a victim, should believe that there was evidence in the "Bureau of Military Justice" to convict Southern men—"Rebels and traitors"—of having "incited, concerted and procured" the assassination of President Lincoln. But, at all events, these facts ought to teach President Johnson a lesson of moderation and charity to all those suspected. I feel confident no fact, susceptible of being tortured by the shrewdest ingenuity into a coloring so unfavorable, can be shown in truth against President Davis or myself, nor, do I believe, against any one of the gentlemen named in the Proclamation.

Again, I am denounced as a traitor and rebel in this Proclamation. Let the world judge between President Johnson and myself, not according to the law of *might,* but according to the rules of *right*

For four years prior to the secession of Mississippi, I was absent from the State, engaged in the service of the United States. I had no control and could exert no influence over the political action of the State. President Johnson, on the contrary, had been in the meantime in the service of the State of Tennessee, a while her chief magistrate, and then the representative of her sovereignty in the Senate of the United States, a body in which all the States are sovereign and equal, irrespective of strength and population. Prior to the war between the States, we both had been Democrats and belonged to the same party. In our creed, the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of '98-'99 set forth the doctrine of State Rights. The Democratic party for sixty years, with only temporary departures, had held to their cardinal principles as initiated by Jefferson and Madison, who had become the great apostles of the party. By them, we learn that the Constitution of the United States is a compact between sovereign States, each State acting for itself and as an integral party. The powers granted were merely delegated powers to be exercised by a common agency for the common welfare. To avoid future misunderstandings, three of the States, in their articles of ratification, expressly reserved the right to resume the powers delegated whenever they believed they were not used for their advantage. On the subject of treason, the United States could declare no act treason, except the making war upon the United States and the giving aid and comfort to the enemy. Each State, however, being sovereign and having a larger scope of powers, could declare almost any act treason; a refusal to bear arms in her defense, to return home when required to do so, to bring into the common treasury any proportion of the property required of each citizen. We were both North Carolinians. When she refused to ratify the Federal Constitution, we remained North Carolinians, owed our allegiance to the State, and were bound to obey her orders. By her act of ratification afterward, she made us citizens of the United States. In consequence of her act, and in obedience to her order, we both were bound to obey the constitutional laws and regulations of the United States, and if either of us had been guilty of resisting the law with an armed force, we would have been guilty of treason, because we acted as individuals in our own responsibility and by our own mere motion, and the laws of the United States operated directly on individuals and individuals only. But, on the contrary, if North Carolina, acting in her sovereign capacity, resumed her delegated powers, for any cause, and then ordered us to take up arms in her defense, obedience to her order might be construed possibly as war upon the United States, but we would not be guilty of treason as individuals, because we would have had no volition. Our act would be the act of the State; and, if there was any guilt, the State would be guilty of treason, and that is a manifest absurdity, as there is no legal mode of punishing a State. And have our institutions been so miserably constructed as to place the citizen in a position which forces him to be guilty of the highest crime known to the law, without any volition of his own, when obedience to the order of one Government makes him guilty of treason to another.

When Mississippi seceded, I felt it to be my duty to leave the service of the United States, return home, and subject myself to the ordeal of my peers; for the sacred cause of State Rights and State Sovereignty, the doctrine of the fathers, I was willing to stake my life, my fortune and all my hopes. Mr. Johnson thought it his duty, when Tennessee seceded, to hold on to his place, to set at defiance the action of his State, which had so often honored him, and to place himself under the protection of the United States. He took sides with power; I took sides with weakness. Our motives are known only to the living God; but I claim no credit for being honest, self-sacrificing, and patriotic, in my course I pursued, and I leave to posterity to decide whether power has been given on earth to make wrong right. The fortune of war cannot change a principle, although it may revolutionize a government.

I cannot but think this Proclamation was not intended for me, but it was to furnish an excuse to deal harshly with President Jefferson Davis, if arrested. A purer patriot, a more conscientious Christian, and a more honorable gentleman has not, never lived in any age or country. All he has done has been in obedience to the behests of the Sovereign States composing the Confederacy.—He leaves, if the power and cruelty of his enemies make it necessary for him to leave, with the proud consciousness of having nobly done his whole duty—

"More true joy Marcellus exiled feels,
Than Cæsar with a Senate at his heels."

The States were once considered sovereignties, and as such challenged our respect and obedience. Now, after a war of four years of unexampled suffering, distinguished by feats of gallantry that reflect the highest honor upon the parties engaged, after the two parties have been recognized by themselves and by all the civilized world belligerents, to conclude the war by simply regarding the armies of the United States as a huge *posse comitatus,* and the opposing armies as so many felons resisting arrest, is a most lame and impotent conclusion, which will shock the civilization of the age, and render this mighty war a tragical farce.

There was no need of offering $25,000 reward for my arrest. If I felt the least assurance of being tried according to the recognized principles of law, without a pre-judgment, without the antecedents of a Court acting under the instructions of this "Bureau of *Military Justice*," and without cant, I would go in person and deliver myself up to the proper judicial authorities. Until I have such an assurance, I think I ought to keep out of the way, which will no doubt gratify my enemies.

With respect, JACOB THOMPSON.
May 10, 1865.

All fair and independent papers are requested to copy, and oblige a persecuted man.

The Government, it is said, has knowledge that the spirit of the Rebellion is not yet entirely vanquished. The reports received at the War Department daily show that many portions of the South must be governed by military power for some time to come. At least one hundred thousand good troops, however, will be kept in the field for garrison and patrol service.

Gen. Dick Taylor, in the official order to his army announcing his surrender, speaks in high terms of Gen. Canby's conduct during the negotiations, and characterizes the terms granted by him as most fair and generous. Taylor tells his men that if any of them fail to observe the stipulations of surrender they will deserve the severest punishment.

Gov. Magrath, who recently issued such an imperious order at the State Capital for the enrolment of the South Carolina troops under his direction, has suddenly taken alarm and fled. He left Columbia *incognito,* going, it is thought, in the direction of Aiken.

Incidents connected with the Capture of Jeff. Davis.

From *The New York Herald* we extract the following particulars, furnished by a correspondent of that paper, of the President Jefferson Davis:

THE CAMP WHERE JEFF. WAS CAPTURED

was situated in a pine forest, on the side of the Abbeville road, about one mile from Irwinville, Irwin county, Georgia. I [illegible] large wall tent, containing only the [illegible] and his family, and an ordinary "fly" containing the main portion of the caravan. Surrounding and [illegible] to these were two common army wagons, two ambulances and several [illegible] with the usual amount of camp [illegible], such as saddles, bridles, harness, cooking utensils, &c. Davis, himself and Postmaster Reagan, with the two colonels—Lubbock and Johnson, aide-de-camps—had only [illegible] taken the party for night before, after a fatiguing journey from Washington, Ga., where they had remained to "settle some business," as they say, while Mrs. Davis with her children and servants, had passed [illegible] under the protection and escort of [illegible] few of the [illegible] officers Home [illegible] troopers [illegible] diers. It was probable [illegible] Washington where Davis discussed the [illegible] the [illegible] under the most [illegible] circumstances. Some of Stoneman's cavalry were hanging on and he concluded to [illegible] follow the body of cavalry which [illegible] friends traveled in [illegible] family. To [illegible] the escort demanded [illegible] of the contents of two kegs and bore (or [illegible]) some wine [illegible] and [illegible] payment. A [illegible] made—some of [illegible] hundred [illegible] while other [illegible] This raised considerable disturbance in the camp, and during the [illegible] *campagnons du voyage* [illegible]

THE "AMERICAN SONG"

is, in the main, true, although it has been told a score of times by different participants, many of whom supplied the lack of a knowledge of facts by copious draughts from the imagination, and gave it as many different phases as there are months in the calendar. The facts are as follows:

The attack was made upon the camp by Colonel Pritchard, just as the first streak of dawn began to light the Eastern sky. Everything was profoundly silent. Jeff was undoubtedly dreaming of his former greatness, and the entire party were wrapt in the somnambulent embrace of Morpheus, when they were suddenly startled by the yells of the soldiers, and awoke too late to make preparations for even a feeble resistance. After the officers and men in the "fly" were safely under guard, which occupied some time, a corporal went to the door of the tent occupied by Jefferson Davis, and ordered him to come forth and deliver himself up. Mrs. Davis appeared at the door and said:

"Please, gentlemen, do not intrude upon the privacy of ladies. There are no gentlemen here, and you will greatly oblige us by giving us time to dress."

"All right, madame," said the little corporal; "we will give you time to make your toilet, and then you can take a ride to Macon for your health."

A guard was placed around the tent, and the reader's imagination must draw from the contents of what transpired inside. After a half hour's interval, the monotony outside only being broken by the demands of the guard to "Come out," there came to the door Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Howell, leading an apparently excellent lady, dressed in a lady's morning wrapper, with a shawl on her head and her face covered with a small veil. The old lady could walk only with the greatest difficulty, resting upon the door [illegible] on her [illegible]

"Soldier, I suppose you have no objection to letting my old mother go to the spring for some water for us to wash with?" said Mrs. Davis.

"Well, I reckon I have some little objection to letting that old lady go," said the corporal. "She wears boots, don't she?" and with the point of his sabre he raised the [illegible] of her dress, coarse and [illegible] boots. [illegible] was discovering and exhibiting the [illegible] of the beast, and not the soldier stripping the veil and hood from one of the most [illegible] that ever has so long been hidden beneath a [illegible] Davis—stood before them, in all its [illegible] grandeur, and in his [illegible] bore the slight of which Henry VIII [illegible] and Richard III. rises in the scale of human [illegible]

When he saw that he was fairly caught, and would be delivered into the hands of his enemies he waxed exceeding wrath, and rolled out at the soldiers whenever opportunity offered. He frequently made use of such exceeding rich [illegible]—

"Why do you soldiers, instead of [illegible] your wives and children, [illegible] all about the Yankee government was a little more righteous than to send its soldiers to steal defenceless women and children out of their beds at night" &c.

Mrs. Davis quietly remarked that she "was not aware that an old woman and some children were of so much value as to be sent to [illegible] three hundred soldiers through the country."

JEFF. DAVIS AND THE PROCLAMATION.

I have previously mentioned the effect produced upon Davis by the President's proclamation offering a reward of one hundred thousand dollars for his arrest. I have often tried to imagine the feelings of Belshazzar when he read his doom in the handwriting on the wall, or the [illegible] when the hands of the fingers of the law were laid rudely upon him. Davis, in a greatly magnified degree, must have been the feelings of Jeff Davis when he read that proclamation. As his eyes glanced over the fatal lines I have thought that he must have come to the full realization of his condition. He trembled like an aspen leaf, dropped the paper from his hands and sank into reverie and sullenness. His wife picked up the paper, read its contents aloud, and they all burst into tears.

IT WAS GRAND TO SEE

Colonel Pritchard and escort arrived at Macon about four o'clock on the afternoon of the 12th instant. For miles along the access roads on the road on which the cavalcade was expected to arrive were strung scores of people eager to catch one glimpse of the man who but so recently had been their sovereign, and on whose head so many crimes and sins were laid. They were many, however, who not gratified to any considerable extent as they made in a close ambuscade, and were [illegible] at the Lanier House (Gen. Wilson's headquarters) the guards obstructed their vision. Dinner was already prepared, and the prisoner partook of it with a relish. After dinner Postmaster Reagan, who, it seems, had taken the oath of allegiance to the President (?) and [illegible] was admitted to Gen. Wilson's room [illegible] were congregated several officers, including the General himself and your correspondent. Reagan told Gen. Wilson that he wished to ask a favor of the President to Washington—a thing that he had shared with him his property—expecting so; [illegible] the bills of exchange drawn on London in his name)—and did not wish to desert him in the hour of his adversity. On receiving assurances that he would be permitted to accompany him he expressed his gratitude.

"You are under no obligations, sir," said the General, "for I should have sent you whether you wanted to go or not. You are a civilian prisoner, and he is a prisoner both military and civil."

The party was joined here by Clement C. Clay and his wife, they having come from Lagrange (their home) the previous day, and arrangements were made for their conveyance to Washington. The meeting between Davis and Clay was very cordial, and Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Clay were [illegible] to each other. The affections and feelings of the two families seemed [illegible] and the same channel, and they were often caught in speech together and [illegible] by the guard. While in conversation with Colonel Pritchard and myself, Mrs. Clay jocularly remarked that as she brought Mr. Clay to Macon she should claim the reward.

"Yes," said Mrs. Davis, "one hundred thousand dollars would be considerable of an amount of money to exchange for me just now. I sold my horses, carriage, silver ware and jewelry for what little money I had, and the last dollar from me."

I could not see, however, any lack of jewelry about her person, as she sported two splendid diamond rings upon one finger.

Nothing further of interest occurred during the route from Macon to Atlanta, as it was in the night and most of the party, weary and sleepy, went off into deep slumber.

At Atlanta General Upton had a train, an escort and a warm breakfast in waiting for us, and, after about an hour's delay, were off for Augusta.—General Upton and two of his staff officers accompanied us.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

I learned here from General Upton that an escort in charge of the rebel Vice President Stephens had gone ahead of us on the regular train. He was arrested on his plantation, only a short distance from Atlanta, by a squad of General Upton's men, under a captain and staff officer, whose name I have forgotten. Stephens made no effort to escape; but was found at his home quietly smoking his meerschaum. He had no companions save two negro servants and a dog, and lived almost entirely in solitude. He joined us on the boat at Augusta. I solicited an introduction, and had a very pleasant, profitable and lengthy conversation with him. As my object was to gain information I gave him the floor and let him do most of the talking, merely responding in the affirmative or negative, and occasionally putting in a feeler. He was very anxious to know what policy I thought the government would adopt towards the leaders of the rebellion.—He asserted that a conciliatory policy would at once reunite the people, revive trade, commerce, manufactures and agriculture, and, in fine, bring the disunited States back to their allegiance and original status in the Union. A different policy, he held, would serve to keep up a feeling of bitterness and require the presence of a large standing army to reduce to subordination the contending factions. He was careful to impress me with the idea that he did not seek from selfish motives, but I could not see it in the light of that illumination. He remarked that if the government had sent him a note to appear at Washington to be hung he should have taken the shortest route, and went immediately to the capital. What he said in justification of his course in accepting the Vice Presidency of the confederacy was published in a previous letter, and time and space preclude a repetition. Stephens and Jeff. Davis, it is well known, are at sword's points, and there was no signs of recognition or regard on the part of either. Both kept their respective places, independent entirely of the other's presence. Stephens said to me that when he went to Hampton Roads, in company with Judge Campbell and the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, to meet President Lincoln, he could have made satisfactory terms of peace in five minutes. He was not, however, clothed with the proper official authority, and hence his mission failed.

GENERAL WHEELER AND STAFF

were also captured, about fifteen miles from Atlanta. He had an escort of about one hundred men, who fled at the approach of our cavalry (less in number) and left their general to his fate. They were taken to Augusta, and were there put under charge of Colonel Pritchard, by General Upton. It is supposed that Wheeler and his men were going across the country to join Davis, though they claim they were *en route* for their respective homes.

Mexico the Moscow of Napoleon III.

The termination of our great war promises to bring about events that will recall to mind very forcibly that great blunder in, the early career of the first Napoleon, the campaign to Moscow.—Recent reports represent that the French government is making preparations to send to Mexico, as the necessity may arise, a body of eighty thousand troops. It will want them all, and more; for what the diseases of the country do not kill will hardly escape the Mexicans, reinforced, as they will be, by emigrants. Migration towards Mexico already assumes proportions that have not been equalled by any similar movement of the people since the great exodus to California in 1850; but the present is a migration that is likely to be of another character from that.

At the time the last battles were fought the United States had in service about seven hundred thousand soldiers. The rebels at the same time had, everywhere, one hundred and fifty thousand men; and there were in the Southern States, on the computation of Davis, three hundred thousand men that had formerly been in the rebel army but had deserted it—eleven hundred and fifty thousand men in all.

There will be retained in the United States service about one hundred and fifty thousand men, and thus there will be suddenly put out of employment and thrown upon society about one million men trained to war. To these men there is suddenly opened a channel for employment—a field for new adventures and for the pursuits of the career that they have become attached to, and the promise of a wonderfully rich reward of service. Hundreds of thousands will avail themselves of this opportunity. The Southern soldiers will take it up even more eagerly than the Northern ones, as the romantic love of adventure is stronger in them, and as also it will be more difficult for them to find peaceful employment. The Mexican army of liberty will be abundantly officered by that large number of Southern men who have "nothing left but their swords." Sixty thousand such soldiers as fought the battle of Gettysburg on either side will not only annihilate any eighty thousand Frenchmen ever seen, but they will beat out of Mexico every man that France can put in it.

We will declare "neutrality" between the two sides. Mexican loans will be negotiated in New York just as Confederate loans were in London and Paris, and if the republicans of Mexico wish to fill the sea with privateers against French commerce, they can buy ships in our cities. And then, with French commerce driven from the seas, with the French troops, army after army beaten out of Mexico, what will be the position of Louis Napoleon at home in Europe? It will be just the position of the first Napoleon after the Russian campaign.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE QUEEN'S LETTER.—The kind letter of sympathy which the Queen of England has written to Mrs. Lincoln is doubtless dictated not only by her acute sense of the affliction which has befallen the late President's widow, but also by her pious remembrance of the friendship of this country for the late Prince Consort. The letter is also, whether intentionally or not, a masterly stroke of State policy. It is a further and extraordinary extract of the feeling which has led the British Government classes of this country, and will naturally tend to soften the obstreperous remonstrances of the occasional members of her ministry.

We are very sure that the great mass of the people will understand more and read more than while we have marked every word spoken in Parliament and elsewhere in the progress of the war, and do not change our one [illegible] spirit and significance, we yet see in no [illegible] hesitating. We do not forget that we have had no more constant friends than certain [illegible] Queen Victoria, whose names we honor, but who [illegible] we should deeply sorrow in losing the honorament of her friendly majesty.—*Harper's Weekly.*

It is amusing to read some of the hair oil advertisements. In one it is stated that a gentleman writes, "I broke a bottle of your invaluable oil in my pocket, and the next day I found there a sufficient growth of hair to braid a watch chain!" Says another: "A nurse called to day to say that his wife needed more of your celebrated hair oil. She had used one bottle, and this morning [illegible] expended his [illegible] in the city. A [illegible] family."

WICKED CONSCIENCE.—A Methodist and a Quaker [illegible] sleep [illegible] "Well, friend, it must [illegible] bed as this, I suppose then [illegible] I think I [illegible] sleep with [illegible]"

"Pay you have lived your letter a week ahead. [illegible] one week, you [illegible] Sundays, and [illegible] Saturdays, and [illegible] Monday, so that [illegible] in advance. [illegible] Saturday [illegible] it is wanted, no [illegible]"

An exchange says the most popular agricultural [illegible] is a farmer's daughter. Who wouldn't attend such a fair?

The Mississippi Rebel Legislature met at Jackson on the 20th inst., and directed Gov. Clark to appoint three Commissioners to visit President Johnson and confer with him on the subject of reconstruction.

Gen. Wilson has ordered all the Confederate horses, harness, wagons, etc., not required by his cavalry, to be distributed among the poor as a loan from the government.

Admiral Gordon with his squadron, destined for the Brazilian waters, arrived at Charleston, South Carolina, en route, on the 20th inst.

Gen. Forrest is said to be on his plantation at Tahoma, Miss.

Gen. Sheridan reached St. Louis on Saturday afternoon.

There is a movement among the Ohio soldiers to bring out Maj. Gen. Cox as the Union candidate for Governor.

The Markets.

GREENSBOROUGH MARKETS

REPORTED BY
D. W. C. BENBOW,
GROCER AND PRODUCE DEALER.

Bacon.—15@20 cts.
Coin.—Small transactions at 25@40 ⅌ cent. premium. N. C. Bank Notes are worth 16@25 cts. on the dollar.
Corn.—$1.00@$1.25, small lots offering.
Candles.—Tallow 20@60 cts. Adamantine 60 cts. retail, no demand wholesale.
Coffee.—60@75 cts., supply on hand light.
Cotton Yarns.—$3.00@$6.00, price not settled.
Cotton Sheeting.—30@10 cts.
Fruit.—Apples, dry, 5@10 cts. Peaches 5@15 cts.
Flour.—$7.00@$10.00; small lots offering, demand good.
Hides.—Green, 5@6 cts.; dry, 15@25 cts.; no demand for lots.
Iron.—8@10 cts.; good supply on hand.
Nails.—10@15 cts.; latter price at retail.
Rice.—Retail price 20 cts.
Syrup.—40@75 cts.; demand light.
Sugar.—25@60 cts., as to quality; crushed, 50.

WANTED.—To rent a small, comfortable dwelling. Apply at THIS OFFICE.
47-tf

FOR SALE.—An IRON SAFE, Herring's make—has HALL'S PATENT LOCK.
Apply to R. G. LINDSAY.
47-tf

BACON.—I have several hundred pounds of BACON which I will exchange for COTTON YARN or TOBACCO. A. A. WILLARD.
47-6m

STOLEN, on the night of the 11th of April 1865, a GRAY MARE, four years old, with black head, mane and tail, black legs, a little white on one hind foot, the near fore-foot smaller and shorter than the other. A liberal reward will be given for information that will lead to her recovery. I live near Oak Ridge, fourteen miles northwest from Greensborough. CYRUS STANLY
47-tf

SCHOOL NOTICE.—By authority of the Board of Trustees, the subscriber, who has had twelve years' experience in teaching, will open a Classical and English School for boys, in the Greensborough High School building, on Monday, 3rd of July, 1865.
Rates of tuition will be fixed and announced in due time.
Family supplies will be taken in payment.
47-tf JESSE R. McLEAN

OFFICE OF HOUGH & CO., corner of South Front and Middle Streets, New Berne, N. C.
To the Merchants and Dealers of North Carolina:
Having established ourselves permanently in this City, we offer to the *Merchants and Dealers of North Carolina,* a complete assortment of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, FURNITURE, &c., at *wholesale,* which we will sell at the most reasonable prices.
One of our firm remains in New York constantly, which gives us all the advantages of the Market, and keeps our stock complete the whole time.
Our business connections in New York are such that we can attend to any special orders entrusted to us with promptness and satisfaction.
Consignments of Produce and all other articles will receive our special attention, and liberal advance made on shipments.
Very respectfully, HOUGH & Co.
We purpose very soon to issue *weekly,* for the benefit of Merchants and Produce Dealers throughout the State, a complete review of the New York Markets.
Copies will be furnished regularly to all Merchants and Produce Dealers, free, by sending their address. H. & Co.

U. S. MILITARY TEL. OFFICE,
Greensboro', June 2, 1865.
The Telegraph Lines are now open for private business for all points north, including Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Louisville. Also for points South, including Columbia, Charleston, Hilton Head, Savannah, Augusta, Atlanta, Macon, Montgomery, Selma, Mobile and New Orleans.
JOE. ANDERSON, Manager.

MERCHANT TAILORING.—The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to his old friends and patrons that he has opened business on the first floor of the Tate building, where he would be pleased to wait upon all who may desire work in his line.
He would call especial attention to the Paris, New York and Philadelphia fashions for Spring and Summer, 1865, which he has just received, and will take a pleasure in exhibiting.
47-6m J. R. HUGHES.

TO PRINTERS.—We offer for sale two WASHINGTON HAND PRESSES, complete, and in good working condition; one, size of platten 22 X 26; the other, 40 X 28, with Hoe's improved inking apparatus attached. We will give rare bargains in these presses. Address,
46-tf. THIS OFFICE.

COTTON YARNS FOR SALE.
For Cash or Provisions, at the
46-3w BOOK STORE.

WOOL CARDING.—My wool carding machines are in good order, and I am well prepared to do good work.
Come soon with your wool, and have it well greased and prepared in the usual manner.
I have a good carder, who understands his business thoroughly.
I will take all kinds of trade for carding.
Terms for carding—For plain, 7 cents; for fine mixed, 10 cents per pound, or one-tenth of the wool.
Come on with your wool, and be prepared to wait for the rolls.
My Gins and Grist Mills are in good order.
46-3t. I. D. CORRELL.

MEDICAL NOTICE.—The undersigned having associated themselves in the practice of their profession in its various branches, offer their services to the citizens of Greensborough and surrounding country. Office at Caldwell's old office, on West Market Street.
A. C. CALDWELL, M. D.
45-tf R. W. GLENN, M. D.

BARTER STORE.—Iron, Nails, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, Salt, Yarn, Sheeting, &c., to exchange for produce of all kinds.
D. W. C. BENBOW.
May 20, 1865 4[illegible]

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—A good BUSINESS LOCATION, with store house, comfortable dwelling, and other buildings, situated in a good locality for mercantile business, for sale.—For particulars apply at THIS OFFICE.
46-tf

Greensborough Patriot.

BY A. W. INGOLD & CO.

J. F. COBBS, EDITOR.

Price, Three Dollars a-Year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements will be inserted in THE PATRIOT at the price of ONE DOLLAR per square, of eight lines, or less, each insertion. A liberal deduction will be made in favor of those who may desire to advertise yearly or quarterly.

The Stamp Act.

ONE OF THE TAX LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

There are probably not a dozen of the readers of this paper who know the details of the Stamp Act. Yet, there is no law, State or national, the provisions of which are more important to the people.—Here are such of its provisions as we think will prove most interesting and important to the reader:

Acknowledgement—of deeds,	exempt
Affidavit,	5 cents
in all legal proceedings,	exempt
Agreement or Memorandum—for each sheet or piece of paper on which the same is written,	5 cents
Assignment or Transfer—of mortgage, lease or policy of insurance, the same duty as on original instrument.	
Of any other kind,	5 cents
Bank Checks, Bills or Orders, &c.—at sight or on demand,	2 cents
Bills of Exchange, Inland—not at sight or on demand or at a fixed or determinable future time, payable to order or bearer,	
Foreign—drawn or negotiated abroad and payable out of the United States,	exempt
Bond—for any other than judicial purposes,	50 cents
Bond—judicial—for every $500, or fractional part thereof,	50 cents
Bond—of indemnity,	$1.00
Bond—of any public officer,	$1.00
Bond—of any railroad company,	$1.00
Certificate—of deposit,	25 cents
Certificate of any other nature,	25 cents
Certificate of Stock,	25 cents
Certificate of Sale,	25 cents
Certificate of Marriage,	25 cents
Certificate of Protest,	25 cents
Certificate of Death,	25 cents
Certificate of Birth,	25 cents
Certificate of Profession,	25 cents
Certificate of Partnership,	25 cents
Certificate of Character,	25 cents
Certificate of Freedom,	25 cents
Certificate of Manumission,	25 cents
Certificate of Ordination,	25 cents
Certificate of Incorporation,	25 cents
Certificate of Collector,	25 cents
Certificate of Clerk,	25 cents
Certificate of Sheriff,	25 cents
Certificate of Surveyor,	25 cents
Certificate of Coroner,	25 cents
Certificate of Notary Public,	25 cents
Certificate of Commissioner of Deeds or Notary Public,	25 cents
Certificate of Officers of Banks,	25 cents
Certificate of Officers of Insurance Companies,	25 cents
Certificate of Officers of Turnpike Companies,	25 cents
Certificate of Officers of Railroad Companies,	25 cents
Certificate of Officers of Canal Companies,	25 cents
Certificate of Officers of Navigation Companies,	25 cents
Certificate of Officers of Manufacturing Companies,	25 cents
Certificate of Officers of Mining Companies,	25 cents
Certificate of Officers of Banking Companies