

including General Sherman, stopped by to watch the antics of the inmates. On the 25th the brigade moved to Jones' Cross Roads. The following night news of Johnston's surrender reached camp, which was soon in an uproar. General Jones contributed the commissary department's liquor to the celebration. After a hard march of over 300 miles, which took them past their old battlefield at Dowdall's Tavern, Jones' brigade arrived in the vicinity of Washington. On May 24, the general led his brigade on its last march, the Grand Review through the streets of Washington amidst tumultuous crowds, to Bladensburg, Maryland. On June 17, 1865, Patrick Henry Jones resigned his commission as brigadier general, U. S. Volunteers.⁴³

He returned to Ellicottville and the practice of law. But the prominence he had attained during the war and changes in his political beliefs prevented him from remaining a small town lawyer. A Democrat before the war, Jones was now a staunch Republican.⁴⁴ In the November state elections he was voted clerk of the Court of Appeals on the Republican ticket, and spent much of the next three years in Albany attending to his duties.⁴⁵ During his term as clerk he refused to take the interest on monies in the hands of the court, which had been the custom and principal reward of the office. Instead, Jones gave all the money to charitable institutions.⁴⁶ In 1867 he opened a law office in New York City and also was appointed counsel to the Commissioners of Immigration of the state.⁴⁷ In August of 1868, General Jones was appointed by Governor Reuben Fenton as register of New York City to finish the term of General Charles Halpine, the poetic creator of "Private Miles O'Reilly", who had died in office. Jones presented his salary to the widow and family of General Halpine until the election of Michael Connolly to the post.⁴⁸ In 1868 he was a