

delegate to the Republican National Convention held in Chicago. That year Addison Rice moved to New York City, and with Edward I. Wilson, they formed the law firm of Rice, Wilson and Jones. This firm was dissolved on April 1, 1869, when General Jones was appointed postmaster of New York City by President Grant.⁴⁹

The appointment as postmaster was a surprise. After Grant's election, Horace Greeley, a close friend of General Jones, had been promised by the president that Jones would be appointed marshall of the Southern District of New York. Grant had forgotten the promise and appointed someone else, and Greeley was irritated. Taking General Jones to Washington, Greeley presented his grievance in an audience with the president. Grant told Greeley the promise had slipped his mind, but he would try to find something for General Jones. The first Jones knew of his appointment was when it was placed in his hand. While postmaster, General Jones formed a law partnership with General George W. Palmer and Colonel Mitchell Knowland. Jones remained in office during Grant's first term and resigned in 1873.⁵⁰ Jones was held in high esteem by the employees of the post office but declined to receive a testimonial from them after his resignation.⁵¹ A certain Norton of the money order department had defalcated with over \$100,000 during Jones' term, and the general was legally liable for the loss.⁵² The case dragged on in the courts and was finally settled in 1877.

Following his resignation as postmaster, Jones resumed the practice of law in New York City. In 1874 he was nominated for and elected register of the City and County of New York, and served a three years term. Then he again resumed his law practice.⁵³ In January of 1879, Jones became involved against his wishes in a bizarre case. The previous November the coffin and body of the enormously wealthy New