TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

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## The Globe.

## HUNTINGDON, PA. Fraphic Detailed Account of Lee's

Surrender. to the Pittsburg Commercia

Washington, April. 14. Your special correspondent sends umn were his trains and artillery, tutional organizations existing there he following account of the surrender and his infantry and cavalry were in were broken up, many of the guilty closing, to bring distinctly into view

APPOMATTOX COURT House, April 10. the rebel army could be seen from the due their crimes at Fort Mifflin. In sequences were fully understood by History will close the remarkable Court House. ampaign which has ended with the surrender of the army of Northern al Grant rode out two or three rods to and was assigned to duty under Gen. for the last four years, to teach the Virginia, as one of the most brilliant meet him. Gen. Lee rode squarely Couch at Chambersburg, Pa. The Genduty of the Government to preserve the annals of modern warfare. In up, and saluted military fashion and ess than two weeks a formidable are wheeled to the side of Grant. They my, commanded by the ablest and conversed earnestly for nearly two prayest men of the South, has been hours, until the officers appointed on He succeeded in exposing the secrets ernment to maintain its life and powpeaten in a position fortified by months both sides to carry out the stipula- of the Knights of the Golden Circle er, and to crush rebellion under its of labor; has been followed through a tions of the surrender had reported nost difficult country, brought to bay for duty. In the course of the disand captured with comparatively insignificant loss to the attacking forces, ion that if Gen. Grant had accepted y a series of manœuvers singularly his proposition for an interview in old in conception, and executed with person several weeks since, peace that dash and precision which would probably have resulted. The alone can seal with the stamp of greater part of the conversation success the most profound of mili. ary combinations. Owing to the greatest military men in the world rapidity of movements and the extent of ground traversed more than an im- vate and unheard by any but the perfect sketch of the operations of the speakers, but we gathered enough to in the early struggles of that territo- justify the communication of the army since it left Petersburg, has been know that Lee gives up to the idea impossible. A mere outline is all that of Southern independence as hopeless, can be given. To give a full resume of and considers that any further resistthe short campaign: The bisected ance on their part would be useless rebelarmy fled up the banks of the Apland wanton effusion of blood. The comattox-Longstreet with pertions, at rebel officers in conversation almost east, of the corps of Anderson on the unanimously expressed the opinion south bank; Lee with the remainder, that Johnston will also surrender the keeping the north side. Sheridan all forces under his command when he the while was pounding away at the hears of Lee's surrender. tail of General Longstreet's flying - A little before cloven the interview column, followed by Grant's whole closed by Gen. Lee saluting and riding army, moving swiftly upon the Cox slowly down the slope, across the rayroad upon Burksville. Lee hurriedly ine and on into his camp, upon the crossing the Appomattox, joined the little hill beyond. Gen. Grant then other fragment of his force, and made rode toward the Court House, followlast effort to escape by striking ed by his staff and a large concourse. ecross the angle formed by two railof General officers. roads, whose junction would fall into In a short time, the officers designaour hands by reason of our moving on | ted by Gen. Lee to carry the stipula-

until our whole infantry force envel- quaintances in the hostile ranks, and ped him, and capitulation was inevi-The closing scene in the history of the world celebrated army of Northern Virginia, was an occasion of aborbing interests. At the close of the conference on the afternoon of the ninth with Gen. Grant, Gen. Lee nounted his horse and rode slowly back. Gen. Meade by a special ar- be extended and made almost univerrangement, had suspended hostilities sal, intil 3. p. m. The Second and Sixth Corps were ready, prompt at the hour. to open upon the enemy's columns, but were natified that it would be dispensed with. They continued to move forward until nightfall, however, when the enemy was completely sur-

shortest line, in the hope of reach

ing the road to Lynchburg, in the di-

in his rear and then striking south-

rounded from flank and rear, and could not have broken faith, had he premeditated it. The reason of the suspension of the attack was known at once by the troops, and shouts and cheers resounded along the entire line, and the regimental and headquarter bands made the spring air resonant with triumph-

al airs. Early in the afternoon heavy canonading was heard in the direction f the second corps front, but upon nquiry it was ascertained to be a salute, this time not with shotted guns, in honor of success. The position at this time was as follows:-Sheridan, with the 5th and 24th corps lay directy in the enemy's front at Appomatox court House, and the 2d corps lirectly in his rear, being five or six miles apart by a bee line, but three or four times that distance by the course

round our rear. General Grant solicited and obained permission to send his disintches to corps commanders by the shortest line, passing through the rebl encampments. The day had been leasant, but at nightfall a slow drizly rain set in and the morning was | he was promoted to the Licut. Colonellamp and foggy. The parties empow. cy. The January following he was red to carry out the terms of surrenler had been appointed during the after took command of the 3d brigade,

ight. At ten o'clock a. m., Generals Grant | that brigade during the Chancellorand Lee held a conference on the ville campaign with distinguished abilbrow of the hill, a short distance north ity and bravery. In the battle of of the Court House. Gen. Grant and Fredericksburg he lost nearly half of is staff had been waiting but a mo- his command in killed and wounded, nent, when General Lee, accompan- In June, 1863, he took command of ed by an orderly, cantered up and Camp Muhlenberg, Reading, Pa., and ode to the side of the Lientenant was appointed Colonel of the 34th General. General Grant's staff, Gen- Pennsylvania Militia, and sent to erals Ord, Griffin, Gibbon and Sheri- Philadelphia to preserve order there an, with their respective staffs, were during the draft. He was stationed at Fredericksburg. The postmaster at the other to be buried.





coal regions arose among the miners an order from the Postmaster General

August last he organized the 202d all parties. It has been our purpose,

Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in each successive issue of our paper

eral, knowing his man, sent him to itself, and the duty of the insurgent

Columbia county Pa., to again break people to submit to that government.

up a nest of Northern conspirators. And now that the ability of the Gov-

and frustrating their diabolical designs. heel, has been fully demonstrated, the

nassas Gap Railroad, whore he operated | solomnity, What shall be done with the

he has been during the winter, build | put to death. Believing as we do in

F. A.



WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.

no trouble whatever occurred.

stream between, nearly due north of assist in ferreting out the ringleaders; its rebellion.

our forces. At the head of his col- and through his services the unconsti-

west, and Lee's army was on a par- and others, in opposition to the draft. to perform his duty. And Selma has

allel range, with a small ravine and Gen. Couch selected Col. Albright to just been destroyed in consequence of

the rear, so that but a small portion of tried, and now explate the punishment | the fact that from the outset the con-

railroad against guerillas.

General Albright was an early pion-

cer to Kansas. He went with Gover-

nor Reeder in 1854, and participated

experience, great energy of purpose,

heightened and moral in character-in

short a fighting, praying patriot. In

What Shall Be Done With the Lead-

ers of the Rebellion.

When a man embarks on the stor-

my sea of rebellion or revolution, he

takes his life in his hand. At the out-

set he counts the cost. If he succeeds

he is a hero, the leader and ruler of a

It is no justification of rebellion

government, and cast off their allegi-

Philadelphia, April 25th, 1865.

-PERSEVERE.-

TERMS, \$2,00 a year in advance.

VOL. XX.

The Court House is situated on a

ridge of small bills, running east and

As General Lee galloped up, Gener-

cussion Gen. Lee expressed the opin-

which passed between two of the

upon this occasion, was of course pri-

tions into effect arrived, accompanied

by a large number of distinguished

in front were soon filled with groups

and hearty. The most frequent ques-

tion seemed to be with the officers in

grey, "What is to be done with us?"

They seemed to think that the Presi-

dent's proclamation shut them out

from hones of amnesty, and were

pleased to hear the belief of our offi-

cers, that the offers of amnesty would

We publish the following to give

the friends of the members of Cantain

A. W. Decker's company an idea of

who commands the brigade to which

the boys belong. Gen. Albright's deeds

of valor and patriotism have made him

a capable and popular commander :]

Brevet Brig. Gen. Charles Albright.

To the Editor of the Evening Bulletin:

The many promotions lately made

in the army have doubtless prevented

bright of the 202d Regiment Pa. Vols.

While many promotions have been

made without any sufficient cause, few

have been more deserved than this.

General Albright is one of Pennsylva-

nia's most loyal and patriotic sons.

With him, country is all and no sacri-

fice too great. He is from Mauch

Chunk, Pa.; a man of means; a leading

lawyer in his section of Pennsylvania:

largely engaged as a manufacturer,

and President of the Second National

Bank of Mauch Chunk. His money

and influence have been liberally used

for his country's cause. As a soldier,

his career dates back to April 1861.

He came to the National Capital to

see that the President was inaugurated,

and became a member of the Clav Bat-

talion. He was subsequently appoint-

ed Major of the 132d Regiment Penn-

sylvania Volunteers. At the battle of

Antictam his Colonel was killed and

made Colonel of his regiment, and soon

3d division, 2d corps, and commanded

calmly acquiesce."

penalty due to traitors."

their greetings were both numerous known to its laws.

ection of Farmville, leaving our army rebel officers. The verandan and yard

ward to Danville. But the ubiquit of Federal and rebel officers in conver-

ous Sheridan was ever in his path, sation. Every regular of a few years

harrassing and rotarding his march, standing found old West Point sc-

## HUNTINGDON. PA.. WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1865.

We go back to these first principles

and first acts in the bloody drama now

tion of Loyal Southerners.

Justice to the Leaders in Treason-Amnesty, Clemency to the Masses, their

Special Despatch to the Press.]
Washington, D. C., April 24.—This norning, at eleven o'clock, a large delegation of loyal citizens of disloyal districts called upon the President. Judge Underwood, on behalf of the delegation, read the following address: come with me to pay their respects to for the most part, exiles from the South-exiles for their devotion to the In autumn he was sent up the Ma. question comes upon us, with intense of threats and persecution of the slaveholding aristocracy. Your recent utterances have stirred

our spirits like the sound of a trumpet, and encouraged the hope that we may ere long in safety visit our desolated elemency are exercised by the Execufarms and rebuild our homes in the but those of kindness for the common people of our section, even for those who by physical or moral compulsion, or by gross deception, have been arrayed in arms against the Government. We would not say with Joshua of old, "every one who rebels shall be put to death," but woe to the wicked leaders, who, though baffled, are neither humbled nor subdued; whose arrogance and treason are as dangerous to us and to the country as ever. We the determination of this country to thank you for declaring that these great criminals must be punished. The Great Author of Nature and Providence decrees that those who sow the wind shall reap the whirlwind. We know that we cannot go home in safe ty while traitors whose hands are still martyred brothers remain defiant and said one of our fathers of the Revol- Thompson, and their associates, and unpunished. It is folly to give sugarution. "Yes," replied another, "or we tell them to come back to Congress plums to tigers and hyenas. It is more shall hang separate." That is the and the Cabinet and renew their treat than folly to talk of elemency and mercy to these worse than Catilines government. In all ages and climes the Government they seek to over cornelly and murder to the length and breadth, the depth and leaning back in his chair, said :it is an understood, self-evident fact throw? No, a thousand times No. cruelty and murder to the innocent that an attempt to overturn the exist. We would by a public decree, an act and unborn. If General Jackson had ing government, is the highest crime of Congress, if necessary, but by a punished the treason of Calbonn we would not have witnessed this rebel. lion. If the guilty leaders of this rebellion shall be properly punished, our

> pelled to look upon another like it for By the blood of our martyred President, by the agonies of our starved and mutilated prisoners, by the tens bright star falling from its sphere: of thousands slain in battle, and the desolations of home and country and the last four years, with no feeling of be both a terror to evil-doers and a know, when they read the history of protection to all who pursue the paths

children's children will not be com-

of peace. And while we mourn and lament our great and good murdered Chieftoo kind and too indulgent, we fear, for these stormy times-we thank God for the belief that, knowing the character of the leaders of the rebellion as harmony with our own. They desire you do, you will so deal with them that our whole country shall be an asylum tion of the Union to be signalized a for the oppressed of every creed and every clime, the home of peace, freedom, industry, education, and religion; a light and an example to the nations of the whole earth, down a long, bright,

and beneficent future.

President Johnson replied: It is hardly necessary for me on this occasion to say that my sympathies and impulses in connection with thisnefarious rebellion beat in unison with yours. Those who have passed through voice of thy brother's blood crieth out this bitter ordeal, and who participated unto thee from the ground." Unto in it to a great extent, are more compelhave been deceived or driven into this them we say "The voice of half a mil- tent, as I think, to judge and determine the true policy which should be unto you from the ground; blood that pursued. [Applause.] I have but little to say on this question in response to what has been said. It enunciates and expresses my own feelings to the fullest extent, and in much better language than I can at the present mo

ment summon to my aid. The most that I can say is. that entering upon the duties that have devolved upon me, under circumstances that are perilous and responsible, and being thrown into the position I now occupy unexpectedly, in consequence of the sad event-the heinous assassi nation which has taken place—in view With this definition, it requires the of all that is before me, and the circumstances that surround me, I cannot but feel that your encouragement and kindness are peculiarly acceptable and appropriate I do not think you, who have been familiar with my course, ing to ascertain who has given aid to you who are from the South deem it when the Government of the United States does ascertain who are the connecessary for me to make any profes-

sions as to the future on this occasion,

upon questions that may arise. If my alty and the forfeit should be paid. past life is no indication of what my

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been read.

Mr. President: The gentlemen who this point in any spirit of revenge, or United States. unkind feelings. Meroy and clemency the Chief Magistrate of the nation are, have been pretty large ingredients in my compound. Having been the Executive of a State, and thereby placed Union and the Constitution in defiance in a position in which it was necessary to exercise clemency and mercy, I have been charged with going too far -being too lenient-and I have become satisfied that mercy without justice is a crime, and when mercy and

tive it should always be done in view sunny South. We have no feelings of justice, and in that manner alone is properly exercised that great preroga-The time has come, as you who have had to drink this bitter cup, are fully aware, when the American people should and that the highest known to the law and the Constitution-of which, since the days of Jefferson and Aaron Burr, they have become oblivious-that is, Treason. Indeed, one who has become dripping with the warm blood of our traitor was to constitute a pertion of little "Tad," his sen, to the library to aristocracy!

height of treason. An individual occupying the highest position among us was lifted to that position by the free which was first shown to me when offering of the American people-the young man by a friend, and which I highest position on the habitable globe afterwards saw and cut from a news. this man we have seen, revered, and paper and learned by heart. I would loved; one who, if he erred at all, er- he continued, "give a great deal to red ever on the side of clemency and know who wrote it, but I bave never mercy-that man we have seen treason strike, through a fitting instrument, and we have beheld him fall like a peated to me the lines which I enclos

Now there is none but would say, if the question came up, what should be all the waste of life and treasure for done with the individual who assassinated the Chief Magistrate of a nation? revenge, but in sincorest of sorrow, we He is but a man, one man after all; the crime itself, in the person of the pray that your Administration may but if asked what should be done with the assassin, what should be the penalty, the forfeit exacted, I know what response dwells in every bosom. It is that he should pay the forfeit with his life; and hence we see that there are times when mercy and elemency without justice becomes a crime. The one should temper the other, and bring about that proper mean. And if we would say this when the case was the simple murder of one man by his fellow-man, what should we say when asked what shall be done with him or them who have raised impious kands to take away the life of a nation composed of thirty millions of people? What would be the reply to that question? But while in mercy we remomber justice, in the language that has been uttered I say justice towards the leaders, the conscious leaders; but 1 also say amnesty, conciliation, clem-

> our countrymen whom you and I know infernal rebellion. And so I return to where I started from, and again repeat that it is time our people were taught to know that treason is a crime, not a more political difference-nota mere contest between two parties, in which one succeeded and the other simply failed. They must know it is treason, for if they had succeeded the life of the nation would have been reft from it-the Union would have been destroyed. Surely the Constitution sufficiently defines treason. It consists in lovying war against the United States, and in giving their enemies aid and comfort. exercise of no great acumen to ascertain who are traitors. It requires no great preception to tell us who have levied war against them, nor does it

require any great strength of reason-

the enemies of the United States. And

ency, and mercy to the thousands of

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know how to appreciate the conditio future will be, my professions were of being driven from one's home. both worthless and empty; and in re- can sympathize with him whose all has turning you my sincere thanks for been taken from him; with him who this encouragement and sympathy, I has been denied the place that gave really can only reiterate what I have his children birth; but let us, withal said before, and in part what has just in the restoration of the Government, proceed temperately and dispassion As far as elemency and morey are ately, and hope and pray that the time concerned, and the proper exercise of will come, as I believe, when we all the pardoning power, I think I under- | can return and remain at our homes stand the nature and character of the and treason and traitors be driver latter. In the exercise of clemency from our land; when again law and and mercy, the pardoning power order shall reign, and the banner of should be exercised with caution. I do our country be unfurled over every not give utterance to my opinion on inch of territory within the area of the

In conclusion, let me thank you most profoundly for this encourage ment and manifestation of your regard and respect, and assure you that I can give no greater assurance regarding the settlement of this question than that I intend to discharge my duty and in that way which shall, in the carliest possible hour, bring back neace to our distracted country, and hope the time is not far distant when our people can all return to their homes and firesides, and resume their various avocations.

## A Poem Recited by Mr. Lincoln.

I have been urged by several friends be made to understand the true nature | to send you the enclosed poem, writof crime. Of crime generally, our people | ten down by myself from Mr. Lincoln's have a high understanding, as well as lips, and although it may not be new of the necessity of its punishment; but to all of your readers, the events of the in the catalogue of crimes there is one, last week give it now a peculiar inter-

The circumstances under which this copy was written are these:-I was with the President alone one evening in his room, during the time I was distinguished in treason and in this re- painting my large picture at the White bellion, said that "When traitors be House, last year. He presently threw come numerous enough, treason be aside his pen and papers, and began to comes respectable," and to become a talk to me of Shakespeare. He sent the aristocracy of the country. God bring a copy of the plays, and ther protect the people against such an read to me several of the favorite pagsages, showing genuine appreciation Yes, the time has come when the of the great poet. Relapsing int people should be taught to understand sadder strain, he laid the book aside

"There is a poem which has been a great favorite with me for years, been able to ascertain."

Then half closing his eyes, he re to you. Greatly pleased and interested, I told him I would like, if ever an opportunity occurred, to write them down from his lips. He said he would some time try to give them to me.

A few days afterwards be asked m studio of Mr. Swayne, the sculptor, who was making a bust of him at the Treasury Department. While he wa sitting for the bust I was suddenly reminded of the poem, and said to him that then would be a good time to dictate to me. He complied, and sitting upon some books at his feet as nearly as I can remember, I wrote the lines down, one by one, from his lips. With great regard, very truly yours

F. B. CARPENTER. on! WIT SHOULD THE SPIRIT OF MORTAL ME PROUD! Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud? Like a swift, flesting meteor, a fast flying cloud, A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave, He passeth from life to his rest in the grave.

The leaves of the cak and the villow shall fade, Be seattered around and together be last; And the young and the old, and the low and the high, Shall moulder to dust and together shall lie.

The infant a mother attended and loved; The mother that infant's affection who proved; The husband that mother and infant who blesse ach, all, are away to their dwellings of Rest.

The hand of the king that the sceptre hath borne; The eye of the sage and the heart of the brave,

Are hidden and lost in the depth of the grave The peasant, whose lot was to sew and to reap;

he beggar who wandered in search of his broad, So the multitude goes, like the flower or the weed

That withers away to let others succeed: To repeat every tale that has often been told

We drink the same stream and view the same sun-And run the same course our fathers have run.

From the death we are shrinking our fathers would shr To the life we are clinging they also would cling : But it speeds for us all, like a bird on the wing. They scorned, but the heart of the hanglity is cold;

hey joyed, but the tongue of their gladness is dumb They died, sh I they died; we things that are now, That walk on the turf that lies over their brow, And make in their dwellings a transient abode, Meet the things that they met on their pligtimags r

They grieved, but no wall from their slumb

You! hope and despondency, pleasure and pain, We mingle together in sunshine and vain;

And the smile and the tear, the song and the dirge,
Still followeach other, like surge upon surge. 'Tis the wink of an eye, 'tis the draft of a breath;

From the bluesom of health to the palences of deal From the bluesom of health to the palences of deal From the glided saloon to the bier and the shroud— Oh, why should the spirit of mortal he proud?

ments to the people. The first man Never join with your friend from whom this order came to us was when he abuses his horse or his wife, afterwards a general in the robel arunless the one is about to be sold, and my, and was killed on the battle-field

present, grouped in a semi-circle in the Nineteenth Ward, where the | Selma, Alabama, refused to deliver the | Our Policy Towards Traitors. | nor to express what my course will be about the central figures. The coun- principal difficulty was apprehended, New York Observer to its subscribers, try to the north was open and culti- and through his prudence and firmness | because it taught the duty of obedi-Speech by the President to a Delegaence to the government, and the sin of Soon afterwards the troubles in the rebellion. We were obliged to obtain

The Spirit that will Animate our Treatment of the Rebels. Mercy Without Justice a Crime.-Stern

against Mosby; and after that road men who plunged the country into this was abandoned he was stationed at awful war? By the laws of God and Fairfax Station; Va., at which place the laws of man, they may be justly ing stockade forts and guarding the the duty of civil government to inflict capital punishment for capital crimes. If considerations of public policy ry to become a State. General Al- death-penalty into one less bloody,

bright is a young man, yet of large but not less demonstrative of the sense of abhorrence in which the civilization and christianity of the age hold the sin of rebellion, we would still have the bands of such men the country is such punishment meted out to the leaders, as will forever mark, by a grand historical precedent and protest, be always one; and never to give place for an instant, to the idea of soession or separation. Such a protest would be the execution of the leaders, if they fall into the hands of justice.

we hold that the leaders of this rebel-

lion deserve to be executed.

But if they escape justice, what then? Will you send a pardon to Danew State. "Let us hang together," vis and Stephens, and Floyd, and fate of those who disturb existing that man can commit, and is therefore solemn sentence of proscription, banishment, and expatriation, forever to be punished by the highest penalty debar from the rights of citizenship and protection in the United States the men who have taught the people that a man or body of men suppose to sin !!! While the largest liberality generations. they have a right to set up a new ought to be extended to the masses of the people, an act of almost universal ance to the one in existence. Their amnesty being proclaimed, in the supposing themselves to be right does spirit of the terms on which Gen. not make them right. "Order is Grant received the surrender of Gen. heaven's first law." Any government Loe, we would make such a judicial is better than no government. Rebeland distinct declaration of the rightlion and revolution are to be justified cous abhorrence of the nation toward only under circumstances so well defined, that the great law of love comes mon engaged, that future ages should n to sanction the terrible evils of war

by the compensating good that is to these times, that rebellion against follow. And even then the failure of this free and popular government is the rebellion exposes the participant an unpardonable sin. to the weil-defined penalties of the In giving expression to this opinion, greatest of all social crimes. It was we design to indicate the sentiment of in view of these possible and fearful the men whom we meet, and whose results, that we addressed ourselves views we are accustomed to find in so early as in the autumn of 1360 to the work of setting before the counthe close of the war and the restorayour noticing at length that of Col. Al. try the imminent danger of resisting the constituted authorities of the solemn judicial condemnation of the Union. At that time we had access wrong that has filled this land for to the minds of many leading men, in four years with tears and blood, and Church and State, in those parts of the bitter fruits of which wrong we the country where resistance was fearare to eat as long as we live. The ed. We foresaw what has since been judgment we would pronounce does the historical experience of our peonot require that we should take Davis ple. We raised a voice of warning, or his catinet or his aids. Set upon alasl a voice in vain. In the New them the mark which he bore who York Observer of Nev. 15, 1860, that first lifted up his hand against his being the first paper issued after we brother. Unto him God said "the announced the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, we said editorially: "The election having been conducted in harmony with the constitution and lion of your sons and brothers cries laws of the country, the result is to be accepted as the voice of the country, you caused to flow; crime that man and every man who expects to be concan never forgive or forget; go into sidered a patriotic citizen of the Unisome other land and there in solitude ted States, and not a rebel against the and exile seek from God that pardon government of his own choice, will which it is his prerogative to bestow. You can never share with us the seats In the same paper we said editoriof counsel, the high places of trust and responsibility you once filled. "Mind governors now, and men You have deceived us once, and we who talk treason are in great danger shall never be able to repose confidence of tempting others and being tempted in you again. You have renounced

to act treason, and so to incur the and defied the government, and we cannot share it with you any more." No sooner did the paper containing Such a course would be a lasting these words reach the South, than demonstration of the power and resolleading men united in ordering us to ution of the Government, and its efsend no more to their address, as they feet would be felt to the end of time .would not allow in their houses a New York Observer. nowspaper that taught such senti-