alculate a square in manuscript.

Tertisements not marked with the number of inserdesired, will be continued till forbid and charged acrording to these terms.

Our prices for the printing of Blanks, Handbills, etc.
acc also increased.

# The Globe.

## HUNTINGDON, PA.

[By request.]
THE DRUNKARD'S LITTLE BOY. O let me go home, there's no more pleasure for

I'm going to roam in a happy home Where drunkards' children are free. I've played with my mates, Vith pleasures been half wild: But now the boys suspend the joys To frown on a drunkards' child,

CHORUS, -O, boys, this cruel world, I wish that I could die, I'll soon lie down in the burying Mother, don't you cry.

And then away to the barn to And then to death's dark door. No use for me now, I've played the last of my plays; CHORUS.—O, boys this cruel, &c.

Yes, let me go home, and see my mother once

Farewell to the boys, with hearts so happy and In study and play they spend the day, And have happy homes at night! Farowell to disgrace, my tattered clothes I'm going to live where the laws will give Protection to mother and mo! CHORUS.-O, boys, this cruel, &c.

Farewell to the hut not fit to be called our hom When there I go 'tis sorrow and woe-I'd rather go down to the tomb! Farewell to the man that made my father a wrete Who'll come I hope and remove the rope From around my furrowed neck! Cuones .- 0, boys, this cruel world, I now swing off and die; o carry me down to the barying g Mother, don't you cry:

Farewell, roor little boy. iFrom earth you are driven away, And fed by law is the hungry man That devoured thee up to-day How dark is that crime That makes a brute of man, And drives, a child to a maniac wild Prescribed by legal band. Quonus.-Farewell, poor little boy,

No wonder you choose to die; We'll carry you down to the burying go And for the blaine law cry.

### [By request.] THE TRUANT BOY.

There was a young truant they called him lazy B He's fled long ago, long go, When last I saw him he ran behind the mill, For to run, sir, he was'nt very slow CHORUS.-Then place all his books in a row-Pack up his trinkets for a show, No more lessons for poor lazy Bill, He's gone where the old truants go

His hands were as dirty as dirt could ever make, His face—oh! it wasn't very clean; this hair if you comb it the comb would surely brea His clothes scarcely fit to be seen. CHORUS .-- Then place, &c.

One morning I met lazy Bill in the street, Said I? Going to school Bill to day;"
But he saw the master coming so he picked up his And he ran like a woodchuck away. Chorus.-Then place, &c.

Teacher set him a task all alone; But he had'nt studied long ere we heard a mighty dis Out the window had lazy Bill gone. CHORUS -Then place, &c.

One night he stole a watch from Mr. Themas Page Lazy Bill what a silly boy was he-They took him off to jail and put him in a cage; Ho'd better let the gold watch be. Cnorts -Then place, &c.

#### A London Fire, Thirty Years Ago. BY STEPHEN ENGLISH, OF DUDLEY.

| For the Glober |

\*\*\*\* \*\*\* ... \*\*\* Hurrying through the huge, slumbering city, in the distant dim a startling scream is heard and the grating of watchmen's rattles. Anon the dismally thrilling cry of "Fire! fire!" shoots through the soul in shrill piping notes and gutterals hoarse-the pale lip quivers-the flesh creeps-the heart throbs-flickering shadows has to and fro in wild confusion-hoary age, and glowing youth, and frantic women with children clinging to them, rush forth, shuddering and qualling before the dread enemy, which chilis the stalwart heart and pales the sternest brow. "Fire! fire!" resounds through the stilly midnight air, and the gentle breezes prolong the sound; in wreathy clouds, the murky smooke oozes through the building, a glimmering light, gently waving, flushes for a moment-then all is darkness-again appears and again fades upon the dazzled sight; anon, sharp, quivering tongues crackling boams and burning rafters; gers, lifting the shivering glass-delislowly the circle widens widens broader and brighter, curling upwards in vapory columns, With senseless haste, the reckless crowd break open

"Fire! fire!" re echoes through the midnight air, and terror-stricken neighbors, in despair's excess, fling tables, chairs, and looking glasses out of windows several stories high. As the roused flames grow flercer, the mob shout and vell and rush about in rude confusion; above the din, un wieldly engines are heard rumbling o'er the pavements, dragged by breathless firemen; gurgling streams overflow the streets from sluggish fire plugs. Confusion reigns paramount! Excited, bungling haste retards the coupling of the delivery and suction pipes; confused and agitated foremen of parish and insur-without the honey.

ance ongines and shouting amid the Memory has been defined as a buntumult, at the top of their voices-a dle of dried time.

a hush and hollow roar.



WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.

-PERSEVERE.

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

has been arrested on capias, to be

Leaving or distraining goods, or selling the same, for each dollar not

shall be allowed where the money

is paid after levy without sale, but

no commission shall in any case be

taken on more than the real debt.

dvertising the same of rieds to cool

sion house, or other public place

Traveling expenses in all cases, for each mile circular.

Amnesty Proclamation of President

Johnson.

A PROCLAMATION.

States, on the 8th day of December A.

D. eighteen hundred and sixty-three,

and on the 26th day of March, A. D.

eighteen hundred and sixty-four, did

with the object to suppress the existing

robellion, to induce all persons to re-

turn to their loyalty, and to restore

the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty

directly or by implication participated

so engaged in said rebellion have.

failed or neglected to take the benefits

offered thereby;
And whereas, Many persons who have

ates may be restored, and that peace

of the United States and the Union of

the States thereunder, and that I will,

in like manner, abide by and faithfully

support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the ex-

isting rebellion with reference to the

The following classes of persons are

First. All who are or shall have

been pretended civil or diplomatic

eign agents of the pretended Confeder-

ate Government.
Second. All who left judicial stations

under the United States to aid the re-

Third: All who shall have been mili

tary or naval officers of said pretended Confederate Governmedt, above the

Congress of the United States to aid

the rebellion.

Fifth. All who resigned or tendered

resignation of their commission in the army or navy of the United States to

envade duty in resisting the rebellion!! Sixth. All who have engaged in any

way in treating otherwise than lawful-

ly, as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service, as officers,

soldiers, seaman, or in other capacities.

or are absentees from the United States

United States Naval Academy, Ninth. All persons who held the pre

Tenth. All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States and passed

beyond the Federal military lines into

purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Seventh. All persons who have been

Eighth. All military and naval offi-

25 rank of colonel in the army or lieuten-

excepted from the benefits of this pro-

15 God.

clamation:

25 since the issuance of said proclamation,

'And whereas, Many persons who had

in the said rebellion;

ardon to certain persons who had

Whereas, The President of the United

Serving seire facias personally.

Serving by leaving a copy. Executing a bail piece.

exceeding thirty dollars.

of goods.

item.

paid by plaintiff.

Taking inventory of

Executing attachment.

on the premises.

America:

and p

NO. 50.

### HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7. 1865.

for the "Hand in hand !" a nozzle for the "Sun!" a water-dam for "Saint Mary Magdalen!" a hatchet for "Saint Mary Axe!"

VOL. XX.

Ladders are raised, and energetic riving axe and vigorous arm, deal destruction amongst the windows; then, deep red columned smoke, rolling in fiery glow, wildly diffused by the wind, with giant stride and roaring noise, bursts forth in cloudless majesty. A murmur runs along the wondering crowd; night and gloom are gone; with upturned faces and looks of terand beating of horizontal levers-the water shrinking back, hissing like adders' tongues, bubbling and boiling and whizzing in scorn; the gushing streams seem visibly to waste, their air currents fanning the flames to greater fury. Proudly and majestically it burns, a grand and stirring sight to gaze upon. All suddenly, the roof falls tumbling in, with a rattling, ruinous, rumbling crash; a tremor shoots through a thousand terrified hearts, followed for an instant by si lence profound as midnight; then, then, the furious flames, with sudden spring, shoot upwards from the fiery chasm, golden streams, softly tinged with varying hues of beautiful light; silvery helmets, brightly blushing into sheen with many a dazzling ray; scarlet piles of rosy tinted spangles, flying and sparkling and chasing each other in whirls fantastic; showery flakes of crimson dye, with golden prisms of passing loveliness, falling broad and wide and fast, and dispelling the gloom by their gorgeous blaze. The arching sky mirrors the fiery strife; heaven's ebon vault glows in evanescent light, with a rainbow span of crimson hue. The engines are worked with re-

doubled energy, and rock and sway, with the sharp, quick beat of the levers; the ropy streams at every stroke striking and beating the burning embers, whilst the densely packed streets witness with varying emotions the mighty strife. Worn out asthmatic "Charlies"\* from Cripplegate, Crutchard Friars, and other districts, overloaded with clothing, are forcing back the pressing crowd; while dirty, precocious little urchins are sprawling in the mud, yelling from the stunning application of a watchman's rattle or beadle's truncheon; thieves adding to the confusion by every imaginable stratagem that can be devised, reaping a golden harvest in the crowd, rushing about in gangs, bustling every well dressed person-knocking their beavers over their eyes, then pulling open their close buttoned coats, abstracting their watches and purses-tearing off coat skirts, to be converted into caps in Field Lane-spiriting away hats, and if any resistance was attempted, knocking the fellow down for his impudence-sham fights got up for the occasion, partizans shouting, "Dob, let fly at his mug with your left fist!" "Double him up, Jem, with your right!" "Shut up his peepers!" &c., whilst their light fingered companions are advoitly plying their dexterous avocation amongst the pockets of the country yeokels or unconscious spectators. Public houses filled to repletion. carefully guarded by diligent watchmen, choked with smoke-strong, robust men, in the ney-day of life gulping down foaming pewters of Barclay's of fire, intense white, dart forth from stout-palsied age, with tightened fincate youths with long flowing hair, sapless, kiln-dried countenances and sunken cheeks exhausting drugged Havana cabbage leaves from Poplarloathsome women of contageous doors and shutters, and instantly the glowing fire, fanned by fresh gusts of breaths, with puffed up dropsied skin, air, rushes from its dark control, with of livid hue and faces of saffron flesh, thickened lips, boiling veins and leaden eyes. drinking ethered gin vitrioli-

zed, and belching up fumes of filthy ordure. With the first crimson blush of the fairy morn comes a horrid silence. The golden splendor from the walls are fled; smouldering ruins; charred timbers; soft grey, vapory steam; blackoned ashes; heart-stirring desolation, where the mighty spirit of fire lately reigned triumhant.

\*Old Watchmen, commonly called "Charlies. Life without a groan is like meat without a bone. A joke without salt (Attic) is like beer without malt. A purse without money is like the comb

hose for the "Globe !"-a branch-pipe Trial of the Assassins-Implication crimes. His individual life should not of Jeff Davis. [From Wilk's Spirite of the Times. The evidence adduced on the trial of the assassins of the President; which firomen—glaziers by profession—with is now progressing before the Military Court at Washington, completely supports the theory placed before the readers of this paper several days before that trial begun, Indeed, no to govern the adjudication of his case, sooner had we received news of the as have been applied to the cases of assassination than we rejected the idea that it was an individual atrocity; and proclaimed it to be the result Columbia. The clamor which is of a political conspiracy projected by ror, the startled multitude wave to and men who were profoundly versed in the fro in surging masses. The noise and intricacies of the Constitution, and confusion is indescribable-the working whose object it was, through the aid of hired braves, to take the life of the ragged, sinewless, miserable looking Government. We also stated, that objects pumping the engines, singing we had no doubt it would appear in in chorus "Rule Britannia :" "Brit- proof, that the large amounts of monons-never-never-shall-be-slaves!" ey which it had been necessary to the straining, sobbing, and panting of expend to keep together an organizahose piping; the jets falling on the tion for such an extended purpose, and burning mass, with a dull plash, the to intermediately support its instruments, would be traced to the Treasury of the Confederate Government, and thus implicate Jefferson Davis and his political associates in the atrocious act. The testimony elicited ife, and probably prevent his being on Saturday from Mr. Dana, the Assistant Secretary of War, and from Maj. Eckert, seems to sufficiently establish this conclusion. It was stated to the court by Mr. Dana, that he found at Richmond, among the office papers of Mr, Judah Benjamin, the fugitive rebel Secretary of State, an exact counterpart of the private cipher which was found in the trunk of the assassin Booth. It appeared, likewise, that the same form of cipher was in possession of Thompson, Clay and Sanders, and that they used it from Canada on the 13th of October, to send Benjamin word that some secret order of his should be attended to. The phrase in the Canada despatch was, "Your friend shall be immediately set to work as you direct;" and when we take this, in connection with the fact that the same cipher was in Booth's possession, and that

he soon after went to Canada, as if sent for by Clay & Co., we can hardly doubt that he was the "friend" who was to be "set to work" according to Benjamin's orders. How fatally he "set to work" we know; and hat Davis must have been coon zant of the job, if Benjamin furnished the order and the means, no intelligent mind can doubt. That any one should believe Davis less ready to murder Mr. Lincoln than the Jew, after seeing Davis convicted of the starvation of our captured soldiers, and of the attempt to massacre our non-combatant Northern populations by incendiary fires, would really be a matter of surprise. After the November election, and the impressment upon Lee's shoulder of the grip of Grant, the only hope left to Davis for his scheme of independence, and at the same time for the safety of his neck, was the utter disintegration of the North and the destruction of its Government. If he could effect this at the expense of the death of four or five old enemies, he, who had never called any of his miscreant captains to account for the murder of Federal captives in cold blood, would hardly hesitate to see that the drafts upon the secret service fund, to the order of Surratt and Booth, were press-

point, and with a little more luck, Da their arrival in this State: vis would doubtless, have found a vindication in the Times. But Davis is deposed and caught. His schemes have failed; his Confederacy, which was built upon treachery and murder, has vanished like a mist. Booth, whom Benjamin employed, has been shot down like a dog in his tracks; the brigades who shared with him in the Confederate gold, that poured in concurrent streams from Montreal and Richmond, already stand convicted of their lives; and the public now demand that Davis himself, who, instead of Booth, played the real leading character in this dramatic borror, should share an

ed to their full scope of their consider-

him at the head of a public power,

perhaps acquire numerous apologists

who would cheerfully demonstrate in

his defence, that, after all, assassina-

tion was one of those reserved bellig-

erent rights, which might be exercis-

ed by an insurgent, when all usual

means of liberating his followers had

failed. The London Saturday Review

has already come pretty nearly to this

equally ignominious fate. But though a mean and miserable murderer, it is due to the nation that Davis should be tried for that overshadowing and paramount offence which Andrew Johnson has characterized as the embodiment of all buman pedes a pilgrim? Bunyan,

be made a mere offset for the life of Abraham Lincoln, but he should be held to account for the more awful last session of the Legislature, increacrime of treason, and, expiate, through sing the fees of Aldermen, Justices of the most degrading form of death, his the Peace and Constables. attack upon the life of the Republic. The people desire and will demand the sacrifice; and they will expect the same prompt and rigid military forms his less distinguished associates who are now on trial in the District of made in certain suspicious quartersfirst, that he shall be tried before a Taking a recognizance in any crimcourt; and next, that he shall be primarily arraigned for the assassination, is well understood. The suggestions come only from those who have constantly sympathised with the rebellion, and are only offered in the hope of extricating its encompassed chief from danger. Should the proof fail, through the mystery which would naturally shroud a complicity running through so wide a range of station as exists among the actors, his friends could count upon such a modifiacition of the public anger as might save his

tried again. We feel assured, however, that the Government will not be cajoled by this pretended consideration for the civil law, or this simulated anxiety to stamp the rebel captive with assassination, as the greatest of all crimes. Patriots regard Treason as the highest of all crimes; and the proof of Trea. | Entering action in civil cases. son being patent against Davis, it Summons, cap. or sub, each. would be a merel ogical absurdity, as Every additional name after the well as an outrage on the Constitution, Subpoena duces tecum. by experimenting against his safety Entering return of summons and on a less offence.

We know we express the public seniment in relation to this matter. We are of the people, mingle with the Enterinfi judgment by confession peoyle, and hear what the people say. Upon this experience we have no hesitation in declaring that it is the united wish of all shades of loyal men that Jeff. Davis shall be tried by a high treason, and if convicted that he shall be hung. They are not incited to this determination by revenge, but Rule of reference. because they feel that this form of Notice to each referee. punishment is due to Davis's highest Notice to party in any case.

Entering a report of referee and judgment thereon. ry lesson against guilty ambition in Entering return of execution or the future. Let us say, finally, that there is one other condition which the people, almost to a man, would tor's death. The soldiers have carried the refrain with them into every battle, and when the news of Davise's capture electrified the public heart with joy, every inch of atmosphere throughout the loyal States was made jocund with the renewed allusion to the "sour apple tree." This may be sneered at as a mere popular caprice or whim; but the whim of a great people are often the stepping stones of history, and whether originally a caprice or not, the indication has earned a gravity, through general adoption, which should not be ignored. We shall demand, then, if Davis is condemned to death, that, as a boon to the soldiers, and in deference to the unflagging repetitions of the people, ation. Success would obliterate the the gallows shall be made of the wood darkness of his crime, and by leaving of that tree, which common accord

> expiation of his crime. PENSYLVANIA REGIMENTS TO BE MUSTERED OUT .- The following Pennsylvania regiments belonging to the Army of the Potomac, took part in the grand review at Washington, and will be mustered out of the service upon

has unremittingly assigned, as the

most fitting inanimate auxillery to the

CAVALRY-1st, 2d, 6th, 17th and 20th egiments. INFANTRY-Ninth Corps.-45th, 47th,

48th, 50th, 51st, 100th, 200th, 207th, 208th, 209th and 211th regiments. Fifth Corps .-- 11th, 56th, 83d, 88th 91st, 107th, 117th, 118th, 121st, 142d, 155th, 190th, 191st, 198th and 210th

regiments. Second Corps. -31st, 53d, 57th, 69th, 99th. 105th. 106th, 110th, 116th, 140th, 141st, 145th, 148th, 183d and 184th egiments.

Total Pennsylvania regiments from Army of the Potomac-Infantry, 41; Cavalry, 5. In the gallery of the Convention of

Jesuits, at Lisbon, there is a fine picture of Adam in paradise, dressed in blue breeches with silver buckles, and Eve with a striped peticoat! WHAT best describes and most im-

ered to the jailer.

New Fee Bill. Arresting on capias or for delivery

We print below, from the Record, the provisions of a bill passed at the Notifying plaintiff, where defendant

Aldermen and Justices of the Peace. Information or complaint, on behalf of the Com'wealth, for every ten

Docked entry on behalf of the Commonwealth. Warrant of mittimus on behalf of the

40 For each dollar above thirty dollars, 6 Commonwealth. 40
Writing an examination or complaint of defendant, or a deposition, for evdministering an oath or affirma-

tion. inal case and returning the same

50 Copy of vendue paper, when deman-ded, each item. to court. Entering judgment, on conviction, 20 Putting up notice of distress at manfor fine. Recording conviction or copy there-

of, for every ten words. Warrant to levy fine or forfeiture. 40 Bail piece and return or supersedeas. Discharge to jailor.

Entering discontinuence in cases of assault and battery. Entering complaint of master, mistress or apprentice. Notice to master, mitress or appren-25

Hearing parties and discharging complaint. Holding inquisition under landlord and tenant act, or in case of forci-

ble entry each day. 2 00 Precept to Sheriff. Recording proceedings. 100 Writ of restitution. Warrant to aprise damages. Warrent to sell strays.
Warrant to appraise swine, return,

first.

qualifying constable.

Entering of capias and bail bond. Every continuance of a suit.

or by default. Taking special bail. Entering amicable suit.

Entering satisfaction. 10 Entry rule to take deposition of witnosses. Entering return of rule.

105 of the United States since the date of Entering rule to refer.

stay of plaintiff, nulla bona non est inventus, or otherwise. Entering discontinuance or satisfac-

certificates. Receiving amount of judgment before execution, or where execution has issued and special bail been entered within twenty days after judgment, and paying the same over, if not exceeding ten dol-

If above ten dollars, and not exceeding forty dollars. If above forty dollars, and ding sixty dollars. 100 the presence of Almighty God, that I If above sixty dollars.

Every search where no other service is rendered to which any fee or fees are attached: Entering complaint in writing in case of attachment and qualifying com-

ttachment Entering return and appointing free-

Advertisements each. Order to sell goods. Order for relief of a pauper, each

Order for removal of a pauper. 1 00 Order to seize goods for maintenance! 30 officers, or otherwise domestic or forof wife and children. Order for premium for wolf or fox scalps to be paid by the county. 15

Every acknowledgement or probate of a deed or other instrument of writing.

Taking and singing acknowledgment of indenture of an apprentice, for

each indenture. Cancelling indenture. Comparing and signing tax dupli-

Marrying, each couple, making rec-ord thereof and certificate to par-3 00 Certificate of approbation of two jus-tices to binding apprentice, by di-

rectors or overseers of the poor. 05 Certificate to obtain land warrant. 50 swearing or affirming county commissioners, assessors, etcetera.

CONSTABLES' FEES. Executing warrant on behalf of the Commonwealth. Conveying to jail on mittimus or 50 for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Arresting a vagrant, disorderly person, or other offender against the

Levying fine or forfeiture on a war-Taking the body into custody on mittimus, where bill is afterwards entered, before the prisoner is deliv-

Serving subponas. Serving summons or notice on referee, suitor, master, mistress, or apprentice personally or by copy

341 Walnut Eleventh. All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the com-merce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the Brittish provinces from the United

States.
Twelfth, All persons who at the time. whom they beek to obtain the bonests hereof by taking the eath berein prescribed are, in, military, naval or , divil, a confinement of custedy, or under bonds, of civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States as priso-ners of war of persons detained for of-fences of any kind either before or af-

ter conviction.

Thirteenth All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thou-

sand dollars. Fourteenth. All persons who have taken the oath of ampesty, as prescribed in the President's proclama. tion of December 8th, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-three, or an oath of an allegiance to the Government of the United States since the date of Executing landlord's warrant or serving execution. said proclamation, and who have not thenceforth kept and maintained the same inviolate. Provided, that speclal application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the expected classes and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and

dignity of the United States.

The secretary of State will establish rules and regulations for administering and recording the said amnesty oath, so as to insure its benefit to the people and guard the Government against fraud.

against traud, In testimony whereof I have here-unto set my hand, and daused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Don at the city of Washington, the twenty ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight L. B.] hundred and sixty five, and of the independence of the United

States the eighty-ninth and a character in ANDREW JOHNSON and By the Presidents a discount award to a william H. Seward, to late to

non U Secretary of State. The Oath of Allegiance Prescribed Important from Joe Johnston-Why

List of Excepted Rebel Officials, Civil he Surrendered his Army to Gen, and Military. Sherman actively of them me By the President of the United States of m the Charlotte (N. C.) Democrat, May 15.]

We lay before our renders the fot-lowing 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 this point, the reasons set forth by Gen. Johnston will clearly show that ha.

acted correctly and wisely:
Charlotte, N. C., May 6, 1865.—
Having made a convention with Maj.
General Sherman to terminate hostili. ties in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, it seems to me proper to put before the people of those States the condition of the Military affairs which rendered that meas-

ure absolutely necessary.
On the 26th of April, the day of

been justly deprived of all claim to am the convention, by the returns of three 10 nesty and pardon thereunder, by real lieutenant generals of the Army of military commission for the crime of Rule to take deposition of witnesses. 10 son of their participation, directly or Tennesses (that under my command), Interrugotaries, for every ten words. 2 by implication, in said rebellion and the number of infantry, and artillery continued hostility to the Government present and absent was 70,510—the 105 said proclamation, now desire to upply tal, or fighting force, 14,179. On the 11 for and obtain amnesty and pardon; a 7th of April, the date of the last retotal present 18,578 the effective to-To the end, therefore, that the author turn I can find, the effective total of ity of the Government of the United the cavalry was 5,440. But between the 7th and the 26th of A 25 order and freedom may be establish order and freedom may be establish greatly reduced by events in Virginia ed, 1, Andrew Johnson, President of and apprehensions of surrender International Court Carolina we had Young's di declare that I hereby grant to all vision of davalry less than one thouspersons who have directly participated and, besides reserves and State the people, almost to a man, would like to have added to the details of Davis's execution. For four years Opening judgment for rehearing. 20 they have been singing in every city, village, and cabin in the country, the village, and cabin in the country, the Transcript or judgement, including the configuration of the configu 40 providing for the confiscation of propmeans of opposing the formidable arerty of persons engaged in rebellion my under General Canby which had have been instituted; but upon the taken Mobile nor the cavalry under condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe General Wilson, which had captured every other place of importance west to the following oath or affirmation, of Augusta. The latter had been stop and thence forward keep and mainped at Macon by the armistice as we had been at Goldsboro, but its distance tain said oath inviolate; and which oath, shall be registered for permanent from Augusta being less than balf of ours, that place was in its power. To preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit;

I do solemnly swear or affirm, in carry on the war, therefore, we had to depend on the Army of the Ten nessee alone. The United States will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution

could have brought against it twelve or fifteen times its number in the armies of Gens. Grant, Sherman and Canby. With such odds against us, without the means of procuring aim, munition or repairing arms, without meney or credit to buy food, it was impossible to continue the war except as robbers. The consequence of proemancipation of slaves. So help me longing the struggle would only have peen the destruction or dispersion of our bravest men, and suffering of women and children; by the desolation and ruin inevitable from the marching of two hundred thousand men through

the country. The same the fine of the line tain terms giving security to citizens as well as soldiers, I had to choose between wantonly bringing the evilation war upon those I had been chosen: to defend, and averting those calamities "with" the contession that hopes were dead, which every thinking South ern man had already lost. I therefore ant in the navy.

All who left seats in the the security of the brave and true men committed to me on terms which also not terminated hostilities in all the count try over which my command extended, and announced it to your Governers by telegraph as follows:—"The disag-ter in Virginia, the capture by the enemy of all our workshops for the preparation of ammunition and repairng 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 Maj. General cers in the rebel service who were edu- Sherman to terminate hostilities in laws (without process,) and bring. | cated by the Government in the min- North and South Cated by the Government in the min- North Andrew Cated by the Government in the min- North Andrew Cated by the Government in the min- North Andrew Cated by the Government in the min- North Andrew Cated by the Government in the min- North Andrew Cated by the Government in the min- North Andrew Cated by the Government in the min- North Andrew Cated by the Government in the min- North Andrew Cated by the Government in the min- North Andrew Cated by the Government in the min- North Andrew Cated by the Government in the min- North Andrew Cated by the G to spare the blood of this gallant little army, to prevent further suffering of tended offices of Governor of State in our people by the devastation and ruin insurrection against the United States. inevitable from the marches of inva-

> waging a hopeless war "5 and lock the so-called Confederate States for the WHY are clouds like conchmon? Bo, cause they hold the reins.

ding armies, and to avoid the crime of