

# THE JEFFERSONIAN.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Science, Morality, and General Intelligence.

VOL. 24.

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA JUNE 8, 1865.

NO. 15.

Published by Theodore Schoch.

TERMS—Two dollars a year in advance—and if not paid before the end of the year, two dollars and fifty cents. No advertisements until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the Editor.  
 Advertisements of one square (eight lines) or less, one or three insertions \$1.50. Each additional insertion, 50 cents. Longer ones in proportion.

JOB PRINTING,

OF ALL KINDS,  
 Executed in the highest style of the Art, and on the most reasonable terms.

## Who Are Excepted.

**Ruined Virginia.**  
 A Virginia correspondent in the second corps, writing on date May 4th, to an exchange, says: "The first idea which strikes the traveler through this region is the entire absence of law and the protection it affords. I place my only remaining horse, in the kitchen with my servants at night, said a wealthy planter, 'for fear it will be stolen'; and if it had been, no constable or sheriff with posse comitatus, or volunteer force of neighbors, would have set out in pursuit when morning came. The owner could only submit to his loss, for greater than the simple value of the animal, since it entailed the loss of his crop as well, having nothing left with which to cultivate his land."  
 All civil offices are practically abolished, and the officers who filled them are absent or inert, powerless to exercise their functions, and everywhere might control. A band of half a dozen negroes or a few stragglers from one of the armies, will enter a house and remove from it everything valuable, including all the eatables, and terrified residents are dumb, not daring to offer a single remonstrance, and breathing a sigh of relief when the ruffians are gone, though they bear with them everything upon which the family had depended to support life for a year to come. A constant dread is apparent among all classes, and the anxious, conciliatory smile which invariably greeted me upon riding up to a house, spoke volumes as to the state of mind of the people.

In conversation with them, I do not recollect that I heard one unkind word concerning our Government. Their bitterness is all reserved for Jeff Davis and his satellites, by whom they feel they have been deprived of everything valuable beneath the sun. It is a curious fact that, as unprotected as they are, liable to pillage and robbery at any moment, the universal testimony is that things are preferable now to what they were prior to the advance of our armies. Then every man was under a surveillance from which there was no escape, and invariably exercised in the most disagreeable manner. At every turn he was obliged to produce his pass, showing why he was absent from the army. In the market place, at church, on the railway, riding in his carriage, seated, in his house—everywhere he was greeted by the officials, who could only retain their places by extraordinary zeal and efficiency in the exercise of their disagreeable duties—and required to show good cause why he should not be placed in the trenches and fight the hated North men.

**The Widow's Testimonial.**  
 In noticing the decorations in New York in honor of President Lincoln, the Evening Post says:  
 "From a window in New York hangs a crutch shrouded with crape, and inscribed with the words, 'Our loss.' Thereby hangs a tale. A woman sits by the window who has given her all to her country. No pampered batafalque covers the remains of her husband, yet she sorrows with the embled most expressive of her loss. She gave him up for her country's sake, and he lies, in Gettysburg's bloody field. With a leg gone he was slowly moving about, when he was stricken down again. Our late President, visiting the hospital, saw his death struggles and his last words, 'Good-by, Carrie—meet me in Heaven.' The President's heart was opened. He stopped a moment, and wrote a letter of consolation to the widow of John Dintmore, to be sent with his crutch, and fifty dollars from his own purse. The widow has a sacred right to mourn such a loss."

**The Philadelphia Cooper-Shop—A Beneficial Institution.**  
 Philadelphia, Thursday, June 1, 1865.  
 Since the organization of the Cooper-Shop Refreshment Saloon in this city, in 1861, there have been entertained 326, 000 soldiers passing through this city on their way to the seat of war, at an expense of \$34,000. This noble institution, together with the Union Volunteer Saloon, have been entirely supported by the contributions of the people of Philadelphia.

**What President Johnson Offers to the South.**  
 Pardon and the Restoration of Property Rights.  
 SLAVERY MADE AN EXCEPTION.  
 FOURTEEN CLASSES ENUMERATED.  
 The Leading Spirits of the Rebellion Excluded.  
 A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.  
 Washington, Monday, May 29 1865.  
 Whereas, The President of the United 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 Rebellion, to induce all persons to return to their loyalty and to restore the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons, who had directly or by implication participated in the said Rebellion; and  
 Whereas, Many persons who had so engaged in said Rebellion have, since the issuance of said proclamations, failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby; and  
 Whereas, many persons, who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty and pardon thereunder, by reason of their participation directly or by implication in said Rebellion, and continued in hostility to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, now desire to apply for and obtain amnesty and pardon.  
 To the end, therefore, that the authority of the Government of the United States may be restored, and that peace, order and freedom may be re-established, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare that I hereby grant to all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing Rebellion, as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except in cases where legal proceedings under the laws of the United States providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged in Rebellion have been instituted; but on the condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:

"I (blank) do solemnly swear, or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support and defend the Constitution 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 existing Rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves, so help me God."

The following classes of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation:

- First. All who are or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise domestic or foreign agents, of the pretended Confederate Government.
- Second. All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the Rebellion.
- Third. All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate Government above the rank of colonel in the army or lieutenant in the navy.
- Fourth. All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the Rebellion.
- Fifth. All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the Army or Navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the Rebellion.
- Sixth. All who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.
- Seventh. All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the Rebellion.
- Eighth. All military and naval officers in the Rebel service who were educated by the Government in the Military Academy at West Point or the United States Naval Academy.
- Ninth. All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.
- Tenth. All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the Federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States, for the purpose of aiding the Rebellion.
- Eleventh. All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and all persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British Provinces from the United States.
- Twelfth. All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed are in military, naval or civil confinement

## NORTH CAROLINA

### A STEP TOWARD RECONSTRUCTION.

W. W. HOLDEN APPOINTED PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR.

Convention of Loyal Citizens to be Crilled.—Rules and Regulations.—The State Machinery set in Motion.

### A Proclamation by the President.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 29, 1865.

Whereas, The fourth Section of the fourth Article of the Constitution of the United States, declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a Republican form of Government, and shall protect each of them against invasion and domestic violence; and

Whereas, The President of the United States is by the Constitution made Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, as well as chief executive officer of the United States, and is bound by solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and

Whereas, The Rebellion, which has been waged by a portion of the people of the United States against the properly constituted authorities of the Government thereof, in the most violent and revolting form, but whose organized and armed forces have now been almost entirely overcome, has, in its revolutionary progress, deprived the people of the State of North Carolina of all civil government; and

Whereas, It became necessary and proper to carry out and enforce the obligations of the United States to the people of North Carolina in securing them in the enjoyment of a Republican form of Government;

Now, therefore, in obedience to the high and solemn duties imposed upon me by the Constitution of the United States, and for the purpose of enabling the loyal people of said State to organize a State government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility insured, and Loyal Citizens protected in all their rights of Life, Liberty and Property; I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, do hereby appoint William W. Holden Provisional Governor of the State of North Carolina, whose duty it shall be at the earliest practicable period to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a Convention, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering or amending the Constitution thereof, and with authority to exercise within the limits of said State all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of North Carolina to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a republican form of State government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence: Provided, in any election that may be hereafter held for choosing delegates to any State Convention as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such Convention, unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed the oath of amnesty as set forth in the President's Proclamation, May 29, 1865, and is a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State of North Carolina in force immediately before the 20th day of May, A. D. 1861, the date of the so-called Ordinance of Secession; and the said Convention, when convened, or the Legislature that may be thereafter assembled, will prescribe the qualification of electors and the eligibility of persons to hold office under the Constitution and laws of the State—a power the people of the several States composing the Federal Union have rightfully exercised from the origin of the Government to the present time. And I do hereby direct:

First. That the military commander of the Department, and all officers and persons in the military and naval service, aid and assist the said Provisional Governor in carrying into effect this Proclamation, and they are enjoined to abstain from in any way hindering, impeding or discouraging the loyal people from the organization of a State Government as herein authorized.

Second. That the Secretary of State proceed to put in force all laws of the United States, the administration whereof belongs to the State Department, applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

Third. That the Secretary of the Treasury proceed to nominate for appointment Assessors of Taxes, and Collectors of Custom and Internal Revenue, and such other officers of the Treasury Department, as are authorized by law, and put in execution the revenue laws of the United States within the geographical limits aforesaid.

In making the appointments, the preference shall be given to qualified loyal persons residing within the districts where their respective duties are to be performed. But if suitable residents of the districts shall not be found, then persons residing in other States or districts shall be appointed.

or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offenses of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth. All persons who have voluntarily participated in said Rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth. All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's Proclamation of December 8, A. D. 1863, or an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the date of said Proclamation, and who have not thenceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate,—provided that special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted 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 regarding the said amnesty oath, so as to insure its benefit to the people, and guard the Government against fraud.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, the ( ) twenty-ninth day of May, in the ( ) year of our Lord one thousand ( ) eight hundred and sixty-five, and the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President: WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

The following story is told of Squire W., who was in commission of the peace a few years ago, at Chico, in California:

Justices there have jurisdiction to try cases of assault and battery. Two persons having a quarrel in presence of the Squire, one struck the other, and was at once ordered under arrest. In due time the trial came on, and the defendant was ordered to stand up, and asked to plead whether he was guilty or not guilty.—The defendant answered, Not Guilty.—This was too much for the Justice, who fancied that his own veracity was officially called in question by the plea, and the poor culprit was fined \$100 on the spot for the breach of the peace, and another \$100 for contempt, the Justice remarking that he "would learn people how to call the Court a liar."

The following is understood to be the disposition of the major generals in the regular army which has been determined upon:

General Halleck takes command of the Pacific States.

General Sherman, of the military division of the Mississippi, comprising the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and probably Louisiana;

General Meade, of the Atlantic States;

General Sheridan, of the trans-Mississippi;

General Geo. H. Thomas, of Virginia, North Carolina, and perhaps other Southern States.

A gentleman on a Hudson river steamer found the following lines in the Bible lying on the cabin table. The lines would well be placed on the Bibles of about all the boats in the country:

"This holy book neglected lies,  
 No soul with it communes;  
 While scores of souls sit round about  
 With *Heralds and Tribunes*."

As Jeff Davis disclosed his sex by showing his heels beneath the crinoline, the twenty-second verse of the thirteenth chapter of Jeremiah has been cited as peculiarly applicable to his case: "And if thou say in thy heart; Wherefore come these things upon me? For the greatness of thine iniquity are thy skirts discovered and thy heels made bare."

An old gentleman in the New Haven depot was cautioned by the police against making too much show of a splendid watch-seal, but the old gentleman indignantly replied that "he had traveled some, he guessed." In a few minutes he missed his seal, and concluded that somebody who had traveled more than he had, had been around.

Children will often come at the truth quicker than grown up folks. A correspondent of the Oswego Advertiser says: "My little girl Josie has completely upset me—she has just come running in—'Oh, papa! papa! we lost our President, and now the Democrats have lost theirs! Jeff Davis is took!'"

The following are strange contrasts:—Henry Ward Beecher in Charleston, and Hangman Foote in New York jail.—Charles Sumner in Richmond, and Henry A. Wise a fugitive. Andy Johnson, denounced by Jeff. Davis as a traitor, occupying the White House and Jeff. himself a prisoner. Negro troops holding Richmond, and Lee's army on parole. Greenbacks worth seventy cents on the dollar and Confederate currency in Richmond worth about seventy cents a bushel.

A Citizen of Massachusetts has written to Washington suggesting that the galls on which John Brown was hung be secured and taken to Washington for future use.

## NORTH CAROLINA

### A STEP TOWARD RECONSTRUCTION.

W. W. HOLDEN APPOINTED PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR.

Convention of Loyal Citizens to be Crilled.—Rules and Regulations.—The State Machinery set in Motion.

### A Proclamation by the President.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 29, 1865.

Whereas, The fourth Section of the fourth Article of the Constitution of the United States, declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a Republican form of Government, and shall protect each of them against invasion and domestic violence; and

Whereas, The President of the United States is by the Constitution made Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, as well as chief executive officer of the United States, and is bound by solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and

Whereas, The Rebellion, which has been waged by a portion of the people of the United States against the properly constituted authorities of the Government thereof, in the most violent and revolting form, but whose organized and armed forces have now been almost entirely overcome, has, in its revolutionary progress, deprived the people of the State of North Carolina of all civil government; and

Whereas, It became necessary and proper to carry out and enforce the obligations of the United States to the people of North Carolina in securing them in the enjoyment of a Republican form of Government;

Now, therefore, in obedience to the high and solemn duties imposed upon me by the Constitution of the United States, and for the purpose of enabling the loyal people of said State to organize a State government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility insured, and Loyal Citizens protected in all their rights of Life, Liberty and Property; I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, do hereby appoint William W. Holden Provisional Governor of the State of North Carolina, whose duty it shall be at the earliest practicable period to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a Convention, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering or amending the Constitution thereof, and with authority to exercise within the limits of said State all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of North Carolina to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a republican form of State government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence: Provided, in any election that may be hereafter held for choosing delegates to any State Convention as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such Convention, unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed the oath of amnesty as set forth in the President's Proclamation, May 29, 1865, and is a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State of North Carolina in force immediately before the 20th day of May, A. D. 1861, the date of the so-called Ordinance of Secession; and the said Convention, when convened, or the Legislature that may be thereafter assembled, will prescribe the qualification of electors and the eligibility of persons to hold office under the Constitution and laws of the State—a power the people of the several States composing the Federal Union have rightfully exercised from the origin of the Government to the present time. And I do hereby direct:

First. That the military commander of the Department, and all officers and persons in the military and naval service, aid and assist the said Provisional Governor in carrying into effect this Proclamation, and they are enjoined to abstain from in any way hindering, impeding or discouraging the loyal people from the organization of a State Government as herein authorized.

Second. That the Secretary of State proceed to put in force all laws of the United States, the administration whereof belongs to the State Department, applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

Third. That the Secretary of the Treasury proceed to nominate for appointment Assessors of Taxes, and Collectors of Custom and Internal Revenue, and such other officers of the Treasury Department, as are authorized by law, and put in execution the revenue laws of the United States within the geographical limits aforesaid.

In making the appointments, the preference shall be given to qualified loyal persons residing within the districts where their respective duties are to be performed. But if suitable residents of the districts shall not be found, then persons residing in other States or districts shall be appointed.

## A Very Ayt Scholar.

A Baltimore correspondent of Harper's Magazine tells the following story, showing how a pupil became too smart for his preceptor:

A rather pretentious appearing person entered a store, and laying a small portfolio on the counter, stated to the merchant that he was giving instructions in the art of detecting counterfeit money by an original and practical method of his own. He had instructed several tellers in leading banks, all of whom testified to the superiority of his method. "Well," said Mr. B., the proprietor, "what is your peculiar method?" "Said the stranger, "I show you good money and bad money together; show and explain the difference in the engraving; show you the difference in the lathe-work and the fine lines of the vignette," remarking that he was a practical engraver himself and in forty minutes time he could instruct any person of the least observation in rules that would be infallible in detecting the finest executed counterfeit ever issued.

"Well, what are your terms?" said Mr. B., looking intently at the man, as though somewhat incredulous as to the profundity of his wisdom on the subject. "My terms are five dollars for full instructions," he replied.

"I can't give it," responded B.—"I would probably forget it all in a week."

"Well," replied the instructor, with an eye to business, "I have spent some time talking with you, and if you are anxious to learn, I will charge you but three dollars."

"Well, I will get three dollars on it," said B., "and run the risk of all the good it will do me."

So they proceeded to business at once. The stranger opened his portfolio, produced a quantity of bank notes, good and bad; the fine lines of the lathe-work were duly compared, expatiated upon, and explained. He found a ready scholar in B., who in half an hour's time was on adept in picking out the good from the bad ones.

The lesson ended, B.—expressed himself well satisfied, and stepping around to his cash-drawer fumbled over some bills for a moment, with which to pay for his tuition, remarking to the stranger, that he had nothing less than a ten, and asking him if he could give him seven dollars, which the stranger promptly did, B.—giving him in a return a well-executed counterfeit ten-dollar note, with which he had been "stuck" some weeks previous, and which had since been lying in his drawer.

The stranger pocketed the bogus "ten," expressed his thanks, and left—leaving B.—his tuition and seven dollars in good money.

## The Soldiers National Cemetery.

The corner-stone of the monument at the Soldiers' National National Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, will be laid on the 4th of July next, with military and civic ceremonies. The oration on the occasion will be delivered by Major-General Oliver O. Howard, lately commanding the army of the Tennessee.—General Howard, it will be recollected, bore a conspicuous part in the victory at Gettysburg.

The following is from a contemporary, and we recommend it to the attention of our readers: "Many persons profess a desire to support their country paper, in these high priced times. It can be done in this way—subscribe and pay for it. Help to make it interesting to the editor, send your printing to the office, do not expect the editor to call attention to your business for nothing."—If any of our readers take these suggestions as personal, they can apply the remedy.

They were "Southern gentlemen"—who murdered prisoners in cold blood, starved thousands of our brave fellows to death, threw railroad trains from the track, attempted to fire our cities, assassinated the President, and endeavored to commit wholesale murder by introducing a deadly disease into the country. A Northern horse-thief would be entitled to damages for libel if he were called a "Southern gentleman."

The disloyal lady near Catawissa who remarked on hearing of the assassination of President Lincoln that "he was in a h—!" was significantly rebuked by an old gentleman standing by with the inquiry—"How do you know; have you received a letter from your father?"

By an amendment to the School Law of this State, passed last winter, the minimum age for children to be admitted to the common schools was changed from five to six years of age.

It is thought at Indianapolis that Bowles, Milligan and Horsey, the K. G. C. already sentenced to be hanged and re-prieved, will be indicted and tried in the civil courts.

There is in the Patent office at Washington a model of a steam boat invented by Abraham Lincoln. It was patented.

Elder Kimball, one of the leading Mormon saints, it is said, recently had born to him, in one night, no less than fourteen children.

The number of troops to be mustered out during the month of June, it has been computed, will exceed 120,000.

It is stated that Gen. Hancock's Corps is to be immediately increased to 40,000 men.

The Moral of the Capture.

The capture of Jeff Davis will be regarded in a great variety of aspects. The ridiculous aspect will probably strike the mass of the people first, and while this view of the case is uppermost, we suggest a few moral reflections arising from it.

Don't get married. Had not J. D. been encumbered with a large wife and family—we mean a wife and large family, he could easily make his escape.

Swap even. If you take your wife's petticoats, give her your boots. A pair of Mrs. D's balmorals would not have betrayed her liege.

Keep your temper. If the captors of the "President" had not controlled their angry passions, he would "have hurt some of 'em."

Be magnanimous. The energetic pursuit of the Davis family has seriously wounded the feelings of the "stern statesman."

Keep moving. If Wilson's Cavalry had measured their day's march by a red tape line J. D. would have given them the slip.

Don't be a coward. J. D. came to grief, from his unwillingness to die in the breaches.

Always wear the best. A few more springs in Mr. Davis' hoop skirt might have saved him.

Cultivate the sports of boyhood. In the race at Irwinesville, every Michigan boy showed that he could beat a hoop.

Traitors are always betrayed. J. D. fled to the woods for protection, but they proved to be trees unable.—Bulletin.

The oath of allegiance prescribed by President Johnson in the order "revoking all former regulations" reads as follows:

"I, , do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and all laws made in pursuance thereof."

The clause in the "amnesty proclamation" reading as—follows—"all the proclamations which have been or may hereafter be issued"—has, it will be perceived, been left out. This is an oath which any American citizen can take, and any man who would refuse to take it when lawfully required to do so, is an enemy to the Government and does not deserve to live in the land.

A few days since a returned Union soldier purchased a new pair of boots at a store in Buffalo, and requested the privilege of leaving his old ones. He did so, but some time after returned and called for them. When they were brought him, he ripped open the lining, and took from beneath \$1,550 in greenbacks, in denominations of \$50, \$500 and \$1,000 which he had placed there and forgotten.

On the night of President Lincoln's assassination, the residence of John Minor Botts, at Auburn, Brandy Station, Culpeper, Va, was attacked by a party of seven guerrillas. On Mr. Botts assuming a determined attitude and showing a bold front, the ruffians seemed cowed, and finally departed.

It is said that ex-Governor Wise chafes a good deal and even foams at the mouth, because his house is used by old John Brown's daughter as a school-house for teaching little niggers.

The number of troops to be mustered out during the month of June, it has been computed, will exceed 120,000.

It is stated that Gen. Hancock's Corps is to be immediately increased to 40,000 men.