Franklin Repository.

Wednesday, June 7, 1865.

Union State Convention.

A State Convention will be held at Harrisburg on WEDNESDAY, THE 19TH JULY, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of putting in nomination a State Ticket, to be supported by the friends of the Union at the coming October election.

The earnest and zealous labors of a loyal people secured the great victory in 1864, and made the war, which our enemies denounced as a failure, a glorious success in 1865.

Our flag has been maintained—our enemies destroyed—our Government preserved, and peace re-established. Let every friend, who aided in this result, take measures to be represented in that Convention. We must see to it that the fruits of our success are not lost to the Nation.

Business of vast importance will be presented for its consideration, and every district in the State should be represented.

SIMON CAMERON, Chairman.

A. W. BENEDICT, WIEN FORNEY, } Secretaries.

ANOTHER FAILURE.

The wise men who met last summer at Chicago to make a creed for the Democracy, erred sadly in their calculations when they resolved—by inference of course—that the rebellion was a success. Worst of all they persisted in their error, and so did all the membership of the venerable society they represented, until the articles of capitulation were signed and sealed by Lee and Johnston. The blunder was so egregious that now no one is willing to confide in the wisdom or sagacity of the men who endorsed it. The Democracy see this, and it is amusing to observe how they endeavor to escape from the evil effects of their mistaken policy. They know very well that the whistling of the last bullet in the struggle was the requiem over the political graves of the men who resolved that the war was a failure, and they seek now to find some one who didn't view things in that light. They want some one to rally around whose faith in the ultimate success of the Union cause was never shaken, and whose support of that cause was unequivocal. President Johnson answers these requirements.—Disaster could not cloud his faith, neither could persecution or temptation weaken his arm. Then, too, he was once a Democrat, and had reflected great credit upon the party. They were not long in concluding that he was just the man they wanted, and they forthwith began to try their arts upon him. His character underwent a complete transformation. He was no longer "Lincoln's hireling," or the "ignorant tailor," or the "despot of Tennessee," but he was recognized as the "faithful among the faithless," the "able statesman and devoted patriot who was needed to restore law and order throughout the South." We thought we saw in this just appreciation of the President's character a laudable purpose to support his administration, notwithstanding the fact that he had been chosen by another party. It was not until they became bold enough to express their hopes, that we learned that all their praise was based upon the anticipated recreancy of Andrew Johnson, and that they expected, by empty laudation, to bewilder a man of strong mind and fixed purpose, and beguile him from his true course. Here was sagacity as remarkable as that displayed at Chicago. No doubt the illustrious resolvers devised the scheme, and we accord them the honor that attaches to it. They adopted the old English principle that the King can do no wrong, and when any policy was adopted that did not meet their approval they exonerated the President from blame and charged the responsibility upon his cabinet advisers. This answered well enough for a time, but at last they have been compelled to abandon it. The amnesty proclamation had the President's own name to it, and there was no disguising the fact that he was its author. This broke the toils that they were weaving, and they have deserted him, as one joined to his idols. They must now look elsewhere for their hero. President Johnson will not answer. His career as the able statesman and devoted patriot was very brief, and his relapse into his old character very sudden. So at least it appears from their showing. Who comes next?

THE SOUTH.

The present condition of those States that were actively engaged in the rebellion is in painful contrast with their condition before the war. History affords but few instances of such total and complete destruction, wrought in such a marvellously short period. Had the contending armies addressed themselves to the work of destruction alone, without any other object in view, the work could hardly have been more thoroughly done. The rebellion swept over the South, like a fierce tornado, with resistless force crushing everything before it, and leaving nothing in its track but the wreck of former greatness and prosperity. Before the war the South had attained a power she was unconscious of herself, and which we failed to appreciate. Measuring her progress by our own, we were accustomed to speak of her as lagging far behind in the race, never once reflecting that we were measuring her by the severest standard possible. In comparison with the progress made by the North, hers had undeniably been slow, but measured by the advance of other nations, it was rapid. In 1860 her population exceeded ten millions, and she counted her wealth by thousands of millions. Her prosperity in agriculture, in commerce, in art and in science, was only less remarkable than that of the Northern States. The unity of sentiment that prevailed among her people, added to her numerical force, gave her a political supremacy in the Union. She controlled the patronage of the government and dictated its policy. She exercised a monopoly in the culture of one of the most important articles in the markets of the world. She was protected in her interests and institutions by the Union, and enjoyed all the benefits and privileges that flow from a mild and beneficent government.

In an evil hour, taking counsel from ambitious leaders and listening to their vain harrangues of prospective power and glory that were to be secured by independence, her people were beguiled from the path of duty. Imposed upon by the ingenious artifices of these same bold and reckless men, they were made to believe that the Union was a curse instead of a blessing, and, maddened by imaginary grievances, they rashly and wickedly struck at the parent of all their prosperity. With this act terminated their prosperity as States. The history of the South from that day to this is a story of fearful retribution. Four years of terrible war have made sad havoc throughout the broad land, and prostrated her proud people in the dust. On everything of interest or value the conflict has left indelible traces, and whatever it touched it blighted.—Where but a short time ago there was busy life and thriving industry, there is now utter stagnation; where there was opulence and ease, there is now poverty and despair. Instead of enjoying the high advantages that flow from society well regulated, they are struggling with a sort of anarchy from which they can only escape by the friendly interposition of that power they defied, and which they sought to crush. Cities that were populous and growing into commercial importance have been made desolate, and in some instances almost blotted out of existence. Broad plantations, that were once the source of abundant wealth, no longer yield their rich fruits, but lie untilled. The best and bravest of her sons have fallen in the vain struggle and the land is filled with mourning. Her wealth has vanished and her starving thousands are being fed by the charity of the North. One wide belt of desolation and exhaustion stretches from the Potomac to the Gulf. Such has been the measure of her punishment. Who shall say that it is not just? They sowed the wind and have reaped their whirlwind in the grandest, bloodiest and most destructive war of modern times. The wretched condition of the South to-day is full of warning and instruction, but in her future there is the excitement of well grounded hope. She starts now on a new era, released from the mighty incubus that pressed upon her and impeded her in her onward course. Her soil has been reclaimed from the deadly grasp of Slavery, and is now gladdened by the warm sunlight of universal liberty. The glow of that newly risen sun will impart strength and vigor, and as if by magic the waste places will again be made glad. Under its genial influence every thing will be quickened into a new life and her former prosperity return. By reason of her superior natural advantages the south to-day ought to be far in advance of any other part of our country. In her climate, her soil and the general configuration of the country, she posseses advantages, which would have rewarded ordinary thrift and energy with a wealth and power that would have been denied severest toil and boldest enterprise in other sections. Her restoration to the Union and the adoption of the free labor system is the best possible assurance that in the future these will not be neglected, as they have been in the past. As soon as law and order have been established the great work of rehabititation will commence, and in the near future we anticipate for her a measure of greatness that under the old order of things she never could have attained.

We have European dates to May 24 by the steamships Pennsylvania and New York. The disbanding of the Union armies is used to ally rebel reports that the United States intended assailing Mexico. The papers think that Maximilian may be troubled by plans that cannot embroil this country. The London Post does not believe the President intends to capture either Canada, Cuba or Mexico yet—or at least, not more than one. Garibaldi has written a letter urging friendship between the United States and England. France has withdrawn its twenty-four hour rule against Union ships of war in French ports. The French government is considering the enlistments made in America for Mexico, and would send an opinion at the close of May. The London *Times* got up an excitement on the possibility of a war between the United States and France, but it soon died. It is rumored that some of the French Ministry threaten to resign unless the French army is withdrawn from Mexico in two months.

The Military Commission at Washington, engaged in the trial of the assassination conspirators, is still taking testimony for the defence. The evidence taken in secret session is highly important, and shows that the plot originated in Canada, among Jacob Thompson, Sanders, Clay, and other rebels, who waited for and received instructions from Richmond. Booth was frequently seen in company with the party, and John H. Surratt carried dispatches between Richmond and Canada. Some of the other defendants are also mentioned. Various other schemes were also set on foot by these rebel agents; and Dr. Blackburn, the yellow fever man, first proposed to destroy the Croton aqueduct, to cut off the supply of water to New York, and subsequently to poison the water in the reservoirs. Both failed, the latter because a sufficient quantity of drugs could not be obtained without exciting suspicion.

The corner stone of the soldiers' monument at the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pa., will be laid on the Fourth of July, with military and civic ceremonies. The oration will be delivered by Maj. Gen. Owen O. Howard, late commanding the Army of the Tennessee.

PERSONAL.

—Gen. Sheridan and staff have arrived at New Orleans.

—Mrs. Jefferson Davis, Mrs. C. C. Clay and party have reached Savannah.

—Mr. Lincoln's family horse, Bob, has been sold for $3,200 and goes to the Chicago Sanitary Fair.

—General Longstreet has received permission from President Johnson to visit Washington on business.

—Gen. Warren has resigned his commission as Major General of volunteers, but remains in the regular army.

—Mr. Yulee, formerly United States Senator from Florida, has surrendered himself at Jacksonville, in that State.

—The Hon. Judge Catron, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, died at Nashville on the 30th ult.

—The President has commuted the sentence of Messrs. Bowles, Milligan and Horsey, the Indiana conspirators, to imprisonment for life.

—Ex-Gov. Magoffin, of Kentucky, has come out decidedly in favor of the adoption of the constitutional amendment by that State.

—Mrs. Gen. Roger A. Pryor comes up regularly to our Commissary at Petersburg to draw the rations designated for the poor of the city.

—Howell Cobb has been paroled at Nashville to visit his family. Secretary Mallory and Senator Hill have been sent on to Fort Warren.

—Schuyler Colfax, late Speaker of Congress, is now on an overland trip to California. He goes in that way to investigate the mineral wealth of our territories.

—Maj. Gens. Couch, Washburne, and McMillan, and Brigadier Generals Starkweather, Sullivan, Lee, Weber, Meagher, Nicholson and Averill have resigned.

—It is said that Gen. Humphreys, now in command of the 2d Army Corps, which was reviewed on Tuesday, is to be proposed for a brigadier general in the regular army.

—Governor Hamilton, of Texas, Governor Brown, of Georgia, and Governor Boyce, of South Carolina, consulted with the President on the 1st, and Governor Brown was released.

—Brevet-Gen. Hugh Ewin, brother-in-law of Gen. Sherman, has been breveted Major-General by order of Secretary Stanton. The promotion was without solicitation from any quarter.

—Gen. Banks, like Gen. Butler, has been ordered to report, at home, in Massachusetts. Cotton operations are said to be the cause of this order. They are undergoing examination.

—It is reported that Dan Rice, the veteran showman, died at Almont, Lapeer county, Michigan, where he was exhibiting, on Saturday, the 27th ult., from the effects of accidental poisoning.

—General Lee, it is reported, has been offered a splendid residence in London by the members of the English Parliament, and a sum of money, the interest of which would support himself and family for life.

—Persons attending the assassination trial at Washington assert that they recognize Payne, the man who attempted Secretary Seward's life, as Richard Lee, son of the rebel Admiral Lee, and nephew of Gen. Lee.

—Ex-Congressman Boyce, of South Carolina, is in Washington, urging the appointment of a Provisional Governor of that State, and the inauguration of other measures to restore her civil relations to the Union.

—It is stated that Hon. John A. Gilmer has divided up his lands to his former slaves, and furnished them facilities for working them, and that Mr. Gilmer's example will be followed by other North Carolina planters.

—It is said that F. R. Lubbock, who was captured with Davis, declared, while Governor of Texas, in 1862, that "any citizen of that State who would kill a Union man should never be hurt while he was Governor."

—Henry Ward Beecher, and other distinguished gentlemen of New York, have been invited by Gov. Pierpont, to be present at the ceremonies attending his assumption of the gubernatorial functions at Richmond, Va.

—Hon. John Duffy, one of the original settlers of Butler county, Pa., died in Butler, a few days since, at the advanced age of eighty years. He had served his fellow citizens in various official stations, and was highly esteemed.

—Gov. Pierpont, of Va., met with an enthusiastic reception on his arrival in Richmond, on the 26th. A large civic and military procession escorted him to the executive mansion and an address of welcome was delivered, to which the Governor responded.

—Mr. A. Mullen, who has held the position of Private Secretary to Governor Curtin for several years, has retired to accept the post of Secretary to a Coal Oil Company in Philadelphia, and Col. Robert A. McCoy, of Philadelphia, has been appointed his successor.

—John G. Nicolay, Esq., Consul to Paris, and Major John Hay, Secretary of Legation to France, sailed from New York, in the City of London on the 24th of June, en route to Paris, to enter upon the discharge of the duties severally assigned to them by President Lincoln, and subsequently ratified by President Johnson.

—The Charleston correspondent of the *Herald* reports the arrest of Governor McGrath, at Columbus, S. C., on the 27th ult., for high treason. He was taken to Hilton Head, and will soon be sent North for trial. He surrendered himself to Lieut H. Breck, who had been sent to arrest him. Wade Hampton escaped, and his whereabouts is unknown.

—Congressman Harris, of Maryland, tried by court-martial for persuading rebel soldiers not to take the oath of allegiance, was sentenced to three years imprisonment and forfeiture of all political rights. The President approved the finding but remitted the sentence. Harris has been released from the Old Capitol Prison and left for his home in lower Maryland.

—A near relative of ex-Gov. Extra Billy Smith, who reached Richmond on the 30th ult., announces that the fugitive State ruler is roaming about in the mountains back of Staunton, Virginia, and that he says he proposes to fight it out, though he denies the assetion that he is organizing a guerilla force other than sufficient to protect himself. Smith also denies that he advised the destruction of Lynchburg.

—Ex-General McClellan, who is now journeying in Italy, was at last dates at Sorrento, having just left Rome, after having pleasantly resided there with Mr. Story, the artist. During his sojourn in Rome, the General had a long and interesting interview with the Pope. It is expected he will next visit Switzerland, where he will probably remain during the summer months. Mrs. General McClellan's health has considerably improved since her arrival in Europe.

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS.

—Ten thousand Union prisoners from Tyler, Texas, are at the mouth of the Red River, on their way North.

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

—The Texan expediiton, under Major General Weitzel, which has been fitting out at Fortress Monroe, is now fairly on its way to the point of destination.

—The War Department has decided that the Veteran Reserves shall be held for their full term of enlistment, and no man will be mustered out of that Corps, unless for marked disability, rendering him totally incapable of service.

—The recent expedition from Baton Rouge captured Cols. Hatch, Collector of Customs, at New-Orleans under the Rebel Government; also, all the records of the Custom-House during his administration. Col. Hatch says that the books and records of the Custom-House prior to secession are secreted in New Orleans.

—Dr. J. A. Davis of Chicago, a prominent physician, states that a Rebel surgeon, who had for four years occupied the position of Assistant Medical Director of the Army of Northern Virginia, told him that Union prisoners in the Rebel hospitals had been vaccinated with veneral matter, and that this accounted for the frightful sores on the bodies of so many of them.

—Acting Rear-Admiral H. K. Thatcher, commanding the West Gulf Squadron, reports to the Navy Department, under date of United States Flag-ship *Stockade*, off City of Mobile, May 18, that Admiral Frank Buchanan, senior officer of the late Rebel Navy, arrived at that place on the 17th inst., and surrendered himself, giving his parole of honor that, among other things, he will not render aid to the Confederate States of America until properly exchanged. This promising Rebel was the Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, and conspired with other traitors to turn the guns there upon that city.

—General J. E. Slaughter, commander of the western sub-district of Texas, under date of May 13, 1865, thus reports concerning what is likely to prove the last battle of the rebellion: "We attacked the enemy—about eight hundred strong—this evening at 3 o'clock, and drove him in confusion 8 miles, killing and wounding about thirty and capturing eighty prisoners, with many arms and accoutrements. Owing to the scattered condition of the men, a halt was ordered. Captain Carrington's command coming up, he was again attacked and driven within one mile of Brazos, when darkness put an end to the pursuit. Had not our artillery horses broken down, we would, doubtless, have captured the whole command. I cannot speak too highly of the sagacity of Colonel Ford and the gallantry of his command. Our loss was four or five severely wounded. We did not have three hundred in the fight, large numbers not having arrived."

—President Johnson issued a new Amnesty Proclamation on the 29th ult. The following persons are excepted from its benefits:—Civil or diplomatic officers, those who left judicial stations under the United States; all military or naval officers above the rank of colonel in the army or lieutenant in the navy; all who left seats in the Congress of the United States; all who resigned commissions in the army or navy of the United States to aid rebellion; all engaged in ill-treating our prisoners; all who are absent from the United States to aid the rebellion; all rebel military or naval officers who were educated at West Point or the Naval Academy; all Governors of insurrectionary States; all northerners who went south to aid the rebellion; all persons who have been pirating our commerce or raiding from Canada; all who have taken the oath of allegiance and violated it; all persons who have voluntarily taken part in the rebellion whose taxable property is over $20,000, and all who have taken the oath of emnesty of Dec 8, 1863, and not maintained it inviolate.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

—The meeting of the Democratic convention of this State has been postponed to Thursday, August 24.

—The Mobile people are petitioning President Johnson for the adoption of measures to bring Alabama again into the Union.

—A call has been issued by Simon Cameron for a meeting of the Union State Convention at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the 19th of July, 1865

—A meeting was held in Savannah on the 30th ult., at which resolutions were adopted endorsing President Johnson's policy, and asking for a military governor.

—The Tennessee Senate, on the 29th ult., passed a bill defining the qualifications of voters in that State. Disloyal citizens are excluded from voting for six years from the passage of the act. After the expiration of that time they may apply to the courts for a restoration of a franchise.

—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Sunday *Mercury*, urges the nomination of Hon. W. A. Galbraith, of Erie County, as the next Democratic candidate for Governor.

—A proclamation was issued on the 29th ult. by President Johnson, appointing W. W. Holden Provisional Governor of North Carolina, with power to call a convention of people who are loyal to the United States, for the purpose of altering or amending the State Constitution, and also with "authority to exercise within the limits of the said State all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of North Carolina to restore the 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." The necessary military protection is also ordered.

FAREWELL ORDERS.

Maj. Gen. Sherman issued the following order to the Armies of Georgia and Tennessee on his taking final leave of these brave veterans:

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1865.—Special field orders. No. 76.—The General Commanding announces to the Armies of the Tennessee and Georgia that the time has come for us to part. Our work is done, and armed enemies no longer defy us. Some of you will be retained in service until further orders, and now that we are about to separate to mingle with the civil world, it becomes a pleasing duty to recall to mind the situation of national affairs, when but little more than a year ago we were gathered about the twining cliffs of Lookout Mountain, and all the future was wrapped in doubt.

Three armies had come together from distant fields with separate histories, yet bound by one common cause—the union of our country and the perpetuation of the Government of our inheritance. There is no need to recall to your memories Tunnell Hill, with its rocky face mountain, and Buzzard's Roost Gap, with the ugly forts of Dalton behind. We were in earnest and paused not for danger and difficulty, but dashed through Snake Creek Gap and fell on Resaca.

Then on to the Etowah to Dallas, Kenesaw, and the heats of summer found us on the banks of the Chattahoochee, far from home and dependent on a single road for supplies. Again we were not to be held back by any obstacle, and crossed over and fought four heavy battles for the possession of the citadel of Atlanta. That was the crisis of our history. A doubt still clouded our future, but we solved the problem and destroyed Atlanta, struck boldly across the State of Georgia, secured all the main arteries of life to our enemy, and Christmas found us at Savannah.

Waiting there only long enough to fill our wagons we again began a march which, for peril, labor and results, will compare with any ever made by an organized army. The floods of the Savannah, the swamps of the Combahee and Edisto, the high hills and rocks of the Santee, the flat quagmires of the Pedee and Cape Fear rivers were all passed in midwinter, with its floods and rains, in the face of an accumulating enemy, and after the battles of Averesboro' and Bentonville, we once more came out of the wilderness to meet our friends at Goldsboro'.

Even then we paused only long enough to get new clothing, to reload our wagons, and again pushed on to Raleigh and beyond until we met our enemy sueing for peace instead of war, and offering to submit to the injured laws of his and our country. As long as that enemy was defiant, neither mountains, nor rivers, nor swamps, nor hunger, nor cold had checked us; but when he had fought us hard and persistently offered submission, your General thought it wrong to pursue him further, and negotiations followed, which resulted, as you all know, in his surrender.

How far the operations of the army have contributed to the overthrow of the Confederacy and the peace which now dawns upon us, must be judged by others, not by us. But that you have done all that men could do, has been admitted by those in authority, and we have a right to join in the universal joy that fills our land because the war is over, and our Government stands vindicated before the world by the joint action of the volunteer armies of the United States. To such as remain in the military service, your General need only remind you that success in the past are due to hard work and discipline, and that the same work and discipline are equally important in the future.

To such as go home he will only say that our favored country is so grand, so extensive, so diversified in climate, soil and productions that every man can surely find a home and occupation suited to his tastes, and none should yield to the natural impotence sure to result from our past life of excitement and adventure. You will be invited to seek new adventures abroad, but do not yield to the temptation, for it will lead only to death and disappointments.

Your General now bids you all farewell, with the full belief that, as in war you have been good soldiers, so in peace you will make good citizens; and if, unfortunately, a new war should arise in our country, "Sherman's army" will be the first to buckle on the old armor and come forth to defend and maintain the Government of our inheritance and choice.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman.

(Signed) L. M. DAYTON, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Maj. Gen. Howard issued the following:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, Alexandria, Va., May 22, 1865.

To the Officers and Soldiers of the Army of Tennessee:

While participating in the common feeling of satisfaction that the work of subduing the enemies of our country has been so thoroughly accomplished, it is with a feeling of real sadness that I part with my companions in arms.

It was with many misgivings that I accepted the vacancy created by the death of your able and much loved commander, General McPherson. But I found the most cordial and constant support throughout the army, and take a pleasure and pride in attributing your uniform success to that united action which your generous confidence created.

Should you be called to other fields for active service, you have in my successor, General Logan, an able, earnest, untiring soldier to lead you.

With a feeling of tender recollection which binds us to our late Chief Magistrate, who has poured out his own blood in the common sacrifice, I propose to you for a life motto his words, "With malice towards none, with charity for all, and firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right." These words are the truthful, practical, singular bequest that he has left us, and may we cherish them; not only as the expression of his life, but as a precept which shall be the groundwork of perpetual union in this land!

Now, to the army, I say farewell—well done, noble body of men. God bless you and reward you for all your fidelity and sacrifice.

So long as the old flag remains the emblem of these States, united, let it be counted an honor to the true-hearted soldier, or to his memory, that he fought in this army.

O. O. HOWARD, Major General.

A. M. VAN DYKE, Ass't Adj't Gen.

GEN. GRANT'S CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS.—Lieut. Gen. Grant has issued the following congratulatory address to the armies:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2, 1865.—General Orders, No. 108—Soldiers of the Armies of the United States: By your patriotic devotion to your country in the hour of danger and alarm, your magnificent fighting, bravery and endurance, you have maintained the supremacy of the Union and the Constitution, overthrown all opposition to the enforcement of the laws and of the proclamations forever abolishing slavery, the cause and pretext of the rebellion, and opened the way to the rightful authorities to restore order and inaugurate peace on a permanent and enduring basis on every foot of American soil. Your marches, sieges and battles, in distance, duration, resolution and brilliance of results, dim the lustre of the world's past military achievements, and will be the patriotic precedent in defence of liberty and right in all time to come. In obedience to your country's call you left your homes and families and volunteered in its defence. Victory has crowned your valor and secured the purpose of your patriotic hearts, and with the gratitude of your countrymen and the highest honors a great and free nation can accord. You will soon be permitted to return to your homes and families, conscious of having discharged the highest duty of American citizens.

To achieve these glorious triumphs and secure to yourselves, your fellow-countrymen and posterity the blessings of free institutions, tens of thousands of your gallant comrades have fallen and sealed the priceless legacy with their lives. The graves of these a grateful nation bedews with tears, honors their memories, and will ever cherish and support their stricken families.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

Official: E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

From the New York Times, May 29.

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.

Apropos of the complaint of Gen. Sherman that his correspondence with Gen. Johnston, respecting the amnesty before the capitulation of the rebel troops in North Carolina, has been withheld from the public by the Secretary of War, (but which it appears but lately reached the Secretary of War, Gen. Grant having kept it in his possession,) it is as well to relate the following incident, which carries with it its own comment, and the truth of which will not be questioned. Just before Gen. Grant initiated his splendid campaign against Vicksburg, in the spring of 1863, and after all the preparations had been made for swinging loose from the base of supplies on the Mississippi river, to make the circuitous inland march via Jackson, Miss., he was called upon by Gen. Sherman, and spoken to as follows:

"Gen. Grant, I feel it to be my duty to say that, as a subordinate officer, I am bound to give you my hearty co-operation in this movement; but, having no faith in it, I feel it due to my military reputation to protest against it in writing, and hope that my protest will be forwarded by you to Washington."

"Very well, Sherman," quietly replied the Commanding General, "send along your protest, I'll take care of it."

The next day General Grant received General Sherman's papers, and the movement was then initiated, which culminated, in less than three months, in the surrender of Vicksburg and its immense garrison. Prior, however, to Pemberton's capitulation, but after it was morally certain that the rebel stronghold must fall, General Sherman rode up to General Grant's headquarters one day, and found his chief stretched on the ground beneath his "fly," endeavoring to keep as cool as possible in the sultry midsummer weather. They were chatting pleasantly on the prospects of the quickly approaching success, when General Grant's assistant adjutant general came up and asked him for a certain paper of official importance.

It is well known that General Grant entered upon the campaign without more "persoual baggage" than a tooth-brush, and this accounts for the fact that his official records were carried in the breast-pocket of his military blouse. Taking a handful of documents from this receptacle he selected one that had been asked for, and before putting the rest away drew forth a second paper from the pile. Then, turning to Sherman, with a merry twinkle in his eye, he said: "By the by, General, here is something which will interest you." Sherman took it, and saw the "protest" which a little more than two months before he had handed to General Grant, to be forwarded to Washington through the proper channel. An expression, half astonishment and half gratification, diffused itself over Sherman's war-worn features, which quickly changed to one of supreme satisfaction when General Grant took the paper from his hand, and, tearing it into small fragments, scattered them to the winds. No further allusion to the matter was made on either side.

SUFFERING OF A SHIPWRECKED CREW.

The Boston *Traveler* says: "The british brig Leader, Capt. Vigneau, left Montreal for St. John's, N. F., November 22d, laden with flour. The crew consisted of eight persons, including the captain, and on the 7th of December made the western shore of Newfoundland, the vessel having previously lost all her canvass in a storm. On the 9th, the cabin was washed overboard, with all its contents, including four of the crew. At this time the captain and another man were severely injured, the latter having had his back and both his hip bones broken. On the morning of the 10th made the land again, and shortly after the vessel went ashore in a cove, the sea making a clean breach over her. Later in the morning two of the men swam ashore, leaving the two disabled ones on board, to seek for some assistance.

After vainly searching in the neighborhood the men camped for the night in sight of the wreck. Next day they continued their search for relief, walking as far as fifteen miles in a snow storm, and getting lost in the woods, from which they emerged to find themselves in the neighborhood of the camping ground of the previous night. One of the men cut his foot during the journey, and was unable to move the next day, his feet being also badly frozen. The other man, Mr. M. Mercier, second mate of the vessel, made a bed for him in an old hut found on the beach, and swam back to the vessel to ascertain the condition of those left on board, when he found the captain dead, and the other man living, though unable to move. Mr. Mercier for four weeks made almost daily visits to the wreck, for the purpose of feeding this poor creature.

At the end of this time, the hut proving too wet and cold, the men got on board the vessel, the fore hatch of which was tight; removing this, and throwing overboard sufficient flour, Mr. Mercier made room in the hold for himself and companions in misfortune. The sufferings of the man who accompanied Mr. Mercier on shore were intense, the flesh dropping from his legs and feet as he crawled about the beach. His feet were also badly frozen, and he had to remove his boots by cutting them off. The 28th of January saw his companions dead, leaving Mr. Mercier alone on a wreck, near to a barren shore, in the depth of winter, with nothing to eat but flour and raw pork, and nothing to drink but snow water! In this condition he remained, surrounded by his dead companions, till the 21st of March, when he was rescued by the crew of a sailing vessel, and brought into St. Johns. When discovered Mr. Mercier was in a sinking condition, having nothing on but canvas, in which he had wrapped himself to avoid being frozen to death.

THE MOBILE EXPLOSION.

NEW YORK, June 3.

By the steamer Mariposa, from New Orleans to-day, we have files of papers from that city to the 27th.

A special dispatch from Mobile to the New Orleans *Times*, furnishes some additional particulars of the terrible explosion there, of which we have heretofore had only a meagre account.

The explosion occurred in the main ordnance depot of the United States, located in Marshall's warehouse, corner of Libscomb and Commerce streets. The consternation in the city was so great that the commanding General deemed it prudent to issue an order to place guards for the protection of citizens and soldiers, and reccommended that all persons should remain quietly at home.

Among the buildings which suffered by the explosion, were the *News* and *Tribune* offices. The latter was demolished by a shell, which descended through the roof.

He also announced that the most stringent measures should be taken to investigate the cause of the disaster, and bring to punishment the guilty parties, if it should be found that any criminality exists.

Gen. Granger and Colonel Shipley reached the scene immediately after the explosion, and proceeded to direct operations for the relief of the sufferers. Under the supervision of these officers the soldiers performed a good work in rescuing many victims buried in the ruins.

Cabs, carriages, &c., in the street were overturned, and horses fell as if shot. Those which were not knocked down seemed paralyzed. Men were thrown down and seriously injured at the distance of half a mile from the place of explosion.

The loss of property is estimated at from five to ten millions of dollars.

The cotton destroyed is fixed at from eight to ten thousand bales. The greater portion of it belonged to private parties. The Government loss in cotton is small.

The contents of the depot consisted of two hundred tons of ammunition, including musket cartridges, cannon powder, a large number of blank musket cartridges and a quantity of loaded shells, grape, canister and solid shot. The amount of powder in the warehouse is set down at thirty tons, about one-third being ammunitions surrendered by Dick Taylor.

JEFF. THOMPSON MAKES A CHARACTERISTIC SPEECH.—A gentleman who was present at Jonesborough when Gen. Jeff. Thompson announced to his forces the terms of his and their surrender says that the General made a telling speech on the occasion. He told them that he wanted them to go home and behave themselves from that time forth and that if any had been guilty of jay hawking or marauding, they might made up their minds to take a fair share of punishment hereafter. That all regular Confederate soldiers would have no further trouble after they were paroled, but could settle down to peaceful avocations. Of course his speech was made impressive by a plentiful sprinkling of oaths. He told them that he should keep things straight until after the paroles were given out at Wittsburg, and after that the Federals would be sure to straighten everything. He has been making sharp work with the jayhawkers and thieves, and so they know what to expect until the meeting for paroles, but this warning of the future in store set them all talking over matters among themselves. Our informant passed around and overheard little groups canvassing their past acts. It might pass for an anxious or inquiring meeting, and the way each was pardoning his neighbor's sins, had something rather ludicrous, according as our informant tells it. Thus, one old fellow was certain he had done nothing to render his future perilous. To be sure he had, as a comrade reminded him, shot that old fellow up in Missouri, which, by the way, was no worse than the robbery and murder of that Union man just in the next county. "No," says a third, "I don't think any one will trouble me about those three horses I took, either. It was a case of military necessity, for I couldn't have got them three niggers out if I hadn't taken the horses too." So the words of consolation passed about, and each forgave his neighbor's sins. Verily, "a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind."—*Memphis Bulletin, May 27.*

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.—The New Albany *Ledger*, (*Ind.*,) gives the particulars of one of the most cold-blooded and horrible fratricides we have ever heard of. The outrage was committed in Salem, Ind. Joseph Allen was the proprietor of a woolen factory at Salem, in which he worked a number of women, among them several young girls. His unnatural brother, William, had lately returned from the army, and was in the habit of visiting the factory, annoying the women, and delaying them in their work. His brother Joseph remonstrated with him several time about the impropriety of his conduct, but as it was continued he finally felt compelled to peremptorily forbid its repetition. When Joseph made this announcement to his brother, the latter became terribly incensed, and threatened to wreak summary vengeance upon Joseph. This was on Saturday, the 20th inst. On that night, or during the following day, William armed himself with a pair of brass knucks or a slung-shot, and a large knife. Thus armed he went to the residence of his brother Joseph during Sunday night, the 21st, and calling him to the door, first assaulted him with the slung-shot or brass knucks knocking him down insensible, and cutting his face and head in a most frightful manner. He then drew the knife, and with it inflicted a stab upon his brother, striking him between the sixth and seventh rib, penetrating through the diaphragm and into the lower bowels producing a wound which proved fatal on the following Thursday, 25th instant.

The murderer was arrested on Monday morning, 23d instant, before the extent of his brother's injuries were known, and was held upon a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill. He gave the required bond, $1,500, and when he heard of his brother's death left the place and has not been heard of since.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY—SEVEN CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH!—On Thursday night last, May 25, the dwelling house of Mr. Joseph Mayberry, in Frankford township, this county, was totally destroyed by fire, and, horrible to relate, seven of his children perished in the flames. The fire, it appears, originated in the basement of the building at about 11 o'clock, when the members of the family—Mr. Mayberry, his wife and seven children—were sound asleep. When first discovered by Mrs. M., the entire building was in flames. Mr. and Mrs. M. at once jumped from their bed and rushed to the room where six of the children were sleeping. Their chamber was filled with black smoke. The eldest daughter was the first to leave the room, and the mother placed the baby in her keeping and attempted to rescue the other five children. At this moment the floors and roof, having been burned to a crisp, fell in. Mr. and Mrs. M. sprang to a window and escaped, but the children fell to the cellar with the burning building, where they soon perished. Their cries could be distinctly heard for several minutes by their agonized parents. The names and ages of the children were—Leah, 13½ years; Mary, 11 years; Isabella, 7 years; Jeremiah, 5½ years; Lizzie Agnes, 4 years; Joseph, 3 years, and David, 10 months. The building was entirely consumed, and with it the children were literally burned up. Mr. and Mrs. Mayberry were both severely burned before they escaped from the building, but their injuries are not serious.

This is the most fearful calamity that has ever happened in our county, and its recital causes the heart to sicken and the eye to moisten. The feelings of the distressed parents can neither be imagined or described. May God, in His infinite goodness, render them the aid they need.—*Carlisle Volunteer, June 1st.*

THE FATE OF GUERILLAS.—It will be recollected that we noticed the fact a few days ago, says the Raleigh *Progress* of May 24, that some Federal officers were attacked, some distance this side of Fayetteville by guerillas, and robbed of their money, watches, &c. The following shows their fate. Let it be a warning to others:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE CAVALRY, (DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA) RALEIGH, N. C., May 20th, 1865.

Major Carleton, A. A. G.:—I have the honor to report for the information of the general commanding that I have ordered Col. Kerwin, commanding 13th Pennsylvania cavalry volunteers, to send an officer and detachment of men in pursuit of the outlaws who committed the robbery of men and officers heretofore reported, with orders that they pursue, overtake and treat the same as outlaws.

Captain O'Shea, with picked men, took their trail, following day and night, and at two o'clock A. M., 18th instant, came up with their camp on the border of South Carolina. He surrounded their camp. The guerrillas were desperate characters, fought hotly, and asked no quarter. Not one of their number escaped the penalty of their crimes, and on their bodies, and in their camp, Captain O'Shea found the whole of the money, watches, and other property taken from our men and officers.

I am happy to state that none of our men were killed in the fight, and but one wounded.

It is believed this result will prove a warning to others, and inspire confidence throughout the country. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS T. HEATH, Brev. Brig. Gen. Comd'g Cav. Brigade

VALLEY OF THE SHENANDOAH.—A letter written from Winchester, Va., says:

The valley begins to look up, under the speedy prospect of peace. The farmer has returned to his plow, and the many broken fields—fields which have been red with the blood of both patriots and traitors—testify to his earnestness in trying to redeem his neglected lands, and have them bring as plentiful a harvest as they did before the war's alarm broke on his ear. The removal of all restrictions on trade in Virginia by Secretary McCulloch was hailed with joy by the citizens of the valley. Trains are leaving here daily for Strasburg, Woodstock, Mt. Jackson, New Market, Harrisonburg and Staunton, laden with dry goods, &c., and every thing else desirable to a people who have been deprived of even the necessaries of life for the last four years. These goods are mostly the property of Northern capitalists, who expect to receive fabulous amounts for their goods, and that in gold and silver, which these people seem to have in great abundance, which they have held fast to throughout the war, knowing that specie would be worth its value, whether the rebellion succeeded or not.

JEFF'S IRONS REMOVED.—The shackles have been taken from the limbs of the arch traitor. This course was rendered necessary on account of the prisoner's health, the gyves, of course, interfering with attempts at walking. After the desperate outburst of last week the prisoner has remained continuously in a recumbent position on his pallet. In a very short time his health became very seriously affected. His medical attendant, Dr. John J. Craven, represented the prisoner's case to Gen. Miles, and, as an absolute means towards his recovery, requested the removal of the irons.

On these representations the ir