AMERICAN CITIZEN

"Let us have Faith that Right makes Might; and in that Faith let us, to the end, dare to do our "uty as we understand it"-4. LINCOLN.

BUTLER, BUTLER COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1865.

VOLUME 2.

Amnesty Proclamation. The Oath Administered to Rebels. Persons Excepted from its Provisions. Highly Important Official Document

> WASHINGTON, May 29, 1865. PROCLAMATION

By the President of the United States of America :

WHEREAS. The President of the Uni ted States, on the 8th day of December, 1863, and on the 26th day of March, 1864, did, with the object to suppress the existing rebellion and induce all persons to return to their loyalty, and 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 issue of said proclamations, failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby and

WAEREAS, Many persons who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty and pardon there under, by reason of their participation directly or by im plication in said rebellion and continued 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 author its of the Government of the United States may be restored, and that peace, order and freedom may be established, I Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare that I hereby grant to all persons who have di rectly or indirectly participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon, with the restoration of all rights ot property, except in cases where legal proceedings. under the laws of the United States providing for the coniscation of property of persons engaged in rebellion, have been instituted, but on the condition, neverthe ess, that every such person shall take and subscribe to 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 do soigmnly swear or affirm in presence of Almighty God, that I will hence forth faithfully 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 diplomatic officers, or other wise Domestic or Foreign Agents of the pretended Confederate Government. Second-All who left Judicial offices

under the United States to aid the r

Third-All who shall have been Mili tary or Naval officers of the pretended Confederate Government, above the rank of Colonel, in the army or navy. Fourth-All who left seats in the Con

gress of the United States to aid the re bellion. Fifth-All who resigned or tendered

resignations of their commissions in the army and navy of the United States, to do duty in assisting the rebellion.

Sixth-All who have engaged

scribed, are in military, naval or civil Pesident's Proclamation. onfinement, or custody or under bonds of civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war or persons debarred for offense either before or after conviction. Twelfth-All persons who have parti

cipated in said rebellion, and the estima ted value of whose property is over twen ty thousand dollars. Thirteen-All persons who have taken

the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December 18, 1863, or an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have thenceforth kept and maintained the same inviolate, provided that special objection may be made to press for pardon y any person, and such clemeney will be as liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case, and the peace and dignity of the United States.

ion. And

executed and

of Government; now,

amending the Constitut on Mercof,

constitutional privilege, and to present

entitle the State to the protection of the

United States, and, therefore, that people

to protection by the United States agains

invasion, insurrection and domestic vio

lence: provided that, in any election

hereafter held for the choosing of dele

gates to any State convention as afore

applicable to the geographical limits afore

with authority to exercise

Commander-in Chief of the Army and

Navy, as well as Chief Executive Officer

of the United States, and is bound by

olemn oath faithfully to execute the of

The Secretary of State will establish ales and regulations for administering and recording the said amnesty oath so as o insure its benefits to the people, and

uard the government against a raid. In testimony whereof I have set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington the 29th day of May in the year of our Lord, 1865, and of the Independence of the United States the ANDREW* JOHNSON. 89th

By the President. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Third Series of the 7.30 Loan. The great success of the 7.30 Loan nust always be looked upon as one of the ost nowerful evidences of the strength of the United States Government, and of ts strong hold upon the confidence and affections of the people. On Saturday, May 13th, the susberiptions were over thirty million dollars, and for the week property. ending on that day, over ninety eight miltion dollars; and in the three months that the Loan has been in charge of Mr. JAY COOKE, over five hundred million dollars. These large receipts will enable the Treas ury to pay off our armies as they are disbanded, and to rapidly discharge the various obligations that have been incurred during the war. History will show that a great war-debt to individuals has never chosen by that portion of the people of before been so promptly paid ; and we said State remaining loyal to the United think all will agree that Secretary Mc-States, for the purpose of altering o Culloch deserves great credit for the abil

ity he has manifested, not only in securing the means, but for the financial skill e has displayed in so directing these vast boundary timits of said State, the power receipts and disbursements as not for a ment to disturb the equilibrium of people of North Carolina to restore to it ommerce, embarrass individuals, or in any way tighten the money market. It such f rm of State Government as will is doubtless true that the Secretary of the Treasury might have negotiated the remainder of his loans at six per cent. inerest instead of 7.30, but so much valuable time would necessarily have been lost in popularizing a new loan that the great ject of the Government, viz., an imme diate supply of money sufficient to pay all the debts incident to the war, would have been defeated : and besides the difference of interest would not have been equal to

the three days' expenses. The policy may have looked "penny wise," but the best financial authorities, as well as common sense, pronounced it "pound foolish." As it is-and will be, no soldier will go home without his green acks, and the floating debt in the shape of vouchers requisitions. &c., will be wiped out as rap-

idly as the proper officers can audit and adjust the accounts. The Second Series of the 7.30 Loan was exhausted on Saturday, May 13th. Monday, the Secret

take possession of all public property be onging to the Navy Department within said geographical limits, and put in ope-State Government of N. Carolina, ration all acts of Congress relative to na Wm. W. Holden Appointed Governgr, val affairs having application to said WASHINGTON, May 29.

Seventh-That the Secretary of Inte PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF ior put in force the laws relating to the THE UNITED STATES .- WHEREAS, The Interior Department, applicable to the ge fourth section of the fourth article of ographical limits aforesaid. the Constitution of the United States de-

In testimony whereof, I have hereunic clares the United States shall guarantee et my hand, and caused the seal of the to every State in the Union a Republican United States to be affixed. Done at the form of Government, and shall protect only safety. city of Washington, this 20th day of them against invasion and domestic viola May, A. D., 1865, and of the independof the United States the eighty-WAEREAS, The President of the Uni nce ninth. ed States is, by the Constitution, made

[Stgned] ANDREW JOANSON, By the President, W. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

Places for our Returning Veterans. fice of President of the United States and take care that the laws be faithfully A large proportion of our veteran troops will, according to the wise policy of the Government, be soon disbanded. We WHEREAS, The rebellion which has en waged by a portion of the people of ook for their return from the severe bu he United States against the seful service in which they have been properly

onstituted authorities of the Governengaged, and hope to see them greeted nent thereof, in the most violent and re with thank fulness and joy by the people at home. Most of these men, now reckolting form, but these organized and rmed forges have now almost overcome oned as veteran soldiers, were, within the the people of the State of North Carolina period of four years past, occupied in the pursuits of ordinary industry. They came

of all civil Government; and, from the shops, offices, stores, factories WHEREAS, It becomes necessary arry out and enforce the obligations of and farms of our country. Many of them the United States to the people in North had, up to the time of their volunteering Carolina in securing a Republican form for the de ense of the country against its domestic foes, never handled or fired a Therefore, in obegience to the solema

gun. They could construct engines, o atics imposed by the Constitution of the run them; they could turn a furrow United States, and for the purpose of en they could keep a school; they understood abling local people of said State to organ geometry; they could work skilfully at ize a State Government, whereby peace rades ; but they were no soldiers. They may be established, domestic tranquility did not know how to march ; they could not tell "right shoulder shift" forn be ensured and loyal citizens protect in all their rights of life, liberty and order arms."

They are now as good soldiers as th I, Andrew Johnson, President of the orld ever saw. In all military qualities United States and Commander-in-Chief of they are equal to any of the famous corps the army and navy of the United States do hereby appoint Wm. W. Holden Pro which have been eminent among veteran They may be less showily uni roops. visional Governor of the State of North formed than the pet regiments that at Carolina, whose duty it shall be at the tend on royalty, but for endurance, bra earliest practicable period, to prescribe very, movement, reliableness-Welling such rules and regulations as may be need on's " Old Guards," or " Horse Guards, essary and proper for convening a con annot excel them. vention, composed of delegates to b

They are coming home. They have The country has kept them in nind of their citizenship while they were n the field. They have voted while they vere fighting. They have kept up their within the old identity. They will ere long resume their former places at the plow, in the necessary and proper to enable such loya shop, at the counter, at the school.

But there will be embraced in the umber of returning veterans many who will be unable to pursue their former en lovments. Some have lost their right and, others are enfeebled by disease. crutches support many a strong body ome are racked with rheumatism; large number have broken physical con stitutions.

Soldiers so far as we know their chan said, no person shall be eligible as a mem cters and wishes, desire not to be burdens ber of such convention, unless he shall or beneficiaries of the country, but prefer previously have taken and subscribed to to share the independence which they the oath of amnesty, as set forth in the President's proclamation, May 27, 1865. have helped to preserve, and earn their Second-That the Secretary of State own subsistence, in any honorable way oceed to put in force all laws of the that is open to them, in common with others United States. The Administration, whereof, belong to the State Department

We do not advise men who are able to reached before ? prosecute any business to which they are in elined, to seek public office for a liveli hood But there are many of our mer

Third-That the Secretary of Treas ary proceed to nonunate for appointment who are competent to discharge the duties Assessors of taxes and Collectors of cus- of such offices, who are disqualified by toms and internal revenue and such other wounds or infirmities from the severe la officers of the Treasury Department as bors of body or mind. These may justly are authorized by law, and put in execu | claim appointment to such positions, tion the revenue laws of the United ans of usefulness and support States, within the geographical limits They, of course, have the right on the aforesaid. On making the appointment score of citizenship, but the preference i preference shall be given to loyal persons claimed for them on the grounds of set esiding within the districts where their vice done, privations borne, and physical respective offices are performed; but disabilities incarred, for the country where suitable residents of the districts The plea does not, we trust, require to be

Some of the Perils of Peace. FAST DAY SERMON, Preached in Butler, Pa., June 1st, 1865, on account of the assassination of Pres-The daugers which menace us on the lawn of peace have their origin from two

ident Lancoln. BY REV. LOYAL YOUNG, D. D. Victory turned unto mourning. 1 Samuel, 19:2. "And the victory that day was turned ato mourning unto all the people." Absalom's rebellion was the darkest

of justice as a duty, mean, perhaps, unpage in Jewish history. consciously vengeance. The other springs from those, who in their desire for peace It was got up in the spirit of ambition and carried on with reckless arrogance and the fruition of peace, forget that jusand hate. It was a causeless assault upor one of the most mild and benignant of tice is not only our duty, but it is our

of the Jordan ; where the kings troops

governments. In the upheavals of the social elements Under the pretext of being oppressed questions of an aspect not inviting, force and under promise of greater justice to hemselves upon us. The question as the people, Absalom succeeded in turn suming the most prominence before the ing away the ' earts of multitudes of the country is that of right of suffrage for the subjects of David; and induced them to freedmen. And this question earries declare in his favor. "And the conspirwith it many aspects and many difficulties. acy was strong; for the people increased intinually with Absalom. In the outset many conted that the negro

Even Ahithophel, who had been in Dais unfit, in important respects and to an mportant degree, to exercise the high vid's Cabinet, (to speak in modern style) right of political power for the good of his joined the couspirators. David's nephew Amasa, treacherously turned against his country or for his own good. Here the ease may be concluded in the minds of uncle, and became the leader of Absamany; for surely, they say, is not this lom's army They at length joined battle in the wilason enough for withholding this pow-

Very true, unless there are reasons derness; in the wood of Ephraim; east greater force for giving it. During the great events that have con

ources, both we think sources of error.

One, those who ever keep uppermost in

mind the price we pay for peace, and can

not forgive the terrible crime which has

cost us so much, and who when they talk

were victorious, and 20,000 of Absalom's vulsed the nation, there has been steadily forces were slain. He, himself caught in a growing faith in the ways of Providence. the branches of an oak, had three darts It is felt more than ever that the allwise thrust into his heart, by Joab, David's Creator reigns, and works out His will in General; and thus miserably perished. His own way by His appointed means. There was cause for great rejoicing that With this must come the growing belief, the lawful and good government had thus been preserved, and that rebellion had that great events are intended to teach great lessons, that we cannot disregard been overthrown. But because the king's without peril. The system of bondage, son had been slain the outward demon the overthrow of which we are now witstrations of joy were not indulged in .nessing, has been permitted to attain to a 'And the victory that day was turned unto mourning unto all the people." power and influence in this country, which

t has never reached before in any other There are many points of resembland Its essential character was between that ancient rebellion and the never before so displayed, nor its influence result of it, and the rebellion so recently upon human character seen so s rikingly. put down in our own country. Both were It has fomented the most causeless and got up in the spirit of ambition, and car ercious rebellion ever undertaken by ried on in hate. The latter as well as the man. It has instigated innumerable murformer, was a causeless assault up n one ders of men for daring to be t ue to the of the most mild and bunignant of gov government that had protected them in ernments. The leaders, like Absalom enjoyment of life and liberty; it has at pretended that the people had injustice empted a wide spread system of incendone them, which they were seeking to diarism of cities, towns and vessels; it redress has made efforts to introduce contagion Some that had stood high like Ahitho

and disease over the whole country; it phel and Amasa, in the Cabinet and in the has offered rewards in public prints for army; headed the conspiracy. After ter the assassination of leading men. More, rible slaughter, the governme it has accomplished the assassination of ed,-and the laws are established. the ruler of our country. It has mur-Hal David been assassinated after the

dered thousands of prisoners of war by a ictory, the parallel would have been aldeliberately planned scheme of starvation. nost complete Now, as then, the victory is turned in-

What proofs has it not given to all natious and to all time of its nature and in mourning. Then, however, the mournfluence? What crime can compare in ing arose from the death of the Conspir. magnitude and gnormity with the delibtor, simply because he was the Chief erate and continued murder of prisoners Ruler's son : and because of the king's of war? History does not record that sorrow. Now the mourring arises from such a terrible crime was ever committed the death of the Chief Ruler himself before It is a crime of such an atrocjous fallen by the hand of a ruthless assassin, enormity that it cannot be forgotten. employed, no doubt, by men in the inter-Prisoners have been slain on the field of st of the rebellion. battle, or in cold blood after victory.

Let us consider, First-Our causes for But no history of heathen or christian ourning and humiliation nations has ever recorded that any people Second-Our causes for rejoicing and hid ever before shown such depravity as

hanksgiving. to conceive in its councils and execute by The first cause for mourning and hu-niliation, and that to which President

its officers such a scheme of murder by starvation. Can it be that this was per-Johnson especially refers, is the death by mitted, that men might see that slavery sassination of Abraham Lincoln sinks men to a lower abyss than it ever The a rocity of the deed, the relation which President Lincoln held to his coun-

Having seen and felt this fearful revory, and his great excellence of character, tion in its terrible hour, can we as g all conspire to fill the land with grief and neonle be safe, if we do not as a people humiliation. ise all the means in our power to utterly The civilized world stands aghast at exterminate and root out the influence

he magnitude of the crime. Such a senthat could produce such cr.mes. It is ation has, perhaps, never before been felt not necessarily the men that have yielded among men, at the death of any one.

IN COMDERS 20. said: "Now, in my view of the present aspect of affairs, there need be no blood-shed or war. There is no necessity for it. I am not in favor of such a course, and may say in advance that there will be no blood-shed, unless it be forced upon the government, and then it will be compelled to act in self defence." At that very time the New York Of-server, said: "In behalt of the christian people of this country, in behalt of eir-ilization, religion, commerce, humanity and freedom, we thank Mr. Lincoln for those noble words. We send them out the contrast with the words of Mr. Jeffer-son Davis, and we wish to write them distinctly and hold them up in the sight of Heaven and earth, that all men may know on whom the responsibility rests if the country, is plunged into the horrors of civil war." And then listen, once more, to the glosing words of his first inaugural. "We must not be enemies. In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow countrymel, and not in mine, is the momentons issue of nick war. You have no cuth register. hands, my dissutisfied fellow countryment, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. You have no oath register-ed in Heaven to destroy the government, while I have the most solemn one to pre-

I not loss of such a man in such a crisis : of a mat who possessed so large and grow-ing a share of the public confidence, and whose administration had recently bor-rowed new lustre from the crowning achievements of our armies: of a ruler whose victories were inspiring with the wise and paternal magnammity which sought to make the conciliation as cordial ought to make the conciliation as cordial as the strife had been deadly; the loss of such a President at such a conjuncture, is an affecting dispensation which bows a disappointed and stricken nation in s r-

colo did say, to a question concerning his personal piety, asked by a minister, "that he had given his heart to God; or conse-crated himself to Christ at Getysburg, when surveying the graves of the inarityr-al density. ed dead.

clue to the conduct of our lamented President in this respect, in his own conversations. The cares of State lay so heavy on his heart, and the shedding of blood so affected his sensitive nature, that he felt that he must die without relaxation. He accounted to a friend for attending the theatre in this way Some other kind of relaxation might, no doubt, have answered as well, but this seemed to be one that he thought suitable for the purpose, and convenient. Could you have entered his chamber, you would probably have found him pass.og many a night in siceplase anxiety, through concern for his beloved country. Judge him not, then, too harshcountry. Judge nim not, then, too mass-ly, for occasionally driving away his qures by uttering a jest or witnessing a play.⁴⁵ The play and the jest were on the su-face, while there lay deep within his bosom an anxiety too intense for utter-

The result of President Lincoln's attendancé nion the theatre may produce the same happy effect that the fail of Alexander Hamilton had. *His* charac-ter, otherwise upright, was sadly standed by his accepting a challengs to fight a duel. It was a sad hour. It resulted in his death. But it made dueling forever detestable in the North. So, President Lincoln's fate at Ford's Theatre, (though his attendance there was virtue compared with duelling,) may serve to show the country the importance of giving no en-couragement to this species of amusement. It is eminently fitting, now that our President has gone, that the nation should lay it to heart, and manifest unfeigned grief; and that all should be humble in

NUMBER 26.

while I have the most solemn one to pre-serve, protect and defend it. The mystic chords of memory, stretch-ing from every battle field and patrict-grave to every living heart in this broad-inand, will swell the choicus af the Union, when again touched as surely they will be, by the better angrels of our nature." Throughout all his presidency not a vengeful word did he speak. Even the New York World, a paper that most bi-terly assailed him while living, says :-"The loss of such a man in such a crisis : of a man who possessed so large and grow-

The pointed and stricken hatton in spr-row more deep, sincere and universal, than ever before supplicated the compas-sion of pitying Heaven." But I need not offer further extracts from the voice of the universal press of the land. Suffice it to say, that Mr. Lin-cola did set to a consumer bit

It has been objected to his piety that

It has been objected to his piety that he often attended the theatre, and was listaning to a play when assassinated. " I have always been opposed to theatri-cal performances, and my mind is un-changed on that subject. But we have a object the account of our bewented Des-

way in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service as officers, seamen, or in other capacity.

Seventh-All persons who have been or are away 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 overnment at the Military Acedemy at West Point or the United States Na val Academy.

Ninth-All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States. and all persons who left their homes during the jurisdiction and protection of the United States line, into the so called Confederate States, for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

fenth-All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the comseas, destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes or rivers of market.

Eleventn-All persons who at the time when they seek to take the oath pre- advertising columns.

ury authorized JAY COOKE, the general Subscription Agent for U. S. Securities to receive subscriptions for \$230,000,000 of a Third Series, which is all that is au

thorized by Congress, and is without doubt the last loan at this high rate of interest that will be offered by the Goy. ernment.

There is no change in the terms or con pointed.

ditions of this Third Series, except that the Government reserves the right of pay-ing interest at sig per cent. in gold in-stead of seven and three-tenths in curren-

stead of seven and three-tenths in curren-cy—a right which would pre-suppose a return to specie payments, and make six per cent. in gold even better than the higher rate in currency—a consummation most devoutly to be wished. The privilege of converting the notes into 5.20 six per cent. gold bonds at the

end of three years, or receiving payment at maturity, at the holder's option, is retained.

The first day of the Third Series open gaged in the destruction of the com-erce of the United States on the high as, destroying the commerce of the will certainly see the last of the 7.8.0 s out How early in June we can out parties who wish to make that separate the British Provinces from not predict, but parties who wish to make sure of a portion would do well to be in

time. Full particulars may be found in our

shall not be found, then persons residing pressed, in order to secure its considera in other States or districts shall be ap tion by the people, and by those officia functionaries who have appointing pow-

Fourth-That the Postmaster General ers. The mere suggestion is sufficient proposed to establish post routes, and put But this suggestion is not intended to in execution the postal laws of the Uniembrace army officers alone. Our regited States within the said State, giving ments embrace numbers of private solloyal residents the preference of appoint- diers who, in all intellectual and moral etments from other States. qualities, are the equals or superiors of

Fifth-That the District Judge for the the average of officers. These have had Judicial District in which North Carolina the hardest lot in military service, and have received a disproportionately small is included, proceed to hold courts within said State in accordance with the provis- pay. Their claim is, therefore, stronger in their behalf ion of the act of Congress, the Attorney

General will instruct the proper officer to We have hopes of seeing our men, who libel and bring to judgment, confiscation have been so long distinguished for their and sale, property subject to confiscation and enforce the administration of justice within said State in all matters with the th cognizance and jurisdiction of the Federal cheerfully forgone, and receiving the honors which they have so nobly earn. Use

Sixth-That the Secretary of the Navy ed.-Pitts. Commercial.

to this influence that we would exterminate. It is felt now that a characteristic great national subjects, as well as those of our age is that principles have become who approved of his doings, unite in ac of more importance than ever before, and knowledging his great worth, and in hon men relatively of less. And it is the oring his memory. principle and the influence of slavery that we should exterminate, without a thought of mercy.

And it is here that the question of difa pious man. When he left home to enficulty occurs. How shall this be accomter upon his high office to which the peo plished if the political power in the South ple had called him, you remember, with remains in the hands of those who have what earnestness he asked for the prayers hitherto wielded it ?- Pitts. Com. of his old neighbors and his fellow citi-THE END OF THE REBELLION .- By zens. the surrender of Kirby Smith, the last of

the rebel generals in the field, by which all the rebel military and naval forces west of the Mississippi river, are extinguished, the Great Rebellion is at an end, and the the Great Rebellion is at an end, and the Perpetuity of the Union, on the basis of Universal Freedom, insured. Thus has slaygry and its kindred curse, "State Rights," fallen never to rise again. We are now entreing upoid a carcer, as a nation, of Prosperity and Greatness, as the Leandity of Ath balance the law, of

have been so long distinguished for the military achievements, soon mingling in the quiet, peaceful scenes of life, sharing the comforts they have so long and so the comforts they have so long and so the comforts they have so long and so of gup powder and feel Southern steel."

Union and Harmony, and blessed, doub blessed, with the practices, the hopes, a the consolations of Religion !

Political men who differed from him or he presence of God, who ru

majesty. If it was proper that the victory over Absalom should be turn d to mourning because the King's son was dead, though he was a traitor, how much more appr priate that our great victory be turned We have accumulating evidence that mourning, when our wise and good tuler is slain by at assassin. Heaven and earth President Lincoln was a good man in the best sense-that he was a God-fearing and vould chide us if we were not sad.

Another cause for our sorroy and hu-niliation to-day, is the death of thousands of our brave soldiers who offered themselves as a sacrifice for their country. Serves as a sacrine for their country. Our country has, for four years, peen a land of mourning; a great funeral. Each el has been weeping for her children, refu-sing to be comforted because they were not. When news came of great battles, and He was eminently humane and mageven of great victories, the father's animous. What a different spirit did heart trembled; the mother wept; the wife betock herself to her closet and poursd out her tears to God. Anxiety was on every countenance till the result was announced he breathe from that of his antagonist Jefferson Davis The latter, 12 addressing his countrymen on his way to his usurped authority, said : "The time for

of these anzious hearts were relieved, others were erushed with a more over impromise is past, and we are now deermined to maintain our position, an l termined to maintain our position, an 1 make all who oppose us smell Southera gap powder and feel Southern steel." whelming wee. Who can tell what gleep-less nights, and days of eare have been spent by the soldiers friends, during these a powder and feel Southern steel, This was long before the attack on Fact been too intense f This was long before the attack on Fact, Sampter. On his way to assume the daties of of-fice as President of the United States. Mr. Lincoln, in addressing his countrymen,