SEMI-WEEKLY

Shreveport News.

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JNO. DICKINSON
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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General Orders.

HD Q'S MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISS. } New Orleans, May 26, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 61.

I. By the terms of a convention entered into this day, on the part of General E. K. Smith, commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department, and Major-General E. R. S. Canby, commanding the Military Division of West Mississippi, the forces, military and naval, of the Trans-Mississippi Department, and the public property under their control, have been surrendered to the authorities of the United States.

In carrying out the stipulations of this convention the following conditions will be observed:

1. All acts of hostility, on the part of both armies, are to cease from this date.

2. The officers and men of the Confederate Army and Navy, within the limits of the Trans-Mississippi Department, to be paroled until duly exchanged, or otherwise released from the obligations of their paroles by the authority of the Government of the United States. Duplicate rolls, of all officers and men paroled, to be retained by such officers as may be designated by the parties to this convention; officers giving their individual parodes, and commanders of regiments, battalions, companies, or detachments, signing a like parole for the men of their respective commands.

3. Artillery, small arms, ammunition, and other property of the Confederate Government, including gunboats and transports, to be turned over to the officers appointed to receive them on the part of the Government of the United States. Duplicate inventories of the property to be surrendered, to be prepared, one copy to be retained by the officer delivering, and the other by the officer receiving it, for the information of their respective Governments.

4. The officers and men paroled under this agreement to be permitted to return to their homes, with the assurance that they will not be disturbed by the authorities of the United States, so long as they continue to observe the conditions of their paroles, and the laws in force where they reside. Persons, residents of Northern States, and not excepted in the Amnesty Proclamation of the President, will be permitted to return to their homes, on taking the oath of allegiance to the United States. See paragraph II, General Orders, No. 55, current series.

5. The surrender of property will not include the side arms, or private horses, or baggage of officers, nor the horses which are, in good faith, the private property of enlisted men. These last will be allowed to take their horses to their homes, to be used for private purposes only.

6. The time, mode, and place of paroling, and surrender of property, will be fixed by the respective Commanders, and will be carried out by Commissioners appointed by them.

7. The terms and conditions of this convention to extend to all officers and men of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States, being in, or belonging to, the Trans-Mississippi Department.

8. The troops and property to be surrendered within the limits of the Division of Missouri, will be turned over to Commissioners appointed by the Commander of that Division, and the men and material of the Navy, to Commissioners appointed by the Commanders of the Mississippi and West Gulf Squadrons, respectively, according to the limits in which the said men and material may be found.

9. Transportation and subsistence to be furnished at public cost to the officers and men, (after being paroled,) to the nearest practicable point to their homes.

10. If the United States troops, designated for the garrisons of interior points, should not reach their destinations before the work of paroling is completed, suitable guards will be detailed for the protection of the public property. These guards, when relieved, will surrender their arms, and be paroled in accordance with the terms of this convention.

11. The U. S. troops sent into the interior of the country, will be kept in hand, in a state of the most exact discipline, and in constant readiness for any service which they may be called upon to perform. When detachments are made for the purpose of protecting the inhabitants against jayhawkers and other lawless characters, and on all marches through the country, the conduct of officers and men must be such, as to inspire the people with confidence and respect, and no depredations, however slight, or interference with the citizens in their lawful pursuits, will be permitted.

III. To guard against the waste or loss of public property, not under the control of the Confederate military and naval authorities, the civil officers or agents, in charge of such property, will be regarded as in the service of the United States, until relieved by the proper officers or agents of that Government. All sales of such property, or transfers, except to the authorized agents of the Government, are forbidden, and any attempt to conceal or withhold it, will work the immediate forfeiture of any private interest that may be involved.

IV. Private property will not be intertered with, unless required for "public use," and where this is necessary, it will be taken in an orderly and regular manner, under the orders of the Commanding Officer, and the proper receipts will be given. Property so received will be disposed of and accounted for as any other public property.

V. I. Until the commercial restrictions and the blockade of the Gulf ports, are removed by the President, no foreign or general commerce with those ports or with the interior of the country west of the Mississippi, (within the limits of this Division,) can be permitted, and trade will be limited to the wants of the Army and Navy, and the necessities of the inhabitants within the limits of military occupation. To the extent of these necessities, military permits and clearances may be given for supplies not prohibited by existing orders, but no permit or clearance will be given to any point that is not occupied by a military or naval force.

2. In the neighborhood of military posts the inhabitants may freely bring in their produce and take out such supplies as may be required for plantation and family use. Live stock, provisions of all kinds, feed and other products and material, required by the Army and Navy, or for the use of the inhabitants, may be freely sold in open market; cotton and other products of insurrectionary districts can be sold or shipped, except by delivery to the Quartermaster's Department, for consignment to a Purchasing Agent of the Treasury Department.

3. No trade stores or trade permits for the interior will be permitted or recognized, until the Regulations of the Treasury Department can be extended over the country to be occupied, and until then no clearance or permits will be granted for any point that is not occupied by the troops of the United States.

VII. Under the authority of the Executive Order of April 29th, 1865, all "well disposed persons," who except, in good faith the President's invitation "to return to peaceful pursuits," are assured that they may resume their usual vocations, not only without molestation, but it necessary, under the protection of the United States troops conforming to the regulations of the Treasury Department and to the additional condition of not fabricating or dealing in articles contraband of war.

By order of
Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY;
C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lt. Col., Ass't. Adjt. Gen.

HD'QRS NORTHERN DIVISION OF LA. } Shreveport, La. June 3rd, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19.

In accordance with Special Orders No. 112, ex. 12, dated Headquarters Department of the Gulf, New Orleans La., May 29th, 1865, the Headquarters of this command are transfered from Baton Rouge La., to Shreveport, La. Commanding Officers of Posts in Northern Division, will make the reports required by existing orders to these Headquarters.

By command of
MAJOR GENERAL HERRON:
WM. H. CLAPP, A. A. G.

HD'QRS WESTERN DIVISION OF LA. } Shreveport, La. June 3rd, 1865.

General Orders, No. 20.

For the benefit and information of planters and others living within the limits of this command, the following information as to the future policy of the Government in reference to labor is announced. There are no longer any slaves in the United States; All persons heretofore held as such became free by virtue of the Executive proclamation of January 1st, 1863, commonly known as the Emancipation Proclamation. All attempts to retard the action of this proclamation or to evade its provisions will be considered as but a new manifestation of the spirit of resistance to the lawful authorities of the government. In this regard as in all others the armies of the United States will support and require obedience to her laws. At the same time to all who are disposed to submit quietly to the laws of the land, the greatest possible assistance will be given, and it is recommended to all such that the Freedmen be employed under specific contracts at reasonable wages and kindly treated. No encouragement will be given to the latter class to leave their former masters, but they must learn that they cannot be supported in idleness or allowed to congregate at military posts. To be worthy of their freedom, they must be industrious and honest. Their status will in no way be compromised by remaining at their homes and working for wages. Until the arrival of authorized agents of the Freedman's Bureau, all needful information on this subject can be obtained from Post Commanders and Provost Marshals, and it is made the duty of these Officers to see that the spirit of this order is enforced.—By the co-operation of the people in this part of the State the Major Gen. Commanding hopes soon to establish quiet and good order and to assist the country in recovering from its deplorable condition.

By command of
MAJ. GENERAL HERRON.
WM. H. CLAPP,
Capt. and A. A. Gen

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DIVISION OF LA. } Shreveport, La., June 4, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS } No. 21.

In the occupation of this country, the Major General Commanding desires to impress upon the officers and soldiers of this command the fact that the war is over, and in future no pillaging or lawless appropriation of private property will be tolerated. After the achievements of the past four years, you should not permit your glorious record to be sullied by lawless acts, for by so doing you would change the admiration of the world into contempt. It is the mission of the army now, to assist in the restoration of law and order, confidence and good feeling among the people. It would be unnecessary to do less than this, or to have it now that the authority of the United States is established and acknowledged over the whole country, that the prosperity of each is the prosperity of the whole—in every way, therefore, the utmost care will be taken to treat the inhabitants that we are there to help and not to injure, and from whom we expect to receive the same treatment in return. [illegible] property will be [illegible] and authority, and [illegible] to be held responsible. [illegible] that at their own [illegible] will always be [illegible] and [illegible] permitted to leave camp except upon the pass of the Regimental Commander.

The cavalry command will be turned over to the proper authorities of the troops, and the military condition closely attended to.

By command of
Major General Herron.
WM. H. CLAPP,
Capt. and A. A. G. Div.

HD QRS DIV. ARK. AND WEST LA. } Shreveport, June 6, 1865.

General Orders, } No. —

All officers of this command having in charge public property of the Confederate States will hold the same in readiness to be delivered to proper officers of the U. S. army in accordance with the provisions of General Order No. — of this date.

By command of
Lieut. Gen. BUCKNER.
C. N. GALLIHER,
A. A. G.

HD QRS TRANS-MISS. DEPARTMENT, Shreveport, June 9, 1865.

General Orders, } No. —

Brig. Gen. E. Greer, P. A. C. S., is hereby appointed as Superintendent Commissioner for the purpose of paroling the troops in that portion of the District of Texas lying north of the Trinity river.

Such officers as may be required by Brig. Gen. Greer to assist him in the performance of his duties will be designated by him and assigned to such points as he may deem fit. Such officers to act in conjunction with the Commissioners designated by the U. S. authorities.

By command of
General E. Kirby Smith.
S. B. BUCKNER,
Lieut. Gen. and Chief of Staff.

HD QRS TRANS-MISS. DEPARTMENT, Shreveport, June 9, 1865.

General Orders, } No. —

The following named officers are hereby appointed as Supervising Commissioners at the places set opposite to their respective names, for paroling the command, to act in conjunction with such Commissioners as may be designated by the U. S. authorities, viz:

Colonel S. A. Roberts, Bonham, Texas.
Major Wm. A. Steadman, Marshall, Tex.

Major J. A. Arnold, Navasota, Texas.
Colonel W. R. Shivers, Shreveport, La.
Major J. J. Yarbrough, Marshall, La.
Capt. T. K. Toole, Le Roy, Minden, La.

By command of
General E. Kirby Smith.
S. B. BUCKNER,
Lieut. Gen. and Chief of Staff.

Local Advertisem's.

$200 REWARD.

STOLEN on the night of the 6th inst., a BAY PONY, 8 years old; walks very wide, is about 14 feet high, one hind white foot. He is newly shod, swelled heels in front and corks behind. Mane very heavy and trimmed, and on his right thigh has a Mexican brand. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to the Editor of this paper.

April 7—wAtwtf

Phelps & Co.,
Grocers Commission & Forwarding
MERCHANTS,
Cor. Commerce and Crocket sts.,
feb3 SHREVEPORT, LA.

SHREVEPORT LODGE, F. A. M., meets every Friday evening, at seven o'clock. By order of
oct30 J. B. GILMORE, W. M
ED. EBERSTADT, Secy.

RUSSETS and BLACK SHOES,
For sale, wholesale and retail, by
E. & B. JACOBS,
nov 22-tf] Texas street.

SALT! SALT! SALT!
FOR sale wholesale or retail, a No. 1 article of Retsenon Salt, over a year old. Any currency received at its value.
PHELPS & CO.,
Dec 6-tf. Commission Merchants,
On the Levee.

I. O. O. F.
NEITH LODGE, No. 21, I. O. O. F., meets every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, at their Hall, on Texas street.
Bros in good standing are invited to attend.
H. T. BECKMAN, N. G.
M. MAYER, Secretary.

Bacon. Bacon.
WE want 50,000 pounds of Bacon, and will give sugar and molasses in exchange.
PHELPS & CO.
ap25-w tf

A. H. ISAACSON. J. J. KLINE.
ISAACSON & KLINE.
Receiving, Forwarding & Commission MERCHANTS.
Corner of Milam and Common streets, on the Levee.
may7 SHREVEPORT, LA.

For State Treasurer.

We are authorized to announce Colonel ROSS E. BURKE, of the Parish of Natchitoches, as a candidate for State Treasurer at the ensuing election.

and w&sw4w

We are authorized to announce Major S. D. OLIVER as a candidate for State Treasurer.

Louisiana papers copy [April 6-tf

FOR SALE.
A FRESH supply of Cream Laid Letter Paper, Pens and Ink-ds pens at the Post office. March 18-wsw.

TO REFUGEES.
FOR SALE—A farm and improvements, situated 18 miles from Shreveport, 8 miles from Mooringsport, and 8 miles from Albany. This property will be sold on moderate terms, or the use of the same can be had at a low rent to any one who will keep it in good order. Enquire at this office.
[April 11: w.sw tf

DR. THOMPSON,
WILL continue his practice at the Office of the STABLE, on Texas street, [illegible] attention of horses, mules, and all kinds. Charges moderate.
J. THOMPSON,
Veterinary Surgeon.
[illegible]

GEO. W. KENDALL,
DENTIST,
SHREVEPORT, LA.

Guardian.
A Family Boarding can be [illegible] in a private family, by applying at this office.
June 6—2t

Notice.
WE are prepared to purchase Cotton, Flax-seed, delivered in shipping order at our warehouse.
Have on hand and for sale—
SUGAR,
MOLASSES,
MACKEREL,
BAGGING & ROPE,
TOBACCO,
FLOUR,
SALT & C. &c.
WALSH & BOISDAR.
june6-tf

Office Supervising Special Agent Treasury Department,
THIRD AGENCY.
Shreveport, La., June 8th, 1865.
To all whom it may concern:
All persons having in their possession COTTON purchased by the Agents of the secessed Confederate and State Governments, are hereby required to report said Cotton immediately to the undersigned "Local Special Agent" of the Treasury Department.
By order of BENJAMIN F. FLANDERS, Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury Department, Third Agency.
JAMES C. JEWELL,
Local Special Agent, Cotton Dept.

[Extract from General Order No. 91, Military Division West Mississippi]

III. To guard against the waste or loss of public property, not under the control of the Confederate military and naval authorities, the civil officers or agents in charge of such property, will be regarded as in the service of the United States, on all collections by the proper officers or agents of that Government. All sales of such property or transfers, except to the authorized agents of the Government, are forbidden, and any attempt to conceal or withhold it, will work the immediate forfeiture of any private interest that may be involved.

For Arcade de Hotel office.
June 6-tf

The link of telegraphic connection between New Orleans and the rest of the world, which was so long wanting, was that between Port Hudson and Clinton, in this State, through the country over which Col. Jack Scott so long held sway. This was completed in three days time by Mr W. H. Monroe, of the United States Military Telegraph, being twenty-six miles of post and wire long. Mr. M. had previously built the line from Baton Rouge to Port Hudson. He now follows the line up to Jackson, Miss., where he is hereafter to dispense light and knowledge as the telegraphic chief of that capital.—N. O. Picayune, 5th.

President Johnson's New Amnesty Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, May, 29.

A Proclamation by the President of the United States of America.

WHEREAS, The President of the United 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, 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 said rebellion; and

Whereas, Many persons who had so engaged in said rebellion, have, since the issuance of said proclamation, 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 their 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 established, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, DO PROCLAIM AND DECLARE, that I do hereby grant to all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, AMNESTY AND PARDON, with the reservation of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except in cases where legal proceedings under the laws of the U. S. providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged in the 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 do solemnly swear (or affirm) in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide 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 general officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of colonel in the army or lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who have 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 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 at West Point, or the United States naval academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended office of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left 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 have 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, or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or prisoners detained for offences 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 $20,000.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty, as prescribed in the President's proclamation of Dec. 8th, A. D. 1863, or an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, since the date of said proclamation, and who have 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 or regulations for administering and recording the said amnesty oath, so as to insure its benefit to the people, and gaurd 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 Wasuington this 29th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1865, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

[L. S.] ANDREW JOHNSON.

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

MODE OF ADMINISTERING AND RECORDING THE AMNESTY OATH.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, } Washington, May 29, 1865.

SIR:—A copy of the President's amnesty proclamation of this date is herewith appended. By a clause in the instrument the Secretary of State is directed to establish rules and regulations for administering and recording the amnesty oath so as to insure its benefits to the people, and guard the government against fraud. Pursuant to this injunction, you are informed that the oath prescribed in the proclamation may be taken and subscribed before any commissioned officer, civil, military, or naval, in the service of the United States, or any civil or military officer of a State or Territory, who, by the laws thereof, may be qualified for administering the oath. All officers who receive such oath are hereby authorized to give certified copies thereof to persons respectively by whom they were made, and such officers are hereby required to transmit originals of such oaths at as early a day as may be convenient, to this Department, where they will be deposited, and remain in the archives of the Government. A register thereof will be kept in the Department, and, on application in proper cases, certificates will be issued of such records in the customary form of official certificates.

I am, sir, your ob't serv't,
W. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

A Melbourne dispatch, of March 29th, says the pirate Shenandoah was cruising off that coast, but announces no captures.

London, May 19.—In the House of Commons, on the 11th the question as to whether the Government had resolved to withdraw belligerent rights from the South, of which notice had been given by Mr. White, was not put.

The Morning Star assumes, from Mr. White having been requested to postpone his question, that the question is under the consideration of the Cabinet, and observes, though the withdrawal of belligerent rights is no mere sentiment, it would have the effect of shutting Australian ports to the Shenandoah, and those of the West Indies to the Stonewall, the only two privateers afloat. It would tend to expedite the period when the Government of the Union will raise the blockade, and permit free intercourse with the Southern States.

While the works of the Mont Cenis tunnel are still far from completion, other projects for the subterranean passage of the Alps are on foot. A meeting was lately held at Berne for examining a plan for the piercing of the Grimsel. The work is estimated to be done in nine years. It was urged that this route besides being advantageous to the central and western cantons of Switzerland, would be valuable to England, Germany and France; while a tunnel, proposed to be made through the Simplon, would serve only the interests of France; and one through the Luckmanier, only those of Germany. There is even yet a fourth suggestion, namely, to pierce the Gothard.

Be of good Cheer.

Re-entering on the path of peace, we see at a glance that the questions most pressing for the profound attention of the people of the States recently opposing the authority of the Federal Government are those on which in the higest degree, their future prosperity depends. It is of the utmost importance that all such questions should be amply discussed and well and wisely and promptly decided. A great work has to be accomplished, and it should be performed energetically. The most immediately important part of this work, after the re-organization of State government in all its branches, is the adoption of such measures as shall be deemed best calculated to promote the most speedy and safe recovery from the direful effects of war. In the perfection of such measures the people of all classes are deeply interested. All the intelect, the practical knowledge and ability, and the energy of the States should be devoted to it. Although "grim-visage war" has inflicted terrible disasters and devastation upon these States and sorely impovished the people, the prospect of early recovery from the blight that has been cast on their prosperity is by no means disheartening. In fact, the obstacles, great as they undoubtedly appear, are only such as, when carefully surveyed, the people, animated by patriotism and zeal, and with well directed energy, can and will quickly cause to disappear. "Courage mounteth with occasion." To entertain a doubt that the people of the South and Southwest are not equal to the work to be accomplished would be unpardonable. The evidences that they have given to the world of their daring and determination in wrestling with and overcoming difficulties, satisfy us that with united will speedily free the way to future prosperity from all the obstructions which now encumber and render it almost impassable.

History furnishes many instances of the wonderful rapidity with which countries recover from the effects of war, and with which they achieve even greater prosperity and power than they enjoyed before they were exposed to the fell scourge. In none of these instances was the country so richly abounding in the elements and material of industrial, agricultural, and commercial wealth, possessed of such vast resources, and enjoying such advantages of soil, climate, and locality, as are these States; nor was its prosperity so closely connected with, and desirable to great manufacturing and commercial countries as in the case of these States. Hence, we can discover no foundation—no cause for dark forebodings of long continued adversity. On the contrary with the knowledge we possess of the resources of the States, of the character of the people, and of how desirable it is to the manufacturing and commercial world that the staple productions of these States should be forthcoming in the accustomed and yearly increasing quantities, we are firm in the belief that with concerted, earnest, and intelligent effort, and the external aid which interest will extend to us, the day is not far distant when we shall have fully recovered from the terrible effects of the war in which we have been engaged, and they will be rapidly fading from our remembrance in the presence of the renewed prosperity we shall be enjoying. Be of good cheer!—[N. O Picayune.

Signor Mazzini has published an address to the Pope in answer to the Encyclical. He informs him that his anathemas against progress and knowledge are futile. He says that the Pope, in place of imitating the conduct of his predecessors six hundred years ago, in placing himself in the advance of the people, by conducting them, like second Moses, to the border of the promised land of freedom, dies cursing faith, truth, mankind and life itself. He calls the Pope an apostate from humanity, who has condemned him, if to expire in isolation, deprived of human sympathy and commiseration. In conclusion he addresses the Pope thus: "As Prince, the hand of Heaven and the impossibility of your remaining there a single day other than by brute force, rise in judgment against you. Reconcile yourself with God. With humanity you cannot.

The Nashville special of the *Times* says: Joe Brown, late rebel Governer of Georgia, was brought here last night as a prisoner, and left in the evening for Louisville. Jeff. Davis is under strong guard, and will arrive here Thursday evening.

Every body of rebel soldiers and guerilla organization in this State and Northern Alabama have given up to come under Gen. Thomas' late order. Thousands of rebel soldiers have arrived here and taken the oath, including the redoubtable Dick McCann. Nearly all the hospitals are cleared out, and thousands of Government employes are being discharged.