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known, that whenever, in any of the States of Arkaness, Texas, Louisians, Miscissippi, Tennoseee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, and North Carolina, a number of persons, not less than one-tenth in number of the votes cast in such State at the Presidential election of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sirty, each having taken the oath aforosaid and not having since violated it, and being a qualified voter by the election law of the State existing immediately before these called act of secossion, and excluding all others, shell re-establish a State government which shall be recognized as the true government of the State, and the State shall receive thereunder the benefits of the constitutional provision which declares that "The United States shall guarante to overy State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invalin; and, on application of the legislature, or the executive, (whin the legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence."

And I do further preclaim, declare, and y, in t lay, in smile and : thron , the hness

against domestic violence."

And I do further proclaim, declare, and And I do further proclaim, declare, and make known that any provision which may be adopted by such State Government in relation to the freed people of such State, which shall recognize and declare their permanent freedom, provide for their education, and which may yet be consistent, as a temporary arrangement, with their present condition as a laboring, landless, and homeless class, will not be objected to by the National Executive. And it is suggested as not improper, that, in constructing a loyal State Government in any State, the name of the State, the boundary, the subdivisions, the constitution, and the general code of laws, as before the rebellion, he maintained, subject only to the modifications made necessary by the conditions her inbefore stated, and such others, if any, not contravening said condiothers, if any, not contravening said condi-tions, and which may be deemed expedient by those framing the new State government.

To avoid mi-understanding, it may be proper to say that this proclamation, so far as it relates to Sate governments, has no reference to States wherein loyal S are governments have all the while leen maintained. And for the same reason, it may be proper to further say, that whether members sent to Congress from any State shall be admitted to seats constitutionally, rests exclusively with the respective Houses and not to any extent with the Fxecu-

And still further, that this proclamation is And still further, that this proclamation is intended to present the people of the States wherein the National authority has been superalled, and loyal State governments have been subverted, a mode in and by which the National authority and loyal State governments may be re established within said States, or in any of them; and, while the mode presented is the best the Executive can suggest, with his present impressons, it must not be understood that no other possible mode would be acceptable. Given under my band at the city of Washing-

ton, the 8th day of December, A. Done thousand eight hundred and sixty[t. s.] three, and of the independence of the United States of Americs the eighty-cichth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SLWAND, Secretary of State.

# By Telegraph

LARGE FIRE AT NEW YORK,

OVER 20 VESSELS DESTROYED

Ngw Yosk, Dec. 9.

About half past one o'clock this afternoon, a fire broke out in the schooner Flora Temple, which was loaded with hay, and lying at the dock above Christopher street on the North River. The flames soon extended to a number of hay barges and schooners in the vicinity, and they were soon one buining flame. Barge after barge took fire, then followed sloops and schooners, all falling a prev to the burning eleatter barge took fire, then followed alcops and schooners, all falling a proy to the burning element. The firemen worked manually, but on swept the flames, and quickly the brig General Barclay caught fire and was destroyed.

The firms then crossed to the next piec with unshated fury, setting the shipping there on fire, with the stationary barges at the docks, which were loaded with hay.

The force of the firemen on hand finding that they could not check the fiames, a great force arrived upon the ground. Despite their efforts, the fire kept sweeping on in its devastating

### From Portland, Me

PORTLAND, MR, Dec. 9
The deputy collector has applied to Washington to send the gunboat Agawam after the Chesapeake, and in the meantime he is having her armed and manned with the intention to sail at six o'clock this evening.

The citizens are volunteering as a crew. Two detachments of soldiers have been formulated for the expedition by Briz. Gen. Ecosley from the conscipit camps and Mei. Andrews

from the conscript camps and M.j. Andrews from Fort Preble. Sho will sail about six o'clock this evening under the command of Capt. Webster, of the revenue cutter Dobbin.

### FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

OUR PERSONNES AT BICHNOND

Fearness Mozeoc, Dr. 6
Dr. Charl s P. Wright, of Onto, captured at Chickamanga, September 20, has just arrived at Fairess Monrie, from Libby Prison, by the

flag-of trues boat.

The Doctor states that the articles of provi-The Doctor states that the articles of provisions, clothing, &c, sent to the prisoners at Richmond from their triends and various esco-ciations, have been received by them, exc pt in a few cares. The Doctor was requested by our officers now in the Likby Prison to convey to their friends at home an injunction as to the necessity of confining their tounty to the sending forward of articles of prime necessity, in stead of luxuries as the rebel facilities for transferred and the province of their transferred and the province of the province

last Congress.

Mr. Davis (Ky.) raised the question of order as to the right of the gentlemen from West Virginia to take their seats. He held that there was constitutionally and legally no such State as West Virginia State, and there could, therefore, be no Senator from such a State.—
His object was simply to put on the record
his objection. He did not believe that Virginia
was like the polypus that could be reparated
into several segments, and yet each live and
have a separate being. He believed the old
State to be intact, and that this whole thing is into several segments, and yet each live and have a separate being. He believed the old State to be intact, and that this whole thing is in violation of the Constitution. He therefore desired to take the yeas and nays on the admission of the malleged Schators.

Mr. Foore asked what was the question be fore the bedy.

The President said there was none.
Mr. Davis then moved to refer the credentials of the gentlemen from West Virginia to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Trunnell said that there was no such committee.
Mr. Hale said that when the credentials of the representative from Orgon he read, that gentleman's name was entered on the rolls.

On motion of Mr. Pies, (Maine,) a similar course was adopted in regard to the member from Karsas.

On motion of Mr. Streen, (Pa.) the same course was taken with regard to West Virginia.

In the case of Goo. Shields and the matter being referred to the committee he subsequently re-ported to them. In this case the motion could be made to refer to a select committee.

was to present the credentials and sign them by the readiness of the Senator elect to qualify.

Mr. Foors offered a resolution for the c'assi-

Mr. Foors offered a resolution for the classification of the Senators from West Virginia, by the usual means of drawing by lot, which was adopted. To Mr. Van Winkie fell the long term, expiring in 1869, and Mr. Willey the short term, expiring in 1865.

Mr. Lawr (Ind.) gave notice of the introduction of hills to result the \$200 commutation.

the names of the Maryland delegation be placed on the roll of the House, and moved the pra-vious question, which was seconded. Mr. J. C. Alles (Illa.) moved to key the res-

On motion of Mr. Struers, (Pa.,) the same cours: was taken with regard to West Virginia. The Clerk said that the credentials, as he understood the question, were in accordance with the laws of Virginia.

Mr. J. B. Allen insisted on his motion.

At half past one o'clock the House proceeded to the election of a Speaker.

The vote was announced as follows: Colfax 101; Cox 42; Dawson 12; King 6; Mallory 10; Stebbins 8; Blair 2; Stiles 1.

The Cierk thereupon declared Mr. Colfax legally and duly elected Speaker of the House for the 38th Congress.

The announcement was greeted with veciferous applance.

Mr. Stravers (Pa.) objected to the members

by the readiness of the Senator elect to qualify.

A motion could then be made to qualify or the subject be postponed.

Mr. Fraskness sail it was necessary to refer to a committee that the matter could be considered in the Senate.

After further debate, Mr. Davis, as a test question, moved that the cath of effice be administered to the gentlemen from West Virginia.

The motion was carried—yeas 36, nays 5.

The mays teing Messra. Buckalew, of Pa., Hendrick, of Indians, M'Dougall, of California, and Powell, of Kentucky.

Mr. Sursman submitted a resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary should inquire and report whether the Hon. Robert Wilson is still a Senator from M souri.

Mr. G. Brown, having recently be a circular appointed by the Governor, at the last session, to fill a vacancy, was still on his seat to day.

The resolution was not voted on.

On motion of Mr. Foors, a resolution was appointed by the Governor, at the last session, to fill a vacancy, was still on his seat to day.

The resolution was not voted on.

On motion of Mr. Foors, a resolution was ado; ded appointing a committee of the wait, in connection with a committee on the part of the House, upon the President of United States, and laform him of the readiness of Congress for receive his annual message.

Mr. Foors offered a resolution for the Cassiforn of the Senate.

Inforcepting Nouthborn Measure is a subjected to the members from Lonisiana being sworn in the last session, and the House, it was determined that the proper in which he need that the earn session of the last considered to the senate of the last session, to fill a vacancy, was still on his senat to day.

The motion was not voted on.

On motion of Mr. Foors, a resolution was adojeted by the Governor, at the last session, to fill a vacancy, was still on his senat to day.

The constituent of the senate of the senate of the last of the wait of the last session, to fill a vacancy was still on his senat to day.

The motion constituent of the last session, to fill a vacancy was still on

### Interesting Southern News

THE PPACE QUESTION-PRACE ON SOME TERMS.

mest. The finemen worked mindily, but to seep the flames, and quickly the bitg General Bactley caught fire and was destroyed.

The finemen worked mindily, but to seep the flames, and quickly the bitg General Bactley caught fire and was destroyed.

The fine when then crossed to the next life with unabated fury, setting the shipping there on fire, with the statissary parcs at the doct.

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The district the flames are considered flames and the statistic that the flames of the same flames are considered for the flames and the statistic that the house of Representatives at noon, freedy. Mr. Ehritige, the Cirk, rapped the flames and thus saving them.

The district that the house of West street opposite the fire were the categories that the house of West street opposite that the house of West street opposite the flames, and thus saving them.

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The district that the house of West street opposite that the house of the street the flames of the street that the flames are considered to the street that the flames are considered that th

the law in March last.

Mr. Washermen (III.) a-ked whether there were any contestants of seats.

The Clerk replied that there were three or four from Missouri, one from Virginia and one from Kentucky, so far as he recollected.

Mr. PENDLETON (Obio) asked whether there

Mr. PENDLETON (Obio) asked whether there

Confederate army in line of battle.

Now are perceive that, just as Congress is about to meet, certain newsp. pers of the Confederacy and preparing the way for discussions in that body about some of the method surgested, in so far as we can comprehend it, consists in the several States of the Confederacy taking the matter out of the hands of the confederacy taking the matter out of the hands of the confederacy taking the matter out of the hands of the confederacy taking the matter out of the hands of the confederacy taking the matter out of the hands of the confederacy taking the matter out of the hands of the confederacy taking the matter out of the hands of the confederacy taking the matter out of the hands of the confederacy taking the matter out of the hands of the confederacy taking the matter out of the hands of the confederacy taking the matter out of the hands of the confederacy taking the matter out of the hands of the confederacy taking the matter out of the hands of the confederacy taking the matter out of the hands of the confederacy taking the matter out of the hands of the confederacy taking the matter out of the hands of the confederacy taking the matter out of the hands of the confederacy taking the matter out of the confederacy taking the matter Mr. PENDLETON (Obio) asked whether there was any rule requiring contestants, at the organization of the House, to file notices of their intention to contest the seats.

Mr. Sylles (Pa) asked for the rending of the act was then read.

At the request of Mr. Stevens the Clerk read the form of the credentials of the Maryland members, which he had ruled out because of their informatity.

Mr. Dawes (Mass.) offered a revolution that the names of the Maryland delegation be placed on the roll of the House, and moved the previous question, which was seconded.

Mr. J. C. Aleks (Illa.) mived to juy the resolution on the table.

vious question, which was seconded.

Mr. J. G. Alles (Illa) mayed to integrate the country and the Government by this meeting.

Mr. Stills asked whether the resolution was in order.

The Clerk replied that it was clearly in order as pertaining to the organization.

Mr. Cox (Ohio) wished to know the reason why the names were not placed on the rolls.

He was called to order from the Republican side of the House, while others demanded that the roll should be called

The Clerk said that Mr. Cox was not in order, as the previous question was peeding.

The Clerk said that Mr. Cox was not in order, as the previous question was peeding.

The Dector was requested by our efficers now in the Lifty Prison to convey to their friends at home an injunction as to the necessity of confining their tennity to the winding forward of stricks of prime necessity, instead of luxuries as the rebel facility in the stead of luxuries as the previous question was then take the too on the payment of the tax in liter of the coin.

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The stead of luxuries as the rebel facility in the stead of the luxuries as the resolution of the stead of the state of the tax payers and the tax payers are let any other manner they shall first be apportioned amoughts the that the coin.

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teen million loan be paid by checks on the Treasury, and that the said checks be received

United States Six per Cent. Pive-Twenty No. 2.

Amounts can be had to suit the means of

PRICES OF STOCKS AND GOODS

In its review of the markets on November

In its review of the markets on November 21st, the Richmond Examiner says:

"Confe crate bonds did not sell as freely as at the previous sale, but this heaviness is one of the peculiarities of these sales, as there were neither political nor financial cause for any depression in Confederate bonds; but, on the contrary, so far as news from the army could have had any effect, the influence was favorable. Two or three other offerings dragged somewhat, but in the main full prices were realized. The competition for sterling exchange and specie was particularly brisk, and the highest premium yet paid was obtained for the amounts sold. The rates were far enough above the market prices to create a doubt whether an advance will be thereby cafabilished.

by thereby catabilished.

The amount of exchange and specie in the market, however, is so small that brokers and market, however, is so small that trokers and speculators can fix any price they please. The following were the quotations: Sterling Exchange, £100 and £285 at \$18 10. The French franc till advertised was not sold. One thousand dollars in gold, offered in about eight lots, were run up to \$165 to 19 1 for one."

We extract the following from late Richmond

papers:
The rebel currency forms a chief topic of discussion among their journals, and projects for reducing its volume are proposing on all sides.
One writer thus presents the difficulties of the

One writer thus presents the difficulties of the "situation:"

The rate of enterest now paid by the Government upon its coupon bonds is equally as enerous as if paid in gold and silver. Example:—
An experter owes duties to the Government to the amount of \$80 in gold, which, at market value, is \$1,000 in corrency. Does he pay the \$80 in gold? No. Does he pay the \$1,000 in currency? No: he presents a coupon from a cotton bond; this coupon, instead of being redeemed at the Treasury for its fanched value of \$80, comes in costing \$1,000. The exporer; for his cotton, receives English gold, of which he busy a fifteen million cotton bond, with three years interest due on it; the coupous asgregating \$2,200, with which he busy a fifteen million cotton bond, with three years interest due on it; the coupous asgregating \$2,400. He pays these in lieu of gold, for his export duties, coully pocketing his bond for \$1,000 against the Government, and boasts of Confederate bonds, as all true patriots shoult. It is easy to see who gains by the operation.

"The gold and silver coin now in the country ware; confidence in the currency would be established; a new flame of patriotism would burset out, and by its bright flash we would see that teartiful horizon of our future peace and independence."

THE REBIL FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The Esquirer is disgusted with the foreign policy of the rebel authorities. Commenting on the letter of Mr. De Leon to Jeff Davis, recently intercepted and published in Northern journals, the Esquirer says:

"We wish to awaken the President and the Comment to the foreign and the contract to the foreign at the same of the contract to the foreign at the same of the contract to the foreign at the same of the same

motwithstanding their racrifices, are not in favor with the soldiers:

"ABMY OF WEST VIRGINIA."

"Some farmers refuse to take Confederate money, when tendered by our wives, for com and meat for the support of our families. I learn that there are not a few of this class in Greenbrier and Mouroe counties, and I have no doubt all sections of the Confederace are disgraced by the presence of such selfish, unplacified, gold-worshiping wretches.

"This course, on their part, not only entails privation and actual suffering upon our families while we are standing as a wall between the accursed Shylocks and the enemy, but creates discontent and despondency in camp; and, unless a stop be put to it, the consequence must be fatal to our cause. But where is the remedy? In the strong arm of the Government.—
This cause of the consequence must be fatal to our cause. But where is the remedy? In the strong arm of the Government.—
This cause of the consequence must be fatal to our cause. But where is the remedy? In the strong arm of the Government.—
This cause of the consequence must be fatal to our cause. But where is the remedy? In the strong arm of the Government.—
This course, on their part, not only entails privation and actual suffering upon our families. The steamer Columbia had arrived from New York.

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The steamer Columbia had arrived from New York.

The steamer Enzil, from St. Louis, was fired into above Bayon Sara, on the 26th. She received about forty balls. The negro cook was

discontent and despondency in camp; and, unless a stop be put to it, the consequence must be fatel to our cause. But where is the remody? In the strong arm of the Government.—

These are no times for namby-pampy measures. Such scoundrel traiters—I say traitors, for they are meaner than the meanest of Yaokees—should be throttled and choked into a sense of their duty. What is no ded by the wives of our soldiers or by the Government must be forced from them; and it should be regarded as forfeited, and they should be dealt by as public enemies.

I tell you, this infernal just for property, this hellish greed of gold, that has seized upon many citizens, is eating us up. We are ruined, subjugated and enslaved now, unless something be done speedily, to effect a radical core. Blind fools! they cannot and will not understand, that if we fall, every dime they possess will be taken from them. Such men will sell the bonor of their wives and daughters for filthy luce. I verily believe it. They are the cowardly craves who go about with hooked beaks, blue lips and long faces, saying 'We are whipped!'

The steamer Columbia had arrived from New York.

The steamer Brazil, from St. Louis, was fired into above Byon Sara, on the 26th. She received about icrty balls. The negro cook was laided, but into above Byon Sara, on the 26th. She received about icrty balls. The negro cook was laided, but into shove Byon Sara, on the 26th. She received about icrty balls. The negro cook was laided, but into shove Byon Sara, on the 26th. She received about icrty balls. The negro cook was laided, but into show the boat is a payored about icrty balls. The negro cook was laided, but into show the was hut, and no into show the should be dealt by as public entered to the fiver, on the 25th, be into one of the Red river, where the flame were extenguished by the crew. The gunboat of the Mississippi. She took fire and was run to the opposite side of the river, where the flame were extenguished by the crew. The gunboat of the Moctan put into the property.

Pressions of treasonable import.

"Publish a 'black-list,' Mr. Editor, and then let the names of all speculators and extortioners, and men who refuse to take Confederate money be found. Keep it up; you shall be farnished with ample material. We will take the responsibility, and let the blood suckers call for redress, the soldiers will give them a redress—such as they deserve—'tar and feathers' and quiet; sales 7,660 bush. Pork quiet. Land drooping. Whisky firm.

BATTMORS, Dec. 8.

\*\*A Visionia Soldiers.\*

"A Visionia Soldiers."

Harkets by Telegraph.

NEW YOSE, Dec. 8.

\$\frac{22}{20} \text{low: sales 22 407 bbis.} Wheat nominally 1 duet; sales 23 407 bbis. Wheat nominally 1 duet; sales 22 407 bbis. Wheat nominally 1 duet; sales 23 407 bbis. Wheat nominally 1 duet; sales 32 901 bush. Corn steady and quiet; sales 32 901 bush. Pork quiet.

Battmons, Dec. 8.

Flour has declined 52.

Mr. Holman (Ind.) mised a question of order, that the resolution proposed to instruct the Clerk to act contrary to the law of Confliction and the same manner as the coupins on the bonds of the same manner as the coupins on the bonds of the same loan.

G. That a five per cent. call loan be estable. Collman and Baker, be read. They state that the election and that all Treasury notes be received at the month (the 14th of December) in Bichmond. Treasury therefor, and that the present five per cent. Constitution and the same loan.

Treasury therefor, and that the present five per cent call loans be abolished.

Mr. Staves asked that the credentials of the Earlier on the Earlie

AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTON.
CHARLESTON, Nov. 27th —The Yankees kept
up a heavy mortar shelling on Fort Sumter last
night, and continuing this morning. Six shells

night, and continuing this morning. Six shells were thrown into the city to-day, and two buildings were struck. The shelling of Forts Sunter, Moultrie, Johnson and Simphis, by the enemy, from Forts Gregg and Warner, has been lively and continuous.

One hundred and sixty-one shots were fired on Fort Sunter on Thursday and Friday.

Charlieron, Nov. 28.—The chelling weskept up steadily on Forts Sunter, Moultrie and Johnson to-day.

Seventy-two 10 inch columbi-d shots were fired upon Fort Sunter from Fo t Gregg to-day. The enemy has commenced firing 13 inch mortars from Comming's Point, and twenty-eight shells have been fired duping the night. The enemy continued the usual practice on Sunter enemy continued the usual practice on Sumter with the patent guns. Two hundred and fifty seven shots were fired

on Friday night
Capt. Jacob Valentine and two or three privates were severely wounded in Fort Moul-

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA FORTRESS MONROW, Dec. 1.—The Richmond Whip of the 28th and 30th contains the follow-

ORANGE C. H., Senday, 9 o'clock, A. M.—A rein storm prevailed all day yesterday, and there were no movements of any importance in either army. This morning the enemy are deploying in our front.

enemy.

In the attack on Lookout Mountain the ene They drove us back by force of numbers.

Skirmishing commenced on Saturday, and there was intense firing on Sunday and Monday.

The enemy charged on Lookout Mountain, forty thousand strong, at the same time occupying the attention of our right on Fort Mission Bidge.

Breckenridge's corps mat the shock unflinchingly. In the afternoon the enemy's force was increased, and by repeated attacks made an impression on our lines.

## FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4. The steamer Evening Star has arrived bere with New Orleans dates to the 28th, via Ha vana on the 1st of December.

Gen. Vandeve, Col. Slack, Maj. Vidder and

Gen. Vandeve, Col. Slack, Maj. Vidder and Maj. Argues are among the passengers.
She passed the Cahawaba and Yazoo, bound up the Mississippi
On the 25th, Gen. Lee, with 800 Federal cavalry and a section of artillery, attacked the fourth Texas and second Louisana rebel cavalry and drove them from camp Paralt to within

"A VIRGINIA SOLDINE."

THE JACKSON STATUE.

The Enquirer says:

"It is understood that the model of the statue proposed to be raised by Virginia to the late sales of Rio quoted ot 33\frac{3}{2}c.

"A VIRGINIA SOLDINE."

Figur firm, and advanced \( \frac{1}{2}c.\) for Wheat quiet, and advanced \( \frac{1}{2}c.\) for Finland. Corn dull; sales old yellow, at \$1 15\( \frac{1}{2}d.\) 16. Whisky steady. Coffee firm; also of Rio quoted ot 33\frac{3}{2}c.

### Mrs. Shoddy's Bollloguy.

Another ring! My cloak, I hope, Jane, bring the package here; How fortunate I am to-day, for now I both can

wear.
I felt quite shabby yesterday, when out on promenade, To wear that blue cloth mantle which a year

ago was made.

This clock is splendid, ain't it, Jane? and what a perfect fit, I don't thick fifty dollars was one cent too much

for it.

Who wrought all that embroidery? Young Mrs
Martin Haif;
Poor thing! she lost her husband at the battle
of Bail's Bluff! She fretted night and day, I heard, still hoping

he'd come home, And when she took in sewing, of course I gave her some. She only charged two dollars for all that mass

I gave it, glad, at any price, the irksome job to shirk
But don't it look magnificent! At Madame
Frieby's store
I'd have to pay, for such a job, twelve dollars,
maybe more.
The true are hard, and goods so high! 'I'is true,

and many a form Will bend with silent sorrow, or break beneath

the storm,
Why, at his alone, which once I bought at afteen
dimes (er yard,
Are triple that Oh, yes, indeed, the times are dreadful hard,
You wonder what the poor will do! In truth Jane, so do I; With thinking of their daily wants, I suffer

terribly. I trust that He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb Will move with purest platy the foll wers of his rame.
I'd empty out my purse with joy, but furs are

on the tise; Unless I get a new set now, the war may end Supplies. This cruel war! this dreadful war! what mis'ry it has wrought, No tongue can tell the horrors which in its track

are brought.
with I could do something for the poor of our FORTHISS MCNROR, Dec. 1—The Richmond town, Wing of the 28th and 30th ult, has the follow. It's almost time for dinner, Jane! Now roast that tuckey brown. Hannisbung, 1863.

ARMY NEWS IN CRURGE.—A Piqua (Ohio) correspondent of the Cincinnati Genete, writing on Thanksgiving day, tells the following story of a fighting parson: "The glorious news from Chattanooga this morning cheated Rev. Col. M. ody cut of the opportunity of delivering his Thanksgiving sermon. We had met at the Green Street Methodist Church, in accordance with the Pesident's proclamation, tal surg the "President's bymn," taken up a collection of about sixty dollars for the Santtary Commission, and our fighting preacher had exercity got through his latroduction, when the Gastarived, was broughtinto the church and handed to him by our patriotic sexton. The preacher stopped, paused a moment and then shouted "glorious news." He then read the healings of the telegraphic news and said: "The congregation will all rise. Now, three cheers for the good old Stars and Stripes." They were given with a will and the wails of Green Street rang with the shouts of sturdy old stowards and loaders. "Now sing, all sing.— Praise God from whom all blessings flow." The congregation all joined in the singing. "Now," said the preacher, "I have too much good sense to think you would rather hear me preach than hear the news." So he read all the dispatches, with the editorial, which was frequently cheered by the congregation. Then followed some excellent remarks by Dr. Wheelock, of the First Baptist Church, and the exercises were closed by a benediction—the congregation, by a rising vote, agreeing to meet in the evening to hear the Thanksgiving sermon, and take another collection for the Sanitary Commission."

The late Richard H. Wioslow, of the firm of Winslow, Lanear & Co., of New York, who re-sided at Westport, Conn., made a will, a short time previous to his death, giving to his wife nearly all of his immense estate, amounting to two or three millions of dollars, and to his two two or three millions of dollars, and to his two daughters, by his first wife, from whom he was divorced, only \$10,000 each. The latter now bring a suit to break the will, on the ground that Mr. Wioslow, who died of Bright's disease of the kidneys, was not of sound mind at the time he made it. A large number of lawyers are engaged on been sides, and the case will come on at the next term of the Superior Court, at Bridgepore, Conn. A lat thing for the legal fraternity.

The Boston Trenscript has opened up the question as to whether the Apostie Paul was a widower. It says that the query was once made in its columns, and a correspondent stated some reasons for the affirmative which are, as some reasons for the affirmative which are, as yet, unanswered. It may not be awiss to mention that ignatios, the Bishop of Antioch, a. D. 69, in one of his spisites to the primitive church, states that St. Paul had been married, and Clement says the same in the third book of his Ecclesiastical history. Eusebius, author of the Christian Fathers, also says St. Paul was a widower.

dwelling houser. As heils, Tenn. North-ern enterprise is rapidly subancing the pros-perity of the place and its attractions to busi-ness near. Is England they fine omnibus drivers for

A warran paper suggests that Missouri politics are so mixed up to at the authorities may as well establish a lottery for the Government and Gamble for a Governer.

omet's shirt was burnt Designs forwarded for selection. Persons applying for same will please state the kind

ANKS for Justices and Years' Loan. Amounts en

were presented, that the question was on re-ceiving and reading, and then qualifying the parties. In the case of then Shields, the Sana-tor from Minnesota, this was the course pur-ened, and then the credentials were referred. Mr. Freenene and the had made the motion is the case of the Shields and the matter being

be mide to relef to a select committee.

Mr. Foors said the question had never b en made as to Secators elect being sworn in

The President said that the usual practice

No. 1 & 3 mx 4. Sweet Scented Oronoco, Nos 1 & 3 mx 4. Tin Faii Cavendish.

dations or defacing in any way any of the

a widower. The workingwomen of New York city, who have struck for higher wages, have termed themselves into a union. The Carpenters and Dry Goods Cierks' Associations have donated the new organization \$210. Tuess is a good demand for both stores and

cruelty to horses, and send men to fail for stealing shirts or neglecting their families. A healthy state of feeling.