

FAFHEE are forwarded until an explicit order in meetspi-the Publisher for their discontinuence, and until permit all arrearages is made, as required by inw. THE ARCHIFT of the paper is a sufficient receipt for "THEST subscription. REGENTER for money remitted REBER we subscriptions are sitached to the wrapper of a paper, but when a FOSTAGE STAMP is received, they is be sent by mail.

TOFFICE ADDRESS,—It is useless for Subscribers to for business unless they give the name of their Pom-and STATE. S OIDSULATION of The Independent is larger than that by other workly religious newspaper in the world, and note, as a medium for advertising, its columns are un-

POBLAGE. - The azzuni postage on The Independent, sent

w mail, is 20 cents. SANADA SUBSONIBRED must send this amount to us in France, as wo have to propay the U. S. postage. ILANZFON LOW, SON & CO., Londer, England, receive "Faceiptions for this paper.



SOMEBODY'S SON. BY REV. TEEO. L. CUYLER.

A RUNAWAY horse was one day seen dashing through the streets of New Haven at a terrifie rate, dragging a wagon that contained a small lad who was screaming with fright. The wagon brought up against the sidewalk with a fearful erash. A crowd hurried to the spot. One old lady, with cap-strings flying, rushed out into the street, although her daughter exclaimed, " Mother. mother, don't get into the orowd ; you can't de any good." Seeing her agitation, a lady who was passing by kindly inquired, " Is he your "Oh no !" replied the true-hearted 80n 9" matron, " but he is somebody's son."

The good mother was ready enough to lend a hand to save somebody's boy who was in danger of death ; but we fear that there is many a matroz and many a daughter who, during the approaching holiday festivities, will lend a hand to lead somebody's sons right toward destruction ! They are already planning a Christmas party or a New Year's entertainment ; and in their liberal bill of fare will be included a full supply of champagne and sherry, perhaps, too, of het

I. Let me say to you that true hospitality does

not require intexicating liquors on such occasions

spirit which, on the birthday of the year, pre-

pares a liberal entertainment. We honor the hos-

pitality which flings wide the door to all who

wish to come in and enjoy it. But the well fur-

nished markets and groceries of every town have

an ample store of "creature-comforts" without

drawing upon the liquor-cellars and the wine-

vaults. There are many drinks both palatable

and proper that never cause redness of the eyes,

or thickness of speech, or delirium of the brain.

that putteth the bottle to his neighbor !"

-zor on any occasion. We honor the kindly

punch and brandy. These are days of fast hiving ; meney comes easy ; who cares ? Good friends ! there are many of us who care for our shildren if we do not for your purses ; and bafore you set forth those attractive poisons, suffer me to make an honest appeal in behalf of one hundred thousand tempted young men.

US FRELING ? ITTERS.

863.

DINO

LIFI

. . .

R WORDS.

JAUNDICH.

a Kidneys, and

DWARD

ood, ar firmo-Pit of the marted and eart, Oboking ostare, Dimmer ht, Pever and

y of Per-

BELIOUS PRVER.

HISKY !

ty-sine cases on

THEN YOU !

OUSNESS ?

CONSTITUTION ?

Chest.

Itest OF

17 of the Incysis dge mend Patent Medi-fir ingredients and as why a man mey elf to have receive

land's German Bit his city, because 1 ears, under the im-lie mixture. I am er. Esq , for the reand for encourage-reat and long conof these Bitters, at ollowed by evident iy and mentai vigor ore, and had almost hank. God and my EWFON BROWN.

CE. the name of Bitters

te cheapest whisky or a per gallon, the tasts vill continue to cause, die the death of the



of our soul. But if we would conquer, we must

THE PALMER'S PREACHING.

And threaded with quaint by-ways.

And there, as I gazed and lingered,

A motley throng passed by ; The knight in his scarlet mantle,

The queen with her pageantry.

The 'prentice went merrily onward And jestled among the best,

The beauty and fame of the city

Came ever before my eyes,

And the burgher secure in his riches,

Ard I read in their passing faces Of the wealthy, the proud, the wise.

Honored, or rich, or gay, That a voice bade me give attention

And his face had a weary look,

He was sad and bowed with his travel,

To a palmer beside the way.

And beneath his arm he carried

He paused by the wayside, gazing

At the crowd as it swept along,

(It was just at the even song).

Came slowly across his face,

With a halo of saintly grace.

And raising his wasted hand,

And the rays of the sun enrobed him

And he stepped him before the passers,

Stayed all who had sought to hasten,

And then from his book he read them

And how they despised his worth

And the burgher at last bethought him

And the palmer's face grew grander

With the gleam of a saintly love,

Of a crown that was kept above.

Ard the knight grew pale as he listened,

Of One who came down to earth, And how he had bled and suffered,

And I heard the lady sigh,

Of treasures laid up on high.

As he spoke of a heavenly city,

With a motion of calm command.

An old and sacred book.

A look as of holy pity

And the judge in his ermine dressed

struggle and wait:

I stoop in a dim old city,

A city of other days,

With many a stately minster,

"But as we were allowed of God to be put in Trust with the Gospel, even so we speak, not as pleasing Men but God, which trieth our Hearts."

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1863.

VOLUME XV.

in his arms-bore her safely to the side walk, and,

as her bonnet fell aside and she looked up with

her pale face to see her deliverer, the good man

looked down into the face of his own little daugh-

ter ! In attempting to save somebody's child he

saved his own. Banish then the wine-cup from

your house, and you may preserve not only some-

body's son from temptation, but also the lad whom

your dear wife taught to say his prayers at her

knee. God send to you a Happy New Year!

and may we all make it a day of new consecration to temperance, to liberty, to patriotism, and to the cause of Christ.

THE OLD YBAR OF THE NATION. 1868.

CLOSED is the book whose crimson-lettered pages Are blurred and blotted by a b ation's grief; Sealed up with all the poaderous tomes of ages By Bim who turned for us its darkest leaf.

Fot ours that volume to revise, crasing The lines that tell what deeds of shame were done ; Nor turn the leaf down where with victory blazing Stands the proud record of the fields we won

Many the chapters dark with fear and failing, Or bright with hope of conquests yet to be; There wrote we how the land was rent with wail-

ing, Blent with the exultant sounds of jublice

The lists we lingered o'er with reverent sorrow, Filled full as heaven of stars with hero-names, A deathless light from Freedom's triumphs borrow Bindling their laurel-wreaths to martyr-flames.

Round the red chronicles, on every border, Illuminations done by Mercy's hand Show fair amid fier to battling and disorder Her white tents gleaming up and down the land.

The book is closed, and in His holy keeping Who, smiting, heals a Nation free and brave ; Who careth for the widow lowly weeping, Rebukes the traitor, and redeems the slave.

Despite its glooms, the grand heroic story We need not blush to ponder o'er again ; For Freedom on the title page wrote " Glory," And on the last, with firmer pen, " Amen !"

HARRIET MCEWEN KIMBALL

PERSONAL HARDSHIP.

BY REV. FREDERICK G. CLARK.

Under their influence, young men do not reel on WHOEVER will trace the history of human sucthe side-walks, or mistake the door-plates of their cess will wonder to find the way to eminence so friends, or venture on silly impertinences toward generally a rugged, uphill path ; and this is so, the ladics who entertain them. Under their influwhatever the department of effort, whether litence nobody's son is carried home drunk-to shame erary, religious, political, or philanthropis. How and rend a parent's heart. But the permissions beset is this path with chasms, morasses, deep eustom of wine-giving and punch-brewing on streams, and jungles ! The world never made a New Year's day produces many a sad scene of greater mistake than when it writes the path of excess and inebriation. On all festive occasions genius a painless one. The superficial think temptation grows strong, and self-restraint grows genius but an express train to success, in which weak. On every New Year's day, hospitable prithe illustrious did but take their seat with s vate dwellings are turned into drinking-houses. tbrough ticket in their pocket. But they who Young men enter them with flushed faces, and have better read the history of greatness, have with tongues quite too rapid for propriety. Many learned that genius is mainly the power of work. a merchant's clerk has whetted an evil appetite Did we sketch it, we should see a strong foro that has cost him a valuable situation. A returned musele, and nerves, and burning eye. officer who went out last New Year's day him there grappling with the difficulties of the receive the congratulations of his friends, found way. His progress is very often a dead climb the decanters more fatal than rebel shells, and up steeps which other men dare not essay. See when he reeled home, his shame-stricken family him grasp rocks, twigs, roots ; see where he puts would rather have received him wounded and his foot ; see the strain of all the man, and the bleeding from the battle-field. He was somsbody's fiery purpose of the soul to overco: son-and somebody's husband too. Friends! you he hardships of his lot, and to conquer have no moral right thus to tamper with other success by the sheer power of effort. Is it people's appetites, or to rob other households of not a marvel that man, the greatest of crettheir hopes and their happiness. "Woo unto him tures, must begin his existence in the greatest weakness and dependence ? The horse comes to II. As a second reason against offering strong perfection of muscle and movement as a birthdrinks on holidays or at any social entertainment, right. But what will man become if left to mere we would urge that many persons are confirmed natural development ? What does he know but by them in habits of intoxication. Social drinkby attention, imitation, and study ? What can ing, yes, and drunkenness, were never more you make of him, until he is jostled from the craprevalent than now. There are memdle of his case by some hardship or rudeness? bers' of my own church, probably, too, of Hardship is at once the price and the birth-pang mest other churches, who are already sliding inof that which earth and heaven values. censibly over that " glass railroad" whose smooth So much is this the case, that one might almost track leads downward to perdition. Thousands venture to graduate successes by their cost. A of young men are facing an enemy more deadly wild rose will grow anywhere. It needs no onlthan ever frowned from the hights of Fredericksture, no care ; it will blossom along the roadside. burg. With such young men a contest is now The world is full of such flowers ; but what is waging between conscience and appetite. They the wild rose? Pluck it; smell it; look at it. see their danger. They realize, in their calm It is poor, colorless, odorless. It costs nothing ; moments, that they will soon lose their self-oonit is worth nothing. But you hand me now an wol, and are periling their places, their health, exquisite rose-bud. What fragrance, what rishtheir lives, and their undying souls. These ness of color, what matchless beauty ! Where young men enter your dwellings with a sharp condid you get it ? Tell me its history ? It is one of fliet going on between their sense of right and their a hundred sendlings which struck root in your appetite or their regard for fashion. If no intoxiconservatory. The gardener planted them, eating cup is held out to them, they are comparawatered and watched them, defended them from tively safe. They will not seek the drink, unless insect marauders ; and out of the hundred he rethe drink seeks them. But one glass may ruin jected ninety and nine as common and comparethem. On the summit of a hill in a Western state tively worthless. That one rose, then, is the is a court-house so situated that the rain-drops result of skill, time, and painstaking. And we that fail on one side of the roof descend into Lake have heard of a gardener's putting a choice plant Erie, and thence tarough the St. Lawrence into the away in the dark, starving it of all light and Atlantic ; the drops on the other side trickle do wn cheerfulness, until every leaf fell off, and it from rivulet to river until they reach the Ohio seemed about to die ; and all this severity of treatand the Mississippi and enter the ocean by the ment was only that after ward, when the light was Gulf of Mexico. A faint breath of wind deteradmitted, the plant might bring forth a blossom of mines the destination of these rain-drops for three such rare, deep coloring as could only come from thousand miles. So a single act determines somethose dark days. times a human destiny for all time and for eter-So everywhere in human experience, as frenity ! A fashionable young man partially requently in nature, hardship is the vestibule of formed from drinking habits came home to his the highest success. That magnificent oak was father's house, rejoicing in his emancipation. His detained twenty years in its upward growth while say, light-hearted sister thoughtlessly proposed a its roots took a great turn around a boulder by glass of wine " to drink his safe return." He was which the tree was anchored to withstand the excited and off his guard ; he yielded, and the storms of centuries. single glass rekindled a thirst that carried him I see a pearl upon your bosom. What is it? back again into drunkenness. The hand that t is the result of suffering in the oyster. It came should have sustained him laid him low. If all of disease and hardship. I see a man ; he is a the rained men who have first received the fatal pearl among men. Shall I tell you his history ? glass from woman's hand could utter their testi-He is born not only of flesh and blood, but of mony, how many a drunkard's grave would becrosses and disappointments, and he has struggled come vocal with terrible upbraidings! Surely to his present position by a succession of victories one would think that woman had already suffered over hardship and suffering. This discipline has enough from the poison of this adder to make her made him what he is. refuse to touch the cup that conceals his serpent Hence it is that PATIENCE is the greatest of virtuce, since it vanquishes hardship. This is the Mothers ! fathers ! it is not only somebody's son principle which says in reference to every honest who is in danger. There is a boy nearer home pursuit, "I bide my time." Patience is faith who is watching your example. The darling who in truth, in effort, in great laws leading on to sucsettled in your own arms may be the victim of the cess. It is the principle which the sapling oak glass you offer to others. And how dare you unconsciously illustrates as it grows side by side warn your own children against dissipation, when with the sunflower. The ophemeral plant will they see the decenter on your own side-board, ont-top it, stretching out its great arms in derision, and laughing with its jolly round face at the and are confronted by the tempter on your own poor creeping oak. But that oak will attend the tables ? You may remember the ancodote which funeral of generations of sunflowers, drawing its Dr. Lyman Brecher loved to tell of the London very life from the loam which constitutes their elergyman who, while walking the street, saw a grave. Patience with ourselves, patience with leaded dray coming on rap dly toward a little others, patience with God and with his provischool-girl who was just crossing the way. The school-girl who was just crossing the way. The dence-this is the secret of success. Patience foremost horse was almost upon her. Forgetting lives in the conviction that truth and right are self he rushed into the street-caught the child strong and will yet have their day. It is no less

sure that wrong is weak, and that its sun will by- eight inches, and bound with corresponding strength. At the caves each one rested on the and by go down in a starless night. It remembers the old story of Bessus and the birds' nests. shoulders of an Indian girl cut in marble. fime The innocent chatter of the birds under his winand decay had done their work there too, for only dow reminded him of the murder of his father, one entire faure was left to tell of the past.

a crime which he had committed secretly, and A world of significance was concentrated in of which he was never suspected till in anger that crouching figure, clasping her knees with he tore down the nests. If we can only be patient her hands and looking out from among her long we shall overcome. D.fficulties will disappear, waving masses of hair with upturned eyes, as if and mysteries will solve themselves; the right she was uttering her prayer for the deliverance will triumph in God's full time. The mill of of her people from the crushing weight of the Ged grinds too slowly for us all. We know not how wait the "due time" of Providence in the great Spanish yoke. interests of the world, and in the interior struggles

It was said that this was the roof under which Columbus took refuge from his foes-passing under the cordon and for a time defying the fierce jealousies of Bobadilla and Ovando. Whether true or no, I cannot now spend time to investigate. Be it as it may, it was a pleasant romance to suppose myself lodging within the same walls that had sheltered the illustrious discoverer, in the days of his deepest tribulation and suffering. But how I run on ! It was not of the old castle,

its walls, or inmates, that I sat me down to write. but of the Market-woman of St. Domingo. Do not suppose that this city, which hid away among its gloomy old galleries and ruins nine thousand inhabitants, had but one market woman. There were hundreds every morn at sunrise seated round the edges of the public square before our hotel, elamorous for patronage and as anxious to sell their guanaharoes, cipotes, and mespells, as any market-woman of our own country. It was curious to see upon what a small capital they could set up business in that land of perpetual sunshine, and what piles of " pajotets" it required to buy a melon or a pineapple-for Santana's money in those days was as worthless as Confederate scrip, and ten Spanish paper dollars (pajotet)

One bright morning in May I stood chaffering, using the little Spanish I knew, with an old negress, who was using all the Americano she knew to sell me six beautiful oranges, when I was startled by hearing some one, in good round

I replied "Goed morning," and turned to see

" This is a sweet morning, madame."

by meeting one with whom I can exchange familthem ?"

I put this question because there were unmisher, her head was unturbaned, and her hair was

Errus.

TO EUROCHIBERS. By mail, \$2 68 per annum in advance.

months. Delivered in New York or Brooklyn by carrier, 80c. addit

Delivered in New York or Brooklyn by carrier, &C. addition-TO ADVERTISEES, Thirly cents a line for each insertion. Porty cents a line for Special Business Notices On all Advertisements emcounting to Fifty Bellars, or moty, the following discounts will be allowed: 10 per cent, on 200 and over; 15 per cent, on 500 and over. Religious and cher Notices, not exceeding four lines, Gue Gollar; over that, Thirty cents a line. Marriages and Desta, not exceeding four lines, Twenter ive cents; over that, Fifteen cents a line. Peyments for advertising must be made in advance. JOSEPH E, RIGHARDS, PULISHER, No. 5 Beekman st., New York;

friendly colony in some one of the Central American States." 300 laborers out of the 1,500 now on the Pacific Bailroad, are colored, acd do well; the em-ployment of more there is advised. A Bureau of National Statistics should be organized. The Postmaster-General reports unusual prosper-ity in his department, the expenditure, \$11,314,206 84, being only about \$150,000 over the revenue, and there being good reason to believe that the post-effice will soon support itself. There are statistics about the value of stamps sold, etc., but none of the pumber of letters sent.

about the value of stamps sole, etc., but none of the number of letters sent. The whole number of dead letters, containing val-uables, was 8,822; value of contents, \$1,644,277 81; 7,652 of them were delivered to the owners. 18,219 letters with money were registered, of which 3,171 *uere not dilivered*; being about *one-size*. We must perforce omit the reports of the Ord-nance. Pension, Agricultural and Indian Bureans, and of the Controller of the Curren y.

CONGRASSIONAL LEGISLATION.

This has still been mainly preparatory ; nothing of any importance will be done until after the holi-days, by which time the committees will have been able to get their work into a condition to be discuss-ed and voted on. Nearly all that was done had reference to war malters.

EMANCIPATION. Senator Wade on the 16th presented a petition from Chio ladies for the emancipation of all persoan

of African descent. —Mr. Lincoln on the 17th sent to the House a long and able letter from the deputation of Freed-man's di Societtis recently in Washington, arguing powerfully for an Emancipation Bureau; and he requests Congress to consider the question. - Serators Howe (Wis.) and Grimes (Iowa)

on the 18th, presented petitions for prohibiting slave-ry throughout the United States. So also did Senator Earlan on the 21st.

THE DRAFT.

It is expected that the new draft will be postponed

until the latter part of January. —Senator Saulsbury presented the memorial of a Delaware clergyman asking exemption. —Eenator Dixon has in charge a similar application.

*

COLORED TROOPS.

Senator Wilson on the 16th presented the mem-orial of the 4th and 6th Mass. colored regiments, asking the same pay and bounty as other troops. It was referred. The request is so fair that it can at any rate hardly be denied outright.

FRENCH SPOLIATIONS.

Senator Furner on the 16th introduced a bill to pay this old and disgracefully postponed debt of the United States.

INVESTIGATIONS. The House on the 16th directed an inquiry into the lorg delays about adjusting and paying penalon claims in the Second Auditor's office.

claims in the Second Auditor's office. —Senator Hale on the 17th "investigated" him-self, by stating the facts about a story recently circu-lating of corruption by him. It appears that he re-ceived a retainer of \$1,000 for getting a prisoner out of the Old Capitol Prison on parole, and another fee of \$2,000 for a similar service. And Mr. Reverdy lobuson (meets well known as a claim ascent) estic of \$2,000 for a similar service. And Mr. Keverdy Johnson (pretty well known as a claim agent) said the transaction was quite correct. Mr. Johnson, who is Senator from Maryland, now indorsed Mr. Hale's story, and, on Mr. Hale's motion, a resolution passed that the Judiciary Committee examine and report that the case. Not all the Senate was satisfied with this state of facts, for Senator Wilson afterwards in-traduced a resolution forbidding members of Conserve troduced a resolution forbidding members of Congress to act as counsel in cases where the United States are concerned. MISCELLANEOUS.

Serator Summer on the 16th called up his resolution to inquire about the codification of the public laws, and the Senate voted that the inquiry be made. —Mr. Kiney (Dem, Utah) on the 16th offered a resolution intimating that the U.S. troops in Utah are not needed there, but ought to be in the field elsewhere. It was voted down. -The House on the 17th ordered an inquiry into pected.

And it seemed as they still moved onward, would only purchase one pineapple worth five cents. And he leant on his staff and pondered-

Erglich, say : " Good morning, madame."

who had spoke so pleasantly-for the voice and the familiar words in that strange place stirred me with emotion.

"It is indeed, and made all the more pleasant iar words. May I ask where you learned to speak

takable evidences on the woman's face that European and African blocd were mingled in her veins. She was tall, symmetrical, almost white, with hair glossy, and wavy, and black as (not a raven's wing) but as the diamonds of the coal mine, just brought to light and flashing the hues of the rainbow in the sun. Unlike those about

gorgeous. There was a strange wild look in her piercing

THE WAR.

General Helvs.

NUMBER 786

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The war news of the week is almost nothing. Our chief armies in Virginia and Georgia are appar-ently entirely quiet, and we have no later authentis news from Gen. Banks The rebels are somewhat busy in guerrilla operations in Virginia, West Ten-nessee, and along the MississipplRiver; and there is a report that Johnson is marching an army from Mis-sissippi to join Hardee, Bragg's successor. But otherwise there seems no more military activity among them than among ourselves. BATAL.

The captured steamer Chesapeake was recaptured in Sambro Harbor, 20 miles from Halifax, Nova Sco-tia, on Wednesday, Dec. 16, with three of her crew, ita, on Wednesday, Dec. 16, with three of her crew, all the rest having run ashore and escaped. She has been handed over to the Britiah authorities, appar-ently by agreement between Mr. Seward and Lord Lyons. The Hall ax people rescued the three pirates from the officer in charge, and the whole crew of pirates are evidently favorites with the Nova Seo-tisms. Probably none of them will be captured or punished. The steamer which caught the Chesa-peake was the Ella and Annie, herself a blockade-runner caught only a few weeks ace and pow com-

runner caught only a few weeks ago and now com-manded by Lieut. Fickels.

manded by Lieut. Fickels. —A table of comparative and average speeds now before us shows that the average speed of the old U.S. saling ships was eleven and a quarter knots an hour; of the older steam navy, built from 1835 to 1858, only eight and four tenths krots; of the steam-ers built since the rebellion, eight and three tenths knots. This last average is lowered by the 4% knot average of 9 monitors, but includes 12 side-wheel steamers at 10, 23 gunboa's at under 8, and 14 oth-ers mostly built by private contrast, at 10, one being ers mostly built by private contract, at 10, one being at only 8 knots. The blockade-runners and pirates minke from 14 to 16 up to 20 knots an hour. This is

make from 14 to 16 up to 20 koots at hour. This is a sufficiently humil-ating story. --Another Chesspeake affair on a small scale took place on the schooner J L. Gerety, in the Gulf of Maxico, on the night of Nov. 17. Six passengers from Malamoras for New York rose on the crew, overpowered them, knocked down and irozed the officers, and siter eight days turned them adrift in a small boat, in which they reached the coast of

Eisal. GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

GEN. BUTLER'S DEFARTMENT. It is reported that but very few rebel troops are left in North Carolina. Gen. Butler is rapidly rais-ing a coloied army, three colored cavalry regiments being now in rapid progress. The hospital in Fork-town, Va., took fire on the evening of December 16, and two magazines exploded during the ensuing con-figuration, pretty much demolishing the place. It is reported from rebel sources, with very little proba-bility, that much blockade runging continues into Wilmington. It is undoubtedly true that most of the runners have now been captured —A splendid dash was made by an expedition under Col. West, on the 12th, from Yorktown. Col. W. took the N.Y. Mounted Rifles, and marched them 76 miles in 44 hours, and the 139th N.Y. Infantry,

W. took the N. Y. Mounted Rifles, and marched them 76 miles in 44 hours, and the 139th N Y. Infantry, a.d marched them day and night, 61 miles in 64 hours, through a severe storm, actually walking their shoes off. This magnificent endurance brought them in the right time to a rebel camp at Charles eity Court. Fouse, on the James River; the cavalry charged, and after a sharp fight captured the whole command of 3 companies, 82 men and 8 officers, and 55 horses and 3 mules besides. The camp equipage, arms, ammunition, and stores, were all thoroughly destroyed. Our loss, Capt Gregory severely wounded, a sergeant and a corporal killed, and 4 men wounded. This is one of the most brilliant and handsomely his is one of the most brilliant and handsomely successful minor affairs of the whole war.

BAST TENNESSEE

Gen. Burnside has come east, and Gen. Foster

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int continually under the worst kind, the do-nd the result is all the

and death. 8 a Liquor Batters, ws 92 HOLTLE HOOF-1 mis with THRED HISKY, and the result CEL in medicinal vir-No You will have all S in connection with a price than these infersor,

DIERSI

DIERS. following remarkable of the nation's heroes, ' has been saved by the

BIA, August 23, 1873. lem n. your Hoof and's There is no mistake in f my comrades, some of to were tully cogniz us Sherman's oclebrated adapt upon my arduous tast with inf mm tion to days in the hospit L. hightened by an attach. from the White Bouse, camer date of Maine, June. Since that time could be and still retain hore I was ad rocky able proc a morsel down, it

water on my stomach. en working faithfully, could do no more for me, and to make such dis-sulted me. An acquaint-Mr. Frederich Steinbron, d mo. as a forlarn boos, ared a boille. From the gioaxy shalow of death at for it, getting better. miles, I have gained ten g permit el to rejoin my have beard oothing iop I am a loyal Virginian, A your invelueble Bitterd risken the place of vague the abortous privilege of who are dearest to me in

ISAAC MALONS, ne above statement as wo W. Y. Battory.

O., 11th Molno. N. Y. Ty Bullery.R. Si Veimont. ., 31 Vermont. co. O., 6th Maine. a Maine. 72d N. Y. oo. F , 95th Penn. 10, A., 31 Vermont. 106th Penn.

NTERFRITS I M. JACESON" is on the

lang.

of have the article, dorot ting preparations that may a us, shi we will forward, B MANUPAGIORY.

ZVANS. LOKSON & CO.,) nd Dealers in every tewn # AGBIOT

Philadelphia, Pa.

AL WAREBOUSS. ADWAT.

Similaria en 200 finition forestataine a granud ing nor forming the environments. It is Similaria en 200 finition forestataine a complexbir deservitiens in menterer, and annualig selete in stellersteed and unmarger, and unmare territeing tooper, bi

And the multitude stood in ellence, And hearkened as if for lie; The lady forgot her lover, The soldier forgot his strife.

And when the palmer ended. And lifted his hands in prayer, Stood tears upon many faces

Which rarely had gathered there And while the red of the evening Closed over the fading day,

With better thoughts and intentions The multitude went its way. And it seemed as if night and morning

Came up and across the land, and again by the crowded pathway I thought that I took my stand.

And the burgher and judge passed by me And joked as they walked along, And the song of the merry 'prentice Out-sounded the even song.

The ledy in sliks and jewels, The knight in his trappings gay, The throng of the other evening Again came along the way.

And the palmer stood there in sadness, With his book and his carven shell, For of all who had left him, weeping, None pondered the lesson well.

8. W. D.

Apalan, Michigan.

THE MARKET-WOMAN OF SAN DOMINGO.

BY MRS. FRANCES D. GAGE.

[SPENT some weeks in the spring of 1857 in the city of San Domingo. I might say, the grand old city, with propriety, because of its imposing ruins, barricaded castles, dark and gloomy monasteries, towering cathedrals, and vine-hung wells, all tumbling into decay, and showing how time, war, and neglect have been working their way into what was once deemed so strong and indestructible.

Grand, too, in its store of old memories, legends, and traditions, and its historic records of more recent date, so full of the tragic that they have been christened, by a world's consent, " The Horrors of San Domingo," and their very name sends the blood curdling through the veins, and tightens the breath as if an awful presence were . crushing us.

The only hotel in this grand old city, at the time of our visit, was announced as the "Hotel du Commerce" by a modern sign-board painted in blue and gold, and sitting stiff and firm under a beautiful " Cordon" cut in white marble that surrounded the arched entrance to the old ruin.

This house was said to have been in the long ago the priests' palace, and appended to the monastery of San Francisco, that towered above all other buildings, on the highest point of land within the walls. Immediately at its back, the buildings were united by a range of one-story tenements, presenting an unbroken wall to the street, and opening to an inner court, which is the style of many old Spanish towns.

The wing of this building nearest the church was a gallery sixty feet long, inclosed between high walls of coral rock, three feet in thickness. It was now divided into bedrooms by partitions of cloth, or fine boards eight feet high, leaving the whole upper part of the building open, giving to every dweller beneath the unobstructed privilege of examining roof and rafter, with all their accumulations of mold, mildew, and cobweb.

Lations of Ada E. Pather. Bortar: Gravity is 10 m

eve, and something in her face that made one shudder. What was it? Before I had time to answer this question to my own mind, she replied to the first, as to her native

land. "In the United States, madam, I learned it." "Ay, that is my country," and I held out my hand for a friendly recognition. "And where did you live in the States ?"

" In the city of Baltimore. I was born there and brought to this island when I was nine years old, with the colony that came in 1824." She had solved the mystery. It was the blend-

ing of youth and mid age, and a record of wrong written in every line of her still youthful and beautiful face, that gave that look.

Noticing my puzzled expression, she asked, " Do you know of Baltimore ?" "Oh yes."

"Do you !" she said, eagerly. " Maybe you would not like to tell me about Ballimore !" She lifted her eyes pleadingly. "Oh yes," I replied, "I would like to tell you

all I know about the great city." "I have never seen any one to ask since I left

there," was her response. "But what of Baltimore ?" I told her of its growth in wealth and power,

its monuments and public works, its great railroad, etc. She heard me quietly to the end, and then, with

a disappointed look, she said : "Not that; not that. Will you be angry if I ask you about something clse ?"

On my signifying that I certainly would not, she dropped her tall head till the glasy waves of her hair almost touched my cheek, and hissed rather than whispered these terrible words :

"When I lived in Baltimore, they used to sell people like me. My mother was my muster's child, and I was his daughter. My mother angered him; and he sold her-my beautiful mother-to work in the rice swamps of Georgia, and sent me here to pine alone. Are they doing that thing now ?"

" Doing that thing now," I replied, just as they did then.

She raised herself creet, her dark eyes flashed like lightning, and, lifting her hands above her head in an attitude of supplication, she cried out, as if pierced to the soul :

"Oh God ! Oh God ! Doing that wickedness all these years ! why dost thou not send war and plague and famine, and smite the wickedness of that people till not one stone shall be left upon another! Oh God! doing that wickedness all these years !

Her cry drew upon her a hundred eyes. Some one stepped between us-and when I turned to look, the Market-woman was gone.

I bought no oranges that morning. Night had settled at early dawn upon my spirit. Above, below, at the right and at the left, there was only darkness and gloom. I sought the remotest room in the old ruin, wondering if that woman's prayer would ever be granted, wondering if my own beloved country would awake from its nightmare sleep of slavery, ere the curse should fall, and set myself to jot down the event in my diary, and from its notes I now pen this tale.

Is the prayer to be fully answered ere our people yield ? Will the best blood of the nation flow like rivers, and fire, pestilence, and war, sever and blight us as they did San Domingo- leaving every-

Cease to do " that wickedness." And " let all the oppressed go free ?"

HOLIDAY JEWELEY .- At Johnson's, No. 150 Bowery, may be found a splendid stock of fine jewelry, watches, etc., adapted to the season. Those in want of heliday goods-not from the sham manufactory-should call at this establishment-where the Such rafters ! Solid mahogany logs squared to basis of dealing is integrity. Bee advertisement.

commands in his stead. Longstreet seems to have iturned to bay near the Virginia line; and rebel ra-ports assert that he means to try and hold his ground there through the winter. Other reports are that be is or is to be re-enforced from Lee, and will PERSONAL.

Major-Gereral Buford, one of our very best cav-alry officers, died of typhoid fever at Washington. Dec. 15 His major general's commission was sent him a day or two before his death He was just appointed to command the cavalry of the Army of the Cumberland.

CONGR ESS.

Wr give very brief summaries of some leading points in the annual documents left over from last week.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY. The several success of the national finances dur. ing the fiscal year covered by this report (from June 30, 1862, to June 30, 1863,) was greater than the Secretary had expected. The loan act and the national banking act at once

revived the public credit, which was suffering from the disordered state of our finances and the misfortunes of the summer of 1862. All the means adopted to raise money have succeeded better than was expected, except the internal revenue law, which, instead of its estimated product of over \$85,000,000, only brought in \$87,640,787 95. Cmitting sums borrowed and returned during the

year, the whole receipts of the Treasury were \$720,089,089 79, which includes the balance on hand June 80, 1862. The expenditures were \$714,709. 995 58; so that there was a balance of \$5,829,044 21 on hand June 30, 1863.

The sum estimated necessary to be provided for the year ending June 30, 1864, is \$755,568,500 35, of which part has already been provided and used, and part will come in from ordinary sources of income ; leaving an amount of \$464,157,567 80, to be raised by loans as Congress may direct. If the war should be vigorously pushed, and dis bursements ecoromically made, this sum might be

materially diminished. A long and weighty argument follows in favor of the policy of taxing ourselves as far as necessary to provide for the soonest possible payment of this war debt, and there is an able explanation of the principles and policies of Mr. Chase's measures, distributed under the four heads of 1. Moderate interest, which has been at from 8.77 to 4.86 per cent.; 2. General distribution of the debt, by diffusing the new cur-rency and certificates and by popularizing the loans; 3. Future controllability, by making short time loans; and 4. Incidental usefulness, by deposit arrangements and by providing a uniform currency which is a loan to the Government without interest, and is in itself a powerfully useful institution. the policy of taxing ourselves as far as necessary to

powerfully use al institution. The remainder of the report is occupied with a discussion of the national banking system, and various subordinate suggestions and recapitulations, all of which we are forced to omit.

THE LESSER REPORTS. Gen Halleck's report is a summary narrative of the military events of the year, which cannot well be condensed. Its great feature is its clear proof that to one mind conducts our military operations. The report of the Secretary of the Interior is quite

a long one. He recommends a tax on gold mining ; arrangements for placing all the Indians on reservations and putting them is a way to become civil-ized.

The number of acres of public land disposed of

The number of acres of public ind disposed of for the year ending last June 30, was 2.966 698.43 acres, that portion sold for each bringing in \$186.077 95. The rest was used to satisfy bounty land warrants, for railroads, and under the homestead law. There were, on last June 80, only eighteen revolu-tionary pensioners left, but 1.578 widows of revolu-tionary soldiers. Of army pensioners there were 7.248, besides 3.573 widows, orphans, and dependent mothers. It is estimated that thirty thousand een mothers. It is estimated that thirty thousand pen sion claims will be admitted this year. Various points of the present pension laws are discussed, and amend

of the present pension laws are ciscussed, and almend-ments suggested. During the year ending Sept. 30, 1863, the Patent Office received 5,138 applications and 811 caveats; and issued 3,887 patents and 40 extensions. The population statistics of the 8th census are promised early in the present session of Congress. A long chapter is devoted to various subordinate public institutions, public buildings in Washington, and the municipal business of the District of Colum-bia.

ected. -The Senate on the 21st called for the names of all army and pavy deserters and resigners from Dec. 1860 to Dec. 1863.

-Both Houses have agreed to adjourn from Wed-nesday the 28d over the holidays, until January 5. -The appropriation for West Point was voted in the House on the 22d.

THE OPPOSITION.

Mr. Rollins of Missouri offered on the 16th one of the usual unnecessary resolutions about the war not being intended to violate the Constitution or laws. The fact being plain without resolutions, it was voted down by a cutiously mixed majority of 115 to 52. the bitterest Copperheads voting nay, and some of the most radical loyalists voting yea.

- A Copperhead resolution violently attacking the action of the Government in the matter of the Aabeas corpus, was voted down on the 17th, by 89 to 67. -Mr. Edgerton of Indiana, on the same day, of-

fered a set of resolutions finding fault with the procamation of amnesty, charging that it helped the rebellion, interiered with state rights, and was an " unprecedented and extraordinary chim and assumption of high precogative by the President." Tabled with-out debate by 90 to 66. —There was quite a debate in the Senate on the

18th, over Mr. Sumner's resolution that the oath of allegiance be taken by every senator and by the officers of the Secate. Saulsbury and Bayard of Dele ware object-as is supposed in order to endeavor to keep the way open for senators from the rebel states, who could not take this oath. They argued at much length, saying, however, in substance, only that they had in fact acted without taking this oath. And, in fact, they are the only senators who have not. Fur-ther debate being denied, the question was not decided.

-Yeamans of Kentucky, on the 21st, offered a resolution that citizens of the rebel states may resume their civil government when and as they choose, provided their constitution is r publican, without other condition. The House refused to order the previous question on this, and sent it to the select committee

on the rebellious states. -Mr. Cox of Ohio, by his single objection, prevented the use of the Representatives' Hall from being granted for a meeting of the Freedmen's Relief ciation.

-Mr. Johnson of Pa. (Dem.) offered a resolution that the President is bound either to acquiesce in the recent opinion of Judge Woodward against the Conscription law, or to have the case brought before the Supreme Court Tabled by 80 to 43.

THE UNION PRISONERS

On the 16th, on motion of Mr. Grinnell of Iows, the House resolved that the rebel refusal to receive supplies for our prisoners at Richmond, "is a wan-ton act of cruelty upprecedented in modern warfare, at war with the humane sentiments of the age, and merits the protest and execuation of this Ho can but assign the authors of such infamons deeds

can but assign the authors of such infamous deeds to the reprobation of the Almighty." -On Mr. Kasson's (Iowa) motion the House on the 16th ordered the Military Committee to inquire into and report on the alleged inhumanities of the rebels to our dead, wounded, and prisoners. -Mr. Miller (Opp.) of Pa., on the 21st, offered a resolution. requesting the President to exchange

-Mr. Miller (Opp.) of Fa. on the 2181, onered a resolution, requesting the President to exchange white prisoners without any regard to colored ones. A substitute by Mr. Washburne, (III,) approving of what the Administration has done toward an exchange, and requesting it to continue the same line of conduct, was adopted, 87 to 68.

A resolution of thanks to Capt. John Rodgers passed the House on the 17th. — The President has signed the bill giving thanks

and a medal to Gen. Grant FOREIGN EBLATIONS.

The House on the 17th called for all papers in the Treasury Department showing the operation of the "Reciprocity Treaty."

BAISING TROOPS

A long chapter is devoted to various subordinate public institutions public buildings in Washington, and the municipal business of the District of Colum-bis. Colonization is not more popular than heretofore among the solared people and Secretary Usber says that their usefulness as modifiers render H quastionations to "a whether they should be sent away, unless to "a

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