

# The Beverly Citizen.

A Family Newspaper---Devoted to Education, Agriculture Literature, Morality, and General Intelligence.

NEW SERIES.

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## Miscellany.

### A CHRISTMAS STORY.

BY L. K.

"Merry Christmas!" rang from a dozen silvery voices, as a troop of light-hearted boys passed through the quiet streets of Holden, announcing to its inhabitants the coming of that time-honored day, so fraught with rosy happiness to the juveniles.

"Merry Christmas!" And from many a warm fire fireside came back a joyful echo, and weary faces, flushed with the day's toil, brightened into happy smiles, as a stray thought flittered by of charming little presents, safely laid away for 'Santa Claus,' soon to be deposited, through his agency, in empty stockings, whose contents would make the hearts of their little owners so happy.

It was a bright and cheerful picture, which the snowy curtains drawn aside from the broad windows of farmer Nelson's sitting room revealed to the passer-by. The knots blazed merrily on the clean hearth, and the warm light falling in dancing shadows on the shining floor and walls, crept up to the flowers on the window seat, which spite of the frost, had put on their brightest dress, and now seemed to have caught an additional tinge of richness and beauty from the ruddy firelight that played among the green leaves. Little Ruth, 'a stray sunbeam,' as grandmother said, 'had bent to warm up the old homestead,' had draped the curtains and looking-glass with the bright evergreen she had gathered in the spring and stored away in the damp cellar, where it was kept fresh for the occasion. The contrast between the soft, green mosses and the snowy whiteness of the curtains had a beautiful effect. Ruth thought she had never seen anything so very lovely before.

Farmer Nelson sat in a warm spot in the corner watching the firelight, as it rose first in a broad sheet of yellow light, then tapering away in spires of red flame, wound slowly up the old-fashioned chimney. And thinking, perchance, as the crimson coals fell one by one and added their number to the glowing bed beneath, how the years of his life had gathered thus, till now their weight rested heavily on his head. Perhaps he thought of other Christmas days, when he was young and dreamed not of silver locks and failing strength. Apparently the retrospect was a pleasant one, for it called forth a happy smile, and the seal of peace and contentment, so beautiful, because so seldom seen in the aged rested calmly on his furrowed brow.

Ruth, who had been busy all day helping Aunt Rachel, sat by the window, her head resting in one hand, watching the stars as they melted away in the fleecy clouds that were floating across the sky, and thought they must be 'hide and seek,' and how nice it would be to have so much room and such pretty hiding-places. Her heart was full of that bright happiness which is satisfied with the present, and has no thought of care for the future. A happiness which is felt only in childhood.

Aunt Rachel's quick step was heard in the pantry, where she was busily engaged adding the finishing touch to the white shelves, crowned with innumerable pies and cakes, rich and delicate enough to tempt the most fastidious appetite. Soon her task was completed; there could be no more improvement, and moving back a few paces, she took

a last survey of her arrangements. The look was satisfactory--no wonder, for it was a goodly sight, and one which might worthily call forth admiration from a less enthusiastic housekeeper than Aunt Rachel. With a bright smile on her face she came into the cheerful sitting room and sat down in her easy chair. Ruth left the windows and drawing her stool close to her side laid her head in her lap, saying as she did so, 'Isn't it pleasant here?' 'Very pleasant,' said her Aunt Rachel, as her hand wandered caressingly over the sunny hair of the child, and her aged face turned toward the chimney corner, radiant with a look of grateful joy, that he, who had been the light of her youthful Christmas days, still lingered amid life's lengthening shadows was the same. 'Very pleasant,' replied Farmer Nelson, with moistened eyes, answering back the loving glances.

There was a long pause, in which each seemed absorbed in their own happy thoughts. Then Farmer Nelson said, 'I guess I'll run into our new neighbor's to-night; perhaps they may need some assistance, for I hear, to-day, they were very poor, and he is so sickly, you know.' Aunt Rachel looked as if she felt sorry to have him go, but said, 'I hope they are not needy; it would be a pity to have any one suffering so near us, when we have so much,' and she looked around the pleasant room as if she almost doubted the possibility of such a thing. Shall we precede the good man and look in upon the new neighbors?

There was little, save neatness, in their humble home. 'Merry Christmas' had cast a deeper shadow on the hearts of that lonely household, for the 'barrel of meal and cruise of oil' had well nigh failed, and they were in the midst of strangers. The last candle burned dimly on the table, and Mary Morris was busily improving its waning light, endeavoring to make more comfortable, by the addition of new patches, a much worn and tattered garment, while its little wearer was asleep. Opposite her, occupying an easy chair, the only luxury the room afforded sat her husband, the wreck of a noble manhood. The two eldest girls of five and ten years, were sitting on low stools in the corner, close beside each other. There was an air of sadness even about them, for some remark of little Allie's about Christmas had so dampened the look of sorrow on the faces of their parents, that children as they were, they could not but notice, and they sat very still, fearing to break the silence, though they hardly understood why.

James Morris sat long after his children had kissed him and said 'Good night,' with his head bowed on his thin hands. And when his wife came back to her seat by the table, he looked up and said bitterly: "It is too hard, Mary, too hard. I can bear my own sufferings, but to see you and these helpless children deprived of all comforts, is too much. God is unjust to afflict us so."

"O James don't talk so," said his wife entreatingly; "we have seen a great deal of trouble, but God has never left us. He never will. Though he slay me, yet will I trust in Him;" and taking up the Bible, she opened it and read the nineteenth Psalm, every word of which seemed meant for them; scarcely had she finished it, when the candle sank in the socket and went out. Still she read on by the flickering firelight, for in her hours of affliction, Mary Morris had learned the blessed words

which follow. Her spirit seemed to have caught inspiration from the soothing promises, and she read in a thrilling voice, as if she knew every one would be fulfilled.

"You must pray to-night, Mary," said her husband, when she had finished reading "I can't, it would be mockery. I wish I had your faith."

She did not chide her husband, for she knew how feeble he was; but kneeling in the dim light, she poured out her heart in prayer to God for her husband, herself and little ones. She prayed as one only can who feels in the soul every word uttered up. Deep sobs shook the frame of James Morris, as he listened to the words of childlike faith as she committed him to the care of a loving Heavenly Father. And there was another listener, too, who, all unknown to them, brushed away the silent tear.

A twelve month before, theirs had been a happy household, with no lack of Christmas gifts. James Morris was an industrious man, and by his daily labor supplied his family with the comforts and even luxuries of life. He had met with many reverses, but now a brighter hour seemed to dawn upon him, and cheerfully he toiled through the day, gladdened by thoughts of his quiet home. But disease laid its withering hand upon him, and sent the sluggish blood coursing like lava through his veins. Through long days and weeks the fever burned within while the strong man lay powerless and unconscious.

Farmer Nelson had pushed aside the outer door, and was about to seek admittance, when the voice of prayer fell on his ear; he could not intrude upon their devotions. But something in the earnest tones arrested his attention, and as he listened, the story of their destitution was revealed to him. When the prayer was finished, he softly closed the door, and retraced his steps. To the inquiring looks of Aunt Rachel as he entered the house, Farmer Nelson told the story he had learned, and then said to Ruth, "Bring me the new basket I bought to-day, it will have a good Christening." The basket was quickly brought, and taking it, he entered his well furnished store-room. Two fine turkeys hung upon the wall; Farmer Nelson lifted down the smaller one, then quickly put it back. "No, no, we are feeding God's children now, let them have the best." When the basket was partially filled with substantial, Aunt Rachel led the way to the pantry, and soon, here and there on the white shelves, there was a vacant place, as one delicacy after another was added, by her generous hand, to the donation gift. When they came into the sitting-room with their now quite heavily laden basket, Ruth brought a little box, saying, "This must have place somewhere, it was a present for cousin Willie, but he will have enough without this, and those little children need it a great deal more than he does."

Farmer Nelson went to the bureau, and opening one of the drawers he took from it four bright dollars, and putting them in the box, said; "These shall go with your present, Ruth; they may need something of which we do not know. By the help of Aunt Rachel, the basket was placed upon the sled Farmer Nelson had brought to the door, and soon the good old man was on his mission of love. The house was perfectly still as he approached, and lifting the basket he placed it softly on the low door step and quickly moved away.

That was a happy walk home to Farmer Nelson. He wondered why his step was so light and what made the white earth look so beautiful. True, it was a glorious night. One part of the heavens were intensely blue and sprinkled thick with 'silver star dust,' while in the other the moon was sailing through airy clouds, and in its clear light the fields and orchards shone like polished glass. He had seen many such before, but now, the fragrance of a holy deed shed its sweetness over his spirit and lent a charm to surrounding objects.

His was a soft pillow that night, and the next day when there were greetings and blessings in the old homestead, and his children with their little ones gathered around him, Farmer Nelson said it was the happiest Christmas he had ever known. It might have heightened his happiness could he have seen the joy of the 'new neighbors' upon the discovery of the unlooked for treasure, doubly dear because they thought no human heart cared for them. Could he have witnessed the look of humble penitence on the face of James Morris as he said, "I will never doubt God again, Mary."

He knew not that he had saved a soul from the dark waters of unbelief; and he needed not to know it, for he had learned that great yet simple lesson, that it is a hundred fold more blessed to give than to receive.

### REMARKABLE LAKES IN PORTUGAL.

On the top of the ridge of mountains in Portugal called Estralla, are two lakes of great extent and depth, especially one of them, which is said to be unfathomable. What is chiefly remarkable in them is, that they are calm when the sea is so, and rough when it is stormy. It is, therefore, probable that they have a subterranean communication with the ocean; and this seems to be confirmed by the pieces of ships they throw up though almost 40 miles from the sea. There is another extraordinary lake in that country, which, before a storm is said to make a frightful rumbling noise that may be heard a distance of several miles. And we are also told of a pool or fountain called Fervancals about twenty-four miles from Comby, that absorbs not only wood, but the lightest bodies thrown into it, such as cork, straw, feathers, etc., which sink to the bottom and are never seen more. To these we may add a remarkable spring near Estreme, which petrifies wood, or rather encrusts it with a case of stone; but the most remarkable circumstance is, that in summer it throws up water enough to turn several mills, and in winter is perfectly dry.

The London Builder says a company has been formed to bring into practical use a spiral fluted nail, recently invented in England. They are fluted and twisted in a machine, and manufactured as cheap as common nails. The holding qualities of the nail are remarkable; no holes are required to be made before driving those of the largest size, and there is no danger of board splitting, however near to the edge the nail is driven. The spiral point causes the nail to revolve as it advances, and its tenacity of holding is equal to that of a wood screw.

The following is one of the grandest sentences of our language:—"The tall mountains are the sublime apostles of nature, whose surplises are snows, and whose sermons are avalanches."

FIREARMS IN EUROPE. Historians are not agreed as to where and when artillery was first employed. It is now believed, upon good authority, that gun-powder and guns were used in China fifteen centuries before they were known in Europe. The first artillery consisted merely of small iron tubes, which discharged leaden bullets armed with iron tubes and shaped like pyramids, each having a square base. These tubes were usually mounted upon a carriage, and the gunners who operated them were protected by iron shields. At the beginning of the fifteenth century, the use of firearms became general in the armies of Europe and in several of the Asiatic nations; and at the present day, when we make much ado about cannon throwing one hundred and twenty pound shot, and consider these missiles very large, we forget that much larger shot were used three centuries ago. The scale of calibres in the early days of gunnery ranged from 32 to the pound up to bombards throwing stone balls of one thousand pounds. Bolts, burning arrows, fire-balls, grenades, shells, case-shot filled with ball (shrapnell) and incendiary or burning balls, were all used in the days of old. Small firearms were employed in castles and cities for defense before they were used in the field warfare. Large cannon were made of cast iron; also of wrought iron welded together and hooped; and also of cylinders of iron, hooped with rings. At the battle of Tougres, in France, in 1408, it is related that three cannon were used of such great size that they threw stone balls weighing three hundred and five hundred pounds. At the siege of Caen, in 1450, twenty-four mortars were fired, and the bore of each was so large that a man could sit upright in it. At the great siege of Constantinople, when taken from the Greeks by Mohamet the Second, there was one cannon which threw six hundred pound stone balls. In 1631, cartridges were first employed in the armies of Gustavus Adolphus. The first muskets were called "matchlocks," because the charge was ignited by a match; their barrels were about six feet long, and required a rest. The iron soldiers of Cromwell carried matchlocks; the flint lock was introduced into England in the reign of Charles II. The inventor of the percussion lock was the Rev. Alexander Forsyth, a Presbyterian clergyman, who secured a patent for it, April 11, 1807. The percussion powder was fed into the touch-hole by a self-acting rod.

THE FISHING BOUNTIES. It is stated that no money has yet been received by the Collectors of the fishing towns in this State and Maine from the Secretary of the Treasury, for the settlement of the Cod Fishing Bounties, and it is thought that they will not be paid at present, as Government has now an urgent need of all the money it can raise for the payment of its soldiers and other war expenditures.

FASTEST TIME ON RECORD. On Wednesday, last, the 24th ult., the State Department received a despatch from our Minister at Japan, dated November 22d. It came to San Francisco by the first vessel of a new steamship line between Japan and that port, and left San Francisco on the 23d, to reach here on the 24th ult.

A good word is an easy obligation, but not to speak ill requires only our silence.

He who makes an idol of his interests, makes a martyr of his integrity.

## CALENDAR FOR 1863.

Sa	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31								

Miss Jane Slack has just won \$1750 from Norris Barnard, in the Chester County (Pa.) Court, for breach of marriage contract. The love appeared all on the damsel's side, though Norris, with the weakness of his sex, allowed her to hope, which she did till he got married, when she came down on him for damages.

It is computed that 40,000 barrels of petroleum were destroyed by an ice gorge on Oil Creek, Venango, Pa. The gorge caused a great rise in water, and oil went down (stream) rapidly.

Mary Ann Rythers of Grand Rapids, Michigan, has applied for a decree of divorce from her husband, because he is an officer and doing service in the rebel army.

The policy of emancipation, inaugurated in Missouri, has not impaired the credit of the State. Its securities have lately risen, and are in increased demand.

The Congregational Journal, published for forty-four years at Concord, N. H., suspended with the old year, in view of the great advance in the price of paper.

The Dalzell steam mills at Atlanta, Ill., are now running with corn instead of wood, that article being cheaper and more easily got than either coal or wood.

An electric piano has been tried at the palace of Compeigne. A tone there is instantly repeated at St. Petersburg.

It is stated that the Messrs. Torrance of Montreal have shipped two tons weight of silver to China for the purchase of tons.



HOME SEAMAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY'S LECTURE. The sixth lecture was delivered on Monday evening by Rev. D. C. Eddy, D. D., whose theme was "England and America." He spoke of the extent of the English dominions, and the great probability that England would like to see the United States divided. Such, at least, is the feeling of the aristocracy and the rabble of England, the head and tail, as he termed it, of English society. But the heart of England, its middle class, beats for America, and wishes success to the North. Dr. Eddy did not agree with Mr. Lovejoy in hating England. He loved her, and were he not an American would prefer to be an Englishman, but he could not be blind to her faults as a nation. He urged a vigorous prosecution of the war, and thought that South Carolina should as a State, be blotted from existence. The lecture was a fair and eloquent statement of facts concerning the mother-country and her trans-atlantic child.

On Wednesday evening Charles Carlton Coffin, Esq., delivered the seventh lecture of the course, to a large and attentive audience. He described graphically, and in minutia the thrilling scenes, of the naval battle at the taking of Memphis, and of the battle at Antietam, and then gave a statement of his views concerning the conduct of the war, and the prospect of its close, painting an eloquent and glowing picture of our country's future when Right shall triumph over Wrong. He referred in terms of approbation to the President's proclamation, and thought it would not only have a beneficial effect upon the negroes, but upon the poor whites of the South, and would ultimately work great good to the whole country. He spoke hopefully of projected expeditions, and predicted that before another month, either an iron-clad fleet will be sunk, or the city of Charleston be utterly destroyed. The lecture was one of great interest, and very many were doubtless gratified in thus seeing and hearing one whose letters in the Boston Journal they have perused with pleasure. Mr. Coffin is anticipating an immediate return to the seat of war.

Arrangements for future lectures not having been completed, no announcement was made for the next, but notice will be given in due season.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES. The services at the First Baptist Church, last Sabbath, were appropriate to the beginning of the year, the pastor preaching all day with reference to the New Year. In the morning his text was in Job, 16: 22; and in the afternoon, in 1 Corinthians, 7: 29, 30, 31. A large attendance during both parts of the day, indicated a good degree of interest in the occasion.

In the afternoon, the duty of MODERATION in our Attachments, Grievances, Enjoyments, and Engagements, was urged in these four divisions of the sermon, as the Practical Lessons of the Shortness of Time. In closing, this exhibition of truth was illustrated and enforced by an interesting and affecting reference to the record of mortality in the Church and congregation, during the year just closed. Mr. Foster stated that the whole number of funerals attended by him, and deaths occurring in connection with his pastoral charge, had been 32. Of this number 20 were males, and 12 females. Six were church members, four of whom were males, and 2 females. The aggregate of all the ages was 919 years; and the average age, 29 1/2. Of the whole number 10 were over 50; 14 over 30; and 18 were under 20; 16 under 5. He paid a discriminating tribute to each of the departed members of the Church, one of whom Mr. William Wallis was killed in the battle at Newbern, N. C., March 14. He was mentioned as the only member of the Church who had been numbered with the slain of the war, and, said the pastor, in speaking of the soldier's grave in which he lies, near the spot where he fell in his country's cause, "Let a martyr's renown encircle his name."

A NEW DRESS. The Haverhill Gazette comes to us printed on new type, and looking right smart. We wish it success. The citizens of Haverhill should give so good a local paper as the Gazette an earnest and unflinching support. A good local paper is invaluable.

The January number of the "Home Monthly" is at hand. It has a frontispiece "The War," a pretty piece of music, "Happy New Year," and a variety of good reading.

From Roanoke Island.

A correspondent writing from Roanoke Island, says:

Capt. Porter has a fine set of men in his company as has also Capt. Gardner of the Newburyport Co.; the two Companies get along first rate together, and seem to enjoy themselves very much. Capt. Porter being in command of the post it is his duty to marry, and to license men to preach and to peddle, so that he has his hands full about all the time.

The weather since we have been here has been very fine for winter. We have not seen any snow since we left old Massachusetts, although we have had some pretty cool weather. By the way, Capt. Porter recently married a couple of Contrabands. I was not present at the wedding but was informed by those that were favored with a sight that the lady was extremely pretty, being very light, or as they said, so nearly white that scarce any one would have taken her to be a colored person. The bridegroom was also represented as being a very good looking darkie, both of them being extremely well dressed. Capt. Porter according to my informant conducted the ceremony very much to his credit, although I believe, from very closely questioning those in attendance, he forgot to kiss the bride.

A report of the marriage above referred to, may be found in another column, under the appropriate head.

LOSS OF THE MONITOR.

The Ericsson battery Monitor, which gained such a fame in the naval engagement at Hampton Roads, sprang a leak on Wednesday of last week, and sunk a short distance south of Cape Hatteras, on her way South. Two officers and thirty-eight seamen are reported missing.

We have in our possession as a memento of this notable vessel, some borings which were picked up on her deck while she was undergoing repairs, by the late Rev. Mr. Fuller.

The following despatch has been received by the Navy Department:

The Monitor, in tow of the Rhode Island, passed Hatteras Shoals on Tuesday afternoon. The weather was fine and promising. About 9 P. M., squally weather commenced, and about 10 it blew hard. At 1.30 on Wednesday, 31st, she having sprung a leak, went down. Commander Bankhead and the officers and crew of the Monitor behaved nobly, and made every effort to save the vessel. Commander Treuchard and the officers of Rhode Island did everything in their power to rescue the officers and crew of the Monitor.

The Rhode Island has arrived. She passed Montauk at 3.30 this morning fifteen to twenty miles to the northward of Hatteras, doing well, weather fine.

(Signed) S. P. LEE, Act'g Rear Admiral.

MR. WILLIAM IVES, the senior publisher of the Salem Observer, and who has been associated in its publication for the last forty years, has withdrawn from the establishment. Mr. Ives, as we personally know, is a man of kind and generous feelings, and as a cotemporary justly remarks, "no man, we are sure, has ever been intentionally wronged by him, and no one has ever had just cause to be angry with him."

Mr. Pease, who has become the sole proprietor of the establishment, has all the qualities requisite for a publisher, which must insure him success.

SALEM MUNICIPAL ELECTION. The municipal election in the city of Salem, Monday, resulted in the election of the Citizen's candidate, Stephen G. Wheatland, Esq., by a majority of nine votes over the Republican nominee, J. B. F. Osgood, Esq. At the State election, in November, the vote of Salem stood:

Republican, 1327  
People's, 823  
The entire Citizen's ticket for Aldermen was also chosen.

NEW HALL. Franklin Division, Sons of Temperance, dedicated their new hall in the third story of the Union Store building, on Thursday evening, with appropriate exercises. The hall is 44 by 25, with a convenient ante-room. It is tastefully furnished, some \$200 worth of new furniture and decorations having been added.

The Division is in a prosperous condition, having a fund of near \$2000.

Crytal Lake Lodge of Good Templars are to hold their meetings at the same place.

Engine Co., No. 3, of this town, have received as a present from Capt. John W. Raymond, a fine brass mounted engine torch which was forwarded by him from Newbern, N. C.

A WEEK OF PRAYER. The union prayer meetings held during the week at the Dane St. Chapel have been of an interesting character, and have been well attended.

PROPOSED POSTAL REFORMS.

The New York Herald says: Among the reforms proposed by the Postmaster General is the removal of the present postage upon newspapers. As now ordered it is almost the only discrepancy in the prepaid system. A great reduction in a variety of rates on printed matter, and the abolition of all distinction of rates based upon different distances of transportation, and the adoption of decimal rates throughout, is recommended; but it is chiefly urged that either the present tariff upon the circulation of newspapers should be combined with the internal revenue tax upon them, or that publishers should require the annual postal charge to be added to the price of subscription, and in this way to enable all newspapers, whether going to regular subscribers or only transient, to go through the mails without the necessity of collecting the postage upon their delivery. Another very great reform is the abolishment of carriers' fees and the substitution thereof of a charge of two cents instead of one upon all drop letters, and that all distinctions of rates of domestic letter postage, as at present to California and the Pacific coast, should be abolished. The effort of the department is to reform the present postal system so that it may be made uniform in all respects, and that the prepaid system may apply to all letters and parcels of every description transmitted through the mails. It is expected also that uniformity will be introduced into the foreign postal system, by means of the International Convention, to meet in May next, for the consideration of this subject.

LEGISLATIVE. The Massachusetts General Court commenced on Wednesday and was duly organized.

The Senate was called to order by Hon. Francis Brinley, and was organized by the choice of Jonathan E. Field of Berkshire as President, who received 34 votes and Peter Harvey 4.

Stephen N. Gifford was unanimously re-elected Clerk.

John Morissey was unanimously elected Sergeant-at-Arms on the part of the Senate.

The House was called to order by Hon. Charles Marston of Barnstable, the senior member present, and after the customary formalities was organized by the choice of Hon. Alexander H. Bullock of Worcester as Speaker, with but three votes in opposition, and Wm. S. Robinson, Clerk. Caleb Cushing received three votes for Speaker, and Mr. Bullock 172.

After the completion of the preliminary business the two branches with the Governor and Council proceeded, under escort of the Cadets, to the Old South Church, where the Annual Election Sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Walker.

Closing Out. We see by the Salem papers that JORGE P. PEARBODY is having a "marked down closing out sale." He has such a sale every year, and those who traded there during the sale one year ago will remember how cheap he sold, and will need no urging to go now during this sale. His whole stock of Winter Goods is being sold at about one half the regular prices. As a sample of his prices, we quote from the Salem Gazette:

Bl'k and white Zephyr Worsteds per 13 etc.  
Sofferino and crimson " " 15 etc.  
Magenta and purple " " 17 etc.  
Hand-knit Hat formerly \$125, now 25 etc.  
Hand-knit Hats, silk lined, \$1.00.  
Best Clouds—Patti novelties, now \$1.00.  
Good Cloud—nice colors, now 75 etc.

So we could go on giving article after article all much under price. His stock of Sontags, Nubias, Hoods, Sacks, Mittens, Balmoral Skirts, Ladies' Merino Pants, Vests, Gloves, &c.,—all to be closed out. His object in these sales is to enable him to close out all his Winter Stock so that he can commence another season as he did this with an entirely new stock. 220 Essex St., Salem.

The Committee on the conduct of the war have made a lengthy report.—They attribute the Fredericksburg failure to the delay in the reception of pontoon bridges and supplies by Gen. Sumner at Falmouth. The rebels thus gained ten days and fortified the heights opposite.—Gen. Meigs threw the blame of this delay on the engineers, but Gen. Halleck relieves them from all responsibility.

DESERTERS AND ABSENTEES. In the Senate on Tuesday Hon. Henry Wilson made the startling announcement that there were 411 officers deserters from the army, and 7800 absent with leave and otherwise, being about one-fourth of the entire number in the army.

Mr. Hayes, of Lawrence, late editor of the Courier, is making arrangements to form a company to make the Merrimac river navigable for steam tugs between Lawrence and Haverhill.

Charles Ward of Salem, in a letter to a Boston paper recommends apprenticing the contrabands now within the army lines to the corporate bodies who are authorized to build a Pacific Railroad.

THE WAR.

GREAT BATTLE IN TENNESSEE.

The following is Gen. Rosecrans official report of the great battle fought at Stuart's Creek, near Murfreesboro', Tenn.

On the 29th of December we marched from Nashville in three columns—Gen. McCook by the Nolinsville pike, Gen. Thomas from the encampment on Franklin pike, via Wilson's pike, and Gen. Crittendon on the main Murfreesboro' pike. Our left and centre met a strong resistance, such as the nature of the country permits, the rolling or hilly roads, skirted by cedar thickets and ferns, and intersected by small streams with rocky bluff banks, forming serious obstacles.

Gen. McCook drove Gen. Hardee's corps a mile and a half from Nolinsville and occupied the plain. Gen. Crittendon reached within a mile and a half of Leverage. Gen. Thomas reached the Wilson pike, meeting with no serious opposition.

On the 29th Gen. McCook drove Gen. Hardee from Nolinsville and pushed a reconnoitering division six miles toward Shelbyville, when he found that Gen. Hardee had retreated toward Murfreesboro'.

Gen. Crittendon fought and drove the enemy before him, occupying the line of Stuart's Creek, and capturing some prisoners with slight loss.

Gen. Thomas occupied the vicinity of Nolinsville, when he was partially surprised, thrown into confusion, and driven back. Gen. Sheridan's division had repulsed the enemy four times, and protected the flank of the centre, which not only held its own, but advanced until this untoward event, which compelled me to retain the left wing to support the right until it should be rallied and assume a new position.

On the 1st inst. the rebels opened by an attack on us and were again repulsed.

On the 2d inst. there was skirmishing along the front, with threats of attack until about three o'clock in the afternoon, when the enemy advanced, throwing a small division across the Stone river to occupy the commanding ground there.—While reconnoitering the ground occupied by this division, which had no artillery, I saw a heavy force emerging from the woods and advancing in line of battle three lines deep.

They drove our little division before them after a short contest, in which we lost 70 or 80 killed and 375 wounded, but they were finally repulsed by Gen. Negley's division, and the remaining troops of the left wing of Gen. Morton's Pioneer Brigade, and fled far over the field and beyond their entrenchments, their officers rallying them in great difficulty. They lost heavily. We occupied the ground with the left wing last night. The lines were completed at 4 o'clock in the morning.

The third was spent in bringing up and distributing provisions and ammunition.

It has been raining all day. The ground is very heavy.

CAMP NEAR MURFREESBORO', JAN. 4. To Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Following my despatch of last evening I have to announce that the enemy are in full retreat. They left last night. The rain having raised the river and the bridge across it between the left wing and centre being incomplete, I deemed it prudent to withdraw that wing during the night.—This occupied my time until 4 o'clock and fatigued the troops.

The announcement of the retreat was known to me at 7 o'clock this morning.—Our ammunition train arrived during the night. To-day was occupied in distributing the ammunition and burying the dead and collecting the arms from the field of battle.

The pursuit was commenced by the centre, the two leading brigades arriving at the west side of Stone River this evening. The railroad bridge was saved, but in what condition is not known. We shall occupy the town and push the pursuit tomorrow.

Our Medical Director estimates the wounded in the hospitals at 5500 and our dead at 1000.

We have to deplore the loss of Lt. Col. Garesche, whose capacity and gentlemanly deportment has already endeared him to all the officers of this command, and whose gallantry on the field of battle excited their admiration.

(Signed) W. S. ROSECRANS, Major Gen. Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. CUMBERLAND, January 5, 1863.

Maj. General Halleck, General-in-Chief: We have fought one of the greatest battles of the war, and are victorious.

Our entire success on the 31st ult. was prevented by a surprise of the right flank, but we have nevertheless beaten the enemy after a three days' fight. They fled in great precipitation on Saturday night.

The last of their columns of cavalry left this morning. Their loss has been very heavy. Gens. Raines and Hanson are killed; Generals Clason, Adams and Breckinridge are wounded.

(Signed) W. S. ROSECRANS, Major Gen. Commanding.

Over 600 rebel prisoners and 19 commissioned officers were brought in the 6th. Our wounded are about 7000. Our whole loss in killed, wounded and missing will not reach 10,000.

Wounded rebel officers estimate their loss at 12,000 to 15,000, with a great slaughter of leading officers.

FIGHT AT VICKSBURG.

On Saturday the 27th ult. the Federal forces attempted to capture the rebel works. On Sunday they again tried but

failed. On Monday a third attempt with another failure. On the 31st Gen. Grant sent a dispatch to Gen. Halleck saying that Gen. Sherman was within 3 miles of the city. Intelligence of the same date says that the rebels had assembled in large force and obliged Gen. Sherman to retreat to his first line of defense. The forces of Gen. Banks and Com. Farragut which were expected from below had not been heard from.

The Jackson Appeal of the 3d characterizes the fight as a trivial affair so far as the rebels are concerned, and says their loss is small. It places the Federal loss at 2000. It argues that the Federals falling back is a trap, and bodes no good to the rebel cause.

THE ALABAMA. The London Daily News concludes an editorial on the case of the Alabama in the following language:

"The only thing to consider now is what course the Government ought to pursue. Having sent down the order to detain the Alabama, the Government must admit that she was built and equipped in violation of the law. It remains for them to repair as far as possible the injury, and to prevent its recurrence. In cases such as this what is to be done? The Confederate Government has violated the sovereignty of this country by getting a man-of-war built in a British port. This is an offence against our national dignity. What is the remedy? Does it not entitle us to demand an apology and compensation?—And what compensation can be more fit than the disarmament of the vessel, and the payment of such damages as may be required to satisfy the claims for the Federal and neutral property which has been destroyed? If these demands are justified by the law of nations, it is our obvious duty to make them without delay."

So. DANVERS.—Attempted Arson.—The Willis school house on Sewall street was set on fire Tuesday evening in the room of Miss Burt, the teacher of the Intermediate school. Books and papers in the drawer of the teacher's table were in full blaze when it was discovered by a person in a neighboring house, who was attracted by the light of it, and ran to the house and put out the fire.

New Year's Gift.—We learn that Rev. Mr. Barber, of the South Church, and his lady, have each been presented, in a quiet way, with a New Year's present from some of Mr. Barber's parishioners. His gift was a very valuable gold watch; and hers, a beautiful set of furs.—Wiscard.

THE LOSS OF THE MONITOR ATTRIBUTED TO HARD TOWING. A Washington despatch says that some of our best naval officers, who have had experience in the steaming and towing of iron-clad vessels, are of the opinion that the Monitor sprung a leak from hard towing.—The Rhode Island is a fast side-wheel steamer, and with a heavy hawser towing the Monitor astern she would jerk and strain her terribly. It having been ascertained that she sprung a leak forward, it is believed that this was the cause.

Col. Amory, of the 17th Mass. Regiment, and in command of the first brigade in Gen. Foster's recent expedition, in his official report places the losses of the Mass. Regiments, 17th, 23d, 43d, 45th and 51st, at 35 killed and 144 wounded. He testifies to the fidelity with which Dr. Isaac P. Galloway, Senior Surgeon of his brigade, performed his duties, remarking, "His efficiency at all times and his care of the wounded merits the highest praise."

DONATION FROM GEN. BANKS. Major Gen. Banks has given to the library of the Rumford Institute, in Waltham, 162 volumes of valuable books. In his letter making this donation Gen. Banks acknowledges his obligations to the Rumford Institute, and recognizes, as one of its citizens, the great public good it has done in Waltham.

FRENCH INTERVENTION.—It is said that M. Drouyn de Lhuys wrote from Compeigne, where he was staying with the Emperor, to Mr. Dayton, that the offer of mediation is not to be renewed for the present,—that it was a purely friendly act, and that the French Government is not hostile to the United States, nor opposed to the perpetuity of the Union.

A FATAL CHARMER. The Leavenworth, K., Bulletin tells a story of a Federal lieutenant who became charmed by a seesh beauty in Arkansas, who induced him to visit her house, when she handed him over to guerillas, who murdered him and then threw his body into a mill pond.

THE IMPORT DUTY ON PAPER.—Washington correspondence says that the Committee of Ways and Means in Congress, it is understood, will report a bill to abolishing the import duty on paper.

Acting Master John E. Giddings has sailed for Port Royal in command of the steamer Hendrick Hudson.

EXPIRATION OF THE SERVICE OF THE TWO YEARS' MEN. Some of the best soldiers in the army have expressed much solicitude in regard to the regiments whose two years' term of service expires next April or May. The first thirty-eight regiments from the State of New York will go out of service in May. It is deemed important by our best military authorities in the field that the best material in the rank and file, and the officers of such regiments should be induced to remain.—Some act of Congress will be necessary to restore to the army its best officers and men after the period of service of two years' men has expired. Some of our veteran generals are pushing this matter upon the attention of Congress, and some definite plan will be submitted at an early day.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY. On New Year's night a fearful tragedy was enacted at Brigantine Beach, Atlanta county, N. Y. A young man named Ganzy entered the public-house of a Mr. Benj. Turner during his absence, and attacked a son of Mr. Turner with an axe. A daughter of Mr. T. flew to her brother's rescue, and ejected the intruder. He returned with a gun, broke his way into the house, shot the boy, who was in bed, and afterward shot the girl, inflicting a severe wound in her arm. The girl then managed to escape, and the house was then set on fire and consumed, together with the body of the murdered boy, and also a little girl, an inmate of the family. The murderer escaped to a boat in the stream, and afterwards shot himself. It looks like the work of insanity.

THE DESCENDANT OF A HUNDRED KINGS LIVING IN A GARRET. A very sad story has just been brought before the notice of the British public. In a wretched garret in Cook street, Dublin, on a bed of sickness, perhaps death, lay the son of Sir Francis O'Neill, the sixth baronet of his family, the undoubted descendant of a hundred kings, and the cousin of a duke and of three peers of the realm. Paralyzed, speechless, unable to move, the scion of the great house of O'Neill has lain in Cook street, in a garret, for four weary months. A daughter-in-law, indeed, tended him, the mother of six children, but the means of support for the whole family was a pension of 2s 2d a day. When discovered by a benevolent gentleman, six months' rent was overdue, and nothing remained but the street.

MANSLAUGHTER BY AN AMERICAN SAILOR. A Valparaiso letter states that an American named Storey is in prison in that city, for manslaughter, committed on board the American ship Sunshine, in the harbor. The Court has condemned him. He will probably have a term of imprisonment imposed in the penitentiary. He asserts that what he did was in self defense. The man killed was named John McCabe. Storey is a fine looking fellow, and his account of the matter is plausible; but liquor was at the bottom of it.

RENEWING HIS YOUTH. Rev John Buzzel, an aged Freewill Baptist minister, of Parsonsfield, Me., who was a most popular and excellent preacher sixty years ago, and is now ninety-five, enjoys good health and preaches occasionally. It is most remarkable that within a few years he has had new hair—the hair of his youth—new teeth and new eyesight!—Wonderful illustration of the scripture statement, "Thy youth is renewed like the eagle's."

CANADIAN OPINION.—The Montreal Witness, the most widely circulated paper in that city, remarks upon the emancipation proclamation:

"The thanks of the human race are due to President Lincoln and his advisers for this great act, which Providence will doubtless render operative to the entire overthrow of slavery in the United States."

The French government has decided not to proceed with any more iron frigates, as recent experiments, more especially with flat headed shell—the missile Mr. Whitworth has employed with such startling effect against armor-plated targets—have, it is alleged, satisfied them that the artillerists are more than a match for the shipbuilders.

The Richmond Examiner of the 2d states that brown sugar in that city has gone up from \$1 to \$1.10 at retail, and molasses to \$2.50 to \$3 per gallon. It imputes the change to our active aggressive operations in the South and Southwest.

The forwarding of all bottles containing medicines or liquors of any description, through the mails, is strictly prohibited, in consequence of the numerous cases of breakage which have occurred.

A slave insurrection has broken in Surinam, South America.



**THE TURN OF LIFE.**—Between the years of forty and sixty, a man who has properly regulated himself may be considered in the prime of life. His matured strength of constitution renders him almost impervious to the attacks of disease, and experience has given soundness to judgment. His mind is resolute, firm and equal; all his functions are in the highest order. He assumes mastery over business, builds up a competency on the foundation he has formed in early manhood, and passes through a period of life attended by many gratifications. Having gone a year or two past sixty he arrives at a stand-still. But at that time is a vicissitude called "the Turn of Life," which if crossed in safety leads to the valley of "Old Age," round which the river winds, and then beyond without a boat or causeway to effect its passage. The bridge is, however, constructed of fragile materials, and it depends upon how it is trodden, whether it bend or break. Gout and apoplexy are also in the vicinity, to waylay the traveller, and thrust him from the pass; but let him gird up his loins and provide himself with a fitter staff, and he may trudge in safety with perfect composure. To quit metaphor, "The Turn of life" is a turn into a prolonged walk, or into the grave. The system and powers having reached their utmost expansion, now begin to either close in like flowers at sunset, or break down at once.—One injudicious stimulant, a single excitement, may force it beyond its strength; whilst a careful supply of props, and the withdrawal of all that tends to force a plant will sustain it in beauty and vigor until night has entirely set in.—Home Journal.

**TEETH SET ON EDGE.** All acid foods, drinks, medicines, tooth washes and powders are very injurious to the teeth. If a tooth is put in cider, vinegar, lemon juice or tartaric acid, in a few hours the enamel will be completely destroyed, so that it can be removed with the finger nails as if it were chalk. Most people have experienced what is commonly called teeth set on edge.—The explanation of it is the acid of the fruit that has been eaten has so far softened the enamel of the tooth that the least pressure is felt by the exceedingly small nerves which pervade the thin membrane which connects the enamel and the bony part of the tooth. Such an effect cannot be produced without injuring the enamel. True it will become hard again, when the acid has been removed by the fluids of the mouth, just as an egg shell that has been softened in this way becomes hard again when put in water. When the effect of sour fruit on the teeth subsides, they feel as well as ever, but they are not as well. And the oftener it is repeated the sooner the disastrous consequences will be manifested.

**WE ARE AT WAR.** Let not our people forget for a moment that our Government is engaged in the suppression of the most wicked rebellion the world has ever known. Let them remember, too, that they are the Government—that the President and his cabinet, the Generals and their regiments, are but the agents of the whole people in the work. War is not, like politics, a pastime—a game of skill played for amusement. It is a deadly strife for mastery, and must be prosecuted with the utmost energy. The more vigorously it is urged the fewer lives are sacrificed, the less misery it produces. It is not possible that a whole community could agree upon any one system for prosecuting any war, and hence arises the necessity of supporting and sustaining the government in whatever course it adopts.

A Georgia soldier, who was formerly a resident of Pennsylvania, recently died in one of the Philadelphia hospitals. Just before dying he requested that a justice of the peace be sent for in order that he might take the oath of allegiance.

Some people will never learn anything; for this reason, because they understand everything too soon.

**HOW TO PREDICT THE WEATHER.** The colors of the sky at particular times, afford wonderfully good guidance. When you see a rosy sunset, you may calculate on fair weather, and a ruddy sunset, foul weather. A bright yellow sky in the evening foretells wind; a pale yellow, wet; a neutral grey sky in the evening is favorable, in the morning unfavorable. When the clouds are soft, undefined and feathery, it will be fine; if their edges are sharp, hard, and defined, it will be foul.—Deep unusual hues betoken wind or rain; but delicate tints bespeak fair weather.

**A PRAYING MACHINE.** In the Indian department of the great exhibition is a red praying wheel from Thibet. The prayer is written on a piece of paper and fixed to the wheel, which revolves on a spindle held in the hand. The idea of the worshipper is that every time the wheel turns the prayer is made. Frequently the wheel is fitted to be turned by a small stream. In the mountains of Thibet, travellers see considerable numbers of these praying machines driven by water power.

**RICH, RACY, RARE.** Roving Roderick Romilly rode round Rochester, to present rosy Rathbury with a rare rhododendron; but Rhoda Rathbury rudely repulsed roving Roderick, because Rassolas Rathbranderven had brought her a resplendent ruby ring, rich and rare. So loving Roderick Romilly rode back round Rochester in a ramping rage, and refused to revisit Rhoda Rathbury again.

**DAYS OF WORSHIP.** The following days of the week are set apart for public worship in different nations; Sunday, or the Lord's Day, by Christians; Monday, by the Grecians; Tuesday, the Persians; Wednesday, by the Assyrians; Thursday, by the Egyptians; Friday, by the Turks; Saturday, by the Jews.

**ANIMAL HEAT.** What is it that makes your body warm? Clothes and fire, you will perhaps say. No; they help to keep you warm, but they do not make you so. The heat that makes you warm is produced in your own body, and clothes and fires only serve to keep the warmth in after it is made. The heat in you is made by a real combustion. There is a fire going on everywhere within your body. It is a real fire, though there is no flame nor light.

### BEVERLY'S ROLL OF HONOR. ARMY.

#### THREE YEARS MEN.

**1st Regiment, Col. Cowdin.**  
(Co. C—Capt. Walker.)  
George M. Glover George Bowden,  
(Company I—Capt. Rand.)  
Frederic A. Wallis H. Wm. E. Bridges  
Charles F. Ferguson George L. Gwina

**2d Regiment, Col. Andrews.**  
(Co. C—Capt. Cogswell.)  
Henry F. Cleaves John H. Oliver  
James Gould Joseph M. Stanley  
John McCarty William M. Soper  
Daniel Sullivan Thomas Gray  
(Co. G—Capt. Carey.)  
Alexander B. Glenn

**9th Regiment, Col. Cass.**  
(Co. E—Capt. Wiley.)  
Walter Butler  
(Co. P—Capt. Dutton.)  
John O'Brien John O'Keefe  
Daniel Sweeney

**11th Regiment, Col. Blaisdell.**  
(Co. D—Capt. Allen.)  
Charles A. Howard  
(Co. F—Capt. Devereux.)  
Joseph S. S. Rogers Hervey Glover  
James Wilburn Henry N. Rogers,  
(Co. C—Capt. Humphrey.)  
Joseph Corbett sergt. John M. Ham  
(Co. I—Capt. Dancie.)  
Henry H. Anderson

**12th Regiment, Col. Webster.**  
(Co. K—Capt. Allen.)  
Patrick Cullen David W. May  
Edward Haskell Josiah Ober Jr

**14th Regiment, Col. Greene.**  
(Co. D, Heavy Artillery—Capt. Buxton.)  
Geo F Perkins 1st Lieut. William H. Morgan  
William H. Perkins Joseph I. Smith  
Antonio Bursack John F. Smith  
John G. Foss Charles Thomas  
William Howard Richard W. Wilson  
Lemuel Jenkins Richard Pedrick  
George W. Tucker James Kaboa  
Ezra B. Ober John Reens  
William Berry John H. Woodbury  
John E. Stickney Charles O. Wait  
Horace Ober Moses A. Pedrick  
William McConnell Benj. W. Roberts

Freel. A. Foster Walter S. Rogers  
William H. Burchsted William A. Cleaves,  
James P. Dodge  
(Co. G—Capt. Day.)  
Joseph H. Johnson

**15th Regiment, Col. Ward.**  
Co. F—Capt. Lyman H. Ellingwood,  
**17th Regiment, Col. Amory.**  
(Co. G—Capt. Kenney.)  
Frank N. Burchsted J. L. Dams  
John Burcham D. A. Homans  
H. A. Cole L. F. Larcou  
William McConnell John H. Tyler  
William Tirrell

**19th Regiment, Col. Hinks.**  
(Co. B—Capt. Hale.)  
Charles P. Abbott, 2d Lieut  
(Co. H—Capt. Devereux.)  
Ezra A. Glidden, band Thomas Bridges,  
Albert Thorndike lieut. J. W. Remond's corp'l  
Wm R. Driver 2d Lieut. Patrick Buckley  
(Co. I—Capt. Plimpton.)  
George P. Ham

**20th Regiment, Col. Lee.**  
(Co. A—Capt. Tremlett.)  
Charles Wright  
(Co. H—Capt. Putnam.)  
Thos. J. Poulson sergt. W. H. Warren  
Wm. W. Warren Hospital Steward  
Chas. A. Warren " Assistant

**23d Regiment, Col. Kurtz.**  
(Co. A—Capt. Brewster.)  
Wm. A. Andrews corp'l John H. Cole  
Leane H. Edgett corp'l James Moses  
Benj. F. Durbin band John E. Moses  
Horatio N. Bradstreet Edward W. Page,  
Augustine B. Bryant George Edwards  
(Co. B—Capt. Martin.)  
Moses J. Chennel John Winford  
Samuel O. Chennel

**23d Regiment, Col. Kurtz.**  
(Co. G—Capt. John W. Raymond.)  
LIEUTENANTS.  
1st, H. P. Woodbury 2d, D. W. Hammond

**24th Regiment, Col. Stevenson.**  
(Co. E—Capt. Hooper.)  
William Cook

**30th Regiment.**  
(Co. K—Capt. Cook.)  
Andrew J. Adams Chas. Patterson  
Henry Burke Wm. Rugg  
Alfred J. Brown Augustus P. Stevens  
Alfred H. Hutchinson Samuel D. Williams  
Peter K. Norris

**34th Regiment, Col. Wells.**  
Asst Surgeon—Wm. Thorndike,  
**35th Mass. Regiment.**  
John G. Smith, Jr

**40th Regiment, Col. Porter.**  
Co. K—Capt. Edward L. Giddings,  
LIEUTENANTS.  
1st, John P. Piper, 2d, Leonard G. Dennis,  
George Glidden, George W. Bryant  
Henry Wilburn, John P. Jenness  
Dexter H. Fawcett, Charles F. Dodge  
Wm. A. Fesque, Jonas Thissell  
Jeremiah Ferguson, Thomas J. Donagan  
Wm. H. B. Poland, Charles Stickney  
George A. Francis, Nathaniel Porter Jr  
Charles H. Jenness, Reuben Herrick Jr  
Charles H. Pickett, Francis Harwood  
Tristram L. Webber, George W. Prince  
Wm. H. Bateman, Wm. H. B. Miller,  
Ephraim Hathaway Alfred Corning,  
George W. Howard, George W. Parker  
Wm. P. Elbridge J. Holden  
James P. Abbott, Joseph W. Stocker  
George W. Peirce, John Burchstead  
Wm. H. Brown, Josiah W. Lovett  
Francis T. Lovett, David M. Carter  
George E. Haskell, Charles L. Stackpole  
Edmunds G. Josephs, Varnum S. Pedrick,  
C. Frank Tuttle, Thomas L. Peirce  
George S. Seelye, Benj. P. Creecey  
Benj. P. Creecey, Charles W. Lord  
John M. Brown, Moses P. Quinby

**Mass. First Cavalry, Col. Williams.**  
(Co. B—Capt. Chamberlain.)  
Joseph D. Abbott  
(Co. H—Capt. Sargent.)  
John F. Morgan Mark Morgan

**Mass. Light Cavalry.**  
Andrew Cleaves, Jr Thomas Roberts  
**2d N. H. Regiment.**  
James A. May

**5th Maine Regiment.**  
Joseph Rogers,  
**2d Maine Regiment.**  
Theodore P. Ober

**17th Reg U. S. Army.**  
E. Stanley Abbot, 2d Lieut  
**4th Connecticut Regiment.**  
Lewis G. Hughes

1st Brigade 7th Div. 14th Army Corps, Ohio Vols.  
George A. Maury, Lieut and Inspector Gen.  
Penn. Volunteers.  
Capt. James' Company,  
Walter S. Page.

**THREE MONTHS MEN.**  
**5th Regiment.**  
(Co. A—Capt. Pearson.)  
James Moses

**8th Regiment, Col. Hinks.**  
(Co. J—Capt. Devereux.)  
Albert Thorndike William R. Driver  
(Co. E—Capt. Francis E. Porter.)  
LIEUTENANTS.  
1st, John W. Raymond 2d, Albert Wallis  
2d, Eleazer Giles

**8th Regiment, Col. Hinks.**  
(Co. J—Capt. Devereux.)  
LIEUTENANTS.  
1st, H. P. Woodbury 2d, Alfred Porter  
2d, Heaban Herrick Jr 4th, Benj. F. Herrick

**8th Regiment, Col. Hinks.**  
(Co. J—Capt. Devereux.)  
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2d, Hugh J. Munsey 4th, John Low  
Munsey—George W. Tucker

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