

The Latest News

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Sun.

SHERMAN'S GREAT EXPEDITION.

Rebel Telegraph Lines Cut.

REPORTS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Macon Said to be Captured.

MANY PRISONERS TAKEN.

Three Rebel States to Return to the Union.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

Advance of the Rebels.

KNOXVILLE THREATENED.

Our Forces on the Move.

GILLEM'S DEFEAT IN EAST TENNESSEE.

Our Army Completely Routed.

THE THANKSGIVING OF 1864.

A Nation Joyous and Happy.

THE POOR FED AND THE SOLDIER HONORED.

SCENES ABOUT THE METROPOLIS.

Appropriate Sermons in the Pulpit

&c., &c., &c.

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Very Latest Information.

Washington, Nov. 24th.—A letter from City Point, dated yesterday, says that Richmond papers of Tuesday have accounts of Sherman's movements, although not of a very definite character. The head of his column was reported to be within sixteen miles of Macon, and advancing in that direction. Information similar to this was telegraphed from this city last night as the latest and most important information yesterday in the possession of the Government. It may be further stated that Rebel telegraphic communication was open only as far as Milledgeville, beyond which place the lines seem to have been interrupted, probably by Sherman's cavalry. The letter adds that Richmond papers contain nothing else of importance. Our authorities have at present no means of ascertaining news of Sherman's progress, except through rebel papers. This statement may prove valuable in assisting to determine the degree of credit to be attached to mere public rumors or speculations in connection with his movements, apart from what appears in the Southern prints or is obtained from authentic sources.

Philadelphia Rumors.

Philadelphia, Nov. 24.—It is rumored here that information has been received at Washington that General Sherman has been notified by Governor Brown that Georgia, Alabama and another State had determined to return to the Union, and that Sherman had halted in his movement; also that Stephens desired to meet a Commissioner from the United States in Canada. The Evening Bulletin, in an extra, announces that Sherman has captured Macon with many prisoners.

GEN. GRANT.

All Quiet—Rebel Deserters.

Washington, Nov. 24.—Published accounts of intended movements of the army before Richmond have no foundation in fact. About twenty deserters came into our lines on Tuesday night. They stated that they had just heard of Lincoln's re-election, and, having lost all hope of a speedy peace, determined to fight no longer. And though their officers endeavored to keep the result of the presidential election from them as long as possible, they finally learned the fact from some of our papers. The circulation of our newspapers within the enemy's lines has often been of the greatest service to us in this war. The strictest orders against exchanges of papers prevail in the Army of the Potomac, while in Gen. Butler's department there seems to be no restriction on this subject. About 100 deserters were sent away from City Point yesterday on the Washington boat.

From Kentucky.

Advance of Breckinridge's Rebel Force.

Louisville, Nov. 23.—After Gillem's recent defeat, Breckinridge advanced to Strawberry Plains and Blair's Cross-Roads, threatening Knoxville and Cumberland Gap. On the 21st Breckinridge advanced to Powell's Bridge, six miles from Cumberland Gap, and there was heavy skirmishing all day. Breckinridge has moved out from Lexington with a strong force to protect the Kentucky border from anticipated invasion by Breckinridge's forces.

The Defeat of General Gillem in East Tennessee.

A correspondent of the Times gives the following details of this disaster:

THE DISASTER IN EAST TENNESSEE—FULL PARTICULARS.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 18.—It becomes my duty to chronicle a Federal reverse in East Tennessee, of a somewhat disastrous character. After his decisive victory over Vaughan, General Gillem pursued the broken columns of the enemy forty-four miles, and upon the 21st instant, made his headquarters at Limestone, a small town ninety-eight miles east of Knoxville. About the 5th of the month Gillem learned that Breckinridge had visited Bristol and promised Duke and Vaughn reinforcements. On the morning of the 11th an immense force dashed into our works at the Gap, and attempted to carry the position by storm. On the next day, Saturday, the 12th instant, the enemy appeared in great force upon Gillem's left flank, evidently endeavoring to get between our force and their base. Perceiving this, Gillem ordered the retreat to be conducted as rapidly as due precaution for safety and discipline would allow. On the night of the 18th our little army, composed of the Eighth, Ninth and Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry

regiments, and a battery of six Parrott guns, under Lieut. Parsons, camped at a place called Panther Creek, near Brownsville, 42 miles east of Knoxville. The exact number of men under Gillem was less than 2,000, but as he had sent to Knoxville for reinforcements on the 10th, he fully expected assistance before morning. On Sunday night at midnight a crash took place, and at one fell swoop Gillem's command was attacked upon both flanks, and his centre pierced and broken. According to dispatches received in this city by the Government, a general and myself giving full details of the terrible attack, the scene which immediately ensued beggars description. Duke's brigade advanced in front, and fired a volley into the ranks of the Eighth Tennessee, nearly all the horses of which were new, producing the wildest panic imaginable. Simultaneously portions of Vaughn's brigade made desperate attacks upon the right and left, and for more than an hour a jubilee of death and fury reigned unintermitted. Despite the efforts of Colonel Myerton and Miller to secure its retreat, at this juncture almost the entire command was surrounded, and after a series of hand-to-hand encounters, the rebels had succeeded in capturing our entire artillery. Now, the excitement and disorder was at its height. The Eighth Tennessee had broken, and what was new and unmanageable horses and panic-stricken riders, might not be expected to follow up the ranks of the Thirteenth Tennessee, which up to the present time had withstood the shock with heroic unanimity. But now the Thirteenth gave way, and both regiments fled in great confusion, disseminating their contagious influences among the men of the Ninth Tennessee, who joined in the carnival of disorder. General Gillem's presence was of no avail, and all efforts of himself and aids to check the calamitous disorder were fruitless. During this tragic scene the light full moon became obscured, the heavens were enveloped in clouds of inky darkness, and the night became as pitch black as the innermost recesses of the monster hole of Kentucky, and, worse than this, an indescribable mass of soldiers and tentmen were riding and driving for dear lives towards Knoxville, vigorously pursued and harassed by an elated and victorious army of three times its own number. And this continued, until our troops were pursued 24 miles, most of whom arrived at Strawberry Plains, 16 miles east of Knoxville, the next morning, in a state of utter demoralization. The enemy kept up his chase until after he passed New Market, when the pursuit was abandoned, no doubt from sheer exhaustion and to obtain time to gather up the fruits of his victory. Gen. Gillem, in his dispatch to the Government, states that the stampede was the most frightful exhibition of panic-stricken soldiers he had ever seen. 4,000 cavalry, a battery of artillery, wagon trains, and a number of hundred head of cattle and mules, were one inextricable mass, with the enemy pouring down on all sides. The description of such a sight cannot urge the imagination to the slightest conception of the terror of such a scene. An official dispatch from Gen. Gillem, which I have just seen, dated to-day, sums up the results of the disaster, of which the following may be considered the tenor: "The loss in men, thanks to the darkness that came on, is small—two hundred and twenty covering the total killed, wounded and missing. The enemy's loss in this particular, of course, is small. Our loss in artillery and small arms is large; we lost a full battery of Parrotts, and half the men threw away their arms and almost everything else liable to discommodate them in their endeavors to escape. Our entire train is a baggage and a number of hundred head of cattle and the whole paraphernalia of the army fell into the hands of the enemy. In addition, a large amount of territory is lost, and again, a faithful army are left to the merciless considerations of their implacable foe. Gillem's command is now in camp on the fair grounds, three miles from Knoxville.

From the Mississippi.

Cairo, Nov. 23.—Nearly all the Confederates from various parts of Tennessee and Mississippi, in Memphis, were arrested on Monday and Tuesday last. They came to sell cotton or procure supplies, under the impression they could go back. It was thought that so many able-bodied men could not live in the Confederacy without being identified with the rebel army. It was found that the majority of them were rebel soldiers, and two or three of them were officers. Many had furloughs.

News Items.

[By Telegraph to the New York Sun.]

PROF. BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, senior, expired at his residence in New Haven, Conn., yesterday, aged 84 years.

The propeller Merritt, previously reported at Pictou, arrived at Halifax yesterday morning, in distress, and landed some horses, which made up part of her cargo.

The steamer Constitution sailed from San Francisco for Panama on Tuesday last, with \$74,000 in treasure for England, and \$29,000 for New York. Among her passengers are several families of prominent Mexicans who, after months of exile, return to Mexico, apparently reconciled to the new order of things there.

General Intelligence.

[By Mail to the New York Sun.]

Last year there were planted in the Central Park over 70,000 trees and shrubs. There are now 20 miles of walk in the Park, and 80 miles of drive.

The overdue steamer Saxonia, from New York, passed Falmouth, on the 8th November, for Southampton, with her machinery disabled.

Says Artemus Ward: "Yu ma differ as much as you please about the stile of a young lady's figner, but I tell you confidentially, if she has forty thousand pounds the figner is about as near rise as you will get it."

By a Brazilian decree of the 24th of September, the "free Africans" existing in the empire were emancipated, whether in the service of the State or that of private individuals, thus annulling the decree No. 1,395, of the 25th of December, 1853, which exacted fourteen years' service from them.

Persons at the front report the recent rain storm as having left the roads in a wretched condition, and drenched all the men and animals. The statement is current that a rapid rise of the James has caused a break in the partition walls of Butler's canal, and the current was sweeping through the new channel.

An artilleryman of an Illinois battery, who had been a prisoner in both Andersonville and Charleston, recently escaped, and states that the harvest has filled the barns and storehouses of Central Georgia. Horses and cattle were quite plenty in the country through which he passed, and but few rebel soldiers were seen. All this is favorable for Sherman.

The Oesterreichische Zeitung of Vienna says: "The scheme of a European Congress is again being discussed, and confidential interviews on the subject have taken place between the representatives of Austria in the Italian question. The entry of Schleswig into the German Confederation would be one of the questions to be treated by the Congress."

GEN. SHERMAN is described by a captain "as a man who has a gaunt look—about as if he got hungry when he boy and never got over it. A nervous man, never quiet, pulling his whiskers or buttoning his coat, or twisting a string or rubbing a finger—never quiet, but with a kind look in his face that reminds one of a panther, if he gets angry, fiery, keen, powerful, and a genius."

The Washington authorities have received information that the Federal deserters in Canada, estimated at over five thousand in number, are in a deplorable condition, and would gladly return to their duty if an amnesty were offered. They are barefoot, half fed, and half clad, and are working upon the railroads for a mere pittance that will not keep body and soul together. They are unpopular with the Canadians, who take every means to crowd them and the draft refugees back to the United States. In every respect they are worse off than the escaped negroes.

Acting Master Henry W. Washburn, of New London, Conn., who is now a prisoner of war at Camp Ford, near Tyler, Texas, states in a letter just received, that it is reported there that the navy prisoners will soon be exchanged. Mr. Washburn has been in the hands of the Confederates about two years—too long, he says, to be any way sanguine that he will soon be exchanged, and he has made up his mind to pass the winter at Camp Ford. There are at the present time 2,000 prisoners at this camp.

Thanks Being Throughout the Country.

Washington, Nov. 24.—Thanksgiving was generally observed throughout Washington. The government at all municipal offices were closed, and there was a fair attendance at the churches. Provision was made for the soldiers in the various hospitals.

Boston, Nov. 24.—Thanksgiving was observed to-day in genuine New England style. The churches were well attended. The soldiers at the forts and in the hospitals, and the wives of those in the field, were substantially remembered in the cheering bounty of our people.

Philadelphia, Nov. 24.—Thanksgiving Day was generally observed here. All the public buildings were closed, and the churches largely attended.

[Dispatches from all the States are in the same spirit as the above, and prove that the observance of the day was more general and charitable than ever before upon any similar occasion.—Ed. Sun.]

LOCAL NEWS.

NEW YORK AND THE VICINITY.

Thanksgiving.

Observance in this City and Vicinity.

The Thanksgiving Day was observed with remarkable unanimity by the people of this city, and the recommendations contained in the several proclamations of the President, the Governor and the Mayor were generally adopted. A more propitious day for a general festive occasion could not be desired. The sky was clear, the sun shone brightly, and yet the air was just cold enough to make it bracing and exhilarating. Business was almost entirely suspended, and Broadway, particularly, presented a Sunday appearance, save that it was all day crowded with carriages and pedestrians—the latter decked in "the latest styles." It was a glad morning to all—rich and poor, high and low—for all had made preparations, according to their several abilities, for celebrating the day with that heartiness which characterized such events on Manhattan Island in the olden time. Everybody was in a good humor. Even the proverbial peevishness and crustiness of gouty old tachelors and maidens of uncertain age, seemed to have been laid aside for the special occasion, and every face wore an expression of kindness, geniality and good humor. Old pater familias forgot to scold about his slippers not having been warmed, forgot to "blow up" the cook for overdoing his breakfast, and with a benignant smile he greeted the household, perchance thinking with satisfaction of the joy which his donation would cause in the far-off camp of the brave soldiers, and in the home of the poor widow around the corner. And in the families of those less favored, too, the morning brought its full share of joyous anticipation. The hard-working father, and the kind-hearted mother felt that their little ones, as well as the children of opulence, should enjoy the national holiday to the extent of their capacity. And even in the abodes of direst poverty, where the morning sunlight is wont to bring only another day of patient suffering, Thanksgiving morning was not without its joy, for the noble souled and generous portion of our population had, so far as possible, made provision for them. At an early hour hundreds of such families were surprised by the appearance of mysterious baskets at their doors, which revealed that to which they had long been strangers—the viands for a bounteous Thanksgiving dinner. The joy which such offerings brought to the houses of poverty, the heart-stirring prayers which came from the lips of tolling mothers, and the delight of the fathers whose little ones were thus enabled to join in the national festival, more than repaid for the offerings of the generous donors. Some of these incidents would furnish matter for pathetic sketches far more touching than the creations of imagination. Two or three of those which came to the knowledge of our reporter would touch the sympathy of the most callous heart, were it possible to depict them in colors true to life. As an instance: A poor woman living in one of those wretched tenement houses which are a burning shame to the city, supports her family, consisting of a husband who is totally disabled from paralysis and three children, solely by the avails of her needle. Before the war she was thus enabled, by patient and arduous toil, to provide a comfortable subsistence for her family, but as the prices of necessities advanced, the pinchings of poverty became more acute, until finally she was obliged to toil from early dawn almost till midnight, that those who were dependent on her might have bread enough to support life. Early yesterday morning, while her little ones yet slept, the poor woman plied her needle; and as she thought of the happiness that the morning would usher in to thousands of homes, her mind reverted to other and happier days, and a tear trickled down her face as she thought that her little ones must be deprived from taking part in the universal joy. Suddenly a rap was heard upon the door. She opened it and discovered a well-filled basket with a slip which told her that the basket was for her; but the bearer had gone, and she knew not that it was the generous offering of the Workingwomen's Protective Union. And how the poor woman's sunken eyes brightened as she looked upon the rich viands that had been so kindly donated to her and her little brood. They, too, were to have their Thanksgiving dinner.

At the morning advanced, the streets began to present an animated appearance. Large numbers of people left the city, to pass the day with friends in the suburbs and neighboring villages, and the various ferries, railroad and stage lines were crowded with pleasure-seeking citizens. A little later, and the sound of the church-bells rang out clearly, as if to remind the people of the great city that the paramount duty of the day was to thank Omnipotence for the joyful occasion. Soon thereafter the streets were lined with church-goers, and the various houses of worship were filled to overflowing, to listen to the discourses of the respective ministers.

In the afternoon came the charge upon the turkey, and to say that the onslaught was more destructive than that of the Russian Bear in 1856, is drawing it too mild by half. The bones in Gologolga would look like a mole-hill by the side of a mountain, compared with the mass that New York laid bare yesterday. And the champagne that followed the turkey, and the other pains that followed the champagne—they speak for themselves to-day.

Many of the societies, clubs and associations in the city celebrated the day at their respective places of meeting, according to their several tastes. A number of target companies went on excursions to the country, and to various points in the suburbs, where the day was spent in trials of skill in target shooting.

A new Father Mathew Temperance Society was inaugurated in the afternoon at 42d street and Lexington avenue. The various societies assembled in full regalia on Union Square at 1 o'clock, and proceeded to the hall, accompanied by bands, banners, &c. Having arrived, a number of gentlemen delivered speeches, and several ladies and gentlemen sang some excellent Temperance songs. Some fifty members joined the new society, which is to be known as the "Father Mathew T. A. R. Society, No. 6, of New York," and will no doubt be a flourishing institution.

A company of fanatics, on horseback and in wagons, and dressed in various quaint costumes, paraded some of the streets, attracting great attention. At the corner of Nassau and Fulton streets they stopped and saluted the Box Office.

THE SOLDIERS.

The arrangements for feasting the soldiers, which were fully noticed in the Sun, were carried out in every instance, and the brave men were treated to dinners that put "hard-tack and pork-junk" to the blush. At the New England Rooms, on Blackwell's Island, and Howard Soldiers' Home, all were cared for, the last named at the expense of the city.

The sick and wounded soldiers at David's Island were provided with a luxurious dinner by the ladies who have for a year and a half past ministered to their wants at this place. About 1,500 men were present, and seemingly enjoyed themselves greatly. Addresses were made by John Jay, Vincent Colyer, and Chas. F. Kirkland, Esq.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The various charitable institutions provided amply for their inmates. Bounteous dinners were served, and appropriated exercises were held. Liberal donations were received by nearly all of the institutions. The lady managers of the Five Points Mission made excellent arrangements for providing the children of the school and in the neighborhood, as well as the parents, with a good substantial dinner. There were public exercises at 2 o'clock in the chapel, and at 4 the children sat down to dinner, immediately after which several presents were distributed to them. Among the contributions was a large ornamented frosted cake about 9 feet long. Public exercises were also held at the Five Points House of Industry, and a good dinner was provided both for children and parents. The Colored Orphans were regaled at their temporary home in Carmanville. The Children's Aid Society also attended to the wants of their little charges, and a general good time was had by them. In the Nursery Department at Randall's Island, there were some interesting exercises at 11 o'clock, A. M. Collector Draper was present and delivered an address after which the children were regaled with an excellent dinner. The Newboys fared well. A sumptuous dinner was prepared for them, which they enjoyed to the fullest extent. At the Girls Lodging House in Canal street, was also provided with a first rate dinner.

The provision for the poor, however, was not confined to charitable societies. Nearly all the churches took advantage of the occasion to provide for the wants of the poor in their respective parishes, and manifold acts of charity were performed by benevolent and philanthropic citizens.

AMUSEMENTS.

The theatres were all filled to overflowing, both afternoon and evening. At Barnum's there was a constant stream of visitors all day, performances having been given every hour in the lecture-room, while the giants, fat women, dwarfs, and other curiosities, including the new moving figures, were particularly admired, especially by the young. Two performances were given at the Hippodrome, at Campbell's Minstrel's, and at the Varieties. Four performances were given at Van Amburgh's Menagerie. All these places were crowded, but in the evening Dr. Colton astonished some 3,000 people with his laughing-gas; he was assisted by Mr. Harrison, in his impromptu songs.

In Brooklyn.

Thanksgiving Day was fully observed yesterday. Places of business, generally, were closed, and the streets bore the appearance of a holiday. Services were held in most of the churches, and the weather being fine, the attendance was large. There were no public demonstrations of any sort, and everything passed off decently and in order. The flags of the City Hall, Court House, and other public buildings, were displayed during the day.

AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

A visit to the Navy Yard yesterday gave proof of the universal observance of the proclamation of the President of the United States. Admiral Paulding, never ceasing in his labors, was in his office hard at work, and a few clerks attending to mails were the only ones employed. About 10 o'clock a representative of the New York Committee of Thanksgiving Dinners for our soldiers and seamen presented himself at the gate with a large truck load of turkeys for the men on board of the ships at the Yard. It was not long before the

goods were transferred to their proper destinations, and equally distributed. Many a poor fellow gave thanks for his allowance of turkey. It came, as expected, but disappeared naturally; and if the "Committee" only knew how much their good deeds were appreciated they would never regret the time or money they spent in preparing this dinner for the brave defenders of our flag. Many of the men had not been forgotten by their friends at home, and more than one familiar Aome-made pie was spread out and divided on the mess-tables yesterday. To some it was a lovely day, it was the first time in their life they had not been present at the family table and at the yearly assembling of their family. How changed the scene to them from a year ago. Hard tack, salt beef, underdone "stuff," and overdone pork filled the places of all the delicacies of home. But the little discomforts are only for "a year or the war," and are submitted to for the good of the country. To-day and to-morrow those of the ships which it was impossible to supply yesterday will be attended to, so that every jack-tar in port will have a thanksgiving dinner.

In Jersey City.

Thanksgiving was observed by a general suspension of business. Services were held in the several churches, and all were largely attended. At the Congregational Tabernacle a collection was taken up for the relief of soldiers families. The day passed off in a very quiet and orderly manner.

RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES.

The various churches throughout the city and vicinity were well attended, and the services were unusually interesting, particularly in the Episcopal and Catholic churches. Sketches of a few of the principal discourses are given below:

Broadway Tabernacle.

At this Church the Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D. announced as his subject: "The Nation's Opportunity," and as a basis therefore announced the following text:

Ecclesiastes, 3: "A time to break down and a time to build up."

It is given to this nation, said the Rev. gentleman, as it was never before given to any people, to determine its own future by the deliberate adoption of principles and of institutions, and of a course of public policy, whose leading characteristics are known. The first founders of the nation, at Plymouth, were unconscious of the greatness of the work, and acted in it almost without a precedent in history. The "second founders," as Lord Bacon would reckon them, in framing the Constitution, ventured upon a great experiment in government and in human nature, guided only by principles as yet untried. After almost three generations a formidable and most desperate enterprise is made to break down the order of government they established, and to break in pieces the nation that has grown up under it; and it was given us, the other day, to decide in the face of the world and of history, whether we would abandon all our past, and cease to be a nation. The solemnity of the trial is equalled by the majesty of the decision. The nation has not broken down. The nation has resolved to be a nation, and to make its own way, and will establish itself upon a yet more sure foundation, laid in freedom and in righteousness forever. We stand to-day in the place of those whom Bacon describes as restoring the State by "compounding the miseries of civil war and making good the times in which they live." It is our opportunity to build securely, and for all time, the nation we desire, and to treat from anarchy and from death. How shall we build so that our work shall stand? The nation must be rooted in the soil by the attachments of home. The family must ever be the structural base of society. This is the grand ordinance of the Creator. The individual must be rooted to the family; and as a social being, he has not simply rights, but corresponding obligations. Slavery, desecrating society by coarse and the family, and the most desperate enterprise, undermines a nation, by taking away the home-stead from the citizen. To give stability and permanence to the nation, there must be a race-stock sufficiently vigorous and positive to assimilate all foreign elements into its own individuality. Race is the nucleus of nationality. We cannot be German, Irish, French, Chinese, and American; we must be all American, and Americanized. The assimilation must be complete, or we shall share the fate of Turkey and of Austria. Language and Liberty favor this fusion, and blood is now cementing it. The nation must be a national organism, capable of the growth of history, and of the feeling of identity of spirit and in policy, through successive generations. Confederation can never provide the sentiment of nationality, nor provide a true national organism. We are a growth, and are making history. The war has inaugurated our nationality. There must be scope for individual enterprise and development, in harmony with the national spirit. This is the true sphere of individualism within the nation. Let each grow unobstructed, but let none grow apart from the national life and spirit. Dr. Thompson proceeded to show the relations of the spirit of independence, and the spirit of private property, and of public justice, and the spirit of nation, and to apply the principles of the discourse to the reconstruction of society in the South. In keeping with this idea, a collection was taken for the American Union Commission, to be applied toward an industrial home for loyal refugees in the city of Nashville. Dr. T. urged that we should enter with all earnestness upon the work of constructing a free society in the Southern States. Let the homestead effect the plantation.

Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

A large congregation assembled yesterday to celebrate the religious observance of Thanksgiving. The Reverend Henry Ward Beecher announced his text as follows:

"Wherefore, seeing we are encompassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses, let us lay aside every weight, and let us run with patience the race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith; who, for the joy that was set before him, endured the cross, despising the shame, and is set down at the right hand of the throne of God."—Hebrews, 12th ch., 1st and 2d verses.

The reverend gentleman observed that there was no blasphemy in applying the expressions appropriate to personal experience to the circumstances of our national life. The nation was now passing through the Gethsemane, and is sweating great drops of blood in atonement for the sins of the past. It is passing through the baptism of suffering, and there is no impropriety in comparing the sufferings of the nation to the sufferings of Christ, as the Apostle in the text compared mortal with divine sorrow. As our Savior was sustained in the agony by the promise of the joy that was set before him, so it is our privilege to brighten our present sorrows by a prospect of the opening future. Shall we carry our sorrows as degraded slaves, or bear them nobly as part of the divine plan for the regeneration of the nation? It would seem to some more appropriate to fast than to pray. We can imagine gloomy sufferings creeping over the earth, whereof of sudden affliction issuing Thanksgiving Proclamations in sack cloth and ashes. Laugh! But a noble trusting Christian patriotic heart will exult at the reality of our claims for rejoicing. But sorrow can find a deeper cause for Thanksgiving than prosperity. Shall we look only on dead men and battle fields for ever and

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