THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, - JANUARY 31, 1863.

EASTON, MD.

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BUISNESS NOTICES.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

It has been ascertained that the rise in the Mississippi river has caused the water to flow through the canal which was dug last summer for the purpose of diverting the channel of the river from the Vicksburg front. It looks now very much as if it would prove a success, though it had been pronounced a failure. In that case, Vicksburg will be left high and dry upon the old bank, thus foiling entirely the sanguine hopes of the Rebels, that the fortifications erected there would keep the Father of Waters closed to the commerce of the great Northwest.

It is reported that John H. Boyle and Charles Powell, both captains in the Rebel Stuart's staff, who were arrested a few days since are to be hung as spies.

An expedition up White River, Arkansas, on the 18th inst., succeeded in capturing Des Arc, about one hundred prisoners and two columbiads and 200 small arms.

A rumor has been set afloat to the effect that Admiral Wilkes, (of Mason and Slidell notariety) has been ordered to be captured by the commander of the British steamer "Gulated," when and wherever found, to be conveyed to Bermuda, there to be detained until further orders from England,—but such a rumor is hardly worth repeating.

The Army of the Potomac has undergone another of those changes of which its ill-fortune has been so pregnant. Gen. Burnside, at his own request, has been relieved from the command of the Army, and Gen. Hooker, who has heretofore commanded the Centre Grand Division, has been appointed in his place. Generals Sumner and Franklin, who commanded the right and left Grand Divisions, have also been relieved from their commands, but their successors have not yet been named. These changes leave vacancies for three Grand Division commanders.—Gen. Burnside took leave of the army yesterday at once turning the command over to General Hooker. The following is General Burnside's address to the army:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC,
CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Jan. 26.

General Orders, No. 9.—By direction of the President of the United States the Commanding General this day transfers the command of this army to Major General Joseph Hooker.

The short time that he has directed your movements has not been fruitful of victory or any considerable advancement of our lines, but it has again demonstrated an amount of courage patience and endurance that, under more favorable circumstances would have accomplished great results. Continue to exercise these virtues. Be true in your devotion to your country and the principles you have sworn to maintain. Give to the brave and skilful General who has long been identified with your organization a cordial support and co-operation, and you will deserve success.

In taking an affectionate leave of the entire army, from which he separates with so much regret, he may be pardoned if he bids an especial farewell to his long tried associates of the 9th Corps. His prayer is that God may be with you and grant you continued success until the rebellion is crushed. By command of

MAJOR GENERAL BURNSIDE.

Lewis Richmond, A. A. G.

The steamer Mary Boardman, arrived at New York from New Orleans, brings Galveston advices to the 13th inst. The Navy has again been humiliated in the vicinity of Galveston—this time by a daring exploit of the Rebel privateer Alabama. On the 17th the Brooklyn, with six other Federal war vessels, were off Galveston. A steamer was seen in the offing, and the Hatteras, a transport steamer, but carrying four guns, was sent out to speak her. In reply to the hail of the Hatteras those on board the steamer said that she was "Her Majesty's sloop-of-war Spitfire." The Hatteras then attempted to send a boat to her, when the steamer, which there is no doubt was the Alabama opened fire on her. The sloop-of-war Brooklyn immediately started in pursuit, but night coming on she lost sight of the Alabama. The Hatteras was so damaged by the broadside she received as to sink shortly afterwards. The accounts of the affair are yet incomplete, but it seems to have been a piece of gross stupidity to send so inefficient and weak a vessel as the Hatteras to speak the strange steamer, when a half dozen regular vessels-of-war were at hand.

The New York *World* gives currency to a Washington rumor that the Army of the Potomac is to be divided, and all but a small portion retained for the defence of Washington sent to other fields of operations.

A third expedition against Vicksburg is now on its way, from which good news is daily expected. The forces which it comprises are withheld from the public. A Western paper, however, says that Gen. Grant will lead the land forces against the city. A letter from an officer in Gen. McClernard's army, dated Napoleon, Ark., Jan 17, states that the troops had come down the Arkansas river in boats, after the capture of Arkansas Post, and were going down the Mississippi, the destination being Vicksburg, which is again to be assailed, but with an army and other essentials sufficiently formidable to make the capture of that stronghold a certainty this time. Grant's and McClernand's armies and Porter's gunboat and mortar fleet are to move against the place together. The entire expedition has probably ere this gone forward from Memphis and Napoleon, and we may in a few days expect to hear the good news which the Government expects.

Among the prisoners captured at Arkansas Post were one general, ten colonels, ten lieutenant colonels, ten majors, one hundred captains, nearly two hundred lieutenants, and a lot of adjutants, quartermasters, surgeons and staff officers. Jeff. Davis will probably now be willing to exchange, instead of putting in force the threats contained in his proclamation.

Brigadier Gen. Ben Loan publishes in the Missouri Democrat a letter from Col. Pench, commanding at Independence, which states that Private Johnson was brought in dead on the 11th inst., and that he is the fifth one murdered there in a week by Rebel guerillas. They were all wounded and killed afterward. All of them were shot in the head, and several of them had their faces cut to pieces with boot-heels. Powder was exploded in one man's ear, and both ears were cut off close to the head. Guerillas are threatening Union women in the county.—They have also levied an assessment upon the loyal men of the county and are collecting it.

The French iron-clad steamship La Normandie—so late Havana advices state—has been sent back to France, as it has been found the crew could not live in the hot climate of the Gulf of Mexico with the defective ventilation of that ship. This circumstance, together with the fact that the vessel was strained on her voyage out shows that the French have as much trouble with their iron-clads as have the English or Americans with theirs.

In the United States Senate on monday Mr. Foote read letters from operatives in England returning thanks for the aid sent them from this country, and expressing the wish that means could be provided for their emigration hither.

Five Union men from the town of Wittsburg, says the Nashville Union, were shot at Little Rock a short time since, by order of Gen. Hindman. A man named Webb, sixty years of age, was hung near Glaze Bridge for being a Union man. His body hung three days before it was taken down.

The New York Assembly succeeded on monday in effecting an organization. Mr. Callicott, (Union Democrat,) but elected to the Legislature by the Republicans was chosen Speaker. All the Republican nominees for officers of the Assembly were elected.

Upon the arrival of Gen. Butler at New Orleans, to resume command of the Department of the Gulf, General Banks will be ordered to Texas, at the head of a sufficient force, for the purpose of assisting the Union men of that State to restore it to the Union as a free Commonwealth. Thus the original plan of the Banks expedition will be carried into execution.

Gen. Sumner was relieved at his own request, made weeks ago, and not renewed since General Hooker's appointment.

Gen. Franklin is relieved absolutely, and will probably ask a court of inquiry.

Gens. Couch, Reynolds and Sedgwick are among those named as possible successors to Gens. Sumner and Franklin.

Gen. Hooker on wednesday issued a general order announcing that he had taken command of the Army of the Potomac by order of the President. He recognizes the high responsibilities of the command, speaks of his long identification with the army in its glories and reverses, and with the blessing of God hopes that it will contribute something to the renown of our arms and the success of our cause. He declares the army superior in equipment, intelligence and valor to the enemy, and it ought not to hesitate to give battle wherever the enemy can be found.

The latest advices from the lower Mississippi state that Gen. McClernard's force, accompanied by Admiral Porter's gunboat fleet, were at Young's Point, twenty miles above Vicksburg. Gen. Grant was concentrating his army at Milliken's Bend, above Vicksburg, and it was expected would be prepared to move on the 20th. Southern reports represent that Gen. Joe Johnson was concentrating all his forces in the vicinity of Vicksburg, and was determined to stake everything upon holding possession of the Mississippi between that point and Port Hudson.

Major General Schenck, commandant of the military department of Maryland and Pennsylvania, has ordered the arrest of the editor of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal* and the suppression of that paper. The cause was the publication of a long editorial article on the message of Jeff. Davis, praising it as reliable, truthful and noble; and in these respects contrasting Davis with President Lincoln, the latter being, in this connection, made the subject of gross and foul personal abuse.

The story that Gen. Wool had undertaken to control the New York State militia, and that there was danger of a collision of authority between him and Governor Seymour is utterly untrue. It was manufactured by the New York Express.

In the United States Senate on Tuesday night the bill for the indemnification of the President and other persons for suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* and acts done in pursuance thereof was called up, and an exciting debate ensued.—Mr. Saulsbury denounced the President by name as an imbecile, and was very violent in his demeanor. He was called to order, and finally placed in custody of the Sergeant-at-arms. In the Senate on wednesday Mr. Clark, of Rhode Island, introduced a preamble and resolution, stating that Senator Saulsbury had behaved in a turbulent and disorderly manner when called to order by the Vice President, and had drawn a pistol and threatened to shoot the Sergeant-at Arms, and that such conduct being disgraceful to the Senate and destructive of all order and decorum, the said Senator be expelled from the Senate. The resolution was laid over.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28th.

After Senator Saulsbury's final arrest last night, he was taken in a cab to his residence, though considerable force had to be used. One of the officers was thrown violently to the floor before he was willing to go home. This morning he made his appearance in the Senate about nine o'clock. His first inquiry was for his revolver, which he was unable to find, it having been taken from him and put away. He was still laboring under the influence of liquor, and soon went up to his Committee room, where he had considerable quantity in store, and imbibed again freely. He remarked to one of the officers that he had been drinking too much sherry last night, and it had got into his head, but he did not care a ——. His voice, to day, is thick, and he seems very sullen. Two officers remain near him, and it is not feared that he will commit any violence upon the Senators, unless he again gets too much "sherry." Some of the Republicans oppose a resolution to expel him, preferring that he should continue to *represent* the Peace Democrats. It is not probable that he will be expelled, but he will, no doubt, be severely censured by resolutions.

☞ WE invite the attention of our readers to a correspondence between Governor Bradford and a gentleman from St. Mary's county, in reference to State rights and an absconded negro. It appears that this correcpondent to the Governor, as well as all others who sympathize with the rebellion lose sight of, and are willing to sacrifice the greater blessing in a fruitless attemp to remedy the lesser evil. They will not reason calmly and dispassionately and nothing but the most extreme measures will harmonize with their views. In the case referred to there was a negro that ran away from his mistress and went to Point Lookout, where he has since remained uncaptured. To accomplish this end the St. Mary's correspondent asks the services of the State militia, or to sustain the *citizens* of that county in any demonstration that they may see fit to make upon those in charge of the hospital at Point Lookout, thereby resorting to their favorite means of redress—that of usurpation of power and revolt.—For the sake of capturing one negro—whose value secessionism has cut down to mere nothing—this individual is willing and anxious to use the militia of the State to get compensation for an evil which he himself and those of his way of thinking and acting have brought about; and if possible to bring the militia of the State in conflict with United States troops. Such has been the underhand means used in nearly every State that has seceded, and many have been the attempts to inveigle this State into rebellion against the government, but the people, backed by a Governor, whose name will live for ages—invariably nipped the treasonable plant in the bud. The hydra headed monster has thus been kept down, and we think that our present Executive has the entire confidence of those of the State who are opposed to Secession and disunion. Everything that he has done shows his devotion to the Union and all his speeches and writings clearly evince a determination to give all the aid in his power to crush the rebellion. The following is the style in which he replies to the St. Mary's correspondent:

"Now it must be obvious, sir, that under ordinary circumstances there would be no necessity to ask these questions, and that the laws of the State would ordinarily be enforced by all the powers at the command of the State. But it must be equally as obvious—though the tenor of your letter would seem to ignore the fact—that the circumstances now surrounding us are of very extraordinary character, and such as must practically modify, in many respects, the ordinary process of judicial proceedings, whilst they would render utterly impracticable the particular Executive assistance which you seem to contemplate. A single word explains this change of circumstances. *We are in a state of War*—a war of such character and extent as modern times have never witnessed, and which, like all other wars, carries in its train a fearful list of calamities, surrounds us with camps and hospitals and fortifications, and compels the individual, especially those in the neighborhood of such posts, for the sake of great public exigencies, to submit frequently to exactions which, at other times, the laws of the land would promptly interpose to prevent.

A short time since we enjoyed, to an extent equalled by no people upon the earth, protection to person and property, under a Constitution and laws as equal and as just as wisdom of man could well devise. But it suited the vaulting ambition of certain Southern conspirators to renounce this Constitution and these laws and to make war upon their Government with the pretence of rendering more secure the tenure of that very species of property the loss of which is the subject of your complaint. Many who have not openly joined in their rebellion, yet actuated apparently by a similar purpose, have continued to the present time to aid and comfort them. Our country, thus openly and secretly assailed, has been forced, in self defence, to take up arms; it has organized and equipped its armies, and established laws for their discipline and government; they may occasionally come in conflict with the rights of the citizen; such, as I have already said, is a necessary consequence of all war; but no one doubts that when that war is ended and the authority of the nation completely re-established, like other sufferers in similar cases, all who have faithfully stood by their country will be full indemnified for any losses they may have sustained.

Whether, however, the prospect of such a settlement in future is satisfactory or not, the suggestion you propose of calling out the militia of the State to resist the forces of the Government who may harbor a fugitive slave, can scarcely, I should think, command the support of your own judgment, upon sober second thought.

Nor can I regard these rational forces, as you seem to do, as employed only "to rob us"—for however we may occasionally suffer individual losses at their hands, it is chiefly through their instrumentality that our State, under the providence of God, has been spared the spectacle so plainly visible to you from the other side of the Potomac—of being made the great battle field of this Rebellion. They drive back the invaders of our soil after a sojourn just long enough to give them a wholesome lesson on the loyalty of Maryland.

ENTERTAINMENT TO GEN. SCHENCK.—A few days ago the citizens of Baltimore gave an entertainment to Gen. Schenck, in command of the forces at that post. Among the able speakers that were present and responded to toasts, we notice that our distinguished former fellow-townsman, Dr. C. C. Cox, in answer to a toast—"The Constitution"—made one of his usual spirited and forcible speeches. For the gratification of the Doctor's numerous friends, we would very much like to publish it, but owing to our limited space this week, we must forbear.

DEPARTURE OF CAVALRY.—The detachment of cavalry, Purnell's Legion, which have been here for nearly three months, took their departure on Thursday last. Their destination is Salisbury, Md., for the present. With a very few exceptions they conducted themselves well during their sojourn in Easton, and both officers and men formed many acquaintances. Lieut. Strong, who had the detachment in command, became quite attached to our citizens and his departure was almost like one of our old citizens leaving us. They all have our best wishes.

SHOT FOR DESERTION.—The Richmond Despatch of a late date gives an account of the desertion and imprisonment in Castle Thunder, of a man named Geo. W. Todd. Afterward he was sent to his regiment in the rebel army near Fredericksburg, and attempted to desert the second time, when he was tried by a drum-head court-martial and ordered to be shot instanter; which was carried out a few minutes afterwards. He is supposed to be Geo. W. Todd, formerly of this town.

☞ It is said that Gen. Burnside and Staff, will immediatly take another important command in the fild.

A Rebel Outrage at Centreville, Md.—Attempt to Burn the Crew of a Vessel.

We announced a few days since, says the Baltimore American, the capture by Deputy Marshal Goldsborough, at Kent Island, of a sloop called "Hard Times," loaded with contraband goods, about to run the blockade. After her capture she was taken by the guard to Centreville, arriving there on Friday of last week. A guard of six men was placed on board of her, fully armed, to prevent any attempt that might be made to recapture her until arrangements could be made for her removal to Baltimore or Washington.

About two o'clock on Saturday morning, the sentry on guard entered the cabin for a moment where the remainder of the guard were sitting around the stove, when the cabin door was suddenly closed and locked, and a half dozen men rushed on deck. In a moment the muzzle of of double-barreled guns were protruding through the window, with a demand for the guard to surrender. The stove-pipe was also closed, and the men were confined in the little space, not more than six feet square, nearly stifled with smoke. They demanded the delivery of their muskets as the terms of surrender, which was complied with by handing them through the window. They then demanded their side arms, having in the meantime broken open the hatches of the vessel and set fire to the cargo, threatening to burn them up if they did not comply with the demand. They finally gave up their pistols, when with an oath they told them they would now burn up with the vessel, and all of them left and took position on the wharf. In the meantime one of the guard succeeded in breaking out a panel in the cabin, and made his way through the burning cargo to the deck, when they threatened to shoot him if he did not go back, but were evidently afraid to create an alarm by the report of the rifles. The others used the stove as a ram against the door and succeeded in breaking it open. On reaching the deck they were all ordered to come ashore, and were taken on boats some distance down the creek, when they were landed and marched a short distance, and told that they might then return.

The assailing party were muffled with handkerchiefs and otherwise disguised, so that not one of them could be recognized. Only two of the party, who were evidently strangers, acted as spokesmen, and were most brutal in their threats after the men were disarmed.

The intention undoubtedly was to burn them in the vessel, as they were all nearly stifled with smoke, and the flames from the burning cargo was rapidly approaching them. The vessel and the cargo were entirely consumed, and the ruffians made their escape. They are supposed to have come from Kent Island, and hopes are entertained that they will be arrested and punished as their dastardly conduct deserves.

PERKINS ADMITTED TO BAIL.—Wm. Perkins, who killed Mr. Matthew J. Wood on Tusday morning of last week, was taken to Centreville on Saturday, under a writ of *habeas corpus*, where a hearing was had before Judge Carmichael, which resulted in his admission to bail. The *Citizen* gives the following report of the evidence before the Judge. It will be observed that there is a marked discrepency between the admissions of Perkins and the testimony of Mrs. Wroth—or rather between what he told her and what he told the officers:

"The officers who arrested Perkins testified that while on their way to Chestertown, he confessed to having shot Wood: that they met on the road, when Wood halted his wagon, got out, and approached him; he forbade him, but Wood continued to approach, when he fired one barrel of his pistol; the deceased advanced upon him, and he fired the second time, which shot proved fatal.

"Mrs. Wroth, the principal witness in the case, testified that on the morning of the homicide she was standing at her dining-room window, when she saw Mr. Wood and Mr. Perkins engaged in a struggle, and in a short time heard the report of a pistol, when she left her room and started for the scene of the encounter, calling to Perkins (who is a cousin to her) not to shoot Wood. Before she reached them, however, the second shot was fired; that the accused's clothes were dirty from being on the ground, and that he asserted he had to kill Wood in self-defence; that the deceased had him downn and was choking him.

"After hearing the evidence His Honor the Judge admitted Perkins to bail for his appearance at the April term of Kent County Court, in the sum of six thousand dollars—his father, Isaac Perkins, Dr. Thomas G. Wroth, James A. Roseberry, and Geo. W T. Perkins becoming his securities.—*Kent News.*

DESERTERS.—Desertions from the army are becoming quite numerous. We believe there is now in full blast a company of men on Kent Island engaged in carrying them through Queen Ann's and Caroline county into Delaware until they reach some one of the stations on the Delaware Railroad, or else are carried across the Delaware river into New Jersy. On Saturday last we met nine deserters between this place and Queenstown. On our return in the afternoon we overtook fifteen more. They stated they were from Burnside's army. On Sundy we learn 23 of them spent the day in Hillsborough, six miles from this place and presume they must have taken the Greensborough road as they did not pass through here. It is evident that sympathisers with the rebellion are at work giving all the assistance in their power to run off these deserters. They are landed on Kent Island and placed in the hands of certain men, who for the pay, send them to other parties, and they are thus conveyed from place to place until they reached some secure retreat. The government should place a company or two of soldiers on this line and put a stop to further desertions in this quarter.—*Denton Union.*

General Rosecrans' Soldiers on the War.

Voice of the Indiana Troops—They are Unconditionally for the Union—Discountenance Animosity at Home—They Want a Vigorous War—Resolutions Adopted by all the Regiments.

MURFREESBORO, January 23.—The resolutions adopted by the officers of the Indiana Regiments have been heartily approved by all the regiments to which they have submitted. They are accompanied by a preamble, stating that while they cheerfully acquiesce in the policy which denied them a voice in the late elections, nevertheless they desire participation in preliminary counsels which are to shape the popular ideas of the State and consequently control the actions of its represenatives in the General Assembly. They speak as soldiers whose lives are staked upon the issue of the present struggle, and as United States citizens, because at no distant day the survivors are to again share the responsibility of citizenship. The preamble then deprecates divided councils, and dwells upon the advantages of unity in securing victory, saving life and restablishing the Government. The signers present themselves as citizens petitioning, without apology for what they have a right to expect, either as citizens or soldiers, battling for the intergrity of the Union.

They say, "We ask that you will give this war a cheerful and hearty support, that you will strengthen and encourage every department of the Government, that you will pour out the treasures of your State as your soldiers have poured out their blood; that you will resist the infernal spirit which would waste victory in humiliating compromise; that you will sacrifice everything except liberty and political equality, to national interests; that you will sustain all officers of the State and General Government in their efforts to subdue this unholy Rebellion; especially that you will sustain our worthy Governor, whose energies have been so entirely devoted to the Government and its supporters. We appeal to you especially to support him, because it is chiefly to his unceasing care and labor that we have to attribute our present proud position among the loyal States of the Union; and for the further reason that he has demonstrated by acts that he is an honest and zealous patriot. We appeal to you to sustain him in the good work of administering to the wants of our unfortunate comrades, stricken in battle or by disease; that you will confer on him all necessary authority, and place in his hands all requisite means to carry out the good work he begun.

Resolved, I. We are unconditionally and determinedly in favor of the preservation of the Union.

2. We are in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the war.

3. We will sustain our State and Federal authorities with money and supplies in all their efforts to sustain the Union and prosecute the war.

4. We will discountenance every faction and influence tending to create animosity at home, or to afford consolation and hope to our enemies in arms, and that we will co-operate only with those who will stand by the Union and by those who are fighting the battles of the Union.

5. We tender to Governor Morton the thanks of his grateful friends in the army, for his extraordinary efforts in their behalf, and assure him that neither time, nor the corrupting influence of party spirit, shall ever estrange the soldiers from the soldiers friend.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson; will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

Every family should have a bottle of these Bitters in the house.

One Dose will instantly relieve a sick stomach.
One Dose will cure the most distressing heartburn.
One Dose will allay any agitation of the nerves.
One Dose taken an hour before meals, will give a good appetite.
One Dose will, in many cases, cure the most severe headache, when proceeding from a disordered stomach.

These Bitters can be obtained at any Druggist's or seller of Patent Medicines in the United States and Canadas. Price 75 cents per bottle. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each.

DR. BAIRD'S
ODONTINE
OR
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Is invaluable for *cleansing* and *preserving* the TEETH and GUMS, for the relief of TOOTHACHE and all NEURALGIC affections of the *face*. It imparts a delightful ODER to the *breath*.

Prepared by J. N. Baird D. D. S. For sale by feb 1-1y CHARLES ROBISSON.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, January 21, 1863.

Sales as follows:

WHEAT—Fair to prime, White,	1 90a2 00
Red,	1 58a1 65
CORN—White,	90a95 cts
Yellow,	83a85 cts.
OATS—Maryland,	40a45 cts

MARRIAGES.

BRADLEY—DAWSON.—In Bambury Neck, on the 15th inst., by Rev. J. B. Jones, Saml. S. Bradley to Miss Sallie R. Dawson, both of this county.

DEATHS.

COX.—In this town, on the 15th inst., of Typhoid Fever, Isaac J. Cox, in the 20th year of his age. Beloved by all who knew him, his loss is mourned by a large circle of true and devoted friends.

STEWART.—In this county, at the residence of his father, January 15th, R. T. Stewart, in the 37th year of his age.

For the last eighteen months he has not been able to attend to business, and during the five months immediately preceding his death he was confined to his room by the flattering, yet fatal disease, consumption. He bore his sufferings with Christian resignation to the will of God.—This was a composure that we have seldom seen in like conditions. No gloom or doubt rested upon him. He possessed his mind in all its vigor, and looked calmly upon the future as he did benignly upon the present. To his family the loss will be irreparable. Few men were so beloved, where they are best known, in the circle, and the memory of genial temper and christian urbanity will there long survive. To the wife, daughter and friends I would say, as he cannot come back to you, follow him as he followed Christ, and you will meet him in heaven, where we shall never part, and where there shall be no sickness, nor sorrow, nor death, and where all tears shall be forever wiped from the eyes. M.