CARLISLE, PA. Friday, DECEMBER 6, 1861.

It has been truly said that the expenses of the present war may almost be paid out of the economies of the people. By nigid frugality, saving, sparing, making no new debits, but paying all the old ones, we shall come out financially better than even if we had had no war. but had been living on a scole of wasteful extravagance. Whoever ends the year out of debt, will end it out of trouble. For ourselves, we earnestly desire to owe no man anything but good will, and should be glad to have our friends adopt this rule towards us. If that portion of them who are in arrears for the HERALD, advertising and job work, would come forward and liquidate the same, they

A SERIOUS BLOW. "We have from the first regarded the des-

would enable us to accomplish our wishes in

the way of meeting obligations, necessarily

incurred in the prosecution of our business.

truction of the bridges by the Union men of Mastern Tennessee, as a not less serious blow to the rebel cause than the capture of Port Royal, and calculated to "embarrass" them to a greator extent. The wail that comes to us from the rebel press of Tennessee and other Southern States, shows how great a calamity they consider the movement. Anticipating the possibility of such an occurrence, the

Memphis Appeal remarked: "The consummation of this end alonewhich is a natural sequence to the result we mention - is worth an immense sacrifice on the part of the enemy, and the advantage to be expected by him from its success, we believe, is to day fully appreciated. If our only line of direct intercourse with the National Capital can be thus interrupted, an immediate result will be effected, the most beneficial to the Lincoln Government, indeed, of any strategetic move made by it since the war.

We also find copied into city exchanges the following from the Richmond Examiner: "The breaking up of that line of railroad communication to the West and South is not to be permitted or hazurded for an instant.

And from the Richmond Dispatch: . "The Government cannot afford to permit the great line of railroad running through the country thus threatened to be one moment imperilled. It cannot afford to lose the support of the brave and liberal people of South-Western Virginia, where, as yet, not a single trat-ter had been found. It cannot afford to admit an army of the enemy into close proximity with East Tennessee, where Brownlow and Andy Johnson have made so many Unionists among a community the most prolific of good coldiers on the Continent."

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Advices from Missouri say that the rebel army, some 15,000 strong, since the evacua-. tion of Springfield, was moving in three divisions. The right wing, 6000 strong, under McBride, is resting at Stockton. The left, under Rains, 4000 men, rested near Nevada, and the centre, under Price, 5000 nien, was at or near Monteville. Price intended to march into Kansas and operate there. General Lane was at Fort Scott, with 5000 men, but Price intended to evade him. McCullough had been ordered to follow Price, but refused, and was going into winter quarters in Arkan-

In Missouri, the country between Lexington and Independence is said to be deserted, the men having gone off with the rebel army. -Jennison's Ransas men were laying waste the country in Jackson county.

Information has been received of the seiztire, on the northeastern coast, of a Canadian bteamer laden with 10,000 muskets, and with caps, powder and other contraband articles. This steamer cleared from Canada, and was consigned to parties in the southern States.

Rebel General Price has issued a long proclamation to the people of Missouri. It is issued from Neosho, but bears no date.

Captain Gorden, of the slaver Erie, has received the death sentence.

Late accounts, through rebel sources, give The particulars, as published in their papers, of the attack on Fort Pickens. The official secount from Col. Brown will no doubt throw mere light on the affair than do the rebel ac-

The Ocean Queen has arrived at New York from Port Royal, which place she left on the 27th ultimo. She brings a small mail. The steamer Bienville had arrived at that port .-Commodore Dupont had transferred his flag to the Susquehanna. Eight gun boats are at eachor off Tybee island to cover our troops.

The rebels had sunk two vessels in the nar-Fow channel of the Savannah river between Tybee island and Fort Pulaski.

A schooner had gone to one of the islands above Hilton Head for a load of cotton. Beaufort was still unoccupied, but two gunboats were anchored off the town, which was visited daily by our officers. ...

The Fifty seventh and Sixty-first New York regiments made a reconnoissance from Springfield, Va., on Thursday towards Manassas, and discovered about 8000 rebels. They then petired, and regained their starting point without casualties.

Two Ohio steamers collided on Friday night, slinking one of the vessels and drowning eight

or ton soldiers. The rebels admit a loss of sixteen killed and wounded in the fight at Pensacola. They acted on the defensive. They also admit that considerable damage was done to Fort McRae, including the caving in of the powder magazine, and that the navy-yard and town of Warrington were partially destroyed.

It is reported that Colonel Kerrigan, late of the 25th New York regiment, has been tried by court martial for treason, and sentenced to be shot, and that his death warrant has been signed by the President. He is a member of Congress from New York city.

The Silent Victory. While our brave Captains in the fleet, and Colonels on shore, are winning victories and gaining laurels, the country resounds with their praises and celebrates them with the noises of joy. The army, and especially the mavy, deserves all praise; the what it is going to do in front of Washington. and the latter for what it has already accomplished. But, meantime, there is another department which gives all the other the meansdepartment in whose good management all the other live, and move, and have their being -whose triumplis are constantly and more quietly won—not heralded by trumpet and by dram, but whose great victories are instantly felt in every vein of trade and commerce and manufactures throughout the country. It is a department which has triumphed over the mest powerful and ingenious combinations of the enemies of the country, and has actually wen ever to its support those institutions and men of the community which are proverbially fluid, selfies and uncertain.

We need hardly add, after this sentiment, that we refer to the Treasury Department, under the management of Mr. Secretary Chase.

The Mistory of the loans he has arranged—
Decembed in support and like the servinged cas previously accomplished in the country firmishes the best commentary on the capacity, usefulness, talent and ability to serve the Vaion, in the best way, at the most opportune mement, and in the most effective manner, with the most indispensable means. The oretified of the nation is already won

The state of the s

ling the rebellion, and the faith of the nation GEN. CAMERON. There are a few newspapers in the northern be pleged to make full and fair compensation States, whose every interest and affection to all loyal citizens who are and shall remain seem to have been so closely interwoven, and active in supporting the Union for all the loss indissolubly connected with those peculiar to they may sustain by virtue of the resolution.

tion canard, or a carefully forged letter from

some prominent source, its lackeys and toadys

alacrity is bad example, and do their little all

performance of these conspirators is the pub-

ication of a critique of a speech recently de-

livered by the Secretary of War, at a dinner

CONGRESS.

The first session of the thirty-eighth Con

and both branches organized. Mr. Trumbull

erty of rebels, and to free the slaves. Mr.

aworn in, having been elected before the se

sylvania, presented a certificate from the

the Committee on Elections. It appearing,

however, that the application was now made

on different ground, the Speaker overruled

the point of order. The case was, however

again referred to the same committee. Mr.

Watts delegate from New Mexico, and Mr.

Blair, of Virginia, successor of Carlisle, were

sworn in. Mr. Richardson of Illinois, moved

that Mr. Segar, of the Accomac district, Vir.

ginia, be sworn in, but after some debate it

was referred to the Committee on Elections.

Messrs. Biddle of Pennsylvania, Burnham of

Connecticut, Bennett of Colorado, and Wal

lace of Washington Territory, were sworn in:

Mr. Calvert of Maryland, presented the me

morial of Mr. Beach, of Virginia, asking to

be admitted to a seat in the House. Referred

to the Committee on Elections. A memorial

was presented asking that Mr. Lowe be ad.

mitted as an additional member from Cali-

fornia. Referred. Mr. Lovejoy offered a

resolution of thanks to Captain Wilkes for

his arrest of the traitors Slidell and Mason,

Mr. Edgarton, of Ohio, moved as a substitute

sto present him with a gold medal, which

however, was rejected and the original reso

lution was adopted. Mr. Blair, of Missouri,

offered a resolution which was adopted, to

expel J. W. Reid from his seat in the House,

from the fifth district in Missouri, for having

to notify the Governor of Missouri of the fact.

Mr. Colfax of Indianna, offered a resolution.

which was unanimously adopted, request-

ing that Colonel Corcoran be treated as

taken by them in battle. Mr. Eliot of Mas

sachusetts, offered a resolution declaring the

object of the war to be to suppress the rebel-

that the safety of the State subordinates the

right of property and dominates over civil

relations, and that the President, as Com-

mander in Chief, and all officers in command

under him, have the right to emancipate the

slaves held in any military district in a state

of insurrection, and that Congress respect-

fully advise that such order of emancipation

be issued wherever the same will avail to

weaken the power of the rebels in arms, or

to strengthen the military power of the loyal

forces. Mr. Dunn, of Maryland, moved to

lay the resolution on the table, but the mo-

Mr Conkling offered an amendment, which

was accepted, to make the resolution apply

to the slaves of rebels. On motion of Mr.

Stevens, of Pennsylvania, the further consid-

eration of the resolution was postponed for a

week, in order that time might be given for

of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution, to be

called up on Tuesday week, that in legisla-

ting on the rebellion, Congress should confis-

cate the property, slaves included, of all

means of protracting the war, therefore the

President and his commanders in the field be

tion was rejected by ayes 56, noes 70.

of Americans.

volunteers.

another section, that it seems to be an impos- The Joint Committee to wait on the President sibility for them to cut loose from their old reported that he would not send in his message secciations. until Tuesday noon. Mr. Stevens gave These journals, too cowarding to come out notice of a bill to repeal certain laws creating associations. ooldly and denounce the war policy of the adports of entry. Mr. McPherson of Pennsylvaministration, attempt to subserve the same nia, offered a resolution, which lies over, object by covertly assailing the President and setting forth the want of a more complete his cabinet; hoping thereby to create such di- railroad, and instructing the Committe on visions and dissentions among the loyal citi-Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency zens of the country, as will ultimately result of constructing an air line railroad from in a compromise with rebellion, and the conse- Gettysburg to Harrisburg. Mr. Coukling quent disgrace and disruption of the country. offered a resolution, which was adopted, A favorite plan of attack with these thinlyinquiring who was responsible for the Ball's isguised traitors, is to assail the Secretary of | bluff disaster. Mr. McPherson offered a War in his private and official capacity. The resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Philadelphia Inquirer, which paper, for the the War Department to furnish information mere lust of money has become a panderer to respecting the contract for feeding disabled we must regard him either as a "chattel" or the evil tastes of a class of readers who anx- horses during the winter. Mr. Odell offered a ously look for and greedily devour everything resolution, which was adopted, directing that which tends to encourage rebellion, and to John Slidell be subjected to the same treatlishearten and discourage our arms, has asment as the rebels have shown to Col. A. M. sumed the Gen ralship of this movement -Wood, of the New York 14th. When it issues a bull, in the shape of a sensa-

OUR MILITARY SYSTEM. We find the subjoined paragraph in the Bos-

-some of them in this vicinity-obey with ton Post: "One of the aids of Prince Napoleon has tion of the Federal army. He thinks that its composition is analogous to that of the French y, and says that it is an attempt to do in a few weeks what has required seventy years in France."

given by Col. Forney to Geo. D. Prentice .-The strictures, -- which were very severe, and which entirely misrepresented the sentiments expressed by Gen. Cameron-first saw light settling the fact that we are likely to fail in without a will, and as a horse or a pickax. n the aforesaid Inquirer, which enunciated this attempt at our army organization will hem in the form of a letter from Mr. Prentice | find themselves mistaken. The admirable disto the Louisville Journal; and from thence | cipline and organization of the French army | possible, (observing the ordinary laws of huwe will have it hawked through the entire are the results of seventy years constant la- manity,) so as to bring the questions between disloyal press of the North, invariably given | bor, as the writer truly says. The details and 'by authority." Notwithstanding the fact principles were gathered up in many a weary one or the other to terms by defeat, or by conthat Mr. Prentice, over his own signature, has campaign, amid the victories and defeats, long tending till both parties are willing to adjust indignantly denounced it as a forgery and a marches, privations and sufferings almost in their disputed points by a treaty. - Supposing base perversion and misrepresentation of the credible. But being settled, they are now as then, for the argument, that the confederates facts. It is by such miserable, paltry pretexts well known in all the military schools of the are lawful "belligerents," it is lagitimate waras this that these traitorous spirits assail our world as they are in France. It is not neces- fare, by the laws of war, to take and capture War Minister, and essay to cripple the action | sary to wade through an experience as tedious | their property, their ships, forts, tents, camp of the Government. But thanks to an honest and perilous as that of France to arrive at the equipage, entrenching tools and every thing uprightness of character, and an indomitable | same result. Military science has become perpurpose to do the right, Gen. Cameron will, feetly arranged and systematized, and the prin- If then, we may take and confiscate and keep by the blessing of God, live to see these mis- ciples are accessible to all. Moreover, the sin- the tents they use in camp and the picks and pregnts meet their deserts in the universal gular aptitude for war evinced by our country- shovels they employ in digging entrenchcondemnation of a righteous people. And men in the present crisis has developed itself ments, and the the horses and carts with quite as much in the rapid progress of organ- which they haul the earth to their embankwhen the rattle of small arms shall have subization and discipline as in the manufacture | ments and walls, why is it not also lawful to sided, and the historian completed his task, his name will be found written upon that scroll of arms and munitions, and the raising of men; take and keep and confiscate those other chatof statesman and patriots, the memory of and while great stress was laid by foreign tels, their slaves, with which they use their writers upon our army being composed entire- horses, carts and pickaxes? whom, will be among the proudest recollection ly of raw recruits, and without competent inishing advancement.

gress met at Washington on Tuesday last, gave notice of a bill to confiscate the prop-Wilkirson gave notice of a bill to abolish poses, he will soon see them vanish. The the nation, Sambo is in that position which the distinction bewteen the regulars and In the House, 114 members were present. After some debate as to the admission of Mr. ed as the model for our organization. We are captured. He is contraband of war. Maynard, of Tennessee, as a member, he was now applying upon a grand scale what we had As the Constitution speaks of him as a "percession of the Sate. Mr. Hickman of Penn-Provisional Government of North Carolina, of the election of Mr. Foster as a member from that State. Mr. Vallandigham raised a point of order that this claim had at the pecial session of Congress been referred to

American writers on military science... We frankly admit that to accomplish such a gigantic work some great military minds are requisite in the direction. In the outset we were without these, but McClellan, Halleck, and their compatriots of the regular service, have at length obtained the requisite influence, tively, or be aiding directly or indirectly in and the results are visible. McClellan has made the army of the Potomac so entirely different from what it was as to elicit commendation even from the London Times. In this he has been admirably aided by Generals Mc-Dowell, Andrew Porter, Buell, Heintzleman, Franklin, McCall, Fitz John Porter. Ofthese, Gen. Buell has since been sent to command in of efficiency the rather loose organization of the army. His place in the army of the Potomac has been filled by General Sumner, from California. General Wool has to a remarkable extent reconstructed the army of those rules of the regular service which were not recognized by volunteer officers.

Whatever objections may be urged to Fremont's management in Missouri, there can be no doubt that he infused into the army there thorough discipline and great strictness of organization. General Sherman, who commands at Port Royal, is a regular officer of high reputation. General Burnside, who is to com taken up arms against the government, and mand a new expedition, is also an officer reg ularly trained, and of considerable experience.

In the rapid promotion of McClellan, Hal leck, McDowell, Stoneman and Sherman, the War Department has inaugurated the policy the United States have treated all prisoners of bringing forward the younger generation of of regular officers, who during the long peace had become discouraged by their slow progress, and many of whom had therefore relion and to re-establish the authority and signed, to seek out better fortunes in private laws of the United States over the whole life. This was the case with McClellan, Re-Union ; and that while we will not interfere | zenerans, Halleck, Burnside, and many othwith the institutions of the States, the war ers. These men now come into position, must be conducted under military usages, bringing with them a new set of ideas, to which the army has been closed. We do not now seek to cast reflection upon the older officers of the army, for we have great reason to be proud of Scott, Wool and Harney; but after having been so long accustomed to deal only with a limited force, their minds could with difficulty be adjusted to labors entirely new to them. The ambition and readiness of the young officers will develop the qualities necessary in this orisis. All that is needed is to keep the men in active operations, in order that events may teach us our defects, and force

> SHAKE 'EM! SHAKE 'EM!! -- A dispatch from Charleston, dated Nov. 17, says:

> forward the leaders capable of dealing with

"The unexpected failure of our shore bat. eries at Bay Point and Hilton Head, to detories at Bay Point and Inition in the confidence in the boundar confidence in week, in order that time might be given for the efficacy of our guns against the monster discussion and amendment. Mr. Campbell, frigates and iron-clad gunboats which they may have again to encounter; and now so alarmed are many of the sordid souls that infest all southern cities, that the effect may already be seen in the lengthening of the freight trains which leave almost hourly for the interebels, and protect the rights of all loyal rior."

A few more Bay Point and Hilton Head citizens. Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution for future consideration, declaring shakes will feloli the rascals "clean out of their boots." Ludicrous-southern "chival. that as slavery caused the rebellion, and there can be no peace while the institution exists, ry" "trotten round barefoot!" Shake em! we say shake 'em! and as slaves are used by the robels as a

In the Wheeling Convention, now in Pession, a resolve was presented and referred. the design of the troughter directed to declare tree all sinces, who say, the course we be a second of the course of the course

SAMBO; AS SEEN FROM THE WAR.

It has become a very interesting question o philanthropists, philosophers and statesmen to know what to do with "the inevitable darkoy." As the insect tribes, that plagued Pharonh and his people because of their iniquities, awarmed in their houses, infested their persons and mingled in their food, to their infinite annoyance and disgust, so does the omnipresent Sambo mix himself up with every political and social question that is presented by the ever-varying phases of the war. How shall we treat "the peculiar institution?" is the inquiry of every one, and it is a question easier asked than answered. The Chester County Times says that as Sambo has been the underlying cause and origin of the war, and is made to figure conspiciously in it by his master, we purpose to take a view of him from the war stand point. In doing so,

The lowest point of view in which he can be considered is that in which his master regards him, viz a chattel, liable to be bought and sold, to be worked, fed, lodged and directed as a horse or an ox, and to be punished without let or hindrance on his part as much as his master's overseer may deem necessary .--This is his status by the laws of the slave holding states, and he has no higher rights, exin circulating and giving it color. The latest published a succinct account of the organiza- cept that his master may not kill him at his pleasure. Except this, the ox and he stand on an equal footing. When his master brings him to the war, he brings him as a chattel, as a horse or a hoe, as an ox or a pickaxe, and This is true enough as far as, it goes, but when he sets him to work on entrenchments those who take such a summary criticism as or fortifications, he employe him as a being Now it is part of the laws of war that belig-

erents may do as much injury to each other as them to a conclusion, by the reduction of the they use againgt us in an offensive manner. -

It cannot be objected to this by the rebel structors, yet it has nevertheless made aston- | master, that the law provides for their rendition to him, because he does not recognize the law In the beginning of the contest we said that He has repudiated it, he has trampled it unour country was destined in this war to exhib- der foot, disdained allegiance to it, and is not it an unprecedented speciacle of military development. Already this is recognized, and and advantages. Viewed, therefore, as a chatnotwithstanding the obstacles which the French | lel, with other chattels in his hands, and uswriter quoted supposes to be fatal to our pur- ing them against the authority and laws of French system has always been thoroughly un- the laws of nations contemplate as rendering derstood by the leading minds in the United him subject to confiscation by the party to States army, and it has been for years accept- which he is opposed, whenever he shall be

previously practiced in miniature. Our main son," we will next regard him in that light trouble thus far has been in the fact that the By the laws of nations, belligerents are enofficers of our general staff have never been titled to take as prisoners of war all persons educated as such, nor specially set apart for who may be found in hostility to them, the exclusive performance of these duties, as whether with arms in their hands or not .is the case in the French system. This point The teamster who drives the wagon that conhas occupied the earnest attention of our best voys camp equipage is as much liable to be captured and held a prisoner as the soldier who fires the musket; and the quarter-master who feeds the soldiers as the officer who commands and directs them. This being the ease, if Sambobe found with arms in his hands or with pick and shovel, actually or construc-

the war, he may be lawfully captured as a person and held as a prisoner. At the end of the war, if he ardently wishes to resume the status and condition in which he was found when cap ured, let him be reinstated therein, but if he does not, (as we think he would not,) we have now no law to compel him to resume his original position. If he Kentucky, where his experience near Wash- shall be content to remain in the country of ington will be useful in bringing into a state of his captors and abide by the laws, those laws will not drive him away under the ,circumstances. We have considered those conditions of Sambo on the supposition that he belonged to a belligerent of recognized nationality in a state of war. Where, however, his Fortress Mouroe and vicinity, applying there master is in open rebellion against his lawful government as in the case of the so called Confederates, the matter becomes simpler and plainer and more decisive against him. His master then becomes a traitor, and is liable to all the penalties of treason. His property may be confiscated, if the proper authorities shall so adjudge it, whether it, be used directly or indirectly or even not used at all, against the lawful government, and whether it be in chattels, human or otherwise. In any view of the case the Confederate master may be deprived of Sambo's valuable services whether Sambo be a chattel or a person and whether his master be engaged in a lawful or an unlawful war

against our National Government. Whether he ought to be deprived of Sambo's services, in the prosecution of the war is a question which we will examine in another ar-

CHARLES J. BIDDLE. This man is the congressman elect for the district vacated by the resignation of E. Joy Morris. Several days ago he wrote, in response to an invitation to a dinner, given by some political friends, a very ill-timed treasonable letter, which found its way into the Philadelphia Inquirer. We make the following extracts from a reply to this rebellious missive, which is written by one of Mr. Biddle's old political friends, and published in the Press, of Friday last. He says:

. In your letter of yesterday you say: "My political opinions are what they have always been. I am a Democrate nover more one than at this hour. I rejoice that it was with my name upon your banners that you overthrow the Republican party in this city."

Contrast this with the following:

Contrast this with the following:

"CAMP MASON AND DIXON'S LINE,
"Boyond Controville, via Bedford, Pa.,
June 29, 1861.

"Hox. A. V. Parsons: The nomination takes me wholly by surprise. I thank you all for this great and unsolicited honor. I am. I trust, a true son of Punnsylvania, ready to serve her when and where and how she pleases. My present position is most congenial tome; but I will not place my own proference in opposition to the propole's wish. If elected, I will kereve as soon as I can quit the field without dishonor. Philadelphia would not expect me sounce. I will give no partisan pledges. I will try to do my duty in whatover sphere it may please God to place me. Charles J. Binde."

Were you less a Democrat in June last than Were you less a Democrat in June last than you are now, or was it a trick to secure our assistance? Some causes in the interim must have wrought a wonderful change in your opinions In June you had no partizan pledges to give: in November your partizanship is more offensive than that of even John C.

Breckinridge. Again you say: Breokinridge. Again you say:

"This, at least, we may say for the Democratic party—it rated at their true value the fautastic theories, the whimsies, the "isms," the questions of mere phraseology, that men, calling themselves statesmen, have preferred to peace, to union, to this gradual progress and developement of each scotlon-any all races, in due relation to natural causes. This, sixty may say for the Democratic party—while it unafferrial its away, "Secossion" was a little, bailled state the Republican party cose, "Secession" was a little, bailled state that the Republican party cose, "Secession" was a little, bailled state that the Republican party cose, "Secession" was a little, bailled state that the Republican party cose, "Secession" was a little, bailled state that the Republican party cose, "Secession" was a little, bailled state that the latest th

Constitution by armed violence it is time for I cannot suppose that you are either gnorant or forgetful of the political transactions of last year. I will not suppose that you do not know that the Southern leaders of the Democracy at Charleston and at Balti-more, aided and abetted by Northern cravens and office seekers, not only refused to support have been elected President by the Democracy, under the guidance of Breckinridge, Davis, Yancey, and other conspirators, had resolved to fire the Southern heart and precipitate the Cotton States into revolution.

I need not inform you that, to gratify the South, Congress was for a tariff; again to gratify her it was for free trade; again to gratify her it passed a fugitive slave law; but why recapitulate! Exaction after exaction was made against the North until further endurance would have made slaves of us, the free white citizens thereof. I need not say to you that the Douglas platform was the fairest proposition that could have been offered to the South; nor

need I inform you that the leaders of the Democracy in that section, and their confreres in iniquity and treason in this, spurned his constitutional offer. That the Democratic party has done great good in the Halcyon days of its power none can deny: but when t departed from its high and holy mission; when its leaders became traitors to its princi- the past, present, and future religious condi ples and doctrines; when they appealed from the will of the people constitutionally expressed through the bailot box to foul treason and unnatural rebellion; it became the duty of every loyal Democrat to pause and consider if he were willing to be dragged to political perdition, or if he should array himself on the side of the government. You say that "Secession was a little bailled clique so long as the Democracy was in power." Well, why not? Nearly every prominent Secessionist South was in office, and almost all their friends North were well provided for, but as soon as it became a certainty that power was leaders raised their black and bloody flag to eracy." I know that you know all this as well as I do, documents around him. Every day, surround you.

You again say: You again say:

"When the national flag was struck down at Charleston, and the national capital was threatened by Secssion, the North rose like one man. The world saw with astonishment the great uprising of the people: Europe prejudged the issue in our favor; yet, as if smitten with blindness, the epublican leaders seemed striving to waste dissipate, instead of to seize and use, the noble material tor great armies which was, with scarcely any limit, placed at their disposal. The soldier who offered himself for the public service found, that he must, ear, wig some politician beare he could allowed the privilege to fight or die for his country. Mon began to say that the war was to be made 'a Black Kepublican job.'

Well, it when the national flag, was, estruck

Well, "when the national flag was struck down at Charleston and the national capital was threatened by Secession." Who struck lown the flag? Certainly not Black Repubicans, but the leaders of the Democracy-the eaders of your party and of mine. Can this be denied? You as well as I know that we were taken aback; that but for the universal upheaving of the free States Washington would Secretary Floyed robbed the arsenals, Democratic Secretary Toucey scattered our fleet; you and I know that Democratic Senators Davis, Slidell, &c., assisted them in their villains-that Democratic Vice-President Breckin ridge was the pivot of treason. You know, or ought to know, that Democratic Senators, and Democratic members of Cougress, and Demoeratic leaders in the North, sympathized with these traitors; you know; for ought to know, that if Secessionism were as strong North as it has been South, that a man like me would not get leave to live. Andy Johnson and Parson Brownlow are hunted like wild wild beasts for defending the Hovernment. Is it not curi ous that the vials of your wrath are poured out upon the heads of the Republican leaders. hile you can scarcly spare even a drop for those of the traitorous miscreants who are now in arms against the Government? You state that "men say that the war is to be a Black Republican job." Pray sir, who are these

both these distinguished citizens? "The forces, and go far towards extorting a recog-Democratic party will sustain the men-the nition of the rebel government from every fo-McClellans, the Duponts." Such is your ex- | reign power. pre-sion. Of course it will, just so long as -are true to the Government and to the laws. and so is the bulk of those who voted for the arch traitor Breckinridge. Only the miserable drivellers who cannot read the signs of the which clings to the phantom of power. There is not a disloyal man to-day, in the Free: States, who has not been a Breckinridge Dem-

My dear sir, every such letter as yours gives encouragement to the rebels, and indues them to prolong the struggle. If the war becomes a BLACK REPUBLICAN Job, we ought not to forget that Democratic traitors forced upon us the issue; we ought ought not to forget that Lyon and Greble, and Baker and Ellsworth-none of whom were Domoorats-have given their lives to the Union; we ought not to forget that the Government places its trust in the McClellans, and Du ponts, and Butlers, who are Democrats. JOHN CAMPBELL.

FEDERAL PRISONERS AT RICH-

Letter From Colonel Wood, of t Fourteenth New York Regiment RICHMOND, November 10, 1861. Hox. W. F. ODELL:

My DEAR FRIEND-Many changes have aken place since I saw you in July last, and none more important to myself than the one that occurred yesterday. I have been on my parole at Charlottesville and at this place antil yesterday. Yesterday, while at dinner at my boarding

ouse, I was notified that two gentlemen desired to see me. I immediately went up to the parlor to ascertain the object of this On entering I recognized one of the gentlemen as belonging to General Winder's office, and he informed me that the General desired to see me. It being Sunday, it struck me that something unusual had or was about to happen. On arriving at the General's quarters I asked him for what purpose he esired to see me? He answered by saying that he had a very unpleasent duty to form: in fact, the most unpleasant duty of his life, and handed me a paper to read. [This paper was Benjamin's order to Winder to draw lots among our officers for a

viotim. This we gave yesterday. Colonel

Wood continues];
After leaving the General's quarters I was escorted to the prison occupied by the officers of the Federal analy, where the drawing took in Richmond, seventy five (75) in number. General Winder himself superintended the arrangements of the drawing; after the ted the Hon. Alfred Ely to draw from officer thus drawn would be held in place of Smith, convicted in Philadelphia.

huxiety was depicted upon the countenances

long as it stood by the Union and the Consti- Colonel Cocoran The balance of the officers, tution. But whenever any party dares to viz: Colonels Lee, Cogswell, Wilcox. Wood, revolutionize the Government and destroy the Woodruff; Lieutenant Colonels Neff and Bowman; Majors Revere, Pot er and Voges; every loyal citizen to escape from such a par- and Captains Rockwood, Bowman and Keffer are to be removed to the common jail to day, peared on the parade ground, which was the and you may rest assured that our fate depends upon that of the privateersment. I trust that twelve, and carefully and minutely examined you will do all you can, consistent with your duty to the Government, to relieve those officers who went forth to fight the battles of the consolation you can, and in the name of humanity do all you can for your

Very true friend, COLONEL A. M. WOOD.

prisoners at Richmond. from being captured at Bull Run, Ball's Bluff etc. etc. Thrown together as we are, many are the resources we have for abstracting almusement from the monotony of prison As I sit now at "our mess"

silently engrossed in cards, a Captain from Pennsylvania, a Eleutenant each from Maine, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Ohio. Further on, tion of the world in general, and for aught I know, their own present unfortunate condition

in particular. A few steps more to the right, and we Colonel, a Quartermasteer and a doctor, whose attention he is engressing by a 'relation of the Fanny's surprise and capture. illumined with touches of humor that convul ses his audience. More of him anon, for he about to depart from the Democracy its is the bright particular star of our "Confed-Looking straight before me I see Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy), who gentlemanly, and has the distinguished honor | will report for duty at onco. of being President of the Richmond Prison Association.

To his left may be seen the fine manly form and handsome face of Col. Coggswell of the regular army, who is pacing to and fro in deep study. Upon him devolved the from the 2d to the 12th of December. Dr. command after General Baker's death, at the | Jones has had the advantage of the best Medibattle of Ball's Bluff. He is reserved, but is cal Colleges, and Eye and Ear Institutions in possessed of many qualities that command | America and Europe. His diplomas hang in respect and esteem from his prison associ-

figure of Col. Lee, of the Twentieth Massachusetts (taken at Ball's Bluff), who is Surgery; inserts Artificial Eyes and Ear earnestly engaged in conversation with two visitors, one of whom I hear is the Episcopal min and all curable discovery of the Franchical c Bishop of Virginia, the other a divine of note from the same State. Col. Lee has a warmth to-day be in the possession of the leaders of the Demogracy. You and I know that under Demotorly to his brother officers, but interests peratic President Buchanan, Democratic Sec all who come within the sound of his retary Cobb robbed the treasury, Democratic genial voice. He is beloved by the junior officers of his command, four of whom are prisoners here, preferring to share his fate rather than desert him when our hard fought battle was over

varied characters of my fellow prisoners. Each-have their distinctive grades in our social circle, yet none, in my three weeks' experience, have caused a jar or created discord in the good fellowship of our community.

THE PEOPLE PATIENT. The citizens of the loyal States are not so impatient for a battle as to demand that one should be fought immediately, at all events, without any regard to circumstances. We base this opinion upon the practical common sense of the masses. While they are patriotic and enthusiastic for the war, their enthusiasm is regulated and tempered by judgment. And switch the most of it is quite fresh. I whatever anxiety they may exhibit, is re-months old. The most of it is quite fresh. whatever anxiety they may exhibit, is re-

nen? Let.us by all means know who they are. strained by their confidence in the Commanding General of the Grand Army. They be-"A general, born here among us, restored to their the supremacy the martial virtues that histore success in war; trained and competent officers second hisefforts, cores of imbedies have been pushed out of service, and that point than they, or any class of point class of the point than they, or any class of point class of the poole put in other men who will not see the war again people put in quences of a defeat, and they desire Gen.

M'Clellan to run no risk of such a result. ecome a party job; let the administration of the doubtful. M. Clellan to run no risk of doubtful armment be such as to attract, not repel, the doubtful. They know that a defeat now would throw us. Who placed McClellan and Dupont in their back upon a new beginning, give encourage. respective commands? Did not the present ment and persistence to the enemy, whose cause is well nigh desperate, dishearten our both these distinguish.

The people of Pennsylvania and other States the McClellans and the Duponts sustain the arrayed on the side of the Constitution and Government. The Democratic party of the Laws, are fully aware of the consequences of FARLEY, FALL... Free States—those gallant men who rallied to a new disaster. To fight the rebels even on the standard of the lamented Douglas, in 1861; equal terms, would give them an equal chance of victory. Therefore, it is hoped that nothing will be unnecessarily hazarded. Every true-hearted citizen is willing to leave the time as well as the place to Gen. M'Clellan's own times are disloyal; a broken-down clique, discretion. That there is deep anxiety for a victory, is undeniable. It is simply natural that there should be. But no more Ball's Bluff experiments are wanted, and consequent ly a perfect willingness prevails to confide the momentous question to the gallant young General upon whom the responsibility has been devolved

Cown and County Matters.

Ber Lest our readers should think we are partial, we will state that those merchants who advertise in the Herald, intend to have the largest, best, and cheapest stocks on hand for the Holidays that can be found. Look out for them! Those who don't advertise weknow nothing about, and those who buy, know

Harrisburg, where the recruits will be mustered in at once, and will draw pay and rations from the day of enlistment.

We are requested to announce that Dept. Supt. BATES, will attend the Cumberland county Teachers' Institute, (which will convene at Newville, on the 24th inst.,) sometime during the session, and illustrate his method of physical training in the common schools; that Prof. WICKERSHAM, of the Millersville Normal School will lecture before the Institute on Friday evening, the 27th instant, and also that an arrangement will be made with the Superintendent of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, by which delegates will be enabled to return to their homes free.

GAS METERS .- An exchange gives the following timely advice to gas consumers: The time has arrived when a little attention paid, to gas meters will save a world of trouble when cold weather attacks them. If people would pay as much attention to these indispensable place, in presence of all the officers confined articles as they ordinarily do to a bushel of potatoes or a barrel of apples, no trouble would be experienced. A box to inclose the names upon separate slips of paper were meter, with a lining of straw, or rags, or saw-placed in a tin box, General Winder reques dust, or even an old bed quilt; wrapped and the tied around it, will keep the frost away, and box one name, and that the name of the save the temper of the household on many otherwise trying occasions. There is no more Mr. Ely, evidently affected and with disagreeable adjunct to housekeeping than to reluctance. I thought, proceeded to comply go home at night and find the gas frozen up with the Grand and the gas frozen up with the General's request, and drew forth a and a sickly tallow dip stuck in a tumbler with the General's request, and drew torth a shokly tailow dip stuck in a tumbler alip of paper that was to consign one of us to solitary confinement. A death like may be excused for indulging in profamity on stillness pervaded the room, and the deepest any occasion, this is/the one above all others. Ladies please call and see those beautiful styles and get business. The structure of the like Bunnet. North the over the structure of the like Bunnet. North the over the structure of the like Bunnet. North the over the structure of the like Bunnet. North the over the structure of the like Bunnet. North the over the structure of the like Bunnet. North the over the structure of the like Bunnet. North the over the structure of the like Bunnet. North the over the structure of the like Bunnet. North the over the structure of the like Bunnet. North the over the structure of the like Bunnet. The like Bunnet is the structure of the like Bunnet. The like Bunnet is the structure of the like Bunnet. The like Bunnet is the structure of the like Bunnet. The like Bunnet is the structure of the like Bunnet. The like Bunnet is the structure of the like Bunnet. The like Bunnet is the structure of the like Bunnet. The like Bunnet is the structure of the like Bunnet is the structure of the like Bunnet. The like Bunnet is the structure of the like Bunnet is the like Bunnet is the structure of the like Bunnet is the structure of the li unxiety, was depicted upon the countenances and Take wirning them and proved your in ters. The counter of every one present, when M. Elsan mine. I Take wirning them and proved your in ters.

THE REVIEW .- On Saturday last, the body-guard, which has been organized and equipped at this place, was paraded for review and inspection, by Gen. Anderson. He apopen field in rear of the barracks, at half-past the company -expressing himself highly gra-

tified with their personal appearance and their country from a position of peril and equipments. After the review the company distress. See my family and give them all | was dismissed for dinner, in which the General joined; eating heartily of their beef and bean soup. He visited each of their tents, shaking hands, and cordially introducing him-"One of them" thus writes of the Federal self to every one of them. The company was then drawn up in the form of a triangle, when My prison associates are gentlemen from the General occupying a position in the area, nearly every State in the North and West, made a very patriotic, feeling address. He whose heels or heads could not prevent them said that his feelings towards them were those of a father and a christian. Gave a description of his sojourn in Sumpter, saying that he would have been justified, in the eyes of the world in firing on the rebels, many, many cast a glance around, and photograph the times before they opened on him. But he was following picture.

On my right, within reaching distance, sit and forboaring government on the earth, to withhold his fire until assailed. He was a Southern man-born and reared there-all two army Chaplains are quietly discussing the ties of kindred and friendship bound him to that section -but they had rebelled from a wise and parental government, and were now his implacable enemies. He exhorted them. in their new calling to be actuated by the find Lieutenant Peacock, of the steamer principles of the christian religion. Be kind Fanty, captured by the Confederates at Chicomacomico. He is surrounded by a rapine and desolation mark your progress. rapine and desolation mark your progress through the enemy's country. Be careful to discriminate between union men and traitors. His description is graphic and sometimes But on the battle-field shrink not from your duty. Do it manfully and without quailing. He expected to meet them ere long, on the field, when he would renew and cultivate the leaders raised their black and bloody flag to eracy." Looking straight before me I see destroy the best system of government that Congressman Ely bending over his "mess" high regard he felt for them. The General was ever founded by the ingenuity of man, table, seemingly burried in the mass of his almost recovered from his recent indispofor sition, but is still troubled from the effects of and I can only attribute to you the sentiments hours, he is occupied with his pen, assisted by the concussions produced by the continued expressed in your letter to your intimate acquaintance and connection with the partic- Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, who ular school of Democratic politicians who has volunteered as his secretary. Ely is a The body guard left for Lexington, Kentucky, man of fine social qualities, popular and on Monday morning at 2 o'clock, and they

EAR AND EYE .- Dr. Jones, of New York, the skillful Oculist and Aurist, will practice at the "Cornman House," Carlisle, his office. Dr. Jones cures Deafness and Near me on the left is the slight but agile | Noise in the Head, Diseases of the Eye and Throat; performs all difficult operations in mia and all curable diseases of the Eye and Ear cured by the successful Dr. Jones. Road his circular.

FRANK LESLIE'S MONTHLY.—The Deember number of this admirable work is on our table. It is as usual, filled with capital illustrations with some very fine pictures of the military heroes of our Union army, and I could occupy pages in describing the several of the prominent rebel chieftans are daguerreotypod in its pages. As a journal of fashions it is unsurpassed, which with its high literary character, make it one of the most desirable periodicals now in circulation.

> PLEASE OBSERVE. - There is an impression being made on the minds of the people of Carlisle and vicinity, that the under-signed will vend the old stock of Drugs formerly owned by Mr. Beneville Kieffer, dec'd .-This is a base misrepresentation, circulated for the purpose of injuring me. I wish it un-derstood that I will sell nothing but what is have brought with me a large stock of Drugs and Medicines, all of which is first class in quality.
>
> B. B. PANNEBAKER.
>
> December 6, 1861.

> > The Markets.

CARLISLE PRODUCE MARKET. Reported weekly for the Hernld by Woodward & Schmidt.

Special Notices.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES. DR. CHDESEMAN'S PLLES, prepared by Cornelius L. Cheeseman, M. D. New-York City. The combina-tion of ign edients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, Paintal Monstructions, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headnehe, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep which arise from interruptions of ature.
TO MARRIED LADIES, Dr. Cheeseman's Pills are in-TO MARRIED LADIES. Dr. Cheeseman's Pills are invaluable, as they will bring on the mouthly period with regulasity Ladies have been disappointed in the use of other Pills can place the utmost confidence in Dr. Che seman's Pills doing all that they represent to do. Warranted purely vegetable, and free from anything injurious. Explicit, directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price \$1. Sont by mail on enclosing \$1 to any authorized agent. Sold by one Druggist in every town in the United States.

R. B. HUTCHINGS, General Agent for the United States, 105 Chambers St., New York, to which all wholesale orders should be addressed.

BANNYETT & FINNEY, Wholesale and Retail Agents. Harrisburg, Pa. S. ELLIOTT, Carlisle, Pa.

The Confessions and Experience of an

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN very little more.

Capt. J. Dershelmer wishes us to state that he needs a few good recruits to fill up his company. The rendezvous is at Harrisburg, where the recruits will be muster-

THE USE OF Dr. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS for Dyspépela. Flatulence, Heaviness of the Stomach, or any other like affection, is second to none in America or shroad. To be able to state confidently that the "llitters" are a certain cure for dyspepsia and like diseases, is to the proprietors a source of unalloyed pleasure. It removes all morbid matter from the stomach, purifies the blood, imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving it that tone and energy so indispensable for the restoration of health. The numerous acknowledgements of its superior excellence and beneficial results, have assured the proprietors that it cannot but prova a great cure to the afflicted, and inpart vitality to the thorough system.

Ora. See advertisement in another column

Marringes.

On the 28th ult, by Rev Wm. Kopp. Mr. DAVID P. LEHMAN to Miss EldZABETH A. BURN, both of Bol. On the 20th ult. by the Rev. J. Ulrich, Mr. WILLIAM DELANCY to Miss CATHARINE FAIR, both of On the 21st., in M. F. Church, by Rev. W. H. Kelth, HENRY E. MYERS, Esq., to Miss PERMELIA GOUGH, both of Havre de Grace, Md.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that under the act of 20th April, 1844, one per cent will be acded on all State and County taxes unpaid on the 18th
of January, 1862, and every sixty days, thereafter one
per cent additional. All persons who wish to save the
interest, would do well to call and paytheir taxes
JON, C. THOMPSON,
December 6, 1861.

Collector.

NEWS FOR THE LADIES! At the Sign of the Big Bonnet! WINTER BONNETS & MILLINERY.