CARLISLE, PA. Friday, DECEMBER 13, 1861.

Last week we gave the President's Morrige in an extra. To day we publish copions extracts of the Report of the Secretary of War. We will give compendiums of the other reports next week. The length of these documents precludes the possibility of giving them en ire.

Fig. The Volunteer recommends us to the government for a horse contract. Now, we would consider this a handsome thing in the Palunteer, if we did not know that it has fie actually recorded itself as in favor of Ahl Lattics!

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The first favorable impression, made by the Message, is its reasonable length. No in me words have been used than were necessarv to state facts, and express honest and determined purposes. A true statement of the condition of the country; commendable respect for all the interests of all loyal cit zens: and a determined purpose to crush the rebellion, speedily and effectually, by such means as have been placed at our command, are its chief characteristics. Honesty and ability pervades every sentence, and in r in will traitors search for meaningless werds and recommendations, or foreign Towers for a disrespectful defiance and vascheating policy. The Union must be preserved and all indispensible-means must be employed" expresses with the utmost brevity what nations pause to hear. "Radical and extreme measures which may reach the loval as well as the disloval." says the message, should not be hastily employed' but if such measures become "indispensible" They must' be employed. Courage then, real Onward! Abundant means of self preservation are at our command, all will be employed, if necessary. Onward! then, we say, with hope and cheer. Onward! most conservative citizens; and fear not that you are fight ng against that cherished "peculiar institution," while its exemption from service depends on the efficiency of other means.

Pensacola Attacked.

The ball has opened at Pensacola, and "round shot and shell" have begun to do their work. Mobile will now be in as interesting a si nation as Charleston and Savanah have been since the rgiture of the forts at the entrance to Port Royal Bay. The season is not the precise one in which the merchants ct gul: ports usually emigrate northward, but it is altogether probable that extraneous cir umstances may tend to make that place entiely too warm for even a Winter's residence, and car se an interior one to be more desirable. The turn of New Orleans will come next, and then an exodus up the Mississippi may be expected, if it be not found that a Federal fleet of steamboats is making its way down that important stream.

ALL HAIL! NEW YORK.

Nev. York - the city of New York - has a Repoblican Mayor. The reign of FERDINANDO Wood is ended, and the people have chosen for their Chief Magistrate, an hone At the election held on Tuesday week OPYDYKE, the Republican candidate, 25.584 votes, C. Godfrey Gunther, Ta עמי crat, received 24,513 votes, and NANDO WOOD, the Democratic Mayor of several years standing received 24,474 votes. A close triangular contest, and another proof of the devotion of democrats to their party's candidate, without regard to the honesty or any other qualification of the man. 24.174 Democrate in New York vote for a man like Fer-NARDO WOOD! But his reign is ended, Wood, the Mayor, is no more, New York is saved .--All had! to her chief.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the United States Senate on Thursday Mr. Rice, of Minnesota, registered his vote in favor of the expulsion of J. C. Breckinridge. Mr. Chandler moved the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the causes of the disaster at Ball's Bluff. Motions were made to extend the inquiry as to other disasters, and the subject was finally postponed until to day. Mr. Wilson gave notice of a bill to abolish the post of sutler in volunteer regiments. Mr. Trumbull introduced his bill for the "confiscation of the property of Rebels and giving freedom to the persons they bold in slavery." The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The bill of last session, re-annexing that portion of District of Columbia retrocoded to Virginia, was called up and referred to the Committee on District Affairs.

In the House of Representatives the Presideut's Message was referred to different committees. Those portions referring to the colonization of slaves taken from armed Rebels, and to the fortification of the coasts, were referred to special committees. Mr. Gurley introduced a resolution of inquiry in relation to "the telegraphic censorship of the press."-Referred.

The Norfolk Day Book publishes Governor Letcher's Message to the Legislature. He urges active opertions, and thinks the banks of the Susquehanna, and not the banks of the Peternac, the place where the battle be fought." The non-possession of Fortress Monroe by the "Confederate States of America" also deeply affects the Governor. We do not learn, however, that the Governor proposes any plan by which the campaign is to be moved into Maryland or the Fortress ta-

A Savannah despatch, dated 4th linst., says that sixteen of the Federal ships were inside the bar, and an attack on Fort Pulaski was expected.

The steamship Bavaria, arrived at New York yesterday, brings sixty thousand stand of arms purchased in Belgium for the Government.

Major General Halleck has issued an important, order to his commanding officers in Misseuri, directing them to arrest and hold in confinement every one found in arms against the Government, or those who, in any way, give aid to the Robels; and ordering that all persons found within the lines of the army, in disguise as loyal citizens, and giving information to the enemy, and all those taken from the ranks of the Robels in actual service, shall not botreated as prisoners of war, but as spice, and shall be shot. He further orders that the Provost Marchals of St. Louis shall take in epargo the numbers of Union families who are orouding into that city-having been plundered and driven from thoir homes by the Roll clarent fquerter them upon avowed Seconsionists, charging the expense of their board to them, on the ground that, although they here and themsalves plundered and driven

the a factorate from a thin are give

ing aid and comfort to those who have done

From Kentucky we learn that General Zollicoffer is on the south side of the Cumberland river with seven thousand five hundred men s shortly expected.

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY. All efforts to conciliate the slave-power in this country, by affording protection to slavery, have utterly failed. The slave-power has grown more at regant every year, presuming upon the indulgence and generosity of those that have protected it. While it could rule upreme in Congress and in the White House, t paid some little respect to the Constitution and the laws. When, from natural causes and be at an end. It is against this infamous war, | had been hung for bridge burning. begun by the slave-power, and carried on by it with unrelenting fury, that the Federal Gov- 30th, states that the Southern coast is one ernment is now defeading itself. Slavery sheet of flame and smoke caused by the

alone is the cause of the war. The caution and reluctance, with which the Government and the people of the loyal States have suffered this subject of stavery to be mingled with their plans for carrying on the war, show how earnestly they desired that peace and Union might be restored without in any way touching it, leaving the slave property of the rebels, after they had laid down their arms, precisely where it was before South Carolina gave the signal for rebellion. But this forbearance has been useless. It has strengthened the hands of the rebels and encouraged them to go on. They have employed the very 'property" that we were so anxious to leave mmolested, in warlike operations against us. All the hard work of the camps, all the labor of the fortifications, and the greater part of drudgery of the commissary's the quartermaster's and other departments in the rebel army, are done by the slave property that we have treated with such extreme respect. This has enabled the rebels to devote themselves to strictly soldier-like training, and to such 'gentlemanly" occupations as the chivalry especially affect. But the real hard work of the rebel armies, without which they would have been long ago compelled to disband, is done by the slaves.

At last it has dawned upon the slow, obtuse tering that element in the South which is em. Forts at Port Royal. ployed most effectively against the Government; that it is idle to declare dumb ships to declare the slaves of rebels in arms against the Government free. The press generally, even in Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland, recognizes the common sense and necesity of some such measure. Only a few ultra Demoeracic papers, recent converts from Secession sm, and a few weak-backed Union papers, that have given work to Buchanan and Breckinridge men as their editors, are croaking and uneasy: are advising great deliberation; are representing that there is much feeling on the subject in the army, and are suggesting fin-merous protexts for still upholding and strengthening the only element of the South ern population that gives the rebellion of for-

midable character.

n it must strike the reader-its evasiveness; n tone, and awkward sentences. It is evidently the joint production of the President un' does not read much like former Presilent's messages. But, we must be satisfied. for we had no right to expect anything great with the name of ABRAHAM LINCOLN BITTACHED. We can appreciate the difficulties, too, now support the Constitution, but yet, his dearest riends, the crazy Abolitionists-many of whom, we regret to say, hold seats in Congress—are ready to quarrel with him if he cluses to violate his oath and perjure his The President is evidently laboring to satisfy the Abolitionists and at the same time dhere to his first declarations in reference o the war. He will find this a difficult natter to accomplish, for we have high suthority for saying that no man can serve Abolitionists first as last, for it will come o that if he attempts to do right .- Carlisle

The message of President Lincoln, from ts conservative and national character, is that it would be cordially received by the masses, and that before its calm, steady, beneficient light, the errors with which seces. ion conspirators have deluded the people would vanish like clouds before the sun. Next to its conservatism, the most striking haracteristic of the Message is the pure, simple style in which its great ideas are expressed. Its language is the strong sinewy nglo Saxon of the age of Shakespeare and Milton. The ornate fopperies of word, phrase and metaphor with which the English language has since been adulterated are ntirely discarded. Like Talleyrand, our politicians have used words only to conceal deas, and of late words seem to have multiplied and ideas decreased in exact proportion, until a politician's speech or a President's Message has become an apt imilie for nothingness long drawn out. President Lincoln has reversed this custom-He has great things to say, and his ideas shine clearly through his perspicuous style to be known, read and admired of all men. The utterance of Epaminondas, Phoeion and Polopidas among the ancient Greeks, or of Regulus and Scipio Africanus among the ancient Romans; are the models of the terso brevity of the Message, and its English is that of our best classics, as simple, forcible. and unprotending as that of the English version of the Bible. If the name of George Nashington, instead of that of Abraham incoln, had been signed to this Message here would have been as little alteration in is style as in its sentiment.—New York

Herald. ----PRESTIDICITATION -This bran new word is terrible. We use it now because we see it on: he bills. Mr. W. H. Doualdson, will ing will be held at the Lefort School House restidigitate this evening in Rheem's Hull. Dec. 14th The English of this is that he will perform all sorts of conjuring, juggling &c., at that time, This afternoon at 41 o'clock, he will walk a wire, suspended from the Manston House to H. Kaufman to read selections. The followthe opposite corner, during which performance ing Resolutions were passed; he will be blindfolded and eveloped in a sack.

prisoned in the juil at Washington. The Section points out the impropriety of this, and of the impropriety of this, and of the impression of the institute be tendered to E. Shelly Press.

It Brechbill Gen. Wolf and with prison with ought to be followed by the immediate puncture of the impression of the impression of the immediate puncture of the immediat

WAR NEWS.

FRIDAY.

Tennesce engaged in operations that prove and some good artillery. General Schoff is on him to be a veritable "Fighting Parson." the other side, and will be ready to engage According to accounts coming through Rebel with him as soon as the river recedes. A fight sources, Brownlow, with three thousand Unionists under his command, engaged a Confederate force at Morristown, East Tennessee, on the 1st of December. The Unionists were completely victorious, the Confederates admitting that their defeat and the growth of Northern population and free breve mountaineers. An effort upon the soil scutiment, it ceased to rule there, it re- part of the Federal forces to push through belled. It made war on the Government and to his aid seems to be something more than the Constitution, and it declared the Union to a patriotic duty. Two Tennessee Unionists

A dispatch from Charleston, dated on the "patriotic planters burning their cotton."

The Memphis papers are keeping up their spirits by reporting fabulous Confederate victories in Missouri. As our information from Missouri is more direct and recent than any that can be had via Memphis, these stories only excite ridicule. Mr Faulkner has been released from Fort

South and procure the release of Mr. Ely, Anthony Kennedy, O James & Pearce, O member of Congress. If not successful, he returns to Fort Warren within thirty days. A despatch from Cairo, dated November 10, states that General Polk had received a espatch from General Bragg announcing that Fort Pickens had ceased firing, and

was reported-injured. ---SATURDAY

The steamer Vanderbilt arrived at New York yesterday from Port Royal. The Seventy Ninth New York Regiment had made a reconnoisance to within twenty miles of Charleston. They found three descried batteries and spiked the guns. A large amount of cotion was found ready for shipment, but the Rebels were destroying and over indulgent Northern mind, that it is much of it. About one thousand "contravery foolish to be petting, protecting and fos- bands" were already gathered about the

The steamer North American arrived at Portland, Me., yesterday bringing Liverpool and dead acres confiscated, while doing noth- dates to 22d ult. No news of the capture of ing about property that can think, talk, dig Mason and Slidell had been received, and trenches and fight. The simple absurdity of they were expected to arrive on the steamer his appears to have struck many minds at due on the 29th ult. The first news of their once, and as soon as Congress met, proposi- arrest would probably be received by the ions were introduced, and favorably received, stetmer which left New York on the 13th ult. The case of the Rebel steamer Nashville and the Harvey Birch attracted much attention and was discussed by the English press. The crew of the Harvey Birch vow vengence against the crew of Nashville for putting. them in irons because they refused the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States. the officers declare the vessel was on sound. ings when the Nashville bore down on her. They had gone to London to consult with the American Minister. The Commander of the Nashville was endeavoring to have his the Nashville was endeavoring to have his to Francis Trans, vessel repaired at Southampton, but legal objections had been raised. The question whether the Queen's Proclamation had been 3 B. Florage, whether the Queen's Proclamation and been infracted by the Nashville landing prisoners We issued this document, (the President's Me sage) in an Extra, and gave it to our readers last week. We feel no desire to find fault with this. State paper, notwithstanding of England to the visit of the Nashville and the Adger, and says it would be to the interest of Chas R Testa, Grant Week. We feel no desire to find fault with this. State paper, notwithstanding of England to the visit of the interest of Chas Delane, it might be severely criticized. One feature but if this cannot be they must both be let in!

MONDAY. The S. R Spaulding came up on Friday from and Mr. Sewann. It is a tame production, Hatterns Inlet. An ineffectual engagement had taken place between the Federal gunboats and two of the Rebel steamers. The steamships Oregon and Cosmopolitun bave left Old Point with three thousand soldiers on board. surrounding the President; he is sworn to Their destination is supposed to be Port Royal, South Carolina.

Beyond reconnoisances and foraging expe ditions no movements are reported from the army in front of Washington.

TUESDAY.

A considerable force of Rebels with a battery of six field pieces on Saturday made their appearance on the Virginia shore of the Upper Potomac and commenced firing upon the buildings on the Maryland shore and at the dam of the canal. There was only one company of the Thirteenth Mascachusetts Registrant on this Potomac and commenced firing upon the buildwo masters. He may as well break with the ings on the Maryland shore and at the dam of the Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment on this side without artillery, and the Rebels, emboldened by the little resistance they met with, endorsed by nine-tenths of the people of the loyal States. If it could be read by the meantime another company of the Thirteenth eople of the seceded States also, we believe | Massachusetts Regiment, armed with Enfield rifles, were brought up, and when the Rebels resumed fire on Sunday morning the riflemen opened on them. The fire was so hot that the Rebel artillerists were forced to abandon their guns, leaving them on the river bank mutil

> cross the river and capture the pieces. WEDNESDAY. All quiet along the lines to day, and with the exception of a few picket skirmishes, and and foraging expeditions, nothing is doing.

our forces being to small to permit them to

____ For the HERALD. TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Saturday Nov. 30, 1861. The members of the Teachers' Institute of South Middleton District, Cumberland Co. Pa. assembled at the Red School House, at 101 o'clock A. M. . The Institute was called to or der by the President. The roll having been called, Miss Susan E. Floming and Mr. John

Eberly were found absent.

Miss Lyde C. Fleming and D. Rudy read sehalss Lyde C. Fleming and F. Landing Pen-manship was discussed by the following per-sons: Miss Lyde C. Fleming, Messrs, O. F. sons Miss Lyde C Fleming, Messrs, O. F. Hipple, W. B. Butler, W. Miles, Jerry Meixel H. M. Crider, D. Rudy, Harry Burns, Smith Kaufman, J. Wolf, S. P. Goodyer, and G. W. Nailer. - The members adjourned at 124 P. M. At 11 P. M. the afternaon session was opened Miss C. C. Culver read an essay, and Mr. S. P. Goodyer delivered an Oration. Mental Arithmetic was then taken up and discussed by all the teachers present, after which Mradiarused_to_signify_something_mysteriously_ry_Brechbill_favored_the_Institute_by_making On motion the subject Parental Co-operation was postponed. The next meet-

> The following were appointed to perform at our next meeting; Miss Lyde C. Fleming to read an Essay; Mr. O. F. Hipple to deliver an Oration; Miss Clara C. Culver and Smith

THE THIRTY-SEV NTH CONGRESS.

LIST OF MEMBERS. Parson Brownlow has turned up in East The following is a list of the members composing the Thirty-seventh Congress, which met in Washington Monday week :

THE UNITED STATES SENATE. HANNING HAMLIN, of Maine John W. Forney, of Penn'a. Term Expires. ALABAMA,
Vacancy (second)
Vacancy (second)
AFRANSAR
Vacancy (second)
Vacancy (second) 1865 Vacancy (second)
1867 Vacancy (second)
1867 Vacancy (second) 1863 1866 nt was total. Morristow.

ne East: Tennessee and Virginia Ranroa.,
about twenty miles east of Knoxville, and
directly upon the road to the Cumberland
Gap. Millions of hearts will be stirred by
this brave deed of Parson Brownlow and his

An effort upon the

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Tank (seeded)

Tank (seeded) 1863 Bënjamin F Wade, R 1865 1867 John Sherman, R 1867 Ortoon O H Browning, R Lyman Trumbull, R 1865 Benjamin Starke, O 1865 1807 Geo W Negatith, O 1867 James W Grimes, R 1866 David Wilmet, R James Harlan, R 1807 Edgar Cowan, R James Harlait, R. ~ 5,867

ERXTUCKY
Lazarus W Powell, O
Neaney

RANSAS
Saml C Pemeroy, R. 1865
James H Sathony, R. 1865
James H Laul, R. 1866
Vacancy (seceded)
Vacancy (seceded)
Vacancy (seceded)
Vacancy (seceded)
Vacancy (seceded)
Lott M Mortill, R. 1866
W Pitt Fossenden, R. 1865
Wasancy (seceded)
W Pitt Fossenden, R. 1865
Charles Summer, R. 1865
Solomou Foo', R. - 1863 Solomon Feo', R

1865 | Solombi Feet | A | Solomb Warren on a parole to proceed immediately Pich. Chandler, R.-Vacancy - 1863 James R Doclittle, R . 1863 1865 Timothy O Howe, R . 1867 R-Republican, 30" O-Opposition, 14. U-Union, 3. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. GALUSHA A. GROW, of Pennsylvania EMERSON ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee.

| Connecticut | Dis. Names. Politics | Dis. N that eight Confederates had been killed and several houses destroyed. The Federal fleet 8 1 S Delaphine, Opp 0 Edward Haight, 1 George P Fisher, opp w Edward Haight, 10 C H Van Wyck, Rep 11 John D Steele, Rep 12 Stephen Baker, Rep 13 Abruham B Olin,-Rep 14 Erastus Corning, Opp 15 James B McKern, 15 W no A Websteen, 1 E B.Washburne, 2 Isaac N Arpold, 3 Owen Lovejoy, 4 Wm Kellong, 5 W A Richardson, 6 Wm A Wheeler, 16 Wm A Wnesser,
Opp 17 S X Sherinan,
Opp 18 Chaunery Vibbard,
Opp 19 Liebard Franchot,
20 Roscoe Conkling,
Opp 21 R Holland Duell,
Opp 22 W E banking,
Opp 22 W E banking, Vacancy Jas C Robinson, Opp 17 S N Sherfman. Rep Opp 18 Chauneey Vilbard, Opp Opp 18 Richard Franchot, Rep 20 Roscoe Cenkling, Rop Opp 21 R Holland Duell, Rep Rep 23 Ambrose W Clark, Rep Opp 24 Chas B Sedgwick, Rep Opp 24 Chas B Sedgwick, Rep Rep 26 J P Chamberlain, Rep Rep 27 Alex S Divino, Rep Rep 28 R B Van Valkenby, Rep Rep 29 Alfréd Ely, Rep Rep 31 Prirt Van Hern, Rep Rep 31 Prirt Van Hern, Rep Rep 31 Reuben E Fenton, Rep Rep 31 Reuben E Fenton, Rep 8 Philip B Foulke, 9 John A Logan, Indiana... 1 John Law, A Cravens, 2 James A Cravens, 3 Wm M Dunn, 4 Wm S Holman, 5 George W Julian, 6 Albert O Porter, 7 D W Voorbles, 8 Albert S Whita-9 Schayler Colfax, Schayler Colfax, William Mitchell, 1 Jun P C Shanks,

1 Joseph F Wilson, 2 Wm Vandaver, Kentucky 1 H C Burnett, S 2 J S Jackson, 3 Henry Orider, o O A Wickliffe, " I Geo W Dunlap, I B Mallery 1 Mart F Conway, I John N Goodwin, 2 Chas W Walton, 3 S G Fessenden. 4 Anson P Mortil, 5 Iohn A Rice. Rep 17 James R Morris, Rep 18 Sidney Edgerton, Rep 19 Athert G Riddle, Rep 20 John Hatchins, 21 John A Bingham, Un'n *Contested. 4 Anson P Morell,
5 John A Rice,
6 Fred'k A Pike,
Maryland
1 J W Crisfield,
2 E H Webster,
3 C L L Leary;
4 Henry Mays

Un'n A J Thayer, Rep. 8 SE Ancoun, Rep. 9 Thaddeus Stevens, Rep. 10 John W Killinger, Rep. 11 Jas H Campbell, Rep. 12 H B Wright, Rep. 14 Galusha A Grow, [15 Jas T Hale, Rep. 16 Joseph Bailey, (Icp. 17 Edw. McP. erson, Rep. 18 Joseph Bailey, Rep. 18 Joseph Bailey, Opp Rep Rep Rep Rep Rep Rep Rep Rep Rep 1 B F Granger,
2 Fr'indo C Boaman,
3 F W Relloge,
4 R E Trowbildae,
Minnesota Rep 18 Steele Blar, Rep 18 Steele Blar, Rep 19 John Covode, 20 Joseph Lázear, Rep, 21 Jas K Morchead, Rop, 22 Robert McKuight, 23 John W Wallace, Rep, 24 John Patton, Opp 25 Elijah Babbitt, 1 Cyrus Aldrich, 2 Wm Windom,

Missouri 1 F P Blair, Jr. 2 Jas A Rollins, Opp' 25 Elijan Batoric,

"Contested,
Opp | Rhode Island,
Opp' 1 Wm P Sheffield,
Opp' 2 George II Brown,
Opp,
1 Joseph Scagor,
Rep. 10 Wm G Brown,
"20011 J B Blair, 6 John S Phelps, 7 John W Noell, New Jersey 1 John T Mxon, 2 J L N Stratton, Rep. 10 Wm G Bro Rep. 11 J B Biair. Un'n Un'n Rep. 1 J B Blair.
Opp Vermont
Opp 1 Ezekiel P Walton,
Opp 2 Jostin S Merrill,
3 Portus Raxter,
Rep. Wisconsin
1 John F Potter,
Rep. 2 Luther Hanchott,
3 A Scott Sloan,
Union 29 Secretarist. 1 kep Rep John F Potter, Luther Hanchett, A Scott Sloan, Rep 2 Ed:H Rollins, 3 T M Edwards, Rep., 104. Opp., 46. Union, 22. Secessionist, 1. TERRITORIAL DELEGATES.

New Moxico
John S Watta,
Colorado
II P Bennett,
Nevada
John Cradlebaugh, Nebraska The following named States are in Robellion, and will be outlied unrepresented, except three or four districts in the leyal partion of Virginia. The following figures show the number of Representatives to which each of the second States is entitled:

Note.—Those members whose politics are given as "Union," in the tree States, have been elected to fill

vacancies without regard to party. [Correspondence of the Herald.] night, when they returned and took them off, FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

CAMP PIERPONT, VA., December 3, 1861. DEAR HERALD:—To day has been extreme ly cold; the Company has gone out on picket. I have been detailed for camp guard, and as I sit in my tent this evening beside our "California Stove," the spirit bath moved me to write a few lines to your valuable journal, hoping they may not prove uninteresting to some of your readers. As "Mace Sloper" would say "not being one of your cute sort," and not in the habit of writing letters for publica

tion, you must excuse any little defects your experienced eye may discover.
We are still on "ye sacred soil" and from present indications will remain there for some time. Some of the knowing ones say this to be our permanent winter-quarters, but as no order to that effect has emanated from head quarters. I am inclined to think that such is not the case. At any rate we have made ourselves as comfortable as we can under the biroumstances - some by boarding their tents up, others by digging the earth down about two feet deep, and creeting a rude, but serviceable fire place inside. All drilling is done away with, the weather not permitting; the men perform but little duty except that incident to the comp, and a stranger happening to pass at any time would think the camp entirely deserted—hardly a person to be seen except the little group of men that congregate

around the guard fire, at which the same num

ber is seen night and day.

Our Division has made but few movements of importance during our stay here. A recon-noise noe was made last Tuesday by the 1st Pontia. Cavalry, which resulted in the capture of thirteen prisoners. They were the objects of a great deal of curiosity and scrutiny by our juich. As they were marched along, the road was lined with Union soldiers, all anxious to get a sight of the "Secesti." Resolved, That is committee of three boapers a plinble looking set, as they marchpointed by the President to written a profit of a plinble looking set, as they marchpointed by the President to written and Profit of a plinble looking set, as they marchpointed by the President to written and Profit of a deliver an address before this Institute at
formed, inving on grey overcoats and military. to defive an address before this Institute at formed having on grey overcoats and military to Gen. McClellan, calling his attention to the meeting. The President appointed caps, and all were armed with shot gins—the fact that slaves escaping from the Rebels, the following as a committee; Hon High queer weapons to cope with our Mine rites, and coming within our lines, have been im—Stuart and Messrs. J. Coyle and W. Miles. The prisoners all appeared cheerful, however, The prisoners all appeared cheerful, however,

will be made of them I am unable to learn.

Thankegiving day in our camp was unusut

Yard, by the Capitol, to Georgetown, forming

connections with the existing railroad depots, ally quiet. A great many of our boys, among and using the aqueduct bridge for the purpose which was your humble correspondent were of crossing the river at Georgetown. By a expecting boxes and packages from home, junction of this proposed railway with the which in consequence of the accumulated baggage in Washington were delayed. Articles

gating the cause of true Philanthropy? Not wishing to trespass any further upon your good nature and columns, I remain yours.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR. The Report of the Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, occupies nearly fourteen closely printed octave pages. It sets out with a statement of the entire estimated strength and 12,000 for the war; Pennsy vania 19,199 now in process of construction. 26,760 for the war, and other States in pro- stantial structure.

gress, is estimated at 20 334; making an ag. an. his Successor in command, is also spoken past actions in civil life, have proved him to gregate of volunteers and regulars for the war of in warm terms.

of 600,981. The several arms of the service The remainder of the report, which discussf 660,981. The several arms of the service are estimated as follows:

titles and Sharpshooters, 8 355 107 and as it can only be maintained at a great

the acceptance of 500,000 volunteers and appropriated \$500,000,000 for their support, out so numerous were the offers of volunteers it is believed 1,000,000 men could have been obtained, had there been authority to accept their services. It will, says the Secretary, be rayed themselves in rebellion against the Fed- good advice and assuring them that Christinow for Congress to say whether the army shall be further augmented, with a view to a more speedy termination of the war. If confined to the present limit fixed by law, it is proposed to consolidate such of the regiments as may from time to time fall below the regulation standard, and thus reduce the number

of officers and expenses of the army. The report speaks in high terms of the effi-ciency already shown by the volunteers; refers in the people so readily gathering together such an immense army, without resort to con-scriptions, levies, drafts, or other extraordinary expedients; says the rebellion extended over an area of 733.144 square miles, possess-ing a coast line of 3,523 miles and a shore line of 25,414 miles, with an interior boundary ine of 7,031 miles in length.

The battle of Bull Run is briefly referred to and the result declared to be "the natural consequence of the premature advance of our brave but undisciplined troops, which the im patience of the country demanded." Other early reverses, some of no permanent advanage to the enemy are referred to; but he says, the possession of Western Virginia and the occupation of Hatterns and Beaufort have nooly redeemed our transient revers The early position of Maryland Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri and Western Virginia, is

next reviewed, and their present condition pointed to with pride, as showing the increasing progress of loyalty to the Union. No doubt is entertained that the army on the Poauthority throughout all the rebellious States. and similar cases will probaly occur. It is suggested that the President be empowered to send commissioners with the army with power to enforce obligations of contracts and the collection of debts due to loval citizens, in districts where the civil power has ceased to exist.

The deficiency of arms and municious of war at the commencement of the rebellion is alluded to, and the measures taken to procure a supply are set forth. In addition to the large ontracts made in this country, two millions of dollars were sent to Europe for further additions, a part of which has been received -The policy of the War Department, however, has been to encourage the capital, enterprise and skill of our own people in this direction. Congress is urged to authorize the estabishment of a national foundry, at some point of facility, for the manufacture of heavy artilery. The reorganization of the militia of the country upon a uniform basis is also recom-The States should, it is urged, be aided in organizing, arming and disciplining

Immediate attention is called to the condiion of our fortifications upon the senboard and the lakes and upon our exp sed frontiers They should at once be placed in perfect con dition for successful defense

The corps of cadets at the Military Academy, now numbering only 192, it is recommended should be increased to 500, the increase to come from the States cordially co-operating with the government in bringing their forces into the field in behalf of the Union. The health of the army is spoken of as ex-

cellent, and the sanitary arrangements of the authorities have been greatly aided by good men and women in different States. Hospital ites and establishments for the sick and wounded have been opened in St Louis, Wash ngton, Georgetowa, Baltimore and Annapolis. and will be attached to every division of the rmy in the field.

The system of promotions which prevails in he regular service should, it is urged, be applied to the volunteer forces in the respective States, restricting, however, the promotions to men actually in the field; and it is suggested that the distinction now existing between regulars and volunteers should not be contin

Recruiting for the regular army has not been as successful as anticipated, and it is judges (our humble self among the number) as therefore recommended that further induce of a very superior quality. The best mode nents be held out to recruits by bounties and full pay when due. It is recommended that the law making obligatory the discharge of minors, who may enlist without the consent of their parents, should

be repealed, and the subject left to the regulations of the War Department, or to the civil ribunals of the country. The employment of regimental bands, it is also reco The railroads between New York and Balti ore having charged \$6 for each soldier trans ported, an arrangement was made to bring them from the former to the latter city, via

Harrisburg, at \$4 each, and as a consequence

his rate was at once adopted by all the rail-

roads in the loyal States, making a saving to

he government of 334 per cent, in all its transportation of soldiers. Although the railroad facilities between Baltimore and Washington have been lately mproved, arrangements should be made for laying a double track between Washington and the Ahnapolls junction, with improved side ngs and facilities at Annapolis and along the

The necessity of an additional railroad beween Washington and Baltimore, in case the lavigation of the Potomac is interrupted by lockade or the weather, is next referred to, company, chartered by the State of Maryland, ave proposed to build such a road-upon conthey binding themselves to set aside annually a sufficient sum for their redemption at maturity, and to charge for transportation rates in no case to exceed four cents a ton per

Orange and Alexandria railroad, not only

the enting of the difficient was concerned, und their thanksgiving yesterday. A few days not road west of Harper's Ferry which was so tive Committee. letracting in the least from the virtues of that ruthlessly destroyed by the rebels has not yet highly important event. | been restored. The great interests of trade
I noticed in the last number of the Herald require that this road should be geopened as a communication from "Philanthropist," in speedily as possible by the company, for the which he states that the locating of a "skating transportation of the immense surplus of the pond" would greatly enhance the health and agricultural products of the West. To aid pond" would greatly enhance the health and agricultural products of the West. To aid amusement of the young gentlemen and ladies this object the Department has tendered to the of your town. Would not "eighty or a hun- company a sufficient force for its protection dred dollars" invested in good warm clothing during the progress of the work, and will ren-for the soldiers on this side of the Potomac be der such facilities as it may be able to probetter idea, and go farther towards propa- vide, in connection with its other important public duties.

For the purpose of facilitating the transportation of supplies to Alexandria and to points beyond, it has been found necessary to rebuild portions of the Orange and Alexandria and to lay a track from the railroad depot to a Ward Esq. of this city, whose brother is a point on the Potomac river in Washington. Under an appropriation granted for that purpose at the last se-sion of Congress, a Tel-1,000 for the war; Virginia 779 three months | corps of operators, and a large extension is

three months and 94,760 for the war; New | The r construction of the Long Bridge York 10,188 three months and 100,200 for the across the Potomac is rapidly approaching var; Massachusetts 3,485 three months and completion, and when finished will be a sub-

The Secretary here refers to the resignation The strength of the regular army, including of Lieut. Gen. Scott, and pays a high ribute new collistments under the July act of Coa to his long service. Major General McClell-

503 50 35 of the nation, menaced by the rebels, and required to be defended by thousands of our troops, induces me to suggest for considerations the prepariety and expediency of a recons The geographical position of the metropolis The appropriations asked for the service of the fiscal year are computed for a force of 500,000 men. The numerical strength of the cavalry force is now greater than is required, seat of national government, for all time to come, should be placed beyond reasonable cost, measures will be taken for its gradual danger of seizure by enemies within, as well eduction.

Congress at its late extra session authorized ment between the States named, such as was effected for similar purposes by Michigan and Ohio, and by Missuri and Lows, their bounda-

fluence of State governments which have ar-

eral authority.

To this end, the limits of Virginia might be so altered as to make her boundaries consist of the Blue Ridge on the east and Pennsylvania on the north, leaving those on the South steamer Argonaut, on which they leave for and west as at present. By this arrangement. Louisville to day to report to General Buell, two counties of Maryland (Allegany and Washington, would be transferred to the jurisdiction of Virginia. All that portion of monner. Among the noticeal Virginia which lies between the Blue Ridge boots reaching to the knee. to the wonderful strength of our institutions and Chesapeake bay could then le added to Maryland, while that portion of the peninsula State of Delaware. A reference to the map will show that these are great natural boundato mark the limits of these States

To make the protection of the capital .complete, in consideration of the accession of territory which Maryland would receive under the arrangement proposed, it would be necesmodify her constitution as to limit the basis of representation to her white population. wisdom to reannex to the District of Co that portion of its original limits which by

Vinginnia.
It is already a grave question, what shall be to southern territory as at Beaufort district tomac, under its able leader, will soon make in South Carolina? The number left within uch a demonstration as will re-establish its our control at that point is very considerable, What shall be done with them? Can we afford to send them forward to their masters, to be by them armed aganist us, or used in producing supplies to sustain the rebellion? Their labor mny be useful to us Withhold from the enemy, it lessens his military resources, and the witholding them has no tendency to induce the horrors of insurrection even in the rebel communities They constitute a military resource, and being such, that they should not be turned over to the enemy is too plain to discuss. Why deprive him of supplies? The representatives of the people will unquestionably secure to the loyal slaveholder every right to which they mention of the country. to which they are entitled under the constitu-

A dispatch from Charleston, S. C., da. ted the 30th ult., corroborates the news regived through other channels, and says that are called in the dispatch-are hourly burnthe coast is one line of flame and smoke.

Cown and County Maiters.

We would direct the attention of our renders to the advertisement of Jacob Boas, in another column. He has a full stock of everything in his line, and his recent importation of Winter styles are immaculate .-

Wm. A. MILES, whose store is opa large and superior stock of new goods, which comprises everything in the line of gentlemen's wear, from a neck-tie, to an overcont-Give him a call.

PURE ALE. -- We are under special ob: ligations to our friend Mr. GEORGE WINTERS, for a keg of Pure Ale. This article is manufactured by the celebrated brewer GEO. LAUER, of Reading, and is pronounced by competent of a very superior quality. The best mode of tapping it, is to procure a brass spigot, (brass is preferable to wood because the latter swells, and becomes dificult to open) drive | it firmly into the cask, and set it up in some cool place. Mr. Winten's is prepared to furnish hotels, restaurants and families.

CARLISLE GYMNASTIC ASSOCIATION. -This association, which, before the war, numbered about forty members, was so much crippled by the draft upon its humbers, BA as to make it necessary to suspend its regular meetings for a time. Indeed it is the pride and boast of the association, that in its hall, and by vits members, the nucleus was formed, which, principally through their exertions, culminated in the fine company now commanded by Capt. Henderson. As a proof of the patriotic impulses of its membership we would state that but seven of them were left, after the departure of that company.

It having been abundantly demonstrated and the fact montioned that a responsible that as a means of physical culture, healthful exercise, and solid enjoyment, at a very dition that the government will endorse their | moderate expense, the gymnasium stands unrivalled; and as the long winter evenings are upon us. it was deemed expedient, by the few remaining members, to re-open the

in two prisoners, to day. What disposition structed through Washington, from the Nary | PFAHLER; Executive Committee, R. M.

STEVENSON; JNO. A. HUMRICH. The rooms are in Rheem's Hall, and consist of a Reading Room, furnished with newspapers, periodicals, chess tables &c., and the would the communication with our troops in gymnasium proper, which is a large room sent from Carlisle on Monday per Adams' Express, did not arrive here until to day, just one week from the time they were shipped.

A great many of our boys, however, as far as the eating of the dinner was concerned, held their thanksgiving vesteriary. A few days not read west of Harper's Ferry which was so

ARRIVAL OF THE ANDERSON BODY GUARD-This crack company of Pennsylvania soldiers, arrived in this city from camp near Carlisle, Pa., on Monday evening, enroute for the dark and bloody ground of old Kentucky. They arrived on time on the Penna. Railroad, and were escorted to the Scott House, where a fine supper was prepared for them in the style with which things are usualy done at this fine hotel. To this compliment the company are in no small the Loudoun and Hampshire Railroads, and way, indebted to the exertions of Mr. W. non commissioned officer in the corps.

After the supper John H. Hampton, Esq., egraphic Bureau was established, and has welcomed the company to the city, and of the army, both volunteers and regulars, as follows:—Three months' men 77.875, and for the war 640,637—aggregate 718 512. Mary, land is put down at 7,000 for the war; the District of Columbia 2.823 three months and the company to the city, and alluded in a feeling manner to the fact that it was in avery sense of the word a Pennsylbuilt and put in operation, with an efficient vaniacompany, and expressing the sentiment that in the hour of peril the old Keystone State would have no cause for blushing a the conduct of this her latest offering to the land of Henry Clay-Daniel Boone having been her first. The words of welcome were responded to by the Caplain, J. W Pallmer., Esq., an unass ming gentleman, but whose be a man of indomitable will, and of rare es topics of great interest, we give at length, administrative ability. He gave a brief narration of the organization of the company, de, de.

General Anderson, who is not inoculated with the Regular Army idea, that human machines, make the best soldiers, visited the company on Saturday last, reviewed them ries could be so changed as to render the cap-ital more remote than at present from the in-ital more remote than at present from the in-various tents of the privates, giving them anity and sound morality helped to make good soldiers.

The company quartered last night on the The Guard are equipped in the very best of manner. Among the noticeable features, are

The commissioned officers are Captain, W. Maryland, while that portion of the peninsula between the waters of the Cheasapeake and S. Palmer, a Railroad man of much experithe Atlantic, now jointly held by Maryland ence, and recently Private Secretary to J. and Virginia, could be incorporated into the Edgar Thompson; First Lieutenant, William Spenser of Carlisle Barracks, a regular ries, which, for all time to come, would serve soldier of fifteen years standing; Second Lieutenant, T. S. Maple, of this city, son-in law of Benj. M Lain, (Esq., of the Sixth ward.

The company is our offering to Kentucky, and we want our brethren there to let us know what they think of them. We as In this connection, it would be the part of Pe usylvanians are proud of them, and would be glad to see them pitted against the delectable "Bull Pups" of Nashville, in order to satisfy the people of the South that intel. ligence will tell over brutality in the field as done with those slaves who are abandoned by their owners on the advance of our troops in the Catinet. For furnishing the men, and the influence to secure their extra equipments, we are much indebted to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a corporation which has done its full share in the present rebellion. The company leaves for Louisville to day .- Pittsburg Dispatch of the 3rd inst.

TREATMENT OF CROUP. - Croup is an inflamation of the inner surface of the windpipe. Inflamation implies heat, and that heat must be subdued or the patient will inevitably die. If prompt efforts are made to cool the parts in the case of an attack of croup relief will be as prompt as it is surprising and delightful. All know that cold water applied to a hot skin cools it, but all do not as well know and understand that hot water applied to an inflamed skin will as certainly cool it the planters -the "patriotic planters" they off. Hence the application of cold water with with linen cloths, or of almost boiling water ing their cotton and rice crops, and that along with woollen flannel, are very efficient in the cure of croup. Take two or three pieces of woollen flannel of two folds, large enough to cover the whole throat and upper part of the chest; put these in a pan of water as hot as the hand can bear, and keep it thus hot by adding water from a boiling tea kettle at hand; let two of the flannels be in the hot water all the time, and one on the throat all the time, with a dry figurel covering the wet one, so as to keep the steam in to some extent; the flannels should not be so wet, when put on, as to dribble the water, for it is important to keep osite the Railroad Depot, has just received the clothing as dry as possible, and the body and feet of the child comfortable and warm. As as one flannel gets a little cool, put on another hot one, with as little interval of exposure as possible, and keep up this process until the doctor comes, or until the phlegm is loose, the child easier, and begins to fall asleep; then gently wrap a dry finnel over the wet one which is on, so as to cover it up thoroughly, and the child is saved. When it wakes up both flannels will be dry .- Hall's Journal.

The Markets.	
CARLISLE PRODUCE MARKET.	
eported weekly for the Herald Woodward & Schmidt.	by
OUR (Superfine) 4	87
HITE WHEAT	$\frac{12}{25}$
(I) \	-00
RN NEW,	60 45
RN	57
TS OLD	33
MOTHYSEED	50

Special Notices.

THE USE OF Dr. HOSTETTER'S STOMAGE BITTER'S & Physical Property of the Stomach, or any other like affection, is second for Stomach, or any other like affection, is second for some in America or abroad. To be able to state sendently that the "Bitters" are a certain our ofe, symposia and like diseases, is to the proprietors as source of unalloyed pleasure. It removes all morphs 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 system gives to superior excellence and beneficial results, have assured the proprietors that it cannot but prover great our to the affilieted, and, impart vitality to the thorough system.

Marringes.

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. J. Ulerich, Mr. DAVID R. MINICH to Miss RARAH A. NEWCOMER, both of Lagsville, Perry Co.
On the 5th ult., by the Rev. J. M. Riderdice. Mr. JOHN R. MENELLy to Miss MARY S. BUTLER, both of Parry Co. Par.

mile for freight, and three cents per mile for passengers. During the war, however, they will only charge two cents per mile for passengers. During the war, however, they will only charge two cents per mile for passengers.

It is recommended that a railway he can be seen to be seen the following officers elected.

The following officers elected.

Provident A. K. Rurky & gradary, C. B. The seen the same and the same an