

The Herald.

CARLISLE, PA.
Friday, Nov. 28, 1862.

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No. 21 State Street, Boston, are the sole agents for the
States, and are authorized to take Advertisements
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Dr. Allan, formerly President of Dickinson College, has resigned the Presidency of Girard College, and will retire from the institution at the close of this year.

WILLIAM THE OBLIVIOUS.—It is said that the War Department will hereafter in its draft men, when procuring substitutes, shall obtain the consent of the substitutes to join the old regiments. This is the method adopted by the Department to bridge the difficulty of filling up the old regiments. Henceforth all substitutes will be compelled to enter the old regiments, to remain for nine months. With this understanding, the Government will prefer substitutes to the original drafted men.

WISCONSIN.—I am speaking, in these times of change, to find Wisconsin, like Iowa, Minnesota and Michigan, standing fast by the Government and the Administration. Notwithstanding the most desperate efforts of the Opposition, the Legislature is largely Republican, and a Senator representing the law-loving, liberty-loving, and Union-loving people of that State will be again elected to the United States Senate.

HON. EDWARD McFERRISON, present member of Congress from the Franklin district, and at one time officer of the Lancaster Co. militia, was married in Cambridge on the 12th inst. to Miss Annie D. Crawford, eldest daughter of John S. Crawford, esq., of that place.

MISS LYNEBURG [rebel] paper says, that the number of deserters from the rebel army is starting, and that they are often the best class of soldiers. It adds that the Confederate Government is fully alive to the magnitude of the evil, and is enforcing the death penalty in the case of every deserter.

GEN. McCLINTON, being called up by the soldiers at Warrenton for a speech, said: "I wish you to stand by the Union, and to have stood by me, and all will be well." It is a pity that some of this self-sacrificing patriotism cannot penetrate the skulls or hearts of the only self-elected friends of the General.

A GREAT CROP.—Correspondents of the Department of Agriculture convey to us the progress of agriculture in the West, and qualified to judge of the quantity of crop produced, estimate the aggregate quantity of corn syrup at 40,000,000 gallons, and the area cultivated at 250,000 acres. In 1859, by the showing of the last census, the product was less than 8,000,000 gallons. If this estimate should prove correct it is sufficient to supply more than half of the syrup and molasses demand of the United States.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS FROM THE "LIBBY."—The Richmond *Examiner* says, that on last Thursday night, several of the Yankee prisoners confined in the prison owned of Twentieth and Carey streets, escaped by lowering themselves from one of the windows. They were missed at "roll call" next morning, and no satisfactory evidence being given by the guard, Capt. Turner ordered them under arrest. They were confined in Castle Thunder to await the examination. None of the escapees have been heard from since the activity of the present week. A number and seven children were sold for \$5,160.

A BARBARISM CONTEMPLATED.—We are told that the public library seized by our troops at Beaufort, South Carolina, and transmitted to this city, is about to be offered for sale by the authorities. We sincerely trust the report is not true. Books, pictures, statues, and works of art generally are held by all civilized nations as exempt from the ordinary rights of war, and only barbarians destroy them, or sell them. When Napoleon seized the artistic treasures of Italy, and sent them to France, he was denounced by all Europe; and in subsequent treaties France was compelled to return them to the original possessors. Besides, the North is so rich in books, and the South so poor, that we can afford not only to leave them all their liberties, but to fill up the shelves of such as may be scanty.

N. Y. Post.
An officer in one of the Rhode Island batteries while at Fitz John Porter's headquarters on Wednesday week, remarked, "after this we may as well give up, and acknowledge the independence of the rebels." Half an hour later he was surprised by a summons to Burnside's headquarters. He admitted he made the remark, but said that he did so under excitement, and stated more than he meant. "You have now an opportunity to retract it," said Burnside, "but if I were not personally acquainted with your antecedents, and your loyalty, you would have been instantly dismissed. Neither you nor any other officer, high or low, can utter such sentiments and remain in the army." The offender made a full retraction and apology.

THE DELAWARE REPUBLICAN sums up the result of the election in that State, as follows: "William C. Union—has been elected Governor by 111 majority; William Temple Bayardite has been elected to Congress by 27 majority. In New Castle county every Union candidate is elected by majorities ranging from 624 to 690. In Kent and Sussex counties every Bayardite is elected. The Legislature will stand as follows: Senate—four Union to five Bayardites; House—seven Unionists, fourteen Bayardites. The great Seceder will consequently be returned to the U. S. Senate. It is certain that the fraudulent vote cast, more than equal Temple's majority for Congress, and if a thorough investigation comes down to the result in the Sussex county legislative ticket might be different. We do not know, however, that any contest is proposed; at any rate, rebellion in consequence of defeat has not been thought of."

GEN. STANLEY, who commands a division of the heroic army at Corinth, Miss., which recently inflicted on a larger force of rebels the second stunning defeat of the war, recently made a speech to his soldiers, where he said:

"Remember that we are solving with our bayonets one of the great questions of history—the domination of caste; the question whether a cruel oligarchy, which, forgetful of that simple and sublime command of our Saviour, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself,' claims the right to live upon the unrequited labors of their neighbors, shall rule and dictate the destinies of our country."

THE AMERICAN WARD, who figured so prominently in China lately, and was made mandarin general, is dead.

THE ENGLISH PARTY.

The London *Times* advises us, in the last issue received here, that the Democratic party, in its attempts to get control of the country again, has all its sympathies. It expresses an earnest desire for the success of the party, and declares its belief that the policy it would inaugurate is the only one on which the affairs of this country can be settled. The Philadelphia *North American*, in commenting on this fact, remarks: "We all know what the favorite policy of the *Times* is in American affairs. It favors and supports the rebellion, and hopes to see the country divided. And not only does it hope for such division as will set up the Confederate States as a new government, but also for one or two more divisions, separating the Northwestern States and the Pacific States from the Northern part of the old Union." Its attempts to effect these divisions, and to thoroughly humiliate, if not to conquer, us, have been prosecuted with a degree of malignity and a profusion of falsehood such as no other journal in the world ever employed in any cause, and the consequence is that its name has become significant of as much that is odious almost as the rebellion itself.

Such is the London *Times*, which now expresses its sympathy with the successes of the democratic party in our elections. Are the masses of that party aware of the association into which they have fallen? Does the praise of the Richmond sheets, and the secession sympathizing papers of England come gratefully to their ears? It is time they looked about them to see what guilt of theirs had brought such praise on them. No patriot, no man of sense even, can mistake the significance of being wished well by the London *Times* while this war is pending.

There was a tirade of some importance pronounced against the United States by Lord Brougham, in June last, which is worth mentioning in this connection. He said, in an address before the Social Science Association, of which he is President, that "in all ages the tendency of democratic rule has been to promote war; while aristocratic States, from Sparta downward, have been peaceful." He denounced what we call the free institutions and democratic principles of this government as the causes of this to him, deplorable civil war, declaring that we would never have peace and stability until we had a more aristocratic or monarchial form of government.

Now, the Democrats of New York declare themselves to be a peace party, and they are praised by the London *Times* and the Richmond press as such. They are the agents, or tools, rather, through which Jeff Davis is hoping to put his ideas of the new form of government in practice. The ultra secessionists all agree with the *Times* and Lord Brougham as to the necessity of getting rid of Democratic institutions, and the tools they all use for this purpose are, marvellously alike, the ignorant and misled masses of Democrats themselves.

There is not a country in Christendom whose people are so absurdly misguided as are the rank and file of the miscalled Democratic party in the United States. They have been made the agents of the most guilty preparation for rebellion while electing and supporting Buchanan's Administration. They are led away by men who are the very opposites of real Democrats—the extreme enemies of really free institutions; and now they are used by secession sympathizers in both the United States and Europe, to accomplish all that may be done toward dividing and ruining the only power that can preserve Democratic institutions.

And they are all, as a matter of course, in favor of slavery, and from the reliance of that interesting class who mask their devotion to slavery under the name of conservatives.

THE BOSTON SENTINEL.—A large number of soldiers during the past summer, have deserted their regiments in the field, and returned home either on forged passes or on alleged disability. After a brief sojourn many of these have entered the new regiments for the purpose of obtaining the large bounties offered by States and counties. These men we learn are to be severely dealt with. Another class who have received bounties and then deserted also, will be punished to the extent of the law. It is said, on high authority, that the President, on being recently shown by the Secretary of War and General in Chief, the immense list of deserters and roll-calls of absentees, sternly pledged himself hereafter to pursue the most rigorous policy with these offenders, and that any executives dismissed, both and their labor for the whole term of their enlistment, and other of the severest penalties, he is resolved to deprive the rebels of the great advantage they have heretofore enjoyed over us in the means necessary to preserve discipline, and prevent the crimes of straggling, absentees and desertions. In view of these facts, the hope is expressed that the public will constitute itself a great moral police, to expose and shame back to duty all officers and men who cannot prove conscientiously that they have the authority required by army orders and regulations for their absence from their commands.

JOHN A. FOWLE, Esq., of the Navy Department, has prepared for gratuitous distribution a "Soldiers' Directory," containing the names and locations of the Hospitals and Relief Associations in Washington and vicinity, with other information of interest to the friends of soldiers. On the 6th of October, according to Mr. Fowle's tables, there were: Patients in Washington, 14,476; Patients in Alexandria, 1,923; Patients in Fairfax Seminary, 1,190; Patients in Georgetown, 1,062—18,651 Convalescents, sick and paroled at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, 16,000
Total 34,447

A VIRGINIA PLANTATION.—An army correspondent of the New York *Times*, gives an account of a visit to a Virginia plantation, deserted by its owner, who had fled to North Carolina, and left his slaves, about thirty in number, to occupy the place, charging them to provide for two old negro women in the neighborhood. The slaves, thus far, have remained faithful to their trust—creditable alike to their fidelity and to the humanity of the owner. He found, also, in the place a poor white man, Addison Williams, who has been struggling for a life time of thirty odd years with poverty and the curse of slavery—worse off, a hundred times, as he expressed it, than any negro on the place. The slaves had twenty or thirty cows, he had but one poor creature, which assisted him in eking out a miserable subsistence for his little family. He has brothers in Illinois who had invited him to come out, but, alas! he has not a cent on which to undertake the journey.

The Newspaper Business.

We have had complaints from every quarter of the country of the increased cost of making newspapers. Printing paper of all kinds has risen fifty per cent. within the last three months, while the tax on paper, ink, advertisements and everything else connected with the business, still further aggravates the difficulty. The rise on paper, moreover, is still going on, and as it is due to the lack of cotton, it is not easy to say when it will stop. Under these circumstances publishers all over the country are raising the price of their papers, or raising their charges for advertising, or both, in order to meet this increased cost of production.

The New York *Times* says, "in this city, where the circulation of daily papers is much larger than elsewhere, the pressure is felt with corresponding severity. The expenses of newspaper printing are everywhere being already greatly enhanced by the war." And now in addition to that increase, comes the increased cost of paper, the war taxes, adding very materially to the expense of publishing a newspaper.

"What effect," observes the same paper, "will have upon the business remains to be seen. In this city the daily newspapers have always been furnished below cost—the difference being made up from the proceeds of advertisements. Probably the publishers will prefer to meet the present emergency, so far as any change is necessary, by increasing their rates of advertising rather than departing from their usual mode of doing business. This, perhaps, upon the advertising public a burden which, in strict justice, newspaper readers ought to share with them, but all writers have long borne more than their fair proportion of the expense of publishing newspapers, that their acquiescence in any new measure upon them seems to be taken for granted."

"Upon the country press the increase in the price of paper will be especially burdensome. The price of advertising papers will be increased, and their profits are not large. They must raise their prices or break down under the burden."

The price of paper in this city has advanced enormously within the last few weeks, and the paper here now no doubt costs more for advertising, and hope thus to be able to meet the increased cost of paper, and to continue the price of subscription has been raised; and as we before remarked, if the prices of paper and all other printing materials continue to advance, the publishers of newspapers throughout the country will have to resort to one or the other of these means to meet the increased expense.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The anticipations of certain of our so-called Democratic friends that the opposition to the administration in the Thirty-Eighth Congress would have a majority, will not be realized. On the contrary the result is quite the "reverse." In the Senate the majority for the administration is overwhelmingly large, thus: Thirty-four Unionists or Republicans; thirty-four Democrats and the opposition. The majority is large enough for all practical purposes.

In the House of Representatives there will be a more equal division of parties. The members already chosen have been classified as follows: Administration, 78; Opposition, 60; doubtful 4. The doubtful being one from Wisconsin and three from Missouri, who are not to be depended on for ardent support of the Administration, though they are in favor of the war. The States yet to elect are California, 3 members; Connecticut 4; Kentucky 3; Maryland 3; Virginia 3; New Hampshire 3; Vermont 3; Rhode Island 2. In all 34 States will be about equally divided between the Administration and the Opposition. In case elections are held in Louisiana, North Carolina, Tennessee or other of the seceded States, the numbers and the classification will have to be changed. But one thing is certain; the members chosen from such States will be loyal men, pledged to the support of the Administration. The prospect is, we think, that the Democrats will be in the minority in the House, and in any event, there are enough loyal war Democrats among the members already chosen to secure for the Administration an effective support in its measures against the rebels.

ROBERTS BY HOSPITAL NURSES AT WASHINGTON.—Four of the nurses in one of the Washington Hospitals—three women and one man—have been arrested for stealing articles belonging to the government, and also from dying soldiers. One woman, the first one discovered, was detected by carrying off too large a load one time, and on searching her house, there were found a great variety of hospital stores, including 1 musket, 1 soldier's coat, 2 blankets, 119 pieces of clothing of all kinds, such as towels (40 in number) sheets, coverlets, pillow cases, dressing gowns, &c., a large number of them stamped "U. S. Sanitary Commission." There was also found 1 bottle raspberry vinegar, 4 glasses, 1 china cup, 1 large syringe, and sundry small articles. In a trunk was found \$47 in gold, \$25 in Treasury notes, a finger ring and a pocket book.

THE EMANCIPATION TRIUMPH IN MISSOURI is, if anything, more complete than has been supposed. Of the nine members of Congress elected, six are Emancipationists, and only three are "Democrats." The Legislature of that State is reported to be in a convincing majority of ten. This result is a convincing proof that the people of Missouri have enjoyed enough of the blessings of slavery, which the Southern leaders fought so hard to fasten upon the State forty years ago. The ground they gained in that initial conflict between bondage and freedom is now wrested from them by its own occupants. Much of Missouri has always been practically free, but the counsels of the slaveholding interest have always prevailed in the management of her affairs. That interest has thrown itself on the side of the rebellion, and the freemen who remain true to the good old flag are determined to strike for the rights of compensated labor at the first opportunity. They mean to discourage slavery, and exalt the cause of freedom. This is "Abolition" of a practical kind, and will doubtless be as disagreeable to the rebel slaveholders of Missouri as the fighting "Abolitionists" of the Union armies are to the apprehensions of the doughty General Beauregard.

ALL IS SILVER.—It is proposed in Virginia City, Nevada, to ship immediately to the East for the benefit of the Sanitary Fund, the sum of \$20,000, and in the novel currency of silver bricks. *The Territorial Enterprise* says: "This shipment will be made in solid silver, stamped with an appropriate inscription, and will prove the biggest advertisement for Nevada Territory that ingenious brains have yet contrived. These silver bricks will be scrupulously examined and commented on by many a man in New York who would regard it as demerit in Nevada. For he heard of the fact that \$20,000 in gold coin or Treasury notes had been sent from the unknown land of Nevada."

The General Rule.

A great many persons are considerable excited about the probable political complexion of the next House of Congress, and predict great evil if it should prove to be hostile to the existing administration. For the consolation of all such we publish the following which we find in an exchange:

In case the Speaker of the next House should be an Anti-Administration man, the result will be in accordance with the general rule for it is a curious fact that for thirty eight years the House of Representatives during each Administration has been controlled by political opponents of the President. This may be seen by the following:

Speakers.
J. Q. Adams, W. And. Stevenson, D. 1827
John Bell, W. 1835
R. M. T. Hunter, W. 1839
W. W. W. Jones, D. 1843
Polk, D. R. C. Winthrop, W. 1847
Fillmore, W. Lima Hoyd, D. 1851
Pierce, D. N. P. Banks, R. 1855
Buchanan, D. Wm. Pennington, R. 1857

It is understood that Secretary Chase is managing the affairs of his Department in such a manner as to avoid the issue of a much larger amount of treasury notes than are now in circulation. About fourteen millions of the "seven-thirty" bonds remain on hand, and proposals are invited for their purchase. The price is a large stock of "five twenties." Then there is a large stock of "fives," which are going off at par. The revenue arising from internal taxes will soon begin to pour in, and during 1863 it is expected that the income from this source alone will reach two hundred millions. Sixty millions will arise from customs, and ten millions from post office revenues. With this stream pouring into the Treasury, it is expected that a further issue of notes will be unnecessary. If we can succeed in putting an end to the rebellion before the lapse of another year, the public credit will be established upon a footing that can never be shaken. Our financial system will be entirely sound, and a public debt no greater than can be easily carried and in due time discharged.

A COUNTRY IN RUIN.—Between Fairfax Court House and Thoroughfare Gap, or rather between Centerville and the last named place, there is a tract of country where up to a few days ago, a armies had not encamped. Everything exhibited signs of thrift, well fenced and stocked farms, comfortable houses, barns, factories, ricks of grain in the fields, and one pleasant little village, Haymarket, containing some twenty houses, on the road. A fortnight ago, not a soldier was to be found along the six miles of road, and the same is probably true in ashes, not a building being left standing, and the inhabitants are wanderers without a home; more than thirty farm houses and as many barns, one factory, thousands of ricks of forces, and innumerable hay and grain ricks, with all the cows and other cattle, pigs, poultry and sheep, have been destroyed; dwellings have been riddled; horses taken wherever found; and the whole country for all purposes of affording sustenance to man or beast for the next year, to come, is as desert as hopeless as Sahara.

NAVYVILLE.—The report of the late rebel attack on Nashville, and the repulse of the assailants, is interesting. The rebels, with a largely superior force, made a vigorous attack upon the place, hoping to capture it before Gen. Rosecrans could come to its assistance. They approached the city by way of several roads, and commenced to shell the place; but they were gallantly met and repulsed by Gen. Negley, although he was greatly outnumbered. While the fighting was brisk in the front of the town, John Morgan, with his desperadoes, made a bold attack on the new iron bridge across the Cumberland, with the hope of destroying it, but Gen. Negley had provided for such a contingency, by sending a regiment there, and when the rebels made their appearance they met with a stubborn resistance, and were ultimately forced to retire. The rebels, finding that Gen. Negley was determined to defend the city, wisely raised the siege. But Gen. Negley did not let them go quietly, for he followed them, and by vigorous attacks, killed and wounded many, and took a number of prisoners. The gallantry of this General, in defending Nashville, although at first starvation and defeat stared them in the face, has been properly recognized by his commanding officer, and will also elicit the universal praise of loyal people everywhere.

PERSONAL.—Major General Ambrose Everett Burnside, the new commander of the army in Virginia, was born at Liberty, Indiana, in 1824, and is therefore but 38 years old. He graduated at West Point in 1847, and immediately joined the artillery of the regular army. In 1847 he became a lieutenant in Bragg's battery, with which he served in the Mexican war. He left the army in 1852, and lost money in a patent office of his own invention. Subsequently he was with Gen. McClellan on the Lincoln Central Railroad, where he was President of the land office department. He was in New York, acting as Treasurer of the Central Railroad, when the war broke out. He accepted the Colonelcy of the First Rhode Island Volunteer Regt., and acted as Brigadier General at Bull Run. His subsequent career, as the success of the head of the Roanoke Expedition to North Carolina, is familiar to all. Gen. Burnside is an officer of fine personal appearance, a good disciplinarian, and a man of great vigor and courage.

NOT A DAY PASSES, says the Hartford *Post*, but some important event of the government, guarded with a savage jealousy against inquisitive loyalty, comes to us from Richmond or its agents. The latest was the news of the proposed change of base in the operations of the Army of the Potomac. It was fully determined upon on Thursday night, after the visit of Gen. Halleck to headquarters of Gen. Burnside, and on Saturday night we learned, from Baltimore, of the quaking apprehensions which this decision had inspired in the minds of the citizens of Richmond. It would be impossible for the departments to dispense with the services of the gentlemen appointed by those departments, who, Toucy and Floyd, members of the Cabinet which put the rebellion against the government well under way. That those employees are traitors, now, is nothing more than we ought to expect, but, is, of course, no reason why they should be discharged. With the assistance of these fellows, we think the rebel Confederacy will be able to hold out five or six years longer.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—The Freeman's Bank of Bristol, R. I., has been robbed of \$15,000 in bank bills on various banks. The robbers left the specie.

WE MUST TAKE RICHMOND.

That noble Union party, the Baltimore *American*, earnestly declares: "It has come to that at last, that the nation cares nothing for Hilton Head, or even Savannah or Charleston, alongside of the point on the coast, that within a party of our Federal Capital, the very chiefs of this accursed rebellion are left in absolute security to hatch their plots for a further prolongation of the war."

And if we are told of the difficulties of the task of taking Richmond, we reply—let the gun boats, every one available, move up the James river, and let the army, in transports or on foot, moving up with the steaming locomotives, let them move their way onward, no matter how few miles each day, until they invest Fort Darling, Fort Mifflin, and pile avalanche upon avalanche of every soldier to be had engaged in the undertaking, and who could for a moment doubt the result, with the army of Burnside to keep them occupied upon the other line of the advance?

The Government must come to a policy approaching this or all confidence in it cannot long survive. Eighteen months of such a policy will lead to a horrible nightmare upon the heart of the nation, amidst promise after promise that Richmond would be taken and the Rebel Government broken up; and yet here we are still waiting for something decisive in the way of a policy looking to so desirable a result, amidst rumormongers of petitions to almost circumnavigate the loyal States to a comparatively fruitless quest. Let us not forget that the rebel army of Matamoras remain as they are; but in the name of all that is national and patriotic and brave, let us have Richmond!

In common with the other loyal men of the land, we have done what we could to avoid a dire conflict in the military and naval policy of the Government; but, for one, we have done so with a heavy heart, and we attempt to lay the responsibility of our course upon the Government. Concentrating everything, we again repeat, for a blow at the head, and the whole nation and the world would at once recognize the wisdom and boldness of the course; and the death grapple with its chosen stronghold, will never accomplish anything, and our national will miserably per se through lack of some means to be considered—through a dispirited and unconfident policy, so far as we have friction of our infinite resources. Let them now be concentrated and the nation will be victorious. Finally, if any need proof of the wisdom of such a policy, it might be found in the management by the Rebels themselves. With confessedly inferior resources, they have made us bleed, and have done so at nearly every point, by using their troops, not only as a means of attack, but as a means of defense, the loss of mere outposts. Whilst, too, they have been almost entirely unopposed to movements by land, for lack of the advantages furnished by water transportation to the Federal forces, they have succeeded in burying their troops from point to point, at almost every advantage of strategy, and have impressed our own commanders with a belief in their superiority, which has resulted in rendering all offensive movements unprofitable, the current form of the war from any point being that it was "safe." In view of all this, we repeat, let everything available be massed to take Richmond from every side. Condemned to a simultaneous assault by the combined superior resources of the loyal States, no one believes it could hold out; and as the rebellion will never receive its death blow until Richmond is taken, every day's delay is a step toward a protracted war, and a further impeding of our cause with Foreign Powers. The Government may be tardy for as many months more, to avoid a great task; yet it must be accomplished at whatever cost or sacrifice at last.

DEATH OF DR. GEN. FRANCIS E. PATTERSON.—ARRIVAL OF THE BODY.—The remains of Brig. Gen. Francis E. Patterson, who died at Washington, Saturday night, and was quietly conveyed to the residence of his father, Thirtieth and Pennsylvania streets, about ten o'clock on the morning. The deceased is supposed to have accidentally shot himself, while in camp, about seven miles from Fairfax Court House. From the report of the coroner, it is believed that he was shot by a bullet from the Baltimore depot, yesterday, there was no excitement whatever attending the remains were in charge of some of the officers attached to the same brigade as the deceased. General Patterson at an early day displayed great military genius. When the Mexican war broke out, he was appointed in the regular army as a second lieutenant in the 1st Artillery, on the 21st of June, 1847. He was promoted to a first lieutenant in 1848. He afterwards saw considerable service in the

Some years ago he resigned. Whilst here he was called upon by the officers of the 1st Artillery Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers to take command of the regiment at the breaking out of the rebellion. His regiment was composed of the crack artillery corps, Washington Grays, Philadelphia Grays, Cadwallader Grays, Independent Grays, and others. After the regiment was mustered out of the service Col. Frank Patterson returned to his home at Philadelphia, where he was elected brigadier general of the Reserve Brigade. He was subsequently nominated as a brigadier general by the President. He went into service before the commencement of McClellan to the Peninsula, and was assigned to the command of a brigade, principally composed of New Jersey troops, in Gen. Hooker's army, at the battle of Gettysburg. The General was much beloved by his command, and was a good and brave soldier.—*Phila. Press.*

DEPRESSING CASUALTY.—On Friday morning, three sons of Mr. Jonathan Smeigh, of York county, came to their death under the following painful circumstances: It appears that some time during the forenoon of that day, they came to the house for a mattock to dig out a rabbit that had taken shelter from the dog pursuing it under the roots of a large tree. The tree had been felled by a side storm. The trunk of the tree was cut off the usual distance from the roots, leaving an ordinary length stump, but very heavy, as the tree had been felled by a side storm. The oldest about 15 or 16 years of age, commenced to dig under the upturned roots, to which was attached a large quantity of soil, and from some cause or other the whole mass tumbled over to its former place, burying the unfortunate children alive. At noon the father became uneasy and went in pursuit of them. As he came to the scene of disaster, he saw the faithful dog lying near; and the upright of a stump, together with the demonstrations of the animal, at once made him realize the sad fate of his boys. He then called and discovered one of their feet protruding from the ground. They were all dead.—*York (Pa.) Gazette.*

Godey's Lady's Book for December. The Christmas number of *Godey's Lady's Book*—that old and deservedly popular magazine—is a splendid specimen of magazine literature. The embellishments are of the first order, particularly the *Fashion Plates*, which cannot fail of pleasing the ladies. The contents of this number are rich and rare, and sustain well the ancient reputation of the "Book." The valuable receipts published monthly in this magazine, alone are worth the subscription price. By clabbing the *Lady's Book* and *Lecturer* can be obtained for \$3. Now is the proper time for subscribers, as the next number commences a new volume.

U. S. Senator from New Jersey. Richard Field has been appointed Senator of New Jersey to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. J. R. Thompson. His term expires on the 4th of March.

Protection of Traitors.

Judge George W. Lane, of Huntsville, Alabama, one of the Union refugees, writes to the Secretary of War from Danville, Ky., remonstrating against the treatment which the Union men of the South have received from our military commanders, and their mistaken leniency toward the rebels. He says: "The guilty are over the first to appeal to the law for mercy. Rebels were the first to sue to Gen. Mitchell for protection. Those who were Union at heart did not ask for that which was their due, and thus all the protecting power was granted to the disloyal. The policy recommended by Judge Lane is as follows: "I trust, sir, that the administration, of which you are so powerful and important an officer has another policy for the future, for justice demands that another course should be pursued. Justice demands that the officers and men of the South should not be punished as traitors, but as rebels. The army of Gen. Rosecrans goes with power to push far into the interior of Alabama and Georgia, and it should be preceded by a proclamation from Gen. Rosecrans to the President, announcing that those guilty of aiding the rebellion by word or deed must keep beyond the lines of the army or be punished. The officers and men of the South should no longer be a refuge and protection to them."

Our artillery is now in position to shell the town of Fredericksburg. The citizens are leaving the town in great numbers. A reconnaissance made by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad discloses that much damage has been done to the railroad in the neighborhood of Martinsburg. Twenty two miles of the track has been destroyed. (On Saturday morning a working party, belonging to General Geary's command, near Harper's Ferry, were attacked by a squadron of rebel cavalry. Our troops were ordered out, and a few shots from a battery dispersed the rebels. All political prisoners under arrest for discouraging enlistments have been released. Those arrested for disloyalty have been released on parole.

WAR NEWS.

Gen. Frank Patterson, of Philadelphia, was found dead in his tent, at Fairfax Court House, on Saturday morning. The body has arrived in Philadelphia, but the cause of his death is unknown. Gen. McClellan's body guard, the Stragglers, are to be sent out of the service, in accordance with his wish. A reconnaissance was made lately to Ripley and Orleans, Miss., capturing a number of persons and horses. The War Department has commenced the publication of the names of dismissed officers. Gen. Fremont is at Cincinnati. The rebels are reported to have evacuated Murfreesboro, and departed for Chattanooga, where they are fortifying. The general Mathews has shelled the town of St. Mary's, Fla. The yellow fever has entirely disappeared from Port Royal. Secretary Chase has ordered that the plates for the production of the postal currency be so multiplied as to admit of the production of \$200,000 per day. The Grenada Appeal is very solicitous about the future of Mississippi. It anticipates that the Union troops may conquer the State, and calls upon the people to increase rebel Pemberton's army to 100,000 men. Gen. Pope has been ordered to Washington, to testify in the case of Fitz John Porter.

Assistant Surgeon T. C. Foltz has been arrested for issuing fraudulent exemption papers. The Richmond *Examiner* takes the rebel government to task for not more completely defending Eastern North Carolina, and for not obstructing the rivers that communicate with the interior of that State. Nashville advises say that a rebel brigade, under Johnson, is at Shelbyville. The Union men in Tennessee are resisting the rebel conscription by force of arms. A heavy rebel force is at Tullahoma. Large bodies of rebel soldiers have been sent to Mobile. The fears of an attack on that point still manifest themselves in the Richmond journals. The steamer *Katsub* built on the Clyde to run blockade, was run into and sunk when about fifty miles off Charleston.

Executive Order.

Enforcement of the Act to Suppress Insurrection, Treason and Rebellion. The President has issued the following order: *Executive Order, Nov. 13, 1862.*—Ordered by the President of the United States: That the Attorney General be charged with the supervision and direction of the proceedings to be had under the Act of Congress of the 17th of July, 1862, entitled "An Act to suppress insurrection, punish treason and rebellion, seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," in so far as it may concern the seizure, prosecution and condemnation of the estate, property and effects of rebels and traitors, as mentioned and provided for in the 5th, 6th and 7th sections of the said Act of Congress. And the Attorney General is authorized and required to give to the attorneys and marshals of the United States such instructions and directions as he may find needful and consistent touching all such proceedings, prosecutions and condemnations. And moreover, to authorize all such attorneys and marshals, whenever they may be reasonable ground to fear any forcible resistance to the execution of their respective duties in this behalf, to call upon any military officer in command of the forces of the United States to give them such aid, protection and support as may be necessary to enable them safely and efficiently to discharge their respective duties, and all such commanding officers are required promptly to give such aid and to render the necessary services, as far as may be in their power consistently with their other duties.

SPECIAL ORDER.

HARRISBURG, Pa., November 25, 1862. The Drafted Men of the State of Pennsylvania are hereby ordered to proceed to Washington, D. C. As soon as the regiments receive their arms they will be put in route by the several local commanders, without further orders. All drafted men who have not yet reported at camp of rendezvous, will immediately do so. The commencement of their nine month's service will commence from the date of their report for duty. Drafted men and their substitutes who have left the camps of rendezvous, without authority, are deserters. If apprehended, they will be required to make good the time lost by desertion and be subject to trial by general court martial.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

PENNSYLVANIA COTTON.—The *Scientific American* has received a sample of cotton which was cultivated this season at Springfield, Furnace, Fayette county, Pa., by Mr. John Oliphant. He states that he did not receive the seed for planting so early, by one month, as he desired; still he is satisfied from his experience that cotton can be cultivated successfully in Pennsylvania, and he is engaged to engage in its cultivation on a more extensive scale next year. The quality is short staple, and is of good strong fiber. The great drawback to the successful cultivation of cotton in any of the Northern States will be our

late and early frosts; still there are many situations, especially on plains, protected by hills from north winds, where it may be successfully grown in the southern parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. We have also been informed that there is a species of cotton in China and Japan, cultivated in latitudes as high as that of New York, and that it is used extensively in making both cloth and paper. The seed of such cotton should be imported and tried. Carolina cotton is an acclimated plant, not a native one.

Color and County Matters.

I. O. O. F.—An Address will be delivered to the members of the Order by Bro. Rufus E. Shaffer, at the regular meeting of the Lodge, on Monday Evening, Dec. 1st, at 7 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

LOST.—On Monday last, between Hanover and Burkholder's Hotels a gold scarf ring, bearing the pattern of a collar and buckle. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this office.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

General SIMON CAMERON, and Adjutant General LORENZO THOMAS, were in Carlisle on Wednesday last. They were guests of Capt. Hastings.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

At an election of officers of the Carlisle Deposit Bank, the following gentlemen were elected Directors. No change was made in the other incumbents. R. M. HENDERSON, President, A. Bosler, John Zug, W. B. Mullin, M. Kaest, J. J. Logan, W. W. Dale, John D. Gorgas, M. Becker.

SERMON ON EDUCATION.

HON. THOS. H. BROWNE, State Superintendent of Common Schools, has issued a circular to the clergy of the State, in accordance with a resolution adopted at the meeting of the Educational State Convention, held at Harrisburg in August last, "that Ministers of the Gospel throughout the State be requested to preach, on the first Sunday in December, 1862, a sermon on popular education." Mr. B. strongly recommends the preaching of such a sermon.

SMALL CHANGE.—It is proper to explain to the people that copper cents, nickel cents, and three cent pieces, are all of them of much less intrinsic value than the sun they represent, and that, consequently, the hoarding of them is unwise and injudicious. There must be an erroneous idea on this point prevalent in the community, or this currency would not have been withdrawn from circulation; and unless this idea can be corrected, the free supply of the new postal currency will not entirely do away with the use of old postage stamps, as change of smaller denominations than 5 cents must still be had and be used to a great extent.

THEATRE COMING.

Mr. R. Johnston's Dramatic Troupe will give two Entertainments in Rheem's Hall, on Friday and Saturday evenings. This troupe exhibited in Carlisle once before, but through a misapprehension of