

The Herald.

CARLISLE, PA.

Friday, Oct. 30, 1863.

NO. 37 PARK ROW, NEW YORK, AND 6 STATE ST. BOSTON. ARE OUR AGENTS FOR THE HERALD...

300,000 MORE MEN.

As our readers are aware, the President has issued a proclamation calling for three hundred thousand more men, and allowing until January 1, 1864 to recruit them; after which they will be drafted. The quota for Pennsylvania and Cumberland county has not yet been made known...

During the draft just ended the Copperheads took occasion to arraign the poor against the rich, because of the three hundred dollar exemption clause. It is now proposed that immediately on the meeting of Congress in December, that Congress repeal that clause...

The late triumphs of Unionism in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa, have shown to the world that Gov. Seymour is a pretty shrewd man. When the President called for \$200,000 more, and asked for such as volunteers, Seymour issued a proclamation which is very patriotic and at the same time will not offend any copperhead who has eyes to see...

The \$300 exemption.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post says that there is talk in military circles of an early repeal of one of the sections of the Conscription act by the new Congress...

VENANGO COUNTY, PA., is the seat of the famous petroleum trade. All the wells are located in the valley of Oil creek, Venango county. At the Governor's election, in the year 1860, this county polled 4713 votes. At the State election, in the year 1862, the aggregate vote polled in the county was 5099.

General Rosecrans' Successor.—Major General George H. Thomas, the successor of General Rosecrans to the command of the Army of the Cumberland, is spoken of as a splendid officer, and, indeed, the noblest man in the Army who has ever been seen...

The Philadelphia Evening Journal, for a long time the exposé of those principles which falsely bear the name of Democratic, has drawn its last breath. It issued its last number on Saturday afternoon, and one of the proprietors informed the hands that they might go to the devil for their pay. We have always thought his Satanic Majesty, or some other fiend, wrote its editorials. These rebel sheets have a hard time of it.

The Old School Presbyterian Synod of Baltimore convened in Washington, D. C., a few days ago. Five Presbyteries (Carlisle, Baltimore, Winchester, Eastern Maryland, and Potomac,) are represented in this Synod. We notice by the proceedings published, that the Sabbath services were conducted principally by clergymen belonging to the Presbytery of Carlisle.

PARTRIDGE SHOOTING.—This sport commenced on the 15th inst., and will continue until the 1st of January next. As a natural consequence many of our citizens started upon the war path of poor "Bob White," who will be obliged to keep cover very closely if he wants to escape the vigilant and untiring search of his remorseless enemy—the gunner!

The South Middleton Majority.

Last week we gave our readers a glimpse at the causes which produced the enormous copperhead majority in South Middleton township. We specified several of these among which were the notorious malversations of the assessor; we then cited the case of Thos. Wilson, a rebel soldier as indisputable evidence of the truth of these charges...

The Interest of American Laborers

If American laborers need any insight into the designs of the Southern leaders of this rebellion as regards labor and American laborers, there is no lack of light, no doubtfulness of meaning, in their own declarations. Said Bellow, in the New Orleans Review: "The right to govern resides in a very small minority; the duty to obey is inherent in the great mass of mankind."

Such, then, is the issue distinctly presented before American laborers, in this war of the rebellion. On the one side, slave labor, —on the other, free labor; —on the one side, labor degraded, —on the other, labor honored; —on the one side, the acknowledgment of universal equality under the Constitution, —on the other, express and irrevocable denial of the constitutional declaration of equality itself.

General Rosecrans' Successor.

Major General George H. Thomas, the successor of General Rosecrans to the command of the Army of the Cumberland, is spoken of as a splendid officer, and, indeed, the noblest man in the Army who has ever been seen at Chickamauga, where his single division foiled the maneuvers of Bragg's entire army...

MODERN ECONOMY OF TIME.

The Scientific American thus shows how time has been economized by the application of machinery: Cotton—One man can spin more cotton yarn now than four hundred men could have done in the same time in 1760, when Arkwright, the best cotton-spinner, took out his first patent.

Flour—One man can make as much flour in a day now as a hundred and fifty could a century ago. Lace—One woman can now make as much lace in a day as a hundred women could a hundred years ago.

Sugar—It now requires only as many days to refine sugar as it did months thirty years ago.

Looking-glasses—It once required six months to put quicksilver on a glass; now it needs only forty minutes.

Engines—The engine of a first rate iron-clad frigate will perform as much work in a day as forty-two thousand horses.

A JEALOUS BLUNDER.—A laughable incident is related of a jealous woman, at Lewiston, Maine, who went into an auction room the other day, and saw (as she supposed) her husband very familiarly sitting beside a young lady. Stepping up softly, she seized a head in each of her hands and pounded them together a number of times in great rage.

A MONSTER GUN.—The patterns have been made and preparations commenced at the Fort Pitt foundry, Pittsburg, for the casting of a gun which will have a bore of twenty inches. Its length will be twenty feet, and its greatest diameter at the breech, five feet four inches. It will weigh about 114,000 pounds.

Changing Commanders.

The New York Tribune, in speaking of the recent change of commanders in the Army of the Cumberland, truthfully remarks that there were two reasons for borrowing less trouble than do some of its contemporaries in regard to charges of commanders for several armies of the Union. One is a conscientious regard to the President and his civil and military advisers are far better informed than we or any of the writers can be with regards to the capacities, the merits, the achievements and the shortcomings of our various generals in the field.

In the second place we feel sure that there are men now filling subordinate positions in the national services that are eminently qualified for high commands, and we are anxious to see them so placed that they may conclusively demonstrate their capacity. Now every change increases probability that these may be soon placed where they should be.

Important Recruiting Regulations

The following regulations approved by the Secretary of War, are being promulgated by the Provost-Marshal-General: "District Agents are to be appointed by the Provost-Marshal-General to arrest deserters and procure recruits."

It is doing its very best; and its progress during the present year has been great. Copperhead oracles dilate on the fact that Lee's army was within a day's march of Washington, and draw thence the conclusion that the war has made no progress during the past two years. They shut their eyes at Fort Bay, Ronoke Island, Newbern, New Orleans, Fort Donelson, Nashville, Corinth, Murfreesboro, Vicksburg, Helena, Port Hudson, Little Rock, &c., &c., and confine their vision to one spot, and test the success or failure of the war by our progress at this point alone.

We entreat those in authority to put faith in the people, and never fail to do the right thing at the very instant that its wisdom becomes apparent. Never fear to do exactly what ought to be done, and you will infallibly secure that public confidence which weak timidity would righteously sacrifice while seeking to preserve. "Be just and fear not."

CONSECRATION OF THE SOLDIERS' NATIONAL COMMEMORATIVE.

David Willis, Esq., of Gettysburg, Pa., the agent of the Government for Pennsylvania, has projected the idea of erecting a cenotaph and monument in memory of the dead who fell at the battle of Gettysburg, states that the consecration will take place on Thursday, the 19th of November next, when it will be presented an immense concourse of people will be expected to participate in the ceremonies.

ORDER OF MAJOR GENERAL BIRNEY.

HEADQUARTERS BIRNEY'S DIVISION, THIRD CORPS, OCTOBER 17TH, 1863. General Orders, No. 93.—The Major General commanding this Division, thanks the officers and men for their admirable conduct during the late movements. Special credit is due to the 1st Brigade, Col. Collins, to the 5th Michigan Volunteers, the 1st U. S. Sharpshooters, and to the 10th Massachusetts Battery, Captain Sleeper, for their gallantry in repulsing the enemy's attack on the head of the column at Auburn, and to Colonel Collins for his skill and promptitude in making the dispositions ordered.

THE TRUE AND ONLY DEMOCRATIC PARTY

We are heart and soul a Democratic people; and the only party entitled to the Democratic name is the party which best embodies and carries out the popular inspiration. That party just now is not the one which is in sympathy with the wicked institution formed to destroy our institutions (an institution which is admitted to be the party of Democracy), but the one which is earnestly struggling, at the cost of so much blood and treasure, to preserve whatever is good and valuable in those institutions. The Union War party, therefore, composed of the sincere men of every previous party, which does not keep its voters at home to divide the pickings of office, but sends them in a stalwart phalanx to the field, to defend the menaced rights of the nation, is the true and only Democratic party. It alone expresses those great popular truths which lie at the foundation of

Statistics of the War.

An official statement of the number of troops raised by the several States and territories for the defence of the Union in the pending war, down to January 1st, 1863, makes the aggregate 1,276,246 of all classes, of which over a million were for the full term of three years. This enormous array of figures sufficiently attests the fighting capacity of the republic, and when we consider the vast number of troops raised in the rebel States by conscription and every other means, the total is well calculated to excite the amazement even of our own countrymen. Much as we are apt to say that this war is unparalleled for magnitude, few of us have been prepared to find the official statistics of it reaching such formidable proportions.

Our own Commonwealth appears to have contributed no less than two hundred thousand men, an army in itself, raised from a population of only three millions. No nation of Europe, great or small, can equal this relatively. No people of the same number have, within our recollection, raised such an array of troops. And yet we show no signs of exhaustion. Our resources of fighting men are as great now, apparently, as when the war broke out; and after this great drain of our male population, we have pulled more votes at the recent State election than at any former election in our history.

THE IOWA SOLDIERS VOTE.

The election in this State has also resulted in a complete Union triumph. Every county in the State has given increased Union majorities.

NATIONAL GROWTH.

The President in his most admirable proclamation for a National Thanksgiving, enumerates among our national blessings the fact that "Population has steadily increased notwithstanding the waste that has been made in the camp, the siege and the battle-field, and that the country rejoices in the consciousness of augmented strength and vigor."

This growth in numbers springs, firstly, from the natural increase in the existing population of the country, and, secondly, from immigration. Few people here expected that the latter a-sure of national strength would be maintained in a period of civil war. It seemed preposterous that hundreds of thousands of people would leave their native land, when the enjoyed peace and "strong growing arms," to come to a land surrounded with the clash of arms, and reclining under the night sky to witness the scene of carnage.

The true and only Democratic party is the party which best embodies and carries out the popular inspiration. That party just now is not the one which is in sympathy with the wicked institution formed to destroy our institutions (an institution which is admitted to be the party of Democracy), but the one which is earnestly struggling, at the cost of so much blood and treasure, to preserve whatever is good and valuable in those institutions.

OFFICIAL VOTE COMPLETE.

Fifteen Thousand Three Hundred and Twenty Five Majority for the Government!

We give below a carefully revised and complete tabular statement of the official vote for Governor and Supreme Judge, as cast in Pennsylvania, October 13, 1863. It will be seen by this vote, that the majority for Governor Curtin is 15,325, and of Judge Agnew 12,303, and that Gov. Curtin leads the Union candidate for the Supreme Judgeship 6,017 votes. These results are highly gratifying.

The majorities are large enough to give the most sublime prestige to our cause, and to admonish us in the future as to the results of a thorough, active and vigilant organization. In this connection, it is not out of place to refer to the fact that Gov. Curtin ran ahead of the Union county nominees in a majority of the counties of the State. Wherever our political opponents made the bitterest fight on our candidate personally, in these localities he received his largest vote, a fact which seems to indicate the deep hold he has upon the people, and the determination of the popular will to sustain Gov. Curtin in his popular position.

Below we give the figures of the vote as it officially recorded in the Secretary of State's office:

Table with 5 columns: COUNTY, Union, Woodward, Agnew, Curtis. Lists counties and their respective vote counts for each candidate.

BALTIMORE CITY ELECTION

Baltimore, on Wednesday, held an election for City Council, resulting in the success of all the unconditional Union candidates.

We hope the above record will convince our copperhead friends that the North is true to herself, and will stand by the Government.

OHIO ELECTION.

A table of the official and unofficial returns of the Ohio election for 1863 embracing all the counties in the State, makes the majority of Brough, the Union candidate, on the home vote, 62,000! The soldiers' vote will probably increase this to 100,000 or more.

The return of soldiers' votes continue about the same rate as first received. The traitor Vallandigham, who "waits and watches" on the Canadian frontier, is properly appreciated by our gallant soldiers. We give below the votes of the army as far as they have come to hand:

Table with 3 columns: Troops at Buchanan, Va., 12th Regiment, 93d Regiment, White's brigade, Ohio men in 6th Virginia, etc.

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INDIANA.

Union majorities in 48 counties, 3,167.—Copperhead majority in the same last year 4,640. Union gain in half the State 7,812.—The entire Democratic majority last year was 9,532.

ELECTION IN COLORADO.

An extract from a letter conveys the following welcome intelligence: "DENVER CITY, Oct 3, 1863. The Territorial election, which came off on the 1st ult., albeit, it was held in the most unqualified Union victory. The Copperhead was elected to other House. Many sage calculations on the influx of sympathizers and refugees from other States have proved fallacious. Loyal emigrants out numbered them, or put the election, by default. At all events, we have a clean Union Council, House and Territorial officers from County Judges down to Constables—glory enough for one session. The Legislature will not meet until the first Monday of February next. It is confidently expected that it will be the last Legislature under our present organization, as the ensuing Congress will doubtless pass an enabling act, under which Congress will be re-elected in the first Monday of February next. The people are ripe for it."

NEBRASKA ELECTION.

NEBRASKA, on the 13th, held an election for members of the Legislature. The House will stand 27 Unionists to 12 Democrats; the Council 8 Unionists to 6 Democrats.

our system; it alone, as it appears by the late elections, possesses the popular confidence or the hearty good will of the people; and it alone promises for the future to bear up the noble inheritance of freedom which we received from our ancestors, and to apply it to its just and beauty that magnificent theory of equal human rights which has been the source of our prodigious growth and prosperity. Hereafter—of our unexampled development of the finest and highest power of civilization and which is certain to lead us onward in a career of wealth, of strength, and of glory—of popular content and happiness, and of national grandeur—which the great historic events of antiquity, at the summit of their fame, but dimly foreshadowed and prophesied.—New York Evening Post.

THE GREAT UNION VICTORIES.

Not victories in the field, but better yet—at the ballot box. It is strictly true that the most glorious triumphs over the rebels were of less moment than the victories over the Copperheads gained at the polls, in Pennsylvania and Ohio, last Tuesday. The battle won in the field of blood to-day might be lost on the next week, and the victors but that won at the ballot-box stands. Tuesday's work secured loyal Governors for the great States of Ohio and Pennsylvania for two and three years to come. No vicissitudes of fortune can take away the fruits of these great successes. Continued in our next.

Yet the result is a matter of no surprise to men who understand the real character of the American people. With such, there never was a more complete illusion. The presence of that great heart of the North could be alienated into a practical desertion of their Government, when it was struggling with arm of traitors for its existence. They could not help believing that the popular heart would remain for the Government; that its honest instincts would prevail over all the wretched sophistries so constantly addressed to the popular mind.

Demagogues thought they were doing grand business in holding out Vallandigham as a more complete illusion. The presence of that great heart of the North could be alienated into a practical desertion of their Government, when it was struggling with arm of traitors for its existence. They could not help believing that the popular heart would remain for the Government; that its honest instincts would prevail over all the wretched sophistries so constantly addressed to the popular mind.

Just so in Pennsylvania. It was fancied that the people could be induced to make Judge Woodward their Governor by pretending that while he was an opponent of slavery, in spite of the fact that a hundred thousand of the best patriots of the State engaged in their country's service far away—had no part in the business.

The result in Ohio and Pennsylvania ought to give faction its final quiver all through the North. The canvass was conducted on different grounds in the two States, and alike thoroughly in both. Its similar termination in both ought to be a lesson to all to recognize that the struggle of the Northern malignant is as futile as the struggle of the Southern rebels. If any additional proof is needed, New York will furnish it in a shape that will satisfy the most incredulous as to the interests of the North, which cannot discover already that Copperheadism has had its day. Take what form it may, the people recognize it, and put their heel upon it.—N. Y. Times.

A GLORIOUS DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH.

The Burlington Hawkeys, of Saturday says: "From the returns now received we believe that upon the home vote the copperheads will have eight, no more, out of the ninety counties composing the State. Counting the soldiers' vote, they will probably lose every county except Dubuque, but may possibly carry two more. The majority for the Union ticket will reach 16,000 in the home vote, and 25,000 to 30,000 in all."

THE ELECTIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA & OHIO.

No man of a particle of practical understanding can make the meaning of the practical results achieved, in both States yesterday. They bear but one interpretation. That is, that the people of this country—the great democratic masses—without regard to parties or prejudices, are determined to maintain their government as it is, and to resist the efforts of those who would destroy it. In other words, the elections show a glorious democratic uprising in defence of democratic institutions. A wretched and senseless faction which has lately assumed the time honored democratic name as the interest of its hypocritical leaders has been swept away by the mighty popular flood. The people, scorning all party designations when their country is in danger, say to these mouthing schemers: "We are the only democracy, and we mean to sustain the Government and fight the battle until every insidious traitor has laid down his arms."

That's the primary lesson of the hour, and a lesson involving the future of our country. Both the peace men of the North and the war men of the South received a stunning blow yesterday. The elections are disclosing a state of public sentiment which neither the rebels nor copperheads were prepared for— a union of men of all parties in support of the Government and in stern opposition to the rebellion, which will strengthen by many hundred thousands the peace party in the South, and lead as much to preserve the Southern people of the hopelessness of rebellion and of the wisdom of submission to the laws as any victory in the field.

In Ohio, Vallandigham, the special friend of the rebel leaders, has been beaten by an unprecedented majority. His Government has been elected by a majority of probably seventy-five and perhaps one hundred thousand. In Pennsylvania, Governor Curtin has been re-elected in spite of the utmost efforts of the copperheads, and by the same margin. In Newark the local elections held yesterday astonished even the Union men by their result; the democratic majorities were cut down, and the Union men elected their ticket in wards where they did not carry in the State. In Indiana, a few days ago, local elections were held, with almost uniform success for the Union ticket.

The people at home are affected with the same spirit which animates their brothers, the soldiers in the field. They feel that it is necessary above all things to present a united front to the enemy; they know that the rebels are encouraged by every sign of disunion in the North, and they do not mean to prolong the war, and revive the falling hopes of the rebels by any such divisions.—N. Y. Evening Post, Oct. 14.