

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State St., Boston, are our Agents for the Herald in these cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—Many inquiries are being made as to the reasons why there is no exchange of prisoners with the rebels. Two chief causes are assigned for the fact; the rebel Government has put into the field many thousands of their men, paroled by us at Vicksburg and other places; and they refuse, in pursuance of their declared policy of enslaving the men and hanging the officers to exchange, either officers or men of colored regiments upon any terms at all. Of course, the Government is bound to protect all her defenders, and she is determined to do so. For the present, therefore, all exchanges are suspended, and though we all deeply regret the sufferings of our brave men in the hands of the enemy, all will recognize the plain duty of the emergency to stand up to our resolutions, and require respect for every man who wears the uniform of the United States.

IDENTITY ASCERTAINED.—The identity of the dead soldier who was found on the bloody field of Gettysburg, with the picture of his three pretty little children tightly clasped in his hands, has been ascertained within a day or two. The wide publicity given to the touching circumstance through the medium of the press produced the desired result.—The name of the deceased was Hummert, and his widow and three children reside at Portville, Catteraugus county, New York.—Large numbers of photographic copies of the picture, upon which the dying eyes of the warrior-father closed, have been sold, and the profits realized from their sale will be appropriated for the benefit of the children. It is hoped a sufficient sum may be realized in this way, and by future sales, to aid materially in the education of the little ones who were made orphans at Gettysburg.

ANOTHER SUBJECT FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION.—We find the following in the West Chester Daily Record, and give our voice in urging the subject upon the consideration of the Legislature: "We find it is deemed too little time to allow the Return Judges to assemble at the County seat of justice, Thursday, at least, is not open to that objection. We trust the Legislature will establish this much-needed reform: Under the present election law, the Judges of the General Election in Pennsylvania, make their return on the Friday following the election. We hope the next Legislature will make the return day from Friday to Wednesday following the election. There is now no reason, whatever, there may have been, forty or fifty years ago, for postponing the meeting of the Return Judges several days. To meet the next day after the election is held, will prevent many frauds or attempts at fraud, and will enable the result of the election to be ascertained in every county and district throughout the State, within twenty-four hours of the closing of the polls.

The National Cemetery. A recent number of the Harrisburg Patriot & Union thus describes the location of the National Cemetery, at Gettysburg: "The cemetery is located on a commanding eminence, about half a mile southwest of Gettysburg, between the Baltimore and Taney town roads, and adjoins on the west the old Gettysburg cemetery. It was there that, on the 21 and 23 of July, the battle was fiercest and the invasion beaten back. No other battle old cemetery was planted the Union battalions, commanding the country for miles in every direction. The "National-Burying Ground" consists of about ten acres of land, gently sloping toward the west, the highest point being nearly adjacent to the old cemetery. The ground laid out for burials comprises only about one half of the lot purchased by Pennsylvania, and was plotted by Mr. Saunders in the form of a regular semi-circle, having one main avenue across the base line of its diameter, next the old cemetery;—another also surrounds its circumference on the outer edge, and one of a similar width is laid out about half-way between the two former and concentric with the outer one throughout its whole extent. Across these avenues the smaller paths are arranged as radii of the circle, all tending up to a common centre, where probably be located the commemorative monument, and around which the lots are laid out in regular and tasteful forms.

The simplicity of this arrangement can be seen at a glance. Each State has its separate lot, of size proportioned to the number of its dead soldiers, coming in the following order of proportion: New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio, Michigan, Maine, Indiana, Maryland, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, New Jersey, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Delaware, and Virginia. But because the number of the slain whose names and regiments could not be ascertained, is very large, two large lots have been placed for these nameless soldiers, upon whose monument will be the simple inscription, "Unknown." The burials are in trenches, parallel with the main avenues. It is intended to place at the head of the trenches a plain granite or marble curb, running the entire length of the lot, upon which will be cut the names of the soldiers, with their regiment, company, &c.—This will obviate the necessity of private monuments, and will place the memory of all who are buried there upon an equal footing.

The contract burials are still progressing at the rate of fifty or sixty a day, but it is doubtful if the whole are completed this season. It is announced, under date of Louisville, December 2, that Major J. P. Farris' detective police captured, that evening, two of Morgan's Captains, R. Sheldon and R. B. Taylor, who escaped with him from Columbus. They were found about six miles east of Louisville, on the Kentucky side.

Profitable Investments.

The Philadelphia North American gives some excellent advice to those who wish to invest money. It is well for all who are in funds to heed the council:—"Though money has been temporarily scarce, capital continues abundant; and the recent tumble in the stock market has brought capitalists to a realizing sense of the unreliable character of many of the securities dealt in. It is greatly to the credit of the Government that its loans of all the securities lately dealt in on the market, have maintained their integrity of price better than almost anything else. Its Twenty-year six per cent. loan, the interest on which is promptly paid in gold, has been subscribed to, all through the pressure in the money market, at an average of more than two millions per day. And what is the least gratifying fact in connection with the large subscription to this popular loan, scarcely any of it is returned to the market for sale. It is taken for investment, and is held with unflinching confidence in its reliability. And why should it not be? It is seen that the Government now, after two years of the most gigantic war that the world has ever known, experiences no difficulty in commanding the necessary means to prosecute it, or in paying regularly the interest in gold as it falls due. If this can be done while the war is being waged, who can anticipate any difficulty in readily accomplishing it when the war shall be ended? What better investment than, for capital, than the "Five Twenty" Government loan? But if any doubt, let him refer to the statistics furnished by the census tables of the various nations of the world. The facts which they present will prove the most satisfactory mode of dispelling the numberless gloomy apprehensions which are being continually conjured up by those who are disposed to exaggerate the extent of the calamity occasioned by our rebellion. A reference to the state of most of the prosperous nations of the old world clearly disproves such a position, and shows that the highest conditions of national advancement have not been materially affected by the extended wars in which those nations have been immemorably engaged, and that a heavy national indebtedness has not proved an unmitigated evil. For instance, Great Britain, France and the Netherlands, will undoubtedly be conceded to represent the highest prosperity that has been attained by any of the European nations. And yet no nations have been called upon to endure longer or more prolonged wars domestic and foreign, than they. The effect has been, unquestionably, to incur an enormous national indebtedness; but neither their wars nor their indebtedness have had the effect to destroy their elasticity, nor to check the progress of their general prosperity. The result would have been different, probably, if these nations had been falling into decay, instead of being, as they really were, in a state of development; and in this respect their case resembles our own, with enormous advantages in our favor. These nations, while undergoing the trials of war, were oppressed by the evils of an immense exodus of their people, caused by the density of their population, the impossibility to provide occupation for them, the low price of labor, and the scarcity of territory. Compared with our own country, they possessed little room for future development; they were settled in every part, and no vast territory lay invitingly open to encourage enterprise and settlement. Their great problem has ever been what to do with their surplus population, which, in its turn, has sought new fields for enterprise and self-support in countries like our own, where an illimitable territory waits to be developed, and where incalculable resources invite industry and energy. The encouragement to be derived from these facts and comparisons of circumstances is very great, and to the mind of any dispassionate reasoner is conclusive that the course of this great country is upward and upward, and that its credit will live unimpaired to the end."

Why Fuel is so Dear.—The Copperheads' Cause. A great deal of needless newspaper discussion is now going on to prove that the price of coal is exorbitantly high, and that the coal dealers are deriving enormous profits at the expense of the public. And the majority of those who protest against those high prices protest triumphantly to the immense increase in the product of the mines as conclusive reason why coal should be as cheap now as it was before the war. Now, these people forget that there are great industrial enterprises requiring large supplies of fuel, which have sprung up since the war began. Among these may be mentioned our new extensive steam-marin, our vast iron works, and other enterprises recently developed to an unprecedented extent, which consume very large quantities of coal, and keep the markets from being overstocked. We do not mean to say, however, that coal is not too high. We believe that it is at least one-third too dear, taking into consideration the depreciation of the currency, the scarcity and appreciation of labor, and the increased demand for consumption. But this state of things is not the legitimate effect of the war, nor due to the overcharge of dealers here, so much as to the Copperheads' friends of Jeff. Davis in the North. When Lee raised into Pennsylvania it was given out at Richmond that he would fire the coal mines, and freeze the North into submission. Falling at that scheme, the Rebel emissaries among us are endeavoring indirectly to accomplish the same purpose, by spreading sedition among the miners, and inciting them to almost prohibitory combinations, whereby the moral forces are riot, arson and murder. The following article from The Pittsboro Miner's Journal affords a curious and instructive insight into the nature of the troubles in the coal regions, and the reason for the excessive advance in the price of fuel: "Trade shows the extraordinary increase of 50.921 tons this week over the corresponding week last year. Every department of the business is pushed to its utmost capacity in order to supply the demand, which has far exceeded the most extravagant calculations made in the early part of the season. The increase required by the Government for the army and navy this year over last, will not exceed 300,000 tons, if it reaches that quantity, while the increase thrown into the market so far this year reaches 1,665,119 tons. No other period in the history of the trade made in the early part of the season. In 1851 it was 1,008,394 tons, and in 1859, 992,678 tons, but the prices ruled low, and cost penetrated far into the interior where it never reached

before, in consequence of the low rates. This year the prices have ruled higher for the last five months than were ever known before, and the increase thrown into the market will reach about 1,800,000 tons, with no surplus stocks at any point so far. There are various speculations in the press abroad as to the cause of the present high prices of coal. Everything that enters into the mining of coal has nearly doubled in price, such as powder, oil, timber, horse feed, &c. The wages of labor have doubled over the prices paid in the early part of 1862. There was, however, no necessity for so large an advance in the wages at the mines, which are from 40 to 50 per cent. higher than in paid in other departments of trade in the region, if it had not been for the combinations formed at a large number of the collieries, by a minority of the men, generally the most reckless and turbulent portion. These combinations have virtually taken possession of the collieries, and the ate their own terms in the hiring of bosses, &c., who will make the returns to suit the committee men. The operator is virtually ignored in the management of this property, and must either submit to the terms imposed, or have his colliery stopped, his life threatened, and his property probably destroyed. At first some of the operators felt disposed to resist these combinations, and stopped their collieries for weeks at a heavy loss, but in the end were forced to yield to the demands, because others, who did not dare to do so, yielded their losses, and added additional price to the coal. These demands have been continued once or twice a month for the last six months, until good miners at several places came out making from \$3 to \$6 a day, working by contract, and the prices of the operator, of course, has added to the price of coal, and has taken care to add a good profit also, so long as he finds a bribe demand for all the coal he produces. The carrying companies and tomen, knowing also that all that could be required, stepped in for a slice of the profits, and increased their rates higher than they ever were before. Hence the high price of coal at which it is now selling. The present high price of coal, so long as it continues, is a good demand these high prices will continue. Nothing but the breaking up of these combinations, or an overstocked market, or an increase in the number of miners and laborers sufficient to create competition, will affect the present prices of coal to any extent. While all the miners and laborers do not object to receiving the present high wages, and in many of them do not condemn very strongly the measures taken to produce it, unless they become satisfied themselves by threats and intimidation, still it is a small minority in all the regions that have gotten up and sustain these combinations in their turbulent, unlawful and murderous acts. In every instance, as far as we can learn, the leaders in these combinations are Copperheads opposed to the Government. They received their tutelage from the leading Copperhead speakers and their papers, and after finding that they could control the coal operators so easily, they supposed that they could control the Government also, and set themselves up in opposition to the enforcement of the laws, and would have resisted these laws if the military had not been stationed in the different coal regions to oversee them. The consumers of coal have been taxed extra not less than from six to eight millions of dollars this year, in consequence of these combinations which exist in the coal regions. At present the coal trade is so situated that it is receiving more than its proportion of profits, at the expense of every other branch of business.

Mr. Murdoch, the Actor. We are pleased to chronicle, says the Louisville Journal, of Nov. 17, the arrival of this distinguished gentleman, in the city. It will be remembered that Mr. Murdoch went to Chattanooga to try to recover the body of his gallant son. Failing in this, and ever ready to render aid to the cause of the Union, he accepted the appointment of Volunteer Aid on the staff of Gen. Rousseau, and, on that gentleman's assuming a new department, he hastened to return and resume his place on the General's staff. While with the army, Mr. Murdoch put his great elocutionary talent to admirable use. He read, on Sunday, the Holy Scriptures to the men, and accompanied his reading with lessons of advice, which on other days he recited patriotic odes and songs to immense crowds of soldiers, and like the bands of elder days, inspired his hearers with the ardor of battle and nerved them to deeds of noble valor. This novel experiment was eminently successful, and both officers and men were eager for constant repetitions of those admirable exercises. We understand that Mr. M. will resume his readings on his return to the army, whenever his duties will allow. In connection with every love of his country, we thank Mr. M. for his noble efforts in behalf of our gallant soldiers.

The Crops in 1862 and 1863. The following is a summary statement of the amount of the crops of 1862 and 1863 both summer and fall, as reported by the Agricultural Department. The summer crops of wheat, rye, barley and oats, for 1862 and 1863, are as follows: Total, 1862, 1863, 1862, 1863, 1862, 1863, 1862, 1863. The fall crops of corn, buckwheat and potatoes, for 1862 and 1863, are as follows: Total, 1862, 1863, 1862, 1863, 1862, 1863. The monthly report of the department in September shows that the amount of wheat exported to all countries in the year ending Sept. 1, 1863, is 40,990,806 bushels. The domestic consumption, then is as follows: Wheat crops for 1862, 1863, 1862, 1863. Domestic consumption, 1862, 1863. Corn crop of 1862, 1863. Domestic consumption, 1862, 1863. Potatoes, 1862, 1863. Domestic consumption, 1862, 1863. The report examines the probable foreign demand for breadstuffs during the year 1863, and shows that the principal portion of our exports of breadstuffs are purchased in the English markets; that the average annual importations of all grains with Great Britain and Ireland are 94,276,146 American bushels, but in 1850 the importations was 135,286,434 American bushels; that it was as great in 1852 but not so large in 1853; that from 1854 to 1862 the demand for breadstuffs in England, at the present condition of the crops in England, would be at least equal to that for 1853, and that the condition of the currency would remain as favorable as it now is; that hence

the amount of wheat and corn for 1864 would be as follows: Wheat, 1864, 1863, 1864, 1863. Domestic consumption, 1864, 1863. Leaving for export, 1864, 1863. Corn crop of 1862, 1863. Domestic consumption, 1862, 1863. Leaving a deficiency of, 1862, 1863. The number of stock hogs is about the same as in 1862, and about five per cent. below a general average in condition. These were a result of the frost on the frontier. The buckwheat crop there had been much injured as was generally supposed because most of it is produced in the States of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, where the frosts of August 30th and September 18th did not injure the crops materially. The tobacco crop of 1863 is larger than that of last year by nearly fifty millions of pounds, although the frosts in the western States were very injurious to it. But one-half of the crop there had been gathered before the frost of September 18th, and seven five per cent more ground had been planted than in 1862. The hay crop of 1863 is estimated at 21,603,645 tons; that of 1863 at 19,840,482 tons, a decrease of 1,638,163. Its quality is good.

WAR NEWS. THURSDAY NOV. 26.—We have real Thanksgiving news this morning from Tennessee. Official despatches from Generals Grant and Thomas, received at Washington, represent the army of Bragg in full retreat, and Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge as very important positions—in our possession. Over two thousand prisoners have fallen into our hands. The behavior of our troops is said to have been admirable. The despatches state that Grant expected to be in Atlanta in five days. This he has not yet regarded, we hope, as the beginning of the end; for, with the rout of the present Rebel army in that section, while our forces are pursuing, soon the war in Tennessee and Georgia will be virtually at an end. The carrying companies and tomen, knowing also that all that could be required, stepped in for a slice of the profits, and increased their rates higher than they ever were before. Hence the high price of coal at which it is now selling. The present high price of coal, so long as it continues, is a good demand these high prices will continue. Nothing but the breaking up of these combinations, or an overstocked market, or an increase in the number of miners and laborers sufficient to create competition, will affect the present prices of coal to any extent. While all the miners and laborers do not object to receiving the present high wages, and in many of them do not condemn very strongly the measures taken to produce it, unless they become satisfied themselves by threats and intimidation, still it is a small minority in all the regions that have gotten up and sustain these combinations in their turbulent, unlawful and murderous acts. In every instance, as far as we can learn, the leaders in these combinations are Copperheads opposed to the Government. They received their tutelage from the leading Copperhead speakers and their papers, and after finding that they could control the coal operators so easily, they supposed that they could control the Government also, and set themselves up in opposition to the enforcement of the laws, and would have resisted these laws if the military had not been stationed in the different coal regions to oversee them. The consumers of coal have been taxed extra not less than from six to eight millions of dollars this year, in consequence of these combinations which exist in the coal regions. At present the coal trade is so situated that it is receiving more than its proportion of profits, at the expense of every other branch of business.

WAR NEWS. (Continued) The Atlantic Monthly for December—A Prayer; Our Shadows; The Story of Janet Strong; Earl 34; Unknown; Kings and Queens of England; The Life Immortal; Out in the Park; Watching and Waiting; Better Words; Hallowed Scenes; Fashion; and other articles. "Christmas" is a pleasant story, with a beautiful moral lesson. Other articles possess considerable interest for children, as well as those of more mature years. THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for December—Contents: The Man without a Country; The Birds of Killingworth; Literary Life in Paris; The Great Air Engine; A Loyal Woman's Story; Elvira de Alarcos; Sympathy; Lying; Something about Bridges; Internal Structure and Progression of the Glacier; In an Attic; Longfellow; Letter to a Poet; Democratic Reviews and Literary Notices; Recent American Publications. As will be seen from the above, this publication Monthly comes freighted with a plenteous store of choice and delicious things, to be served up during the festive evenings of Winter's first month. Embracing a great variety of topics, from the pens of some of the most gifted writers in the circle of literature, this number will compare favorably with any number published during the past year. By referring to their Advertisements, which we publish in this issue of our paper, it will be seen that they have a long list of accomplished writers. As features of special interest, they promise several poems from Robert Browning, a new romance from the graceful pen of Hawthorne, a number of the Cantos of Longfellow's translation of Dante's "Divine Comedy," "Haze and Home Papers," by Mrs. Stone, besides various articles on Natural Science, by Agassiz. With such a golden harvest rising before the reaper's vision, he may well sharpen his sickle, to gather the precious grain. We hope our readers will avail themselves of the opportunity to subscribe for this valuable Monthly, at the beginning of the New Year.

LETTER FROM THE ARMY. Orange & Alexandria Railroad, Va. November 29th, 1863. DEAR HERALD:—Things military remain in a quiet state in and around Alexandria, with the war machinery of Government works with its usual regularity and precision, and the paraphernalia of the war in use do not change. Long trains, laden with stores and munitions of war, hourly leave the city for the Army of the Potomac, and returning, bring back worn out horses and mules, and damaged wagons, to be recuperated and repaired, and again taken back to whence they came, as good as when originally issued from the department. The Government, having learned the principles of economy, through long and costly experience, is evidently determined to profit thereby, and a general reform in the system of transportation is observable. The O. & A. Railroad is the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered impracticable, and the transit is comparatively safe. To passing with their precious freights, we can not help wondering where all the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. Certainly Providence smiles upon the Government in its heretofore efforts to guard the principal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become used to danger, the attempts of guerrillas