

CARLISLE, PA. Friday, December 4, 1863.

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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 proteet all her detenders, and she is determin ed 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 blody 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 Hummerton. and his widow and three children reside a 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 Ac-TION .- We find the following in the West Chester Village Record, and give our voice in urging the subject upon the consideration of the Legislaturer If Wednesday be deemen too little time to allow the Raturn 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-nee led reform:

Under the pre ent election law, the Judges of the General Election in Pennsyllania, 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 fitty 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 Sate. within twenty four hours of the closing of

### The National Cemetery.

A recent number of the Harrisburg Patriot d. Union taus 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 old cemetery were planted the Union batteries, 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 come-

The ground laid out for burials comprises 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 daimeter, 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 for mer 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 will 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 order of proportion: New York, Penasylvania, 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 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 neces ity of private monuments, and will place the memory of all who are buried there upon an equal foot-

The contract burials are still progressing business is pushed to its utmost capacity in at the rate of fifty or sixty a day, but it is order to supply the demand, which has far The contract burials are still progressing doubtful if the whole are completed this

HEA. It is announced, under date of Louisville, December 2, that Major J F. 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.

some excellent advice to those who wish to invest money. It is well for all who are in ket will reach about 1,800,000 tons, with no funds to heed the council :- "Though money | surplus stocks at any point so far. has been temporarily scarce, capital continues abundant; and the recent tumble in the stock market has brought capitalists to a re alizing sense of the unreliable character of to the credit of the Government that its loans. of all the securities daily dealt in on the mar cet, have maintained their integrity of price better than almost anything else. Its Five-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 daily large subscription to this popular loan, scarce ly any of it is returned to the market for sale It is taken for investment, and is held with unfa tering confidence in its reliability. Andwhy 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 pay ing 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 then, 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 dis posed to exaggerate the extent of the calami ty 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 mate rially affected by the extended wars in which those nations have been immemorially en gaged, and that a henvy national indebetdness has not proved an unmitigated evil. " For instance, Great Britain, France and

the Netherlands will undonbtedly 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 fiercer or more prolonged wars domestic and foreign, than they The effect has been, unquestionably, to incur an enormous national indebtedness; but neith er 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 real y ed these laws if the military had not been were, in a state of development; and in this stationed in the different coal regions to 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 luoor, and the scarcity of territory. Compared with our own country, they possessed slight room for future development; they were setded 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 adventure and self support In countries to be developed, and where incalculable re sources invite industry and energy. The en couragement to be derived from these facts and comparisons of circumstances is very reasoner is conclusive that the course of this General's staff the 2d and 3d of July, the battle was fiereest great country is onward and upward, and

> Why Fuel is so Dear -The Copperheads the Cause.

end."

A great deal of needless newspaper discussion is now going on to prove that the price of coal is exhorbitantly high, and that the coal deaters are deriving enormous proonly about one half of the lot purchased by fits at the expe se of the public. And the majority of those who protest against those high prices point 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 in dustrial enterprises requiring large supplies of fuel, which have sprung up since the war began. Among these may be mentioned our new extensive steam-marine, our vast iron works, and other a encies 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 seen at a glance. Each State has its sepa. at least one-third too dear, taking into conrate lot, of size proportioned to the number | sideration the depreciation of the currency, of its dead soldiers, coming in the following the scarcity and appreciation of lab r. and the increase I demand for consumption. But this state of things is not the legitimate effect of the war, nor due to the overcharge of | tatoes, for 1862 and, 1863, are as follows: dealers here, so much as to the Copperheads friends of Jeff. Davis in the North. When Lee raided into Pennsylvania it was given the slain whose names and regiments could out at Richmond that he would fire the coal mines, and freeze the Nor h into submission. Failing at that scheme, the Rebel emissaries among us are endeavoring indirectly to accomplish the same purpose, by spreading lows: sed tion among the miners, indinciting them to almost prohibitory combinations, whereof the moral fruits are riot, arson and murder. The following article from The Pottsville Miners'. 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 exceeded the most extravagant calcul tions made in the early part of the season. The increase required by the Government for the army and navy this yaer over last, will not exceed 300,000 tons, if i reaches that quantity, while the increase thrown into the market so far this year reaches 1,665,119 tons. the demand for 1864 would return to the gen No other period in the history of the trade shows so large an increase. In 1851 it was since 1860; that the home demand for 1864 1,008,394 tons, and in 1869, 992,678 tons, | would be at least equal to that for 1863, and but the prices ruled low, and coal penetrated far into the interior where it never reached main as favorable as it now is; that hence

year the prices have ruled higher for the The Philadelphia North American gives last five months than were ever known before, and the increase thrown into the mar-

There are various specu ations 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, many of the securities dealt in It is greatly &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 is paid in other departments of trade in the region, if it had not been for the combinations ormed at a large number of the collieries, by a minority of the men, generally the most ckless and turbulent portion. These combinations have virtually taken possession of the collieries, and die ate their own terms in wages and 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 proposed, or have his cothery 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, hecause others, who did not desire to encoun ter these losses, yielded at once, 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 can and are making from \$5 to \$6 a day, working by contract. To pay the e prices the operator, of course, has add ed to the price of coal, and has taken care to add a good profit also, so long as he fin ls The carrying companies and boatmen, knowing also that all that could be produced would 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. These are the causes which have produced the present high price of coal, and so long as there is a good demand these high prices will continue. Nothing but the breaking up of these combinations, or an overstocked miners and laborers sufficient to create competition, will affect the present prices of coal any extent.

While all the miners and laborers do not object to receiving the present high wages, and m ny of them do not condemn very strongly the measures taken to produce i unless they become sufferers themselves by threats and intunidation, still it is only a s nall minority in all the regions that have gotten up and sustain these combinations in their turbulent, unlawful and murderous In every instance, as far as we can learn, the leaders in these combinations are Conperheads opposed to the Government hey received their tutelage from the leadopperhead 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 en forcement of the laws, and would have resist

overawe 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 proporti n of profits, at the expense of every other branch

### Mr. Murdoch, the Actor.

We are pleased to chronicle, says the Louisrille Journal, of Nov 17, the arrival of this distinguished gentleman, to the city It will Chattanooga to try to recover the body of his gallant sou. Failing in this, and ever ready our own, where an illimitable territory waits | to render aid to the cause of the Union, he ac cepted the appointment of Volunteer Aid on the staff of Gen. Rousseau, and, on that gen tleman's assuming a new department, he has taken the of portunity to revisit his family, in great, and to the mind of any dispussionate | tending to return and resume his place on the

While with the army, Mr. Murdoch put his and the invasion beaten back. Near to the that its credit will live unimpaired to the great elecutionary talent to admirable use the men, and accompanied his reading with lessons of advice, while on other days he re cited patriotic odes and songs to immense crowds of soldiers, and, like the bards of elder days, inspired his hearers with the ardor of oaitle and nerved them to deeds of noble dar. ing This novel experiment was eminently successful, and both officers and men were eager for constant repetitions of those admira ble exercises. We understand that Mr. M will resume his readings on his return to the army, whenever his duties will allow. In common 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, of the loyal States. as returned to and estimated by the Agri ou tural Department The summer crops of wheat, rye, barley

and oats, for 1862 and 1863, are as follows: Total, 1863. Rye, bu. Barley, bu 20,798,287 16,760,597

Total, 1862. 21,254,950 17,781,404 189,993,500 \*1,074 739 +450,0.9 +1,029,867,

The fall crops of corn, buck wheat and po Corn. Buckw't. Potato Decrease, 137,540,580 1,529,752

The monthly report of the department is eftember shows that the amount of wheat and flour experied to all coun ries, in the year ending Sept. 1, 1863, is 40,696 806 bushels. The domestic consumption, then is as fol-

Wheat crops for 1862. Domestic consumption. Corn crop for 1862. Exported.

and domestic markets

Domestic consumption. 676,024,238 The exports and domestic consumption exhibit the relative magnitude of the foreign

The report examines the probable foreign demand for breadstuffs during 1864, and shows that the principal portion of our ex ports of breadsoutfs are purchased in the English markets; that the average annual im portations of al. grains with Great Britain and Ireland are 94.278,945 American bushels but in 1850 the importation was 135,386,434 American bushels, and in 1861, 142 529,106

light Save on our terms, we can accept no peace the present condition of the crops in England, eral average, rather than to the great amoun Withdrawal of the Yankee forces from that the condition of the currency would re

148,407,102

before, in consequence of the low rates. This | the amount of wheat and corn for 1864 would be as follows:

Wheat crop of 1863 . Leaving for export 41,781,047 Corn crop of 1863 Domestic consum 449,163,894 575,024,134 consumption

125,860,238

Leaving a deficiency of which muss be provided for by greater econcmy in feeding, and a greater proportional conimpilen of wheat. The number of stuck hors is about the same

as in 1862, and about five per cent. below a general average in condition. These were arly turned on the trosted corn The buckwheat crop is not as much injured is 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

Sta es were very injurious to it. But about

one-half of the crop there had been gathered

befo e the frost of September 18th, and sev

enty five per cent more ground had been planted than in 1862. The hay crop of 1862 is estimated at 21, 603 645 tons; that of 1863 at 19.840 482 tons, a decrease of 1,633,163. Its quality is good.

### WAR NEWS.

THURSDAY Nov. 26. - We have real Thans iving news this morning from Tennessee Official despatches from Generals Grant and Chomas, received at Washington, represen he army of Bragg in full retreat, and Look out Mountain and Missionary Ridge-two very important positions—in our possession Over two thousand prisoners have fallen into a brisk demand for all the coal he produces our hands. The behavior of our troops is said to have been admirable. The despatch es state that Grant expected to be in Atlan ta, Georgia, in five days. This may be 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 Reorgia will, be virtually at an end.

The situation at Knoxville is said to be satisfactory. Burnside being not only able to hold his position without loss, but to keep market, or an increase in the number of open all his communications. Ere this, rein forcements from Grant have undoubtedly

Rebel accounts from Missionary R dge up Monday say that on that day the Union forces advanced and drove in the Rebel pick ets, but it was not kno in whether an attack n force was contemplated.—A despatch from Bragg states that he then held all the roads leading to Knoxville excepting one There were rumors in Richmond of the occapation of Knoxville, but the news received om that neighborhood by this time has no doubt dissipated them. Southern pap is received at Fortress Mon-

e contain a lyices from Charleston to Monday last. A vigorous fire had been kept up between our words and those of the Rebels all day, but no shells had been thrown into From the Army of the Potomac we learn

that everal of the corps have changed positions Lee's army stretches from Madison Jourt House to the line of the Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad. One division of Ewel's corps eccupies Fredericksburg. Lee is said to be preparing to go into winter quar ters. A party of guerillas in Loudon county. Virginia, had been attacked by some of our cavalry and a large number of prisoners. horses accourtements captured. Gen. Meade and staff, with officers of the army, on Sat urday dired with Hon John Minor Botts. SATURDAY, Nov. 28 -Our victory at Chart. ancoga is complete and decisive. nesday night Mij. Gen. Grant modestly fele graphed to the Government "Ib lieve I am not permature in announcing a complete victory over G. Bragg." and yesterday he tele

graphed, "I am just from the front. The rout of the enemy is most complete," which leaves not a doubt that that he has win the be remembered that Mr. Murdoch went to greatest victory of the war. All his previous laurels fade in the magnificene of his present achievement: The grandeur of the mikes details almost impertment Sixty piec es of artillery, between five and ten thousand prisoners a large quantity of small arms, camp and garrison equipage, amunition stores and battle flags, are some of the tro phies of the fight which felt into the possess ton of our victorious army, while the enemy in full and panic stricken retreat, is abandoning or destroying everything that can possibly impede his Hight. Tennessee is re deem d Gen. Burnside sale, the late Rebel army of Bragg demoralized beyond wil hope He read, on Sunday, the Holy Scriptures to of further restoration, and the Rebel Govern ment itself reels under such a blow as it has never before received; the prelude, we hope, to one that will soon crush it to atoms. Luer dispatches state that Bragg, in his re reat, attempted to make a stand at Chick amauga Station, but was again forced back

by our forces Toe latest news from Buraside reports him as in a perfectly safe position. A column was in motion from Chattanooga for his rehet. It is conjectured that Longstreet will at tempt to join Bragg, but ample provision has been made to prevent it, and he will therefore have to retreat into Virginia, if he

should get away at all.

Mondar, Nov. -0 - News from the Army of the Potemac at this writing is good. On Friday our forces advanced from the ford at which they crossed the Rapidan, and formed line of battle. At I o clock p. m a contest began on the road leading toward Orange Court House, but the enemy did not reply with artifiery. At 4 p m., Hal's Corps proached our center, and at 44 neavy a usket ry was heard preving that our Third Corp. was engaged. Up to 6 o clock our casualities in the center were few. On Thursday afternoon Gen. Gregg's cavalry drove the Rebel cavalry back on their supports, and then him self retired - his loss is said to be 250, which is very large. But then our 5th Corps cam up and forced the enemy back. In the mean time, Gen French, wit the 3d Corps had a conflic with Ewell (on our ri ht ) He held his position, though losing severely, and reports the captu e of 900 Rebels. Or Friday morning it was found that the Rebels had fallen back two miles from our center toward Orange Court House This day skirmishing opened briskly, with considerable arritery fighting along our whole time up to 1 p in , when it became severe on both stres, and so continued until cark. It seems certain that Meade deceived Lee as to the point of cross ing and that Lee abannoned all his strong earthworks only to let our men take them .-On Saturday charations began at daybreak, Gen, Meade advancing to the front. firing continued autil noon, and it was thought that the enemy would slowly retrert and decline any general engagement. Thus far our losses are not heavy, and the Rebels seem to be unable or unwilling to make a determined stand; but it is gu seed they will do so at or near Orange Court House.

Corpus Christa, Aransas City. Texas, were marched upon that place overland from Brownsville

John Morgan and six of his officers escaped from the Ohio Penitentiary on Satur lay morning, between two o'clock and day-

[From the Richmond Enquirer ] Rebel Terms of Peace

oharever, and must fight till doomsday rath er than yield an iota of them; and our terms, Recognition by the enemy of the indepenlence of the Confederate States.

every foot of Confederate ground, including Centucky and Missouri.

Consent on the part of the Federal govf secession, or to pay for the same.

Yielding up of all pretensions on the part federate States.

our absolute independence and equal rights, of all accounts of the public debt and public

foreign treaties. These provisions, we apprehend, comprobefore we lay down our arms; that is to say, the North must yield all—we nothing. \_ ... ....

#### Our Book Table.

The EDINBURG REVIEW has been upon our able for some days The following is the table of Contents ;-Queensland; Gregorovious' Mediaeval Rome; Cadastral Survey of Great Britain; Macknight's Life of Lord Bolingbroke; Austin on Jurisprudence; The Royal Academy; Chincona Cultivation in In dia; Phillimore's Reign of George III; Fara; a Mahratta Tale; The Colonial Episcopate.

The above presents a repast of no ordinary character. Some of the articles are full of interest, and will amply repay the reader for the time spent upon them. There is nothing flimsy, nothing trifling. The Reviewer of Micknight's Life of Lord Bolingbroke traces his career from early childhood to ripened age, giving many items of interest in his personal and political history. He endeavors to account for the noble "Lecretary's" aversion to the Bible, by charging it upon the severe raining of his Puritanical grandmother, who ften required him to read large volumes of controversial divinity, before he was old en ough to understand them No trace is given of his mother, and the significant record is nade of his father, that he died at ninety, an Jewish dispensition, whose avaricious pro-'unreclaimed rake." Is it not probable that pensities prompted them to tempt the un he intolerable wickedness of the father had more to do with the son's infidelity, than the igid precepts of his venerable grandmother? Many who have admired the talents of Bolingbroke, have been shocked at his derision of Divine Revelation; whilst others with brains scarcely capable of retaining an idea have plunged into the same dark abyss of infidel ity. "Alas! poor human nature!"

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE for December is upon our table, enriched with two engravings -...Winter" and "Snow Birds"-besides a number of beautiful fashion plates. Such cloaks, such exquisite morning robes, such ovely walking dresses, such fancy aprons, such charming head-dresses, why, it is enough to make a young laly's head reel with delight, and her teet trip nimbly to the grand emporium of fashion, to relieve herself of the plentiful green backs that swell her purse. -What would woman do without the fashions! What a blessed thing her weakness can be ully gratified by that interesting class whose usiness it is to cater for her vain nature!

The Table of Contents: -- Caristmas, F Prayer; Our Shadows; The Story of Jinet Strong-Part 3d; Unknown; Kings and Queens of Englant; The Life Immortal; Out in the World; Watching and Waiting; Bitter Words; Hospital 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 Min without a Country; The Buds of Killing worth ; Literary Life in ; Paris : The Great Air Engine : A Loyal Woman's No; Ergene Delacroix: Sympathetic Lying; Something about Bridges; Interna-Structure and Progression of the Glacier; In an Attic; Longfellow; Letter to a Peace Dem perat; Reviews and Literary Notices; Recent merican Publications.

As will be seen from the above, this p pu ar Monthly comes freighted with an abundance of choice and delicious things, to be served up during the frosty evenings of Winter's first month. Embracing a great variety of topics, from the pens of som of the most gifted writers in the circle of literature, this number will compare favorably with any du ing the pasty ar. Inspired with the deter minution to make the Atlantic's future hisory more brilliant than the past, the enterousing publishers promise a grand treat for is readers the coming year. By referring to heir Advertisement, which we publish in this iss e of our paper, it will be seen that they have a long list of accomplished writers. As features of special interest, they promise sev eral poems from Robert Browning, a new R; mance from the graceful pen of Hawthorne, a number of the Cantos of Longfellow's ranslation of Dinte's " Divina Commedia," House and Home Papers," by Mrs. Stowe, besides various articles on Natural Science, by Agassiz With such a golden harvest ris ing before the reapers vision, he may well sharpen his sickle, to gather the precious grain We hope our readers will avail them selves of the opportunity to subscribe for th s 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 a quescen state in and around Alexanthe war machiner, of Government works with its usual regularity and precision, and the parapheralia of the im nease depot s unchanged. Long trains, laden with stores and munitions of war, hourly leave the city for the Army of the Potomac, and returning, ring back worn out horses and mules, and damaged wagons, to be recuperated and re naired, 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 obcaptured by Gens Banks and Dana, who servable. The O. and A. Ratirond is the ormeipal source of communication with the army in front, and being well guarded by troops who have become mured to danger, the attempts of guerridas to burn the bridges and tear up the track, are rendered puerile, and the transit is comparatively sale. watch the innumerable trains constantly passing with their precious freight, one can not help wondering where ad the supplies come from, and when the vast resources of our country will begin to wax low. " Certainly Providence smites pon the Government in its her alean efforts to overthrow the would be destroyers of the Union and vindi cate the cause of Justice, and Nature confirms it by the liberal supply of sustenance she furnishes to the brave souls in the field

It would take not a little diffleulty to dis-Maryland, until that State shall deci e by a proper at present. A large portion is on person will dispute its justice and propriety. was absent, the president appointed Wm. B.

free vote whether she shall remain in the old | detached duty in the city, while a still greater Inion or ask admission into the Confederacy. portion guard the bridges and stations along the railroad. The nucleus, however, reernment to give up to the Confederacy, its mains at the old encampment near the subproportion of the navy as it stood as the time urbs of town, and with great labor perform the many duties incident to their lot, and of the Federal government to t at portion of the old territories which lies west of the Conquarters, having commenced to show unmistakable signs of the weather, and wear and An equitable settlement, on the basis of tear of constant use, it has been deemed are interested in any undertaking, success is arge detail of soldier-mechanics from the lands, and the advantages accruing from Regiment was made for that purpose, somtime since, and the quarters now show some signs of completion. They consist of frame nise the minimum of what we must require | buildings, one for each company, very tastefully laid off and skilfully put up. To Corp. Samuel Sites, of this company, was given the superintendence of the work, and the result shows that he is not deficient in mechanical ability. These comfortable quarters is the work of Brig. Gen. Slough. Milita y Governor of Alexandria, who by many acts of kindness and forethought for the comfort f the men under his command has become a

universal favorite. A great many of this command after due onsideration have joined the "Veteran Corps" for three more years, and thus shown that the patriotism which they imbibed at the commencement of the war has not yet faded. The bounty offered by Government amounts in the aggregate to \$402, which very handsome consideration is not the stallest item in the reckoning. Of course some f the "rets," have naturally incurred a few "incidental expenses" and this "pile" come very handy in liquidating them. Hay ing a peculiar penchant for good clothes, they immediately equip themselves with a com plete outfit-from cap to high top boots -and like " heroes all so bold" as they are, sep around with an air of conscious dignity that would vie favorably with some of our Briga dier Generals. Vive la 7th Regiment "boys'

of the Veteran Corpe.

Thanksgiving day was kept in Alexandria and the surrounding camps with all due regard for the solemnities of the occasion. The different churches of the city held divine ser vice, and the principal places of business were closed - with the exception of those of the sophisticated with their worthless goods even on this day. The regular routine of camp duties was not infringed upon, but evidently those "off" were furnished with a general carte blanche, for these seemed no particular restraint laid upon them and the town was hronged. The crowning feature of the day was the address delivered by Gov. Pierpont, which was listened to with great attention by both the military and civil. The distinguished orator closed with the suggestion that a voluntary subscription be raised for the relief of our starving prisoners at Richmond, which was responded to most nobly, and clicited a very flattering result.

Rumors are rife in respect to the future novements of our Brigade and Division One marches us to the front to rejoin the other Beigades another very generously conveys the whole Division to Pennsylvania, and still a vindictive and revengeful enemy, and have another transports us to Texas. We see no been subjected to trials and hardships which positive indications of a "move" as yet, nor can the various reports be traced to any reli able or authentic source, so we are inclined to believe them camp canards and certainly will wait "to see what we shall see.

# Cown and County Matters.

THANKSGIVING DAY .- Thursday last, he 26th ult., was generally observed by our citizens as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise. The stores and shops were all closed, divine s rvices were held in most of the churches, and the day wore the aspect of a Sabbath

DEAD .- The young woman, Miss An-NIE Jackson, noticed in our last issue as having been so severely burned, died from the effects on Friday morning last. Her cruciating. She was about twenty-two years

Citizens of Carlisle, if you want our Photographs colored in an artistic style Oil and Water color, bring them to Silas Poulton, first door above Shriner's Hotel, Mrs. H. Saxton, Mrss M. Ling, Mrs. E. Givfor 25 cents. Also Sign painting and Gilding on glass done in the latest city style.

ROTATION IN OFFICE. - On Tuesday ast, the oll county officers, Messrs. Duke, Floyd and Brady, took leave of the people of Old Mother Cumberland," in a very graceful manner. Their successors for the next Julia A Slowers, Mr. Egbert, Mr. W. Marthree years, Messrs Shireman, Cornman and tin, J. Hyer, J. Ogeby, W. J. Shearer, J. North, made their best bow, and entered in Noffsinger, A Lindsey, G Zinn, H. Bosler, G. to possession of their "honors and emolu- D Craighead, H. Scuart, B W Woodward, ments." The retiring officers were univer- J. Noffsinger, Jr., S. Lee, G. S. Clark, J. D. sally conceded to be competent and faithful Gorgas, C. Reich'er, J. R. Elcock, R. Owen, public servants, and from on knowlege of G Miller, A H Blair, A. Bentz, G. Winters, the new incumbents, we think that they will A Spotts, J. Fishburn, P. & J. Louck, J. fulfil their duties according to law.

COAL COMING DOWN .- Everybody Craighead, J. Craighead, J. Stuart, W. Egolf, (except coal speculators,) will be glad to learn that the price of coal is on the decline. At a great sale of 25,000 tons of different qualities, held in New York a few days ago, it was sold at an average decline of sixty to one of rebeldom, the following directions for sixty five cents per ton compared with pre- sending letters to them may be of interest: vious wholesale prices. This coal was mostly bought by bona-fide dealers. The cause of page of a letter sheet, and must relate to the decline is owing to the heavy quantity merely personal and domestic matters. They sent to market, which is largely in excess of | must be signed with the writer's name in former years. Instead of there being a great | all. They must be sent with five cents enscarcity of the article in the large cities duri g the winter, as was apprehended, the sugply is likely to be more than usually plenty.

Public Opinion-Has quietly settled down in favor of the Wheeler & Wil- ed, they will be returned to the dead letter son instrument. This is fairly attested in office. The letter for the prisoner must not the fact that although the double thread chain | be sealed. stitch has been clamorously recommended to the public for nearly ten years as far superior to the lock stitch, yet of the 45,243 machines returned to Mr. Howe as sold in 1859, nearly 40,000 make the lock stitch, showing the verdict of the public in this and adopted. The roll being called, Miss. matter.

Clara K Culver was absent. The first busimatter.

The Committee of the American Institute New York, appointed to examine sewing machines, made a long, elaborate, and able report of much interest to the public, in which the Wheeler & Wilson machine is given the pre-eminence beyond a peradventure. The Dr. H. W. Kauffman, being present, favored the Institute with a few, instructive remarks report says :

Class 1st includes the Shuttle or Lock-Stitch Macaines for family use, and for manutacturers in the san e range of purpose and material.. The committee has assigned this class the highest rank, on account of the "elasticity, permanence, beauty, and general desirableness of the stitching when done. and the wide range of its application At the head of this class they place the Wheele & Wilson Machine, and award it the highest premium. This has been the uniform award Withdrawal of the Yankee soldiers from cover the exact location of the 7th Regiment soveral years, and we think no disinterested tu e at the next meeting.

THANKSGIVING AT CARLISLE BAR-RACKS. - One of the neatest and best arranged affairs of the season took place in the new Hospital at Carlisle Barracks on Thanksgiving Day. For some time previous, a number of which have not been materially lessened by the ladies of Carlisle ad been at work, heart and hand, preparing a surprise for the sick and wounded at the post. Where "the ladies" proper to erect others, and consequently a proverbially certain; but in this instance they exceeded the most extravagant expectations of all interested, and almost excelled the elves in their laudable desire to make hap y those is our midst who have been disabled by the viciseitudes and hardships of war. To these the bare remembrance of the occasion will be a source of enjoyment for a long time to come Although the fair originators simply intended to get up a dinner for the sufferers, and to drive away the natural long. ing for home and the customary observance of the day as it occurs at home, their efforts re ulted in a festival, which we guarantee was not surpassed in plentitude, ornament, or keenness of enjoyment, by any in the state

The ceremonies, which took place in the north ward of the Hospital, where all who were to partake (including a few invited guests), were assembled, were appropriate and to the point. The Rev Mr Ross, chaplain of the Garrison, made an appropriate prayer, following it with a short aldress, in which he aptly and characteristically condensed in a few words all that was necessary for the occasion.

At about 2 P. M. the party proceeded tethe mess room, where the tables, arranged by number of the ladics themselves, who graced the entertainment by their cheering presence were grouning under the weight of a bountiful supply of all that the most epicurean taste might desire and all that the sympathetic generosity of the gentle portion of humanity could suggest. The tables were arranged with such exquisite that the plan features of the room were reactive invisible by the superior attractions of the snow-white table cloths and the substantials and delicacies with which they were covered. After the blessing of Almighty God was invoked by the chaplain, the dinner was tested by those for whom it was provided, and the manner in which the pro-Ajarona quamphorteq, was broot sufficient that the generosity of the lades was properly appreciated.

Incidents of this kind do not of en occur in the life of a Soldier, and consequently are seldom, if ever, forgotten. Those who have for months braved the dangers of a war with our nation, since the Revolution, did not knows its sons could undergo, can and do appreciate the disinterested kindness and liberality which characterized those who, with heart and might lab red for their comfort and endeavored to cheer their drooping spirits. Too much praise cannot be awardel to those ladies who have labored so assiduously for the comfort of our distibled soldiers; and we have been especially requested by the recipients of the favor to express their heartfelt thanks to-Miss Baird, Mrs. J Rheem, Mrs. T. Conlyn, Miss L. Zig, Mrs. J. Irviu, Miss L. Biddle, Mrs. A B Sharp, and Mrs. C. Inhoff, who rendered by their presence and strenuous efforts a cheerful and home like air to their most acceptable repast, and to the following ladies, and the goatlemen who assisted them, and whose dountions so materially aided them in rendering many, whose thoughts would otherwise have been williering, with perhaps emotions of regret, to firesides far away, perfectly happy for a time:

Mrs. Maj. Hastings, Mrs. G n. Elliott, Mrs. T. Conlyn, Mrs. Blaney, Miss Cambell, Mrs. W. Watts, Mrs. Julge Watts, Miss Bid fle, Mrs Saurp, Mise M. Loudon, Mrs. Chamberlin, Miss S E Muler, Mrs. Bixler, in, Mrs. Judge Grahim, Mrs. H. Burkholder, Mrs Dr Milion, Mcs. M. McClure, Mrs. J. Irvin, Mrs R. C. Woolward, Mrs. Dr. Zigler, Mrs. F. A Kennody, Miss. McElhenny, Mrs. Baughman, Miss. C. Moore, Miss. Stahl, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Innoff, Mrs. W. M. Beetem, M ss R. Baird, Mrs J. Rheem, Miss F. Graham Mrs. Eny, Miss L. Zug, Miss Schmall, Rev. R. Blrck, W. Bentz, F Diller. P Quigley, J. Ahl, A Loudon, J Ritner, W.

LETTERS FOR THE SOUTH. -As some of our readers may have friends in the pris-The letters must not exceed in length oneclosed (in coin) if to go to Richmond, and ten cents if they are to go beyond that point. They must be sent enclosed to the Commanding General of the Department of Virginia, at Fertress Monroe. If not so direct-

#### South Middleton Institute. The Institute met in Springville School

house on Saturday, November, 28th 1863, and was opened with prayer, by Mr. S H Kauff-The minutes of last meeting were read by Miss Lyde C. Fleming and Mr. A. Li Myers, Miss. Anderson was not prepared to read an Ess y, on account of not being aware, man hip was then taken up by Mr. S H. Kauffman, and discussed by all the teachers, ut on the subject. Adjourned to meet at 1 o-

### Afternoon Sussign.

The President in the chair. Teachers all present On motion of Wm. B. Butler, it was resolved that the thanks of the members of the Institute, be tendered to the pupils of Springville School, for the hoisting of the Stars and Stripes." the emblem of our Nationality, over the school house for the coca-On motion of Miss. Lyde C. Fleming, it was reselved, that Miss Lezzie E Kenyon, e invited to read an Essay before the Insti-