

NO. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State St., Boston, are Agents for the Herald in those cities, and are authorized to take advertisements and subscriptions on an advance basis.

The vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. John Keenan, one of the associate Judges of the York County Courts has been filled by the appointment, by the Governor, of David Hays of York borough, who will occupy the position for one year dating from the 1st of December.

Water is now introduced into San Francisco through an aqueduct extending to Lake Honda, a distance of some thirty-two miles. Through this flume, which is 16 by 30 inches in its dimensions, water flows at the rate of three millions of gallons per day.

The Hon. M. P. Wilder, of Boston, has a pear orchard containing 800 varieties of fruit. There are from twelve to twenty years old. This is the largest collection in America. He calls the Bartlett, and Uranian, Anjou, Morecan, Winkfield, and Louis Bonnet de Jersey, the best and most profitable varieties.

The Louisville Journal announces the arrival in that city, in iron, of Lieutenant L. Wise, a nephew of Henry A., arrested in Col. Shanks' camp, at Owensboro, as a spy. He came into camp under pretense of selling a horse. Letters, conclusively proving his true character, including one in cipher from his uncle, were found on his person.

The following record shows the number of troops contributed by the different States during the Revolution: Massachusetts, 67,907; Connecticut, 21,059; Virginia, 26,678; Pennsylvania, 25,678; New York, 17,000; Maryland, 13,012; New Jersey, 12,479; New Jersey, 12,479; North Carolina, 6,417; Rhode Island, 5,268; Georgia, 2,689; Delaware, 2,386. Total 231,783.

Fernando Wood and his young friends had a grand slake dance in New York, on Monday night. The Administration got its usual cursing. Gen. Francis Train and Gen. McClellan were uproariously cheered. Prince John Van Buren was there and made a speech. He proposed that a National Convention be called, President Lincoln be deposed, and Gen. McClellan elected President in his place.

The Richmond Examiner, in a recent article, is endeavoring to stir up the Southern people to a contemplation of the danger they are in, when one or two hundred men are let loose upon their ports. Singularly enough, although the opponents of the emancipation proclamation in the North think it the most harmless piece of parchment evidence, this rebel paper regards it as an infernal machine, that needs only to be planted in the midst of them to blow them out of existence.

The first resignation in consequence of the Emancipation Proclamation has taken place. On account of the publication of this document, Lieut. Johnson, of the 17th Kentucky, tendered his resignation to Major General McCook, when General McCook ordered him to be arrested and sent to the military prison in Irons. After ten or fifteen days' confinement, no charge having been preferred, Gen. Boyle relieved him, ordering him to join his regiment without delay. Johnson again tendered his resignation on the same grounds, when he was placed under arrest, dismissed from the service in disgrace, and his insignia of office stripped from him in the presence of the whole regiment. Gen. Rosecrans' orders on the subject were read at the head of the regiment.

Table with 2 columns: Bank Name and Dividend Rate. Includes Farmers' Bank of Lancaster (4 per cent), Lancaster County Bank (4), Columbia Bank (4), Mount Joy Bank (4), Carlisle Deposit Bank (5), Bank of Chambersburg (5), Farmers' Bank of Reading (4), Union Bank, Reading (4), Savings Bank (4), Bank of Chester County (4), Otsego Bank (4), Farmers' Bank of Pottsville (4), Union Bank, Philadelphia (4), Consolidation Bank (4), Transients Bank (4), Bank of Commerce (4), Girard Bank (4), Mechanics Bank (4), Man. & Mechanics (4), Farmers & Mechanics (4), Kensington (4), Commercial (4), Corn Exchange (4), City Bank (4), Bank of Penn Twp (4), Philadelphia Bank (4), Northern Liberties (4), Harrisburg Bank (4), Mauch Chunk Bank (4), Pittsburg Bank (4), Citizens' Bank, Pittsburg (4), Iron Bank (4), Mechanics Bank (4), Allegheny Bank (4), Merox & Man. Bank (4), Exchange (4), York Bank (4), York County Bank (4).

AN ILL-LEGAL PRACTICE.—The Banking house of G. W. Goodrich, Esq., of Germantown, sent the Secretary of the Treasury a few days ago the similitude of a bank bill, intended to circulate as currency, with a view of obtaining his opinion as to the legality of any such issue. The following answer was received: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 7, 1862. Sir: Your letter of the 4th instant is received, with the note of G. W. Goodrich, to which inquiry as to the legality of such currency may be best answered by referring you to the Act of 17th July last, (Laws 69), the second section of which imposes on the making, issue, circulation, or payment of any such note a fine not exceeding six months, or both, at the option of the United States Court before which the offender may be tried. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, GEO. HARRISON, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

From this it will be seen that all the issues of similitudes by individuals are in direct violation of law, and that not only the maker, but the party paying them out, also, is liable to a severe penalty for so doing. As we have before remarked, there are numbers of these similitudes in circulation in some parts of this state, and they occasionally find their way into this locality—but we would advise all persons receiving them, to only tend to benefit the maker, and not the community at large. The Government is now preparing to increase the weekly issue of postage stamps, and in a few weeks there will not be enough of it in circulation to meet the wants of the business community.

THE BORDER STATES.

Gen. Burnside—The New Commander of the Army of the Potomac. We have heretofore published an outline sketch of Gen. Burnside, yet his appointment to the command of the Army of the Potomac—the Grand Army of the Union—reads a brief biography interesting at the present time. Major Gen. Ambrose Everett Burnside, of the United States volunteer service, is in the very prime of life, having been born at Liberty, a small town in Union county, Indiana, on the 23d of May, 1824. After being well grounded in the usual rudiments of a liberal education, he was nominated to the West Point Military Academy, and his name was enrolled as a cadet in 1842. He graduated in 1847, eighteenth in a class of 38 members, and was immediately attached to the 2d Artillery with the brevet rank of Second Lieutenant. It is a fact worthy of note that none of the graduates of 1847 were appointed either to the Engineers, Corps of Topographical Engineers, or the Ordnance Department. Usually the first ten or twelve graduates are assigned to these corps, but in 1847 twenty-three were appointed to artillery and the rest to infantry regiments. The requirements of the service, consequent upon the war with Mexico, then raging, were no doubt the cause of this. In September, 1847, Lieut. Burnside was promoted to a full second lieutenant in Company C, 3d Artillery, since rendered famous as "Bragg's Battery." Dragg himself being then captain of it. With this battery Lieut. Burnside marched, in Gen. Patterson's division, to the City of Mexico, and remained there until the close of the Mexican war. After this he served with his company in New Mexico, where he was distinguished in encounters with the Apache Indians, being complimented in general orders. On the 12th of December, 1851, he was promoted to a first lieutenancy, in the room of an officer who was cashiered. When the present Lieut. Col. James D. Graham of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, was appointed United States Astronomer in the joint commission to settle the frontier line of the United States and Mexico, Lieut. Burnside was chosen to fill the office of Quartermaster, and in this capacity he conveyed dispatches from Cal. Graham to President Fillmore, traveling twelve hundred miles across the plains in seventeen days with an escort of only three men.

After serving a short time at Fort Adams, Newport Harbor, Lieut. Burnside resigned, in 1853. After his resignation, he turned his attention to the manufacture of a breech-loading rifle of his own invention, known as the "Burnside Rifle," a project of which resulted in considerable pecuniary loss, owing, it is said, to the double-dealings of the traitorous Secretary of War Floyd, who, after having promised Burnside that his rifle should be used by the Government, gave the contract to another inventor, with whom he shared the spoils. Gen. Burnside then sold his establishment to his brother-in-law, who has supplied quite a number of the Burnside rifles to the present Administration. Subsequently to this, he was, with Gen. McClellan, whom he has just superseded, connected with the Illinois Central Railroad, holding the position of President of the Land Office Department. While residing at Bristol, Rhode Island, he married Miss Bishop, an estimable lady of Providence, and removed with her to Chicago, upon being appointed to the Illinois Central. He was also elected Major General of the Rhode Island Militia during his sojourn at Bristol. Shortly after removing to Chicago he was elected Treasurer of the Central Railroad, and thereupon removed to New York, from which he was summoned on the outbreak of the revolution, by Governor Sprague, to assume the command of the 1st Rhode Island Volunteers, which, it may be mentioned, on account of the battle of Bull Run, his Colonel acting as Brigadier General of the second brigade, the second division. After this he was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers, his commission being dated 6th August, 1861. Of the celebrated "Burnside Expedition" to North Carolina, nothing need be said. Its results are well known, and were even seen in the hundreds of Rebel prisoners kept in captivity on Governor's Island for many months, until sent to Columbus, Ohio, to be exchanged.

At the battle of Antietam, in September last, Gen. Burnside's corps d'armes performed a highly important part. It took the main road to Sharpsburg, on the left, and encountered the most determined opposition in successfully executing its part of the general plan of the battle. Gen. Burnside had to cross the bridge over the Antietam Creek and dislodge the enemy, who were in strong force and position on the opposite side. Twice his army made an attempt to cross, and twice it was repulsed, with heavy loss, but the third attack, led by the General in person, was successful, and the position was won, though at a great sacrifice of life. This was one of the most important acts in the great Antietam tragedy. In October last, Gen. Burnside was assigned to the general charge of the defense of Harper's Ferry. Just recovered from the Rebels, after having been surrendered by Colonel Miles. The 2nd and 12th army corps were at the same time placed under his command. On Oct. 25, when the Army of the Potomac began to move after its long inaction, Gen. Burnside, with the 2d army corps, crossed the Potomac in light march across the river immediately after Pleasanton's cavalry, and is now on the advance, but his brave leader is called to other and more momentous duties.

General Burnside is a man of fine personal appearance, a rigid disciplinarian and a thorough gentleman. His present rank is that of Major-General, or Volunteers. His commission alone, which is dated March 16, 1862, ranks all Volunteer Major-Generals except General Banks, Dix, Butler, David Hunter, Edwin D. Morgan, Hitchcock, and McDowell.—Lancaster Inquirer.

The effect of tobacco upon the nervous system was one of the very important subjects which attracted the attention of the British Association at its late meeting. Dr. E. Smith read a paper on the effects of tobacco upon pulsation, arguing that tobacco operated differently upon different constitutions, and under different circumstances, and demonstrating that, as a rule, smoking accelerated the pulsation. A long discussion ensued, in the course of which the literary man appeared to be generally accepted as the most fitting exponent of results. Here, however, doctors differed. One or two of the gentlemen maintained that the effects of tobacco were stimulative of vital and mental action; others praised its soothing effects; while other gentlemen maintained that, as a rule, it was stupefying and destructive of the means of maintaining the results desired.—Ultimately, the question was left an open one, and so it is likely to continue.

DECISIONS UNDER THE REVENUE LAW.

Commissioner Boutwell has made a large number of decisions on points in the Excise Law of July 1st, 1862, which were not clear for very many. These decisions are to govern Assessors and Assistant Assessors in Assessing Taxes, Licenses, &c. A number of these have been given in answer to inquiries from the undersigned, the remainder are decisions in answer to the inquiries of others. We have from these sources collated what are now in our possession, the following, which concern more or less the taxables in this Collection District. In view of continuing the series as they may hereafter come to hand, we have numbered each paragraph containing a point, without reference to date or subject.

1. Persons traveling through the county purchasing butter, eggs, &c., must take out licenses as Pedlers in addition to their license as Retailers, at their usual place of business. 2. Keepers of Hotels, Inns or Taverns, must take out a license as Retail Liquor Dealers, in order to sell liquor, in addition to the license as hotels or inns. The one authorizes to sell liquor—the other to provide food and lodging. 3. The back legs of our chairs must be made of two inches shorter than the front ones. The front edge of the seat must not be more than fourteen inches high for a woman, and sixteen for a man. This arrangement will immediately relieve the back while sitting, and secure a good position of the shoulders. 4. The habit of walking erect, with the air of a soldier, must be generally cultivated. 5. Gymnastic culture of the shoulders. With such means the nation will become up right and vigorous.—H. H. Lewis.

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SHAPE OF OUR BODIES.

Symmetry is one of the conditions of good health. God knows the best form. He created man upright in His own image.—The vital organs in the chest and abdomen are fitted to an erect spine. If the upper portion of the spine bend forward, as in drooping shoulders, not only is the great nerve marrow of the spine itself distorted, and its circulation crippled, (which is a serious matter, resulting in certain common affections), but the lungs, heart, liver, and stomach lose their natural place and perform all their duties disadvantageously. A very large proportion of our many affections of these vital organs take their rise in such displacement. What shall we do? 1. Improve the desks in our schools, so that, instead of compelling our young to sit hours every day in a stooping position, they may be compelled to sit erect, with head and shoulders drawn well back. This is very easily accomplished. Such a change in our school furniture would prove a priceless national blessing. 2. Remove every chance of pressure from the waist. Pants without suspenders, and drawn close about the body, skirts and dresses pressing at the waist, must produce round shoulders, for when the organs of the chest are pushed down, the shoulders round shoulders, in order to maintain the relations between the thoracic and abdominal viscera. 3. The back legs of our chairs must be made of two inches shorter than the front ones. The front edge of the seat must not be more than fourteen inches high for a woman, and sixteen for a man. This arrangement will immediately relieve the back while sitting, and secure a good position of the shoulders. 4. The habit of walking erect, with the air of a soldier, must be generally cultivated. 5. Gymnastic culture of the shoulders. With such means the nation will become up right and vigorous.—H. H. Lewis.

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OPERATIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Gen. Foster returning to Newbern.—Destruction of the Rebel Salt Works. New York, Nov. 16.—The Herald has a letter from Newbern, dated the 9th inst. The rebel salt works at Newbern were destroyed by the gunboat Ellis, on the 9th, and thence to embark in transports to Newbern. Reconnoissances have been made to within five miles of Tarboro, and no rebels were found to have massed a large force there. A reconnoissance has been made by the gunboat North Star within one mile of Greenville, on the Tar River, and no rebels were found there. The rebel salt works near Wilmington had been entirely destroyed by the gunboat Ellis, without loss on our side.

CLOTHING FOR THE ARMY.—Work at the Arsenal.—An idea of the importance to the government of the arsenal located at Philadelphia may be gathered from a statement of the disbursements from January 1st, 1862, to November 1st, 1862: Cash, \$73,343,231.90; certificates of indebtedness, \$30,315,636.36; total disbursements for ten months, \$103,658,868.26. Of the amount of clothing furnished during this period, the following are the principal articles furnished: Blankets, 265,636; great coats for mounted men, 85,480; great coats for foot men, 347,874; uniform privates' coats, 140,153; trousers for mounted men, pairs, 223,439; trousers for foot men, pairs, 1,282,203; flannel sack coats, lined, 312,924; flannel sack coats, unlined, 113,021; flannel shirts, 1,015,214; drawers, pairs, 1,260,658; stockings, pairs, 1,170,758; boots (valley) pairs, 117,796; boots, (mountain) 221,079; forage caps, 568,194; knapsacks, 304,558; haversacks, 402,222; hospital tents, 4606; wall tents, 10,396; Sibley tents, 4891; common tents, 32,441; 1/2 Balm or shelter tents, 192,348; gun tents and covers, 23,933; common tents, 4530; wall tents, 1264; hospital tents, 257.

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