CARLISLE, PA. Friday, Nov. 21, 1862.

s. M. PETTENGILL & CO., TO. 37 Park Row, New York, and (State St. Beston, are our Agents for the Herald those cities, and are authorized to take Advertise-nts and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

The vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. John Reiman, one of the associate Judges of the York County Courts has been filled by the appointment, by the Governor, of David Eahs 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 b inches in its dimensions, water flows at be rate of three millions of gallons per day.

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

The Louisville Journal announces the arrival in that city, in irons, of Lieutenant I. Wise, a nephew of Henry A., arrested in Col. Shank's camp, at Owensboro', as a spy. He came into camp under pretence of selling a horse. Letters, conclusively proving his true character, including one in cypher 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, 31,

959 : Virginia, 26,678 : Pennsylvania, 25,678 New York, 17,781; Maryland, 13,912; New Hampshire, 12,479; New Jersey, 19,726; North Carolina, 6,417; Rhode Island, 5,908; Reorgia, 2,689; Delaware, 2,386 Total 231,

Fernando Wood and his young friends had a grand skake down in Now York, on Monday night. The Administration got its usual cursing. Geo 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 our-naval bull dogs are let loose upon their ports Singularly enough, rebel paper regards it as an infernal machine, whom he has just superseded, connected with that needs only to be planted in the midst the Illinois Central Railroad, holding the po- ject of Slavery. Servery was her passion 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 Ken tucky, tendered his resignation to Major Gen. eral McCook, when General McCook ordered him to be arrested and sent to the military prison in irons. After ten or fifteen days' confidement, 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 of office stripped from him in the presence of on the subject were read at the head of the regiment.

Farmers' Bink of Lineister, Lancaster County Bink, Monnt Joy Bank. Carlisle Deposit Bank, Bank of Chambersburg, Union Bank, " Reading," Bank of Chester County, Octoraro Bank, "Pottsville" Union Bank, "Philadelphia" Consolidation Bank, " Tradesmen's Bank, Bank of Commerce, Girard Bank. Man. & Mechanics' 34 Kensington. Corn Exchang, Bank of Penn Twp, Philadelphia Bank, Northern Liberties, Harrisburg Bank, Pittsburg Bank, Citizens' Bank, "Pittsburg," Iron Bank. Mechanics Bank, Allegheny Bank, Merch. & Man. Bank Exchange, York Bank. York County Bank.

AN ILLEGAL PRACTICE. - The Banking house of G. W. Goodrich, Esq., of Germantown, sent the Secretary of the Treasury a few days ago the simlitude 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.

Sin: Your letter of the 4th instant is received, with the note of G. W. Goodrich, for 25 cents, which is hereby returned.

Your inquiry as to the legality of such notes may be best answered by referring you to the Act of 17th July last, (Laws 59,) the second section of which imposes on the making, issue, circulation, or payment of any such note a fine not exceeding \$500, an imprisonment not exceeding \$ prisonment not exceeding six months, or both, at the option of the United States Court before which the effender may be tried. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

GEO. HARRINGTON, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Edward North, Esq., Germantown, Pa. From this it will be seen that all the issues of shinplasters 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 shinplasters in circulation in some purts of

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, and assumption of the command of the Army of the Potomac-the Grand. Army of Union-renders a brief biography interesting at the present time. Major Gen. Ambrose Everett Burnside, of the United States volun teer 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 oadet 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 Eugineers, Corps of Topographical Engineers, or the Ordinance Department. Usually the first ten or twelve 1847 twenty-three were appointed to artillery quirements of the service, consequent upon doubt the cause of this. In September, 1847, Lieut. Burnside was promoted to a full second lieutenancy in Company C, 3d Artillery, since rendered famous as " Bragg's Battery." Bragg 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 dis-

dians, being complimented in general orders.

On the 12th of December, 1851, he was proof the United States and Mexico, Lieut Burnside was chosen to fill the office of Quartermaster, and in this capacity he conveyed dis patches from Col. 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 title 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 although the opponents of the emancipation has supplied quite a number of the Burnside proclamation in the North think it the most rifles to the present Administration Subseharmless piece of parchment ordinance, this | quently to this, he was, with Gen. McClellan, sition of President of the Land Office Depart ment. While residing at Bristol, Rhode Island, he married Miss Bishop, an estimable Chicago, upon being appointed to the Illinois Central. He was also elected Major General of the Rhode Island Militia during his sejourn at Bristol. Shortly after removing to Chicago he was was elected Treasurer of the Central Railroad, and thereupon removed to New

outbreak of the revolution, by Governor Sprague, to assume the Colonelcy of the 1st Rhode Island Voiunteers, which, it may be that the word foresee in the Prochamation | 000 per annum. when he was placed under arrest, dismissed from the service in disgrace, and his insignia mentioned, en passant, was armed with the wis breath, and nothing more." Mr. Phelps, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Hall, and many others of her leading ufacturers, but if they sell their product, men were loud in their condemnation. the whole regiment. Gen. Rosecrans' orders known, did good service at the battle of Bull Run, its Colonel acting as Brigadier General of the second brigule, the second divis ion. After this he was appointed Brigadier | forth ! An Emancipation Legislature is elect-SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDENDS.—The subjoined General of Volunteers, his commission being heartily indorsing the Proclamation, and el-Banks have declared their semi annual divisi dated 6th August, 1861. Of the celebrated ected on that issue. Mr Blair is replaced by 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 Gov. ernor's Island for many months, until sent to

Columbus, Ohio, to be exchanged. At the battle of Antictam, 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 army made an attempt to cross, and twice was it 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 wereat the same time placed under his command. On Oct. 26, 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 marching order immediately after Pleasanton's cavalry, and is now on the advance, but its brave | war : 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, of Volunteers. He is the ninth on the list and by virtue of his com mission alone, which is dated March 16, 1862, ranks all Volunteer Major-Generals except

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 "the weed" upon pulsation, arguing that fobacco 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 this state, and they occasionally find their the most fitting exponent of results. Here, lized world. Even military hospitals are way into this locality—but we would advise however, doctors differed. One or two of With civil wars, international justice has all persons against countenancing them, for the gentlemen maintained that the effects of nothing to do. But the same rules of natural their general circulation will only tend to tobacco were stimulative of vital and mental justice and humanity which are applied to the benefit the maker, and not the community at action; others praised its soothing effects; large. The Government is now preparing to while other gentlemen maintained that, as a increase the weekly issue of postage currency, rule, it was stupefying and destructive of the and in a few weeks there will no doubt be means of maintaining the results desired. enough of it in circulation to meet the wards Ultimately, the question was left an open of the business community. one, and so it is likely to continue.

THE BORDER STATES.

We cut from the St. Louis Democrat, (which ought to be good authority) an article on a uestion, the solution of which for more than year has kept the government from striking death-blow to the rebellion. When posple who were in earnest about the business of putting down anarchy, said "confiscate the property of the convicted traitors," entlemen in the North who called themselves conservatives, held up their hands in holy horror, and depicted the terrible consequences that would ensue from an immediate and Did a fighting general proclaim to the enemy its accomplishment. How admirably this kid glove campaigning has served to restore the lost supremacy of the government, the present defiant attitude of the rebellion attests But this is not what we set out to say. We propose to show, by quoting this editorial graduates are assigned to these corps, but in from a leading newspaper in one of the principal border slave States, that the terrible and the rest to infantry regiments. The re- prophesies of these Border State saviours, have been the merest bosh, which in the clear the war with Mexico, then raging, were no light of the President's proclamation, have melted into the mist which formed the largest portion of their bulk. "What the next dodg" to conserve rebellion will be, since this one is effectually played out, we are not aware, but hope it will prove to be something more tangible than this. But to the Democrat's article:

THE BORDER-STATE BUGBEAR The goblin which has so long affrighted our Government from the pursuit of a vigorous war policy is at last pretty well dispatched. The danger which was so nervously appretinguished in encounters with the Apache In- | hended by old women in the Cabinet and con servatives all over the land - the danger of a general bolt by the Border Slave States case of the strong, ungloved hand, of the Fedmoted to a first lieutenapey, in the room of eral Executive was laid upon the institution an officer who was cashiered. When the present Lieut, Col. James D. Grahum of the appeared like the thing of air it was. The Corps of Topographical Engineers, was appointed United States Astronomer in the joint | applied, the most efficient possible, and that commission to settle the frontier lines of the right vigorously, and how satisfactory to all true patriots has been the result !

garded as the nearest approach to the "sick man," and the one most in need of careful nursing. Pretty much the same indement seems to have been entertained of her status upon both sides of the loyal question. "Maryland my Maryland, was especially commiscrated by the Confederates, for her unhappy condition of forced obedience to the Unic eyes, she was a maiden wedded to a Blue Beard of alord, sorely against her own heart, and was hourly sending out signals of distress, to hasten the approach of her deliverer. Nor can it be denied that our Government was not wholly dispossessed of the green eyed mon ster in her case, and did not fail to lock the door of the castle, with great care, against the spality of her exit, and safely carry the ey in its pocket when required to be absent. And yet, when Lee, avowedly as her deliverer, scaled the castle wall and stood in her pres ence, armed to fight the battle of her liber

ation, she turned her back upon bim, and clung to her lawful spouse, the Union. Kentucky was supposed to be but little better disposed toward the Federal Government than Maryland. Her patriotism was represented to be like the affection of a capriand are not agents of other parties, his li cious woman, sound so long as her whites were gratified and no longer. Particularly sensitive was she supposed to be on the sub Well, Slavery, her pet institution, was rudely stricken by the President's Proclamatio and while her heart was yet smarting from the indignity, Bragg marches across her borady of Providence, and removed with her to der with banners flying and invites her to without an additional license, as well as to come and join her destinies to his standard. sell at retail, parties engaged in the grain Here was no mean test of her fidelity, and

Missouri is another Border State, whose as wholesale dealers. reputation for loyalty has not been above suspicion. When the President's Proclamition appeared not one of her men high in officeot a single Congressman or Senator -- dared York, from which he was summoned on the indorse it. Even Mr Blair, while from policy us a candidate, he would not denounce it, proclaimed it to be without "vitality," and Mr. men, were loud in their condemnation

Soon, however, an Election comes, when her people-the masses-have an opportunity heard, and what voice do they send a man who has no scruples about the "vitality | coke yards. I the Proclamation, and Mr. Phelps, "the by a gentleman scarcely known to politics. sold or removed from the manufactory.

who was known to be in favor of the Proclamation ' And little Delaware, another of the Border Slave States, at the same time elects an Administration Governor, and shows a balanced vote on the Congress and Legislative ticket These events tell the Arue story of the people of the Border Slave States toward the

kovernment. Never were men worse belied their politicians than they have been When we consider how long the wheels of he Government have been kept stationary in the prosecution of the war, at their bidding we consider how many brave men, who had entered the service of their country to fight the Rebels, have siekened and died in the ignoble work of watching Rebels' property, and position on the opposite side. Twice his | had entered the service of their country to States said that, unless it was done, they could not answer for the loyalty of their con stituents; when we consider how many millions of treasure have been worse than thrown away to relieve their idle fears and conciliate their intense Pro Slaveryism, may we not rejoice, may not the whole country rejoice, that at last the reign of the "Border Slave States Delegation" is at an end? In its fall gees one of the main props of the rebellion.

Rules of War.

Dr. Woolsey, President of Yale College, in his introduction to the study of International Law, states the rules of war thus:

"To sum up all that has been said on the topic, we may lay down the following rules of

1. Private persons, remaining quiet, and taking no part in the conflict, are to be unmolested; but if the people of an invaded district take an active part in the war, they forfeit their claim to protection. This marked line of separation between the soldier and nonsoldier is of extreme importance for the in-

terests of humanity.

2. The property, movable as well as immovable of private persons in an invaded country, is to remain uninjured. But if the wants of the hostile army require, it may be taken by au-thorized persons at a fair value; but marauding must be checked by discipline and pen. alties.

* * The only true, humano, and even

just principle, is that already laid down, that war is waged by State against State, by sol-But pillage and devastation are seldom poli tic even when they are supposed to be just. The rule is now pretty well established that while all military stores and buildings are lawful plunder, and while every edifice in the way of military movements, whether, indeed, public or private, may be destroyed, whatever while all military does not contribute to the use of war ought to re main intact. It was a blot upon the British character, when they burned the Capitol at Washington; and the excuse for it on the ground of retalitation, although insufficient showed the necessity for an excuse to the civi justice of ordinary wars, and to the mode of conducting them, apply here also. In no kinds of war is retaliation more sure, and none are generally so cruel and uncivilized, so that strict rules of war are more necessary

here than anywhere else. Dury. -The times and the weather. DECISIONS UNDER THE REVENUE LAW.

commissoner Boutwell has made a large number of decisions on points in the Excise Law of July 1st, 1862, which were not clear to very many. These decisions are to govern Assessors and Assistant Assessors in Asseshaid sing 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 incurable estrangement of the Border States. are now in our possession, the following, which concern more or less the taxables in his purpose of mulcing him in property as this Collection District. In view of contin well as person, such a howl for his removal | uing the series as they may hereafter come was immediately instituted as rarely failed in to hand, we have numbered each paragraph containing a point, without reference to date 1. Persons travelling through the county

purchasing butter, eggs, &c., must take out license as Pedlers in addition to their license as Retailers, at their usual place of business 2. Keepers of Hotels, Inns or Taverns, must be licensed as R-tail Liquor Dealers in order to sell liquors, in addition to the

license as hotels or inns. The one authorizes to sell liquor-the other to provide food and lodging. 3. Eating houses, where distilled or fer

mented liquors are sold, must have a license as Retail Liquor Dealers, in addition to the ones. The front edge of the seat must not license for Eating Houses. 4. A Retail Dealer who occasionally sells in original packages to consumers, is not thereby subject to take a license as a whole sale dealer; but if he sells in original packages to those who buy to sell again, he must

5. A Retail Lionor Dealer having taken

out a license as such may sell cigars or other

articles in amount not exceeding \$1,000 pc annum, without being required to take out an additional liceuse as retail dealers. 6. Any person, holving a license, who changes his place of business, must take out new license. A license connot be for less than a year. Those, therefore, who have been in business since September 1st, and juit the business before the expiration of the

take a license as a wholesale dealer.

7. The owner or lessee of coal lands must have a dealer's license in order to be au thorized to sell the products. Produce s of coal are required to take a manufacturers

year are lia le to pay for a license the whole

8. Owners or lessees of coal lands who ake out the coal solely for their own use, as manufacturers, must pay the tax, as the coal is used for "consumption,"

9. Coal dealers, whose sales are less than

\$600 per annum, are lia le to the duty of 32 cents per ton; for not being manutae turers, the provisions of Seventy three are inapplicable Waggoners who purchase coal by the

load, from the dealers to sell to customers, are to be rated as pedlers. 11). Thirty three and one third bushels of bituminous coal may be regarded as equal 12 Twenty two thousand two hundred

and forty constitute a ton of iron, &c., in all cases where the contrary is not-specified in the Excise Law 13. Where a Grain Dealer has a wholesale license as such, his: agents at other points sofely in his employment using his funds,

cense as wholesale dealer is sufficient for him and for them 14. Inasmuch as a Wholesale Dealer is ermitted to act as a Commercial Broker, that is, "as the agent of others to purchase a sell goods, or seek orders therefor in original or unbroken packages or produce," sell at retail, parties engaged in the grain

find it to their advantage to obtain licenses 15. A carpenter is taxable for his manu factures, such sa doors, sash, blinds, &c , but tor repairs and work prepared on holds which are not manufactures, he is not liable

to tax. 16 Boot and Shoemakers, and makers of tinware are subject to a manufacturer's li cense, if their manufactures amount to \$1,

must take out licenses as wholesale or retail dealers as the case may be. 18. Millers who sell flour or feed to the

amount of \$1,000 per annum, must pay liof saw mills, where \$1,000 worth of cut lum ber is sold annually; also brick yards and 19. All castings which are so well and

father of the House," and a man of great generally known as to have a commercial former popularity in his district, is defeated value, must be taxed as manufactures when 20 Other castings made upon special order of a machinest, but which are not known as manufactures in themselves and are designed for articles subject to taxation in an advanced state, are exempt, not being manufactures in the contemplation of the law. 21. A manufacturer whitearries on several mills in one district, but located at different

divisions, must take out a license for each one where it is situated. 22. The duty or tax must be paid on the 22. The duty or tax must be paid on the whole amount produced, in all cases where the York river. An expedition has been sent such amount exceeds the sum of \$600 per to reconnoitre.

22. The Extise Law became operative with respect to legacies and distributive shares of personal property upon its passage July I, 1862 - Exchange.

Destructive Fire in York Borough. Car Works and Machine Shop Destroyed

exchanges that early on Friday morning, a destructive fire broke out in the engine room of Messrs. Inglefritz & White's Car Works, in that borough. A strong wind prevailed, which seriously increased the fury of the flames, and baffled the efforts of the firemen. In quick succession the several frame buildings owned by the firm, together with the agricultural and machine works of Messrs. Dingee, were in full blaze. The first named firm lost all their valuable machinery and material, large in quantity, as they were en gaged in filling a few heavy contracts. A magnificent new passenger tar, built by this portion of this army into three general divisfirm for the Reading and Columbia railroad, stood on a side track, and was totally con sumed. The car was nearly finished, at a cost of two thousand dollars. Their aggregate loss is, perhaps, thirty thousand dollars. They are insured for about \$2,500 in each of the two York companies; and they have some foreign insurance. But their loss over all insurance is severe.

The Messis. Dingee, too, are completely burnt ,out. The loss, they have sustained may count seven or eight thousand dollarspossibly more. Of this, they have an insurance of about \$2,500 in the York County Mutua', together with protection in some other companies. The insurance will hardly cover more than five thousand dollars. The fire swept across Beaver street, consuming the coal office of George A Barnitz, together with shedding. All the contents of the office, except two iron safes, were removed. The contents in the safes were either burnt or scorched, but they contained nothing of much value. This does, not speak well for safes, as the volume of heat from a small framq office is comparatively trifling.

The machine shop of Mesers Small & Smyser stands hard by the ruins. But it is a large brick structure, with a slate roof and iron shutters—a fire proof building. It es. caped almost unharmed,

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 abdomer 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 commo affections,) but the lungs, heart, liver, and stomach lose their natural place and perform all their duties disadvantageously. A very arge proportion of our many affections of those vital organs take their rise in such isplacement. What shall be done?

1. Improve the desks in our schools, s that, instead of compelling our young to sit for hours every day in a stooping position, they shall be compelled to sit erect, with head and shoulders drawn well back. is very easily accomplished. Such a change our school furniture would prove a priceless national blessing. 2. Remove every ounce of pressure from

the waist. Pants worn without suspenders and drawn close about the body, skirts and dresses pressing at the waist, must produce ound shoulders, for when the organs of the bdomen are pushed downward, the shoulders must drop in order to maintain the relations between the thoracic and abdomi nal viscera.

3. The back legs of our chairs must be sawn off two inches shorter than the front be more than fourteen inches high for a woman, and sixteen for men. This arrange ment will immediately relieve the back while sitting, and secure a good position of the

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 becom up right and vigorous - Dio Lewis.

WAR NEWS.

The President has issued a general order njoining the observance of the Sabbath in he army and navy. Despatches have been received at the Navy Department conveying the intelligence of the

capture of a number of ves els under suspi us circumstances in the Gulf. The Postmaster General has given orders for the redemption of all postage stamps which have been used as currency. Conspierable excitement was created is Washington on Saturday by the explosion of

some waste catridges on a lot near Pennsyl vania avenue. The explosion was in accordance with the custom of destroying all the waste from the armory at the close of each week." No great dainage done.

A Committee of investigation is expected to be appointed immediately on the resembling gress, in consequence of allegations of

gross frauds perpetrated in the manufacture reasury notes and postal currency bills The Washington Star says that Gen. Heintz man will soon be ordered to the field. Judge Advocate Turner has promulgoted an depot : order of importance to ladies desiring to go; It is understood that many ladies

in Dixie. Hence the order A number of rebel prisoners have been sout of allegiance and remain at the north. They

are sick of robel-tom. General Augur was on Saturday appointed Lajor General of Volunteers The United States steamer Connecticut on he 30th u't., captured the English schooner Hermosa, while looking for a chance to run

The town of Hermando, Atk, has been oc upied by the Union troops.

The rebel guerillas who have been devasta-

een disbanded and then conscripted into the rebel army.

Five regiments of rebel cavalry ventured trade as usually conducted, will probably Thursday evening, and were routed with ome loss in killed and prisoners. An advance has been made from Nashville owar's Murireesboro', under Sill

our gunbouts. A gunboat reconnoissance has been made

rithin one mile of the rebel town Greenville; on Tar river. The rebels are in heavy force at Tarboro' A rebel mail carrier and two bags of mail the trip between Charleston and Georgetown, cense as retail dealers. So, also, of owners D. C. The mail carrier came along a willing prisoner, saving he was only too glad to be

arrested, as he had wanted to make his escape for some time. The bids forthing government 7,30 loan were opened on Monday last. Several times the amount asked for was offered. The bids

auge from par to 41-2 premium. Snicker's Cap has been evacuated by the ebels, and they are now reported to be in force between Chester and Manassas Gap. The officers of Gen. McClellan's staff Col. Colburn and Capt. Duane, now under arrest are charged with absence without leave, the use of language disrespectful to their commanding officer, and conduct prejudicial to maintenance of order and discipline in the

army.
A rumor from Yorktown says that a force

FROM NEW ORLEANS. The Expedition of Gen. Weitzel-Do-feat of the Rebels-200 Killed, Wounded and Prisoners.

New York, Nov. 16- Advices from New Orcans report that the expedition under Gen. Weitzel met the enemy at Labadierville and defeated them after a brisk fight. Upwards - Loss \$10,000.—We learn from our York of two hundred of the enemy were killed, exchanges, that early on Friday morning a artillery was captured.

Our loss was eighteeen killed and seventy-The rebels captured were paroled.

The Army of the Potomac.

Its Reorganization. Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, Vor. 15 - The following was published to-day: Headquarters of the Army of the Potomae, near Warrenton, Va., Nov. 14.—General order, No. 184 - First. The organization ions is hereby anaounced. Three grand divisions will be formed and commanded as follows:

The Second and Ninth Corps will form the ight grand division, and will be commanded by Major General E. V. Sumner.

The First and Sixth Corps will form the left grand division, and will be commanded by Major General W. B. Franklin. The Third and Fifth Corps from the centre grand division, and will be commanded by Major General Joseph Hooker.

The Eleventh Corps, with such other troops

as may hereafter be assigned to it, will con stitute a reserve force, under the command of Major General F. Sigel. Assignments of cavalry and further details will be announced in future orders.

Second. In accordance with instructions from the West Descriptions from the War Department. The commanders of these grand divisions will have power to management of their commands as are now

powers in respect to his command above assigned, as the comander of a grand division These cases which can only be decided by the Departments at Washington, they will for ward directly to these departments without reference to these headquarters... All matters relating to the movements of

forwarded to these headquarters for final ac-

troops, together with returns, reports, &c., will be forwarded to these headquarters as usunl. Third. -- The commanders of these grand divisions will retain with them their respective staffs. ... Fourth.—The senior-officers-of-the Second;

the command of these corps, and will forthe command of these corps, and will for-ward to these headquarters a list of recom-mendations of officers to fill their staffs. Fifth.—Brig Gen: Williams, A. A. G., is appointed Inspector General of the Adjutant General's Department in this army. Lieut. Colonel James A. Hardie, A. D. C., acting

Adj. General, will act as Assistant inspector General in the same Department. Sixth. - The heads of the various Staff Departments at these headquarters, other than the Adjutant General's Department, will remain as heretofore until further orders.

General at these headquarters.

Eighth.—All orders conflicting with this are hereby rescinded

By command of Major General Bunnsing adquarters to day.

Operations in North Carolina. Gen. Foster Returning to Newbern-De struction of the Rebel Salt Works. New York, Nov. 16 .- The Herald has a letter from Newbern, dated the 9th inst.

Gen. Foster's army was at Williamstown on the 8th, under orders to march to Plymouth on the 9th, and thence to embark in tran-A reconnissance has been made by the lit-tle gunbont North State within one mile of Greenville, on the Tar River.

been entirely destroyed by the gunboat Eilis. 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

to November 1st, 1862: Cash, \$7334,231 90; certificates of indebtedness, \$30,315,63636; indebtedness unpaid, \$5,961,158 32. Total disbursements for ten months, \$13,604,029.58.

Of the amount of clothing furnished during this period, the following are the principal articles forwarded: Blanke's, 365,636. great coats for mount ed men, 85,480; great coats for foot men, 347,874; uniform privates' coats, 410,453 trowsers for mounted men, pairs, 223,439 trowsers for foot men, pairs, 1,282,203; flan-| nel sack coats, lined, 312 621; flannel sack coats, unlined, 113.021; flannel shirts, 1,-015 214; drawers, pairs, 1260,058; stockings, pairs, 1,707,558; boots (cavalry) pairs, 177,-840; bootees, pairs, 9-7 478; forage caps 696,707; hats, (uniform) 231,079; canteens

teens and corks, 92,053; common tents, 4830 wall tents, 1264; hospital tents, 251. Of the above articles, during the month of October alone, there were supplied from this

Blankets, 92,460; great coats, (foot) 139, 409; great coats (mounted) 12,390; trowsers k ive made application to go to their friends (foot) \$3,227; trowsers (mounted) 27,779 flannel sack coats, lined, 28,674; flannel sack coats, unined, 7228; upon their journey south to be exchanged - 218:212; drawers, pairs, 279.708; stockings Several stayed behind, and will take the oath pairs, 206,362; boots, pairs, 30,272; bootees pairs, 871917; forage caps, 71,688; hats (un form) 9271; knapsacks, 61,200; haversacks,

Cown and County Matters.

Mr. JACOB RHEEM, the Assistant Assessor of National Taxes for the borough ng the country in Western Tennessee have of Carlisle, the townships of Dickinson, Penn, North Middleton and Middlesex, desires us to state that he can be found at the Herald ithm a few miles of Holly Springs, on office, for the transaction of business relating to his appointment.

SHERIFF'S SALE SET ASIDE BY THE An extensive rebel salt works mear Wil by the Court, on Monday last. The immediate cause was the deficiency in the time of the notice of sale. The property, in all probability, will be sold again in a new writ.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL .- JACOB Culp, the convicted horse thief, made an atmatter were captured recently while making tempt to break juil, and escape, and succeeded in working a hole through the wall, close by the ventilator in his cell. Deputyin time to frustrate it.

THE WEATHER-RAIN.—The present week has been raw, damp and disagreeable, with copious showers of rain. Although we may be disposed to repine at this, the farmer no doubt will heartily rejoice, as these seasonable rains will be of immense benefit to the growing crops-a matter we are all more or less interested in.

REVENUE STAMPS -The impression has gone abroad that the law, with reference to the Internal Revenue Stamps, will not be enforced until the first of January. This is a mistake. All penalties for non use of these | fire, which caused many to roll lifeless to stamps are now in force, and they will be the valley; but onward the Colonel and the rigidly enforced as fast as the various stamps are issued.

A LARGE BUSINESS .- JOHN NOBLE, Esq., does, we believe, the heaviest butchering business in this neighborhood. In the month of October, as exhibited by his return The rebels were pursued towards Berwick's to the Assistant Assessor, he killed no less lant regiment. Company "I," Capt. Kaufbay, where Governor Moore was supposed to than Eighty-Five Bullocks. The national tax upon these bullocks amounts to Twenty Five Dollars. At this rate, the tax he pays marched from Carlisle under the command directly to the Government, from this source alone, will amount to Three Hundred Dollars per annum. More, we believe, than is paid by all the rest of the butchers together, who come to our market.

COAL .- This indispensable article of fuel is running up rapidly in price, \$7 to \$8 per ton being now demanded. And it is said that before the winter is over it will reach \$10. Many persons acting on this belief are laying in a large supply now. We can not see any good reason for so large an increase of the price. Like every thing else, however, the tendency of the coal market is upward. The coming winter bids fair to be an unusually hard one upon the poor.

SAVE RAGS, PAPER SCRAPS, &c., &c. -People should save their rags, scraps of paper, etc., as they are all of value now, and can be sold to advantage. If persons through. out the country were careful in this respect, the price of printing paper would in a measure be kept down. Boys can make their decide such questions relating to the interior | holiday money by attention to this matter. Old account books, by taking off the covers, envelopes, &c., can be sold. This is an im-Major General Sigel will exercise all the portant matter, wore particulary so at the present time.

UNITED STATES TAX' ON TINNERS:-The following decisions in relation to the manufacture of tin have been made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

Third, Fifth and Sixth corps, and will take tin on the roof, no tax should be assessed. and prices.

MURDER-A U. S. SOLDIER SHOT DEAD .- On Friday morning last, between 2 nd 3 o'clock, a soldier, named RAYNOR CONKLIN, was shot dead by a negro, named ABE BELL. The circumstances were nearly as follows: On the night in question, Conklin, in company with another soldier, went to Bell's house, which, en passant, is one of the worst sinks of iniquity in our town-Seventh. — Lieut. Colonel Richmond, A. A. The soldiers knocked at the door, and were refused admission. Having been in the house on previous occasions, they insisted upon going in now. The inmates still ob-(Signed) S. Williams, A. A. G. Gen. Sigel visited General Burnside at his stinately refused to admit them, and the soldiers, becoming exasperated, threw stones against the door, and threatened to batter it down. Then the door did open, but immediately thereupon the arm of the negro, with a loaded pistol in hand, was thrust out, and the weapon discharged. The contents passed immediately over the shoulder of one of the soldiers, (the weapon being so close that the flash of the powder burned his face and neck sports to Newbern.

Reconnoiseances has been made to within severely,) and lodged in the neck of the five miles of Tarboro, and the rebels were found to have massed a large force there. other (Conklin.) The pistol contained about twenty large duck shot and about helf of twenty large duck shot, and about half of these entered the jugular vein of the deceas. ed, causing immediate and violent hemmor-The rebel salt works near Wilmington had ages, which soon resulted in death. Coron r Smith was summoned, and an inquest had, whose verdict accorded with the above facts.

Conklin was a young man of rather preossessing appearance. His home was at Patterson, New Jersey, and he had formerly belonged to the 5th New Jersey volunteers,. of the disbursements from January 1st, 1862, and had left that regiment to enlist in the 2d regular cava'ry. ABE BELL, the murderer, is a negro of very bad character, having, we believe, committed an offence of the same character, in Lancaster county, some years ago. He admits the killing of CONELIN, but justifies the deed on the plea. of self-defence. While on this subject, we might mention the disorderly character and. general bad conduct of these recruits. For a week or two past, they have been a terror to our citizens; carousing through the town. at all hours of the night, committing all manner of depredation. We are glad tocotice, however, that Capt. HASTINGS has adopted sterner measures in regard to them, and we have no doubt there will be a cor-588,194; knapsacks, 304,558; haversacks responding improvement in their department. 402,220; hospital tents, 4606; wall tents, 10, 386; Sibley tents, 4801; common tents, 32, It would not be amiss, bither, to remark, that 141; D'abr. or shelter tents, 192,548; can our police officers are very remiss in their daties. For if it were otherwise, we would not be cursed with the very large number of unlicensed dens, where rum and riot hold their nightly orgies, that now pollute ourtown. We hope this tragedy will have the effect of awakening those concerned to the duties they owe the public.

DESERTERS APPREHENDED. - We noiced, last week, the large number of volunteer soldiers who were absent from their regiments without leave. The evils which always follow in the train of this indiscrimin ite straggling have already become manifest, and indicated a looseness somewhere, which we felt bound to call attention to. Weare gratified to announce that our suggestions have had their effect, and already some eight or ten of these delinquents have been apprehended, and are on their way to their respective commands. Several of these men are really unfit to perform active duty, and should, and probably will be discharged as soon as the proper authorities have passed: towar's Murireestore, under sure trition adents at Silver Springs. Part of rebel Morden is at Silver Springs. P and for any trivial cause, to leave their companies, consequences the most ruinous to al discipline and organization must inevitably ensue. It is unfair, also, to the men who have nobly stood up to the perilous work they have been engaged in, that others, under equal obligations, having received the additional bounty paid to the new levies, and who have dodged the requirements of military law, should be permitted Sheriff Donaven, discovered the attempt, just to remain at home, unmolested in the enjoyment of all its comforts, while they are perrilling life and health campaigning in the valleys of Virginia.

> A HEIGHT TAKEN .-- On the day of the battle of South Mountain, a temporary halt had been made at the base of the mountain. The fire of the enemy became awful. Gen. Seymoor exclaimed, "Won't some regiment take that height?" Immediately R. Biddle Roberts commanded his regiment (the First Pennsylv..nia Reserves) "FORWARD!" Onward he and his brave men pressed up the almost perpendicular mountain, over rocks, the rebels from the top pouring in a deadly remainder of the men rushed, and in a few minutes reached the height. They were in possession of the height; the field was won; the day was ours; the enemy were defeated and driven in confusion, with great slaughter. It will be remembered that two of the Carlisle companies are attached to this galman, and Company "II," originally commanded by Capt. McCartney. Company I, of Captain (now Colonel) Todd, and has par-

II, was killed at South Mountain. MERNUTSON R. BARNET, a member of the Anderson Troop, died on Tuesday night last, at the Seceder church hospital. His home was in Greene county, and his remains have been sent thither. The regiment has been ordered from Louisville, Kentucky, 'o. Nashville, Tenn. A squad of twenty conva. lescents left here on Thursday morning to join the regiment.

ticipated in many of the hardest fought bat-

tles of the welr. Capt. Dwen, of company

SECOND ARRIVAL.-I LIVINGSTON has just received his second invoice of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting, in part, of a heavy stock of piece goods, which will be made up to order in a fashionable and substantial manner, or sold by the yard. In ready made clothing he defies competition, in price or quality, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Sattinets, Army Goods, &c., in great abundan o, and of every style and quality. Call and examine his immense stock before buying elsewhere

Mrs. S. A. HUTTON, is now opening at the sign of the Big Bonnet, North Hanover street, Carlislo, Winter Bonnets and Millinery of the latest styles. The ladies are particularly requested to give her a only as she is persuaded that an examination will satisfy them that the largest and most splendid assortment of Bonnets and Millinery articles When tinners make and place gutters on be obtained at her establishment. All buildings, assess the 3 per cent. tax on the whole value of the gutter, as the making of and Children's Hats, in great varieties, and a these gutters is a manufacture of tin. But, large assortment of Ribbons and French in the case of roofing, where the roof is made Flowers. Do not full to give her a call as by simply placing and fastening sheets of she promises to please you in goods, styles