THE PROGRESS.

GEO. MILLS JOY, EDITOR.

NEWBERN, N. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 6 1863.

☞ The Progress will be issued every evening at 5 o'clock. Advertisements and notices for publication must be handed in by 10 1-2 o'clock A. M.; if received after that hour, they will lie over till the next day. tf.

The Weekly Progress will be ready Saturday forenoons at 9 o'clock.

☞ WM. LINGHAM, JR., editor of the *Army & Navy Journal*, 33 School st., Boston, is our sole agent for that city. Any contract entered into by him, for advertising or subscription on our account, will be ratified by us.

Mr. Lingham is also authorized to act as our agent in New York, and elsewhere.

ELECTION RETURNS.

2d Congressional District.

	Pigott.	Foster.	Willis.
Newbern,	78	21	
Portsmouth,	40		
Newport,	56		
Smyrna,	40		5
Beaufort,	94	61	57
Cape Lookout Banks,	21		26
Morehead City,	31		1
Trent,	35	13	
Kinnakeet,	12	30	
Chickamacomico,	3	23	
Lake Landing	12		
Ocracoke	44	1	
Hunting Quarters	18	2	7
Cedar Island	18		
	502	151	96

Majority for Pigott 351. Whole number of votes thus far 749.

The State Election.

The late election for a representative to Congress, from this District, has been productive of great good, even if the district by chicanery, should be cheated out of her representation by the machinations of demagogues.

Although by no means complete, the returns indicate the election of Jnnings Pigott, Esq., by a majority larger than the combined vote of all his opponents. This must be very gratifying to the successful candidate. Mr. P. is a self made man, and has arisen to his present honorable position, by his own energy.—In him the mechanic and laborer has a warm and trusty friend, for he is from among them, and the Union a warm and ardent supporter.

In this contest, we have refrained from taking any partizan stand. We have been gratified to learn that all the candidates stood upon the platform of the Union, and the enforcement of the laws. The large vote which has been thrown, is gratifying to every earnest lover of the Union, and particularly to those who have fought on the plains of North Carolina to uphold the Union, as reflecting the fact that the Unionism of North Carolina is not a myth, but a sober, well established fact. This Unionism has been nourished by the civil and military authorities, until it has assumed a practical form, in the first Regiment of Union Volunteers, and in the recent expression of opinion at the polls, for it is noways probable that any secessionist so far recognized the Federal Government, as to participate in the election on the 1st inst.

In Carteret county, Mr. Pigott's native home, and where he is best known, the people seem to have been much united in their endorsement of him as a Union man;—nearly every precinct giving him a majority. We tender our congratulations to the Representative elect, and to the Union men of the District, for their success in electing so worthy a man as their champion.

Editorial Melange.

The locusts which persecuted Pharaoh were scarcely more plentiful than paper currency in the South. Confederate notes, soft paper shin plasters, pasteboard chips, brass, iron and everything else that can be converted into a circulating medium abounds everywhere. Everybody's pockets are lined with stuff which is scattered broadcast with a looseness. Nobody seems to place any value on paper money, and no other kind is to be had.

From the most accurate estimate that can be made from the returns of the probate judges and sheriffs of the counties, Alabama has sent to the war, from first to last, about sixty thousand men out of a voting population of some eighty thousand. Of these, the State has armed nineteen thousand and equipped eight thousand. Alabama has also turned over to the confederacy twenty-one thousand stands of arms, captured by her own troops from Mt. Vernon arsenal.

John Kelly, of Blackstone, Worcester Co., has run a grist mill seventy-two years, out of eighty-six that he has lived in the world, which is Blackstone, from which he has never been one mile, and has never ridden in car or steamboat. Seventy-two years in a mill!—one long "demnition grind."

Col. M. D. Craton, 50th Regiment N. C. Troops, has resigned. This resignation promotes Lieut. Col. James A. Washington, of Wayne, to the Colonelcy, and Major George Wortham, of Granville, to the Lieutenant Colonelcy.

Two lovers, like two armies, generally get along quietly until they are engaged.

Mary Ann Rythers of Grand Rapids, Mich., has applied for a decree of divorce from her husband, because he is an officer and doing service in the rebel army. Good for Mary Ann.

The Charleston *Mercury* states that a great amount of land in South Carolina was planted in corn the past season, and an enormous crop was expected, but a severe drouth cut short the yield, and the crop will not be larger than last year. The rice crop has been curtailed by the removal of the planters from the tide water region, but those who planted obtained good crops.

A million dollars worth of the property of Union men in Eastern Tennessee has been confiscated by a Confederate Court at Knoxville, including estates belonging to Gov. Andy Johnson and Hon. Horace Maynard. The rebel General Kirby Smith occupies the house of Parson Brownlow, at Knoxville, for his headquarters.

During the month of November 12,000 bales of rags were shipped from England for the United States.

The recent proposition of the Legislature at Raleigh, to raise 10,000 men from among the conscripts, for the defence of this State, from the U. S. forces, has excited the alarm of the *Richmond Examiner*. After abusing and bedaubing North Carolina, when the State proposes to take her defences into her own hand, then comes the honied word and syren song, to pacify her. After dragging North Carolina into the vortex of ruin, and draining her of her men and supplies, then the Richmond Juster have the unparalleled audacity to again attempt the job of resoaping the yeomanry of the Old North State, into impoverishing herself for the benefit of Jeff. Davis's dynasty. We predict a signal defeat in this attempt, and we hope that it will be the harbinger of better days.

North Carolina and the Proposal to Raise State Troops.

The telegraph of Wednesday informed us that one branch of the North Carolina Legislature had passed to its second reading, by a close vote, a bill for raising ten thousand State troops, out of citizens liable to the draft or conscription law of the Confederate Government. We hope the sober second thought will arrest this ill-starred movement, which, we confess, gives us no little concern. North Carolina is sensitive because her borders are invaded, and, like all communities in that situation, is liable to think that there are not enough of Confederate troops there for her defence. The sensibilities of an invaded people are ever active, and their anxieties are difficult to be allayed. We have had alas, abundant experience of these things here in Virginia. But it is impossible to prevent local suffering. The attempt to do so in the earlier part of the war involved us in much loss. To line the sea-coast of North Carolina would be to lose Raleigh.

The Confederacy must be defended as a whole; and those great attempts which strike at our vitals, must be met wherever they appear, with our concentrated strength. It is thus that Virginia has been the battle ground; and inconsiderate persons have therefore thought that the Confederate army was in some peculiar sense, fighting for Virginia It is a great delusion We wish most sincerely that no sister State, may suffer as we have done, the evils of thus being "fought for." It is a terrible thing to be the battle ground of great armies. North Carolina has been fought for and protected infinitely more to her advantage by the battles in Virginia, than if her own soil had been trampled by great armies. Let her withdraw or withhold her men from the common for her particular defence, and let other States in their discretion do the same; and Virginia will be but the door-way to North Carolina, through which the enemy's great army, may pass at pleasure. It is a fatal course on which it is thus proposed to enter; fatal to the Confederacy, fatal to North Carolina.

North Carolina has suffered, but she should not suppose herself neglected. The hostile incursions which have afflicted her Eastern waters, it was obviously not possible to prevent. If she should be so unfortunate, as seems probable, to be assailed by the enemy's strength, she need not fear but that the foe will be confronted by the power of the Confederacy. This can be done infinitely better if that power is concentrated than if it be frittered away by divisions into Confederate troops and State troops, with their jealousies and want of harmony and concert.

We have considered the course advocated in the North Carolina Legislature, in its inevitable effect upon the cause, and upon North Carolina herself. But beyond that, such a proceeding could not fail to be regarded by all the sister States as very ungenerous, and as in violation of duty under the engegements of the Confederate Constitution. We trust that the good name and plighted faith of North Carolina are to be sullied by no such proceeding If we might be permitted to show by an example what is the sentiment in other States, we would point to the case of Virginia. Scourged, desolated, harassed, torn, dismembered, by the war, as North Carolina, we are truly happy to say, can but little more than imagine, we thought it well to reinforce the efforts of the Confederacy by additional strength of our own. But we did not attempt to take a man whom the Confederacy called for Let the common agent do all it can or will—our effort shall be in addition, and not in substitution. We hope North Carolina will not deem the example unworthy of her adoption, if she desires to aid in her local defences. We trust her legislators will not suffer themselves to be influenced by the clamors, against the Confederate Administration, of journalists or others, whose course is such as to necessitate very general doubt of their loyalty to the cause which has been consecrated by the commingled blood of North Carolinians, Virginians and the Confederates generally, in many a victorious field

In an able article on the late expedition to Goldsboro, the *Newburyport Herald* says that "Gen. Foster did well to retreat, for if the rebels had thrown a force into his rear and cut off his supplies, he might have suffered much, and he would have been in danger of losing his whole command. He won reputation in his retreat as much as by his advance, for in the latter he was much superior to the enemy in men and guns. It is a singular fact that our best commanders have so far in this war become famous by successful retreats. It is often the case that more skill is needed to escape from an enemy than to win in the field.

We hope the government will strongly reinforce the army in North Carolina, since that is one of the easiest States in all rebeldom to penetrate, and one of the most important to hold. It never sympathised with ultra Southern doctrines, and a majority of its people are to-day in favor of the Union as it was. They were hugmuggled out of the Union by a process they did not understand, one of the rebel leaders boasting that North Carolina never could tell how she got out. Our experience proves that we can occupy States where a considerable portion of the people are loyal. By that means we have regained Missouri, Western Virginia, held Kentucky and Maryland, and got a footing in Tennessee and Louisiana. We have the advantage of men in the army who know the country and people, while we have as yet made no impression on a State where the people were disloyal. Our visits to South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, have not given us permanent control any where but at a few points on the sea shore. With the feeling in North Carolina to-day, if we could have a large army there, so that the people would feel confident that if they avowed their loyalty they would not be left to be murdered or robbed by rebels tomorrow, we should gain that State. This would cut the rebel lines of communication between Virginia and the extreme South, and oblige a transfer of the seat of war to the Cotton States. It would be important, too, hereafter, in the event of the establishment of Confederate nationality in fixing a boundary. Holding North Carolina and Tennessee, the rebellion would be successful simply in the Cotton States. There is a better line of division in the highlands where the waters divide, running north through Tennessee and Kentucky and south into the Gulf, than can elsewhere be found; and in all the States north of that line slavery could at once be abolished without producing serious commotions. The lands are better adapted to free than slave labor, and at the same time they would produce all the cotton we should ever want in this country. By all means we trust that North Carolina will be held with a firm hand, even if Gen. Banks and his army should have to be recalled from the Gulf at once, and in the same ships that carried his men out.

Another Union Martyr—A Match for Parson Brownlow.

At the residence of Rev. Dr. Breed, in Philadelphia, is now staying, in the person of Rev. John H. Aughey, a Presbyterian clergyman, a gentleman who, at the hands of the rebels in Mississippi, has endured everything but death. He is a citizen of Mississippi, now emaciated almost to skin and bone. He has tasted three times the bitterness of death, and yet escaped its consummation. Whether any galley-slave ever endured greater suffering in a given amount of time may be safely doubted. He is preparing for publication a book descriptive of his experience since the war broke out.

Mr. Aughey was an earnest, open, decided opponent of the rebellion from the outset. Arrested as a Unionist, he was heavily manacled, and thrust into a crowded, filthy prison, whence his companions were taken out day by day to be shot, and their bodies thrown into a ditch, as the punishment of their patriotism.

Mr. Aughey himself, as a more determined and influential Unionist, was reserved for conspicuous hanging, but escaped before the fulfilment of that intention. Traveling in the opposite direction from that in which he would naturally be sought; wearing on his ancles the heavy iron fetters which he had not been enabled to remove, he was obliged to evade the bloodhounds that were usually kept for the hunting of slaves, but now employed for tracking white Unionists. Taking care to leave none of his garments in the prison, as from those the scent might be taken, travelling only by night, and then very slowly, because of the galling circlets of his ancles, living mainly on green corn plucked from the fields, and eaten raw, since to raise a smoke would have been to advertise his location to a watchful, unrelenting foes, he finally discovered himself at a venture to a farmer, who proved to be a Unionist, and by whom he was conveyed on horseback several miles in the right direction, and thus enabled finally to evade the rebel pickets and make his escape.

From conversation with him we learn the following:

On the first of July last he was arrested by a company of cavalry under command of Captain Hill, in Tishomingo county, Mississippi. When brought into Captain Hill's presence, he thus addressed him:

"Are you a Unionist?"

"I voted the Union ticket, sir."

"That, sir, is an evasion. I voted the Union ticket, and now I am fighting against the Union. What are your sentiments now?"

"I have never seen any reason for changing my opinions. I voted the Union ticket and am still a Unionist."

"You must go to headquarters."

As Mr. Benjamin Clarke had been arrested as a Unionist on the same day while plowing in the field, who, with himself, was placed under guard and sent to Fulton, in Ittawamber county, to the headquarters of Colonel Bradfute. When they appeared in his presence the following colloquy ensued:

"Are you a Unionist?" (to Mr. Aughey).

"I am, sir."

"Where were you born?"

"I was born in the State of New York but have spent eleven years in the South."

"Ah! Yankee born and a traitor; you deserve to be hanged!"

If being of Northern birth is a crime, it certainly was not Mr. Aughey's fault, inasmuch as his parents did not so much as consult him as to the place he wished to be born, and he could not have helped it if he had tried. This he laconically stated.

They were then placed under a heavy guard and conducted to Brooksville, the headquarters of Gen. Pleifer, where they remained during the night, sleeping upon the ground, having nothing to lie upon but the grass, and with no covering. On the next day the guard conducted them to Priceville, into the presence of General Jordan, who thus addressed Mr. Aughey:

"Are you a Unionist!"

"I am, sir?"

"Where were you born?"

"I was born in the State of New York—a State which never repudiated, nullified, seceded, nor did any other disgraceful act. I am proud, sir, of my birthright in that glorious Empire State."

"If you love the North so well, why did you not go North at the commencement of the war?"

"Give me a passport, sir, and I will go North instanter."

"The first passport you will get will be a free ticket to the infernal regions."

"Thank you for your kind offer, I was not before aware that you were the devil's ticket agent," was the response of the Divine.

Soon after this interview the guards set out with them for Tupelo, where they were incarcerated in the central military prison. There were some seventy or eighty prisoners in that gloomy abode. The prison was filthy in the extreme. It was not supplied with any kind of furniture, not even beds or blankets At night the inmates lay down on the hard planks and slept as best they could. They were starved insulted and maltreated in every possible way. A strong guard came in daily and took the prisoners out to do scavenger work in the streets. At 3 o'clock every day some of them were taken out and shot or hanged. With a Mr Malone Mr. Aughey attempted to escape. His friend did escape to the Federal lines, but he was re arrested, heavily ironed and replaced in prison. They sent out two companies of cavalry with bloodhounds in search of them Mr Aughey's arrest took place after he had been out two nights and a day. Several of his fellow prisoners had been shot during his absence.

On his return he found that the floor of his prison had been spiked down, the guards doubled, and great precaution and vigilance exercised to prevent any future escapes The Judge Advocate of the Confederate army of the West came one day and informed Mr. Aughey that he would be executed on the following Tuesday As they had determined to hang him, he petitioned to be shot, but the request was refused He resolved therefore to attempt a second escape, and in the event of a failure, draw the fire of the guard and be shot. He preferred to be slain in the excitement incident to an attempt at escape, to a horrid death by strangulation at a rope's end amid the jeers of a rabble His fellow prisoners aided him in removing his chain (the heavy bands they could not remove), and although the prison was strictly guarded and surrounded by camps containing fifteen or twenty thousand armed men, yet he eluded their vigilance, and succeeded in reaching the dense woods. At length, after incredible sufferings from hunger, thirst, fatigue and excitement, he reached the Federal lines at Rienzi, Miss., in safety, where he found protection beneath the folds of the old flag.

Elias Howe, the celebrated sewing machine millionaire, who is a private in the 17th Connecticut Volunteers, has just returned to his regiment from home, whether he had gone on furlough to obtain money to pay off the men, as they had not received pay from the Government for a long time. He procured enough to pay every man in full,

Important from the Mississippi.

Reported Capture of Port Hudson by Admiral Farragut.

ADVANCE OF THE UNION SQUADRON ON VICKSBURG.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.

A report has reached Memphis that a heavy Union force has ascended the Mississippi from New Orleans, the naval portion of which is under command of Admiral Farragut, that Port Hudson has fallen into the Union hands, and that the fleet has reached a point twelve miles below Vicksburg.

The reported advance is confirmed by the Vicksburg *Whig* of the 18th.

A special despatch from Cairo says the reports that Gen. Grant has fallen back to the north side of the Tallahatchie are confirmed. The main body of the army arrived at Holly Springs several days ago.

It is supposed Gen. Grant will open the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to Grand Junction, and make Memphis the base of supplies.

On the 20th the rebels attacked the Union forces, two hundred and fifty in number, at Davies' Mills, six miles south of Grand Junction. The enemy were repulsed, leaving twenty dead and thirty wounded on the field. A number were also carried off. The Union loss was trifling.

IMPORTANT from KENTUCKY.

Defeat of the Rebels Under Morgan at Rolling Fork—Repulse of the Enemy at New Haven.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 30—10.05 P. M.

Colonel Harlan attacked General Morgan at Rolling Fork yesterday morning. The engagement lasted one hour and a half. Harlan killed and wounded a number of rebels, losing two killed and three wounded. Among the latter was Lieut. Pollis, of Southwick's battery, since died.

The rebels retreated towards Bardstown, having lost several killed and wounded, and a captain and six privates captured.

Morgan spent last night at Bardstown, and moved eastward on the Springfield turnpike.

This morning scouts report that Basil Duke was seriously wounded at Rolling Fork.

A messenger reported to Colonel Carlan that our forces had an engagement at New Haven, this morning, and repulsed the rebels there.

Sheppardsville and Rolling Fork bridges are safe. The trestle work on Milldraughs Hill is so seriously damaged that it will require a month for its restoration. Two small bridges, which can be easily restored, were burned by the rebels near Lebanon Junction.

The above comprises all the damage done by the rebels to bridges on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and its tributaries.

Lieut. John Speed, of Gen. Gilbert's staff, was taken prisoner by the rebels near the trestle work, and robbed of his clothing, watch and purse.

The Union versus the Rebel Confederacy—Victory Dependant on a Game.

A letter from an officer of one of the Massachusetts' regiments now on the Rappahannock, contains the following amusing passage:

"There is much good feeling exhibited toward each other by the Union and rebel pickets since the late battle. A sort of tacit understanding seems to exist among them that warfare for the present at least, is to be laid aside I give you a practical specimen of how the feeling operates: Yesterday, after an exchange of pipes, tobacco, coffee, &c, between our boys on picket duty and the Secesh who were similarly detailed, both parties sat down and had a pow wow The ultimate result of the war was the subject, and it was discussed calmly and intelligently, although earnestly One of the rebs., who had a good deal of good humor in his composition, sat on one side pitching stones at a stump at a little distance, and edged in a remark now and then. 'We,' (the rebels) he said, 'will gain the day as sure as I strike that stump with this stone.' The stone was flung, but the stump was untouched, and there was a general guffaw. This half nettled the reb, and subsequent chaffing brought a challenge from him and his rebel comrades to our boys to play a game at quoits with flat stones which could be found laying around But for what? Paymasters being myths just now, pecuniary stakes were out of the question. Some one suggested that the play should be Union against Confederacy, and that the party who should whip should be held as the ultimate victor in the great National battle. This pleased both sides mightily, and to work they went, two against two, and twelve in all. The game was eleven for each of the parties contesting it, or thirty-three in all—'one for every star in the Federal flag—leaving Georgia out as a State of no sort of account,' which idea was very significantly poked at a Georgian by one of our men in a humorous sort of a serious way.

At it they went, and 'all for my country!' greeted every point won by either side At the close of the game, our Massachusetts boys (who were ably assisted by a little Caledonian belonging to our regiment named Alexander,) came out first best by *three points*. There was a loud oath from the others, and——I came along about that time, and duty was the word. The relation of this affair amused me so much that I send you an account of it."

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—*Four of one Family Drowned* The Hartford papers give an account of a terrible accident which happened in the town of Somers, Conn., last sunday. A family named Scantling reside in the north part of the town Three of the children, all girls, the eldest sixteen years of age, went on to a pond near the house to slide, while the father and the remainder of the family were at breakfast. The ice not being sufficiently strong they all broke through. The father seeing the condition of his children rushed frantically to their aid, and in his endeavors to rescue them, he too broke through the ice, and the whole four were drowned.

In the same state, on the canal between Birmingham and Ansenia, on Saturday last, two children named Carr and Quigley were walking on the ice when it gave way and the children were precipitated into the water. Mrs. Carr, the mother of one of the children, saw the accident and immediately rushed to the rescue, but she, as well as the children, was drowned in spite of all efforts to save them.

Gen. Burnside's report in which he assumes the whole responsibility of the last battle, will raise him in the estimation of the people. Whatever they may think of his military skill in the matter, they will acknowledge the man. He seeks to shift no burdens on others, but stands out boldly showing his heart and head without fear. To a member of Congress the other day, he said: "Sir, I have done the best I know how to do. If I have erred, lay the blame upon me. I did not seek the position, but I was urged to take it. I am willing to take any other—to go back to my old corps to-morrow; and in so doing, I feel conscious of endeavoring to do my entire duty."

DEATH OF AN AGED HERMIT.—Mr. Joseph Plummer of Meredith, well known to many of the residents of Belknap county, N. H., as "Old Jo Plummer, the Hermit," who has passed sixty-seven years of his life by himself in a kind of log house, situated in a remote locality, died on the 3d inst., aged eighty-eight years. One of his friends called on him the evening previous to his death, and requested permission to pass the night with him; but he replied, "You can do me no good—I shall die before morning." The friend granted his wish and left him, and during the night he died, as he had lived, alone.—*Manchester Mirror.*

Massachusetts Items.

The Globe Mill in Newburyport, is repairing, painting, and cleaning up, ready to start its machinery at short notice; but it is not likely to run in the present state of the cotton market.

Mr. Joseph C. Grinnell is to resume the business at the Iron Foundry on South Water street, New Bedford, this week.

The Selectmen of Norwich and Preston, Conn., have made a contract with L. E. Truesdell & Co., of Warren, Mass., for the construction of one of Mr. Truesdell's patent iron bridges across the Shetucket river, between the two towns, in place of the wooden structure which was burned last summer. The bridge will be one of the finest in the State.

In Amesbury there is a great demand for houses and tenements, notwithstanding the fact that more houses have been built within the past year than in any other previous year. The great influx of residents into the village by reason of the increased business of the Salisbury Mills and the erection of a large factory, has been unequalled.

The proposed names of the companies to operate the new works in Fairhaven, are to be the "Boston & Fairhaven Iron Co.," and the "Wamsutta Iron Co." the former to carry on the foundry and machine works, and the latter the rolling mill and manufacture of steam and gas pipe. The Boston & Fairhaven Iron Co., Gideon Dennis, agent, are to petition the next Legislature for incorporation, with a capital of $100,000. The Wamsutta Iron Co., Mr G. G. Dennis, agent, for incorporation, with capital not exceeding $300,000.

Mr. M. Isaac Adams, the inventor of the Adams' printing press, now resides in Sandwich, N. H., in which town he once worked as apprentice to a cabinet maker, and whence, about thirty years ago, proceeded to Boston, with just money enough to take him to that city. Having accumulated an ample estate, he is employing a portion of his means in the improvement of land. Although never an office-seeker, he was, some years ago, a member of the Senate of Massachusetts.

The Richmond Iron Works Co. are building a new and improved furnace near the old one, which is now in full blast. When the new furnace is completed, the company will have the most perfect establishment of the kind in New England

Capt. John Brown, of Concord, is now in his 79th year. In 1805 he built a cotton factory, and for 35 years manufactured cotton goods, producing 90,000 yards annually. The mill is one of the oldest in the State, and has been in operation to this year, when it was burnt. It is now being rebuilt.

The engineers of the Troy & Greenfield Railroad, have lately been surveying a line, running from Stillwater, on the south side of Deerfield river, and through the south meadows and Deerfield, crossing the Connecticut River R. R., just south of the Railroad bridge at Cheapside, and connecting with the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad east of the Deerfield river.

The locomotive on the Amherst, Belchertown & Palmer R. R., formerly known as the "Amherst," has been renovated at the machine shop, and named the "Edward Dickinson," after the President of the road.

Connecticut Items.

Messrs. Geo. W. Chapin, A. M. Kimball, and Andrew A Kimball, of Sterling, on Oct. 8th, organized the "Oneco Mill Co.," for the purpose of manufacturing in Sterling cotton and woolen goods; capital $50,000.

Hotchkiss & Son have removed their shot and shell manufactory from Sharon, Conn., to New York City, The Litchfield *Enquirer* says the amount of their curry comb and Yankee notion business may be inferred to be large, when it is known that the tax on the sales of these articles for November, was over $400.

Chas. W. Butler, of New London, formerly editor of the *Chronicle*, has been appointed mail agent on the New Haven & New London Railroad.

New Jersey Items.

A branch line from the Camden & Atlantic R. R. to May's Landing is already graded, and will be pushed to completion without delay,

The West Jersey line to Cape May is also gaing steadily forward, and gives promise of completion by Midsummer, the time agreed upon.

A new line connecting the Erie R. R. with Sussex county, N. J., is in a forward state.

Numerous applications for extentions are to be made at the ensuing session of the Legislature; one, of the Freehold & Jamesburg R. R. to Tom's River village, in Ocean county.

The New Jersey Zinc Company has declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on the preferred and 4 per cent. on the common stock, payable Jan. 2.

The property affected by the decision of the New Jersey Court of Errors in the case of the Zinc Company against the Boston Franklinite Company, is of great value, variously estimated at from $800,000 to $1,000,000. The litigation in the case has caused the complete stoppage of the manufacture of zinc, and almost that of Franklinite, as well as the complete cessation of business at Franklin.

New York Items.

Machinery is being put into the paper mill at Niagara Falls for the manufacture of printing paper from straw.

Messrs. Wm. Van Andale, Sam'l H. Kimball and Wm. Kelly, trustees, announce that a meeting of the stockholders of the Nimrod Furnace Co. will be held Jan. 13th, in New York, to determine the expediency of increasing the capital stock from $60,000, its present capital, to an amount not exceeding $100,000.

Messrs. Button & Blake, of Waterford, are manufacturing a steam engine for the city of Troy. It will be completed in about a month.

GARIBALDI AND THE WAR FOR THE UNION.—Among the papers recently transmitted to Congress is a despatch from Mr. Seward, dismissing Mr. Canisius from his office of Consul of the United States to Vienna, for his officious and unauthorized request to Gen. Garibaldi to enter the military service of this country after the failure of Garibaldi's revolutionary movement, which the Consul imprudently took occasion to commend, although the movement was put down by the government to which the Consul was accredited. It appears that Mr. Seward's letter that some time previously the President had made a direct offer to Garibaldi by permission of Victor Emmanuel.

HORRID DEATH.—The wife of John W. Thorp, who is now a member of the 11th regiment, was found dead in her bed yesterday morning Her child was at her breast endeavoring to nurse, and had one of its feet frozen. The child was heard by the neighbors crying much on Saturday and again yesterday morning. Attracted by this circumstance, some of the neighbors entered and found the horrid spectacle of a dead mother and a half frozen infant. She has been very intemperate, and her death was probably caused by her excesses.—*Providence Journal.*

VALUE OF A FILE OF PAPERS.—The San Francisco *Herald* announces that at an auction sale in that city recently, a file of that paper—from its commencement to August 1860—was sold for $510—about four times its subscription price. Some people know the value of a file of papers, but there are many who do not, and never preserve them, but doom them to destruction as soon if not before they read their contents.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that dress-making is a manufacture, and as such, if carried on to an extent exceeding $1,000 per year, including price of goods, requires a license The dress-maker is required to make monthly returns, and to pay a tax of three per cent. on the whole value of her manufactures. When a dress maker makes up goods belonging to her customers, she is required to make return of the same, and to pay tax upon them; but she is authorized by the law (Sec. 69) to add the tax to her bill for labor, and has a lien upon the dresses until the bill is paid.

The Postoffice Department has an eye upon the parties who are industriously engaged in the collection of defaced postage stamps, as they allege for the manufacture of *papier mache*. A special agent recently found in a village in the western part of this State, an accumulation of between fifty and sixty thousand stamps, which had been removed from letters to be sent to parties in this city who had contracted for them. Those who gathered them were in good faith, but it is not so clear that this was the case with those to whom they were to be sent.—*Hartford Times.*

Much gossip has been excited in the most select circles of London, by the elopement of a young lady of rank, with her music teacher. They took her notes—£5000 sterling—with them.

Among the troop of Gypsies encamped near Toledo, was the inevitable fortune-teller, and she showed one woman a "new trick," by giving her a chloroformed handkerchief to hold, and then robbing her of $100.

The grand jury of San Francisco have indicted thirty-six gamblers, causing a stampede among the sporting gentry. A rigid antigambling law will be the principal reform measure of the next legislature.

The brakeman of a freight train on the Great Western Railway was killed, last week, by his head striking one of the bridges. He fell between the cars, when the wheels passed over him, cutting his body into foue pieces.

All the leading railroads continue to be overcrowded with freight, and their cash receipts are much larger than ever before. Floating debts are melting away like snow flakes, and bondholders are smiling over advancing quotations.

British capitalists express anxiety in consequence of the rapid drain of specie from England to India. The payments for India cotton are becoming very heavy, the last steamer for Bombay having taken out over a million pounds sterling.

The overland emigration to California has been immense this year; no less than 25,000 travellers, with 6,000 wagons, have passed into the Golden State by the Laramie route. They were chiefly from Missouri and the North western States.

Owners of real estate in New York and vicinity are feeling more cheerful. Prices are advancing. Many of the finest stores on Broadway and elsewhere, which have remained vacant eighteen months, are now renting at fair paying rates.

Petroleum or mineral oil, says the Canadian *Journal of Art*, is not derived from coal, and is the result of the decomposition, under pressure of an indefinite number of oil-yielding animals which swarmed in the seas of the Devonian period, long anterior to the coal.

The resolution of Senator McDougal, calling upon the attorney general for a return of the sums of money paid for the investigation of the land titles in California, and other legal services connected therewith, is a drive at the present secretary of war, who, it is said, was employed and received in some of those case upwards of $25,000.

When the President landed at Aquia Creek, going to see Burnside, there were boards in the way on the wharf, which the men hastened to remove, but the President remarked in his usual style, "Never mind, boys, my legs are pretty long, have brought me thus far through life, and I think they will take me over this difficulty."

The United States steamer Mount Vernon, Lieut. Commanding Trathen, has captured the British schooner Levi Rowe, of and from Nassau, N. P., loaded with an assorted cargo, and has sent her as a prize to Philadelphia.

The Richmond Whig said a year and a half ago that the rebels could whip the federal soldiers "five to one." Now it says, "two to one." Did the Whig ever hear of the boy whose five hundred-cat story dwindled down to "our old cat and another."

A clergyman, perambulating through the liberties of Dublin, entered a miserable cabin, in which an old woman was smoking a pipe by the fire. Seeing three coarse portraits on the wall, he asked her who they were? "Sure, that's St. Paul on the right"—said she. And this? "An sure, isn't that St. Paul?" And he in the center? "And don't you know Pat Donnelly, the bruiser? sure everybody knows him!"

During the last month the following was the amount and kind of coinage at the United States Mint:—Gold, 11,730 pieces, value, $263,529 19; silver, 119,615 pieces value, $41,153 21; copper, 4,200,000 pieces, value, $40,200. Total number of pieces coined, 4,151,345, valued at $344,982 39.

By some mistake one of the Springfield banks was left to the mercy of the public for a little while on Monday. The doors were left open, the keys in the safe, the rooms deserted, and everything in accommodating style. Luckily no harm was done.

Two persons, John G. Mann and Jotham Goodwin, of Lanesville, were drowned in Squam River on Wednesday by the upsetting of a dory in which they were going home. Mann's body has been recovered.

A good statue of Benjamin Franklin, from the chisel of Powers, has just been displayed to the public, in one of the corridors of the Senate at Washington. It is eight feet hight, of pure white marble, and represents the old philosopher in a standing attitude, with a chapeau on his head, his right hand in his pocket, and his left hand touching his chin, as if he had captured a new idea.

A rebel lady of Richmond has sent Jeff. Davis a richly ornamented smoking cap We presume he will wear it jauntily, but perhaps a cap may be given him one of these days to be drawn over his eyes.—*Prentice.*

To save the house in which Goethe was born, at Frankfort-on-the-Main from further desecration, it has been purchased by Dr. Volger, an eminent geologist, for the sum of fifty six thousand florins; and it his intention to restore it to its original state, and then hand it over to the German "Hochstift"—a flourishing society for arts and sciences, of which Dr. Volger is the founder.

It appears from developments recently made, that Mr Pearson of Griggsville, Pike county, Ill, who was murdered on the 19th of November last, was assassinated by three guerrillas from Missouri, and worst of all, that the deed was instigated by the wife and daughter of the deceased. The three guerrillas, one of whom was a cousin of Pearson's wife, have all been arrested and fully confessed the horrible crime in all its details. Prolific as the war has been in horrors, it has revealed no more shocking outrage than this.

On Saturday morning Catharine Ragan was found frozen to death near the Rutland depot, at Burlington, Vt. She was supposed to have been insane.