

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The war continues to progress with as much vigor and rapidity as the controlling circumstances attending it will permit, and that, so far as regards the marching of armies, and the driving of the enemy to the "wall" by "force and arms" is comparatively slow, and there is so much secrecy maintained in relation to what few movements have been made by the Federal armies in Virginia, along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and on the Mississippi and its tributaries, that nothing very definite is known to the public concerning them. Gen. Burnside's rapidity in putting the army of the Potomac in motion after he succeeded to the command, which so astonished his friends, has not resulted so far as known, in any rapid movements, long marches, or bloody conflicts, as yet, but it is generally understood that a great strategic movement has been inaugurated by the concentration of an overwhelming force on the left bank of the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg, which has been so beautifully and mysteriously arranged, as stated, that the Confederate Generals, with all their reputed sagacity, have not been able to comprehend the magnitude of the scheme expected to result shortly, in the occupation of Richmond, by the army organized for that purpose, in the early stages of the war. If it be a fact, that Gen. Lee and the Confederate government are puzzled by the strategy of Gen. Burnside thus far, the plan of operations for the taking of Richmond may be consummated at an earlier day than many have supposed, and the city occupied without the shedding of much blood, as the enemy may not be prepared for defence, at the point where; or from whence the attack will be made, until it will be too late to make successful resistance, and vacate without giving battle, that they may live to fight another day.

At latest dates from the seat of war, it was understood that the main body of the army of the Potomac was on the north side of the Rappahannock, in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, and that the Confederates occupied the south bank of the river, with an army said to be one hundred thousand strong.

There has been some little fighting done in south-western Missouri, within the last three weeks, with no very decisive results. The enemy however in every instance, as reported, have been repulsed and forced to fall back towards Boston Mountains, which have become noted in the annals of the war.

The Confederates in Mississippi are reported to have fallen back on the approach of the Federal army, but by tearing up the railroad tracks and otherwise obstructing the pursuit of the "Yankees," they have rendered it impossible for the pursuers to overtake the pursued, and to bring on the long expected engagement which has been predicted would, when fought, annihilate secession in that section.

There has nothing transpired of late concerning Gen. McClelland's expedition; that of Gen. Banks is announced to have sailed a few days since.

WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

From our late California exchanges, we glean the following items:

There seems to be nothing of much general interest transpiring on the Pacific of late. The usual number of murders, robberies, thefts and other crimes are reported, but such matters do not attract much attention, as they are of such frequent occurrence.

Gen. Wright, commanding the Department of the Pacific, at the earnest solicitation of the citizens of Honey Lake, Nevada Territory, has given orders for a company of cavalry to take post at Susanville during the winter to protect them from the Indians in that vicinity, alleged to be troublesome and to have committed many depredations. The presence of troops in that region has often been solicited, and the people will now, probably, be satisfied. Gen. Wright further assures them that he will make arrangements next spring for the establishment of a permanent post in that region of country.

Recent reports from the Colorado mines represent them as very productive, and new discoveries are being constantly made. Rich placers of heavy gold have been discovered at Chimney Peak, situated about forty miles below La Paz, and only a short distance from the river.

A correspondent of the Union thinks something should be done by the citizens and the Legislature for the California Volunteers, who have not been regularly paid, and who have no opportunity of distinguishing themselves in the field. He says, that they have made great sacrifices, but have not had a chance to gain distinction by a display of their fighting qualities.

A communication to the *Alta*, from San Bernardino, on the 18th ult., announced that Dr. O. M. Wozencroft had been shot and severely wounded in that city, the result of a difficulty with a man by the name of H. M. Wills, an old acquaintance. It appears that the doctor went to Willis' house and paid him a bill which he wished Willis to receipt, which he refused to do, and made use of abusive and insulting language towards the doctor, whom he followed on his leaving the premises. To Willis' tirade the doctor replied that "it was hard to take abuse from a good-for-nothing boy," upon which Willis drew a pistol and fired two shots at the doctor, both taking effect, the first in the left shoulder, going through and coming out at the back, and the other in the left side of the chest, glancing on one of the ribs and lodging in the back near the surface. Willis' brother, who was also present, shot at the doctor and wounded him in the arm. How many shots the doctor fired does not appear, further than Willis received one shot in his hip. Willis and his brother were arrested and held to bail to appear at the next Court of Sessions. The doctor's wounds, although severe, were not considered dangerous.

The amount of money raised on the Pacific Slope and in Nevada for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers in the east, and forwarded up to the end of November, is stated at four hundred thousand dollars. By the last steamer there was a draft for twenty thousand dollars forwarded to the National Sanitary Committee, from Sacramento, to the President of which the following telegraphic dispatch was sent:

"The city of Sacramento, from the baptism of water, to her suffering brethren in the East in their baptism of blood, sends \$20,000 by mail this day."

The manufacture of turpentine and rosin has been commenced at Marysville, by Messrs Hart and Jacobson, who have a still of the capacity of a thousand gallons, which produces, as stated, about one hundred gallons of turpentine per day, when in full operation. The amount of gum they have on hand is not large, only about four thousand pounds, but they have made arrangements with a man to furnish them next season with regular supplies to be obtained from pine trees growing on the foot hills in Yuba county, where there are said to be about twenty thousand of the gum producing kind, from each of which it is believed three gallons per year can be gathered. From the manufacture of turpentine and rosin by those gentlemen, favorable results are anticipated by the citizens of Marysville, who consider it a great accession to their manufacturing results.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

The *National Intelligencer* contains the following, which is significant of the predetermination of Mr. Lincoln to avail himself of the "sober second thought," under some circumstances equivalent to maturer, prudential considerations in finally determining the acts of men, but, in the instance before us, regarded by very many of the American people, only in the light of a further exhibition of the unparalleled imbecility and lack of tact and force so glaring not alone in the conduct of the present war, but of governmental affairs in general:

"If on the 1st of January next, Mr. Lincoln conceives that he can better subdue the rebellion by receding from his proclamation than by enforcing it, the colored race, according to his own theory of his official and military duty, has no right to freedom which he is bound to respect."

Whatever may be the pursued policy of Mr. Lincoln in respect to that "implacable foe of the American Union"—American slavery—or the results thereof, the verdict rendered in his individual case must unquestionably be, that he "meant it all for the best."

In the late speech of Gen. McClellan, on the evening of Nov. 13, at the public reception given him by the citizens of Trenton, N. J., responsive to an introductory eulogy by Mr. Andrew Dutcher, Speaker of the

House of Representatives of New Jersey, he closed with the following oraculum, which, by his democratic worshippers, will doubtless be held sacred as holy writ:

"And before bidding you good night, I have this piece of advice to give you: While the army is fighting, you as citizens see that the war is prosecuted for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution, for your nationality and your rights as citizens."

The enthusiasm is reported as being very great.

The Atlantic Telegraph is again before the eastern public. Messrs. Glass, Elliott & Co., Submarine contractors have lately written a letter to Cyrus W. Field stating their perfect confidence in the extension of a good and durable Submarine cable from Ireland to Newfoundland. They are willing to accept the contract upon condition of being weekly paid for their disbursements and labor and receiving in shares, for their business and profit, after the cable shall be laid and in working order, 20 per cent. on the actual cost of the line, deliverable in twelve equal monthly installments at the end of each month whereat the cable shall be found in working order. These contractors are so confident of success that they have offered to encourage the enterprise by a cash subscription of \$125,000.

Advices from Washington state that an entire new programme to crush the rebellion has been adopted—the President henceforward intending to rely on his own military attainments—having heretofore relied on the skill of distinguished military men, the palpable result of which has been to bring defeat and disaster upon the Northern arms and laurels and prowess to the South.

The Democrats appear to be largely in the ascendant in the ranks of the Federal army. Of the 110th Illinois, a full regiment of one thousand and forty men, only seven were Republicans. Of the 128th Illinois regiment, now encamped in that State, the whole number is said to have voted the Democratic ticket at the recent election.

The London Star says that the terribly loathsome disease—leprosy—is prevailing to an alarming extent in the British East India possessions. This disease, among the ancient Jews, was believed to be an immediate visitation from God on account of some secret sin committed by the unfortunate victim.

The operations of the rebel pirate steamer Alabama have caused great depressions in the New York market for leading articles of export—wheat and flour.

The President has determined, says report, to remove every general who proves to be unsuccessful in any engagement with the enemy.

The report that rebel rams were building in Great Britain has caused the Administration to take measures for the defence of the Atlantic cities.

The Toronto (Canada) *Leader*, in recent allusions to American affairs declares rather prophetically that, "a civil war within a civil war on the American continent may yet be one of the sad spectacles of these latter days."

Beecher, in the New York *Independent*, holds forth, in exposition of the incompetency of Mr. Lincoln and his advisers, that "they are not adequate to their situation;" "that they do not choose their measures, but leave them to be forced upon them by the rebels, or to drift down on them as fire rafts drift in the night upon men of war; and only rouse up to great exertion to repel a special danger, and then relapse and fall into consultations that never ripen into purposes, or into purposes so feeble and infirm that they die in the very throes of birth."

It is said that there are \$45,000,000 of un-redeemed drafts in the Treasury Department.

The *Jeffersonian*, a Pennsylvania paper, utters the following: "Let the Union be dissolved in God's name! The farce of restoring the Union is played out."

The New York *Herald* pays a high tribute to the memory of the retired General McClellan. "No matter what his detractors may assert," says Bennett, "McClellan has already justified all that his friends have claimed for him and proven himself one of the greatest military geniuses and purest patriots of the age." He is by the *Herald* ranked "on glory's page" with Cincinnatus, Washington and Napoleon. His removal is avowed to have been a political, not a military necessity, being intended as an offset to the conservative election triumphs. The *Herald* also thinks that, "as a soldier and a

patriot, his country will yet do him justice, and he can wait."

Archbishop Hughes, the great Catholic prelate, in a letter to Sec. Seward, refers as follows to the feelings existing in Europe towards the United States: "Let America be prepared. There is no love for the United States on the other side of the water. Generally speaking, on the other side of the Atlantic the United States are ignored, if not despised; treated in conversation in the same contemptuous language as we might employ towards the inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands, or Washington Territory, or Vancouver's Island, or the settlement of the Red River, or of the Hudson's Bay Territory."

The howlings of some of the divine abolitionists down east, in their indignation and despair at the democratic triumphs in some of the late elections are truly dismal. Hear the Rev. Dr. Cheever, of New York, in a late harangue to an audience of the colored population in Gotham:

God, he said, had forsaken the land. He confessed the darkness was terrific. The people had blamed the Government for their troubles. Not long since the President issued a proclamation in favor of human freedom. It was also declared that the people had not indorsed the proclamation. But God's hand was in the work, and He ordered the people to speak. The people, by the election just passed, did so; and on that issue the conflict was based. The result of that election showed that the people, in their madness, in their blind adoration of the slave power, had repudiated the great edict of freedom to the oppressed, proclaimed by their ruler. They had decreed that the heaven-faring, heaven-defying, damning institution of slavery should live. They bowed to the slave power, and now God might forsake the land. If that iniquity should be persisted in, the mightiest armies could not save the nation. God would break it into pieces as a potsherd. There would not be one republic.

Report says that the Confederate Government is about to close all newspaper offices, the paper of the country being needed for scrip.

Roger A. Pryor, now a rebel officer, says the *Racine (Wis.) Advocate*, has sent money into the Wisconsin First Congressional District to defeat, if possible, the re-election of John F. Potter, his bowie-knife adversary in Congress.

Iron railroad cars are being introduced on eastern roads. They are said to be many tons lighter and much more strong, durable and safe than those now in use.

The price of army substitutes in Hartford, Connecticut, is down to three hundred and fifty dollars, and the supply far exceeds the demand.

The defenses of Washington, commenced when the city was first threatened by the approach of the rebels, are to be further strengthened.

Gen. Hooker, recently, at Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C., very narrowly escaped being killed by the accidental discharge of an improved cabine.

Secretary Chase states the national debt is only \$640,000,000, and \$70,000,000 of this debt was left as a legacy by the Buchanan Administration.

A piece of land was recently sold in London at the rate of £1,900,000 per acre.

Ladies desiring to go South can now do so on making a sworn statement of various particulars, but they can carry with them only one hundred pounds of baggage each, no guns, swords, information or quinine.

NEW ROAD NORTH.

We are informed that a new and shorter route through Cache Valley to the Beaver Head and Grasshopper Creek gold mines has just been opened, passing through Franklin and crossing Bear river eight miles north of that settlement, thence through Marsh valley to the old road.

Our informant states that about three weeks since, Mr. J. Gammell, with two wagons and seventy hundred pounds of flour, successfully performed a trip on this route, and reports that the road is an excellent one, with abundance of feed and water.

A ferry over Bear river at the crossing of the new road is in contemplation; and, as Franklin and Richmond are much nearer the mines than any of the settlements in Cache, it may be expected that this will become the main route to the new gold fields.