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PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Up to the latest dates from the seat of war, the army of the Potomac had not crossed the Rappahannock on its way to Richmond, and while the various Divisions under Burnside, so far as known, occupied the left, the Confederates were on the right bank of that river in force, apparently intending to resist every attempt of the invading Abolition Yankees, as they denominate the Federal troops, to cross and advance further southward. Fredericksburg has been the principal point of attraction for several weeks, and its occupation by Gen. Sumner's corps has been several times announced, but it has of late been very generally understood that the Confederates did not intend to surrender or evacuate that city until compelled to by some strategic movement, or the force of arms, and that in the event its reduction should be attempted by Burnside, they were prepared to give him and his army a warm reception.

From the contradictory reports which have been put in circulation concerning the number of the Confederate forces in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, no proper estimate can be made of their strength, but it is not probable that they will risk a battle with Gen. Burnside or any portion of the army of the Potomac, with an inferior force, and should Fredericksburg be the scene of a conflict with the view of its occupation by the Federal troops, it may be expected to be as sanguinary, if not more so, than any battle which has as yet been fought, as no very unequal contest will take place unless one or the other commanding Generals be deceived as to the strength of the opposing force before offering or accepting battle, excepting under circumstances beyond control.

How large a force Gen. Burnside may have at that point is not known, excepting to the War Department, but it is presumed that he has not less than eighty or one hundred thousand men, as all the army corps were reported to have marched in that direction on leaving Warrenton after Burnside had completed his arrangements for an advance.

It seems to be generally believed, notwithstanding the many contradictory reports, that "Stonewall" Jackson with a large army is yet in Shenandoah Valley, and intends to remain there, ready to operate in Burnside's rear when opportunity may present. Why measures have not been taken to eject the Confederates from that valley, where they can so easily menace Washington, is to the public unknown. Their pickets are reported to be often seen near the Potomac above Harper's Ferry, and when pursued retreat towards Winchester.

Several reconnoissances are reported to have been made and skirmishes to have taken place of late, in various parts of Northern and Eastern Virginia, North Carolina and further south along the Atlantic seaboard, generally resulting favorably to the Unionists, and disastrously to the enemy, but nothing has transpired materially affecting the contest in progress for the subjugation of the Seceded States.

Many reports have been in circulation within the last few weeks, concerning the movements of the Federal armies in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, but nothing very definite has transpired. That they are moving southward is very certain, but how fast and where to is difficult to determine.

The troops for the great expedition under Gen. McClelland, designed for the opening of the Mississippi river to the commerce of the Northwest are said to be getting ready, but when the descent of the river will be commenced is not generally known.

The expedition fitting up in New York for Texas or some other Southern destination is

expected to sail shortly. A New York paper says, that if it is to be composed of all the troops stationed in that city and on Long Island, it will be far more formidable than any which has preceded it.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Monday next is the time fixed by law for the meeting of the Territorial Legislature, and there is but little doubt, that every member of the Council, and each member elect to the House of Representatives will be present at the hour of meeting, ready to perform their duty to themselves, their country, and constituents. The last session was held in the Court House, to which place both houses adjourned to meet at the appointed time for the holding of the Twelfth Session; consequently, we suppose that the law-making department will meet there and organize, after which an adjournment will be taken to the State House, which is being fitted up for that purpose.

Judging from the expeditious manner in which all former Legislatures in Utah have been organized, it is not believed that any great amount of time will be wasted, in perfecting the arrangements for putting the legislative machinery in motion, and the delivery of the Governor's Message, may be expected at an early hour. It is understood to have been completed in all its parts long ago; that he took time by the forelock, and commenced writing it soon after his arrival in the Territory in July last, which if so, it will have one peculiarity, that of being a carefully written and studied, if not a wise, sound and learned document. What it may contain, we have no means of knowing to a certainty; but, in virtue of our right as a Yankee to guess, the opinion is entertained that, if required, a very correct outline of his Excellency's forthcoming Message could be given, without any labored effort, but we have no disposition to do so, and shall await patiently the time when it will become public property, and be subject to criticism, as all such communications are, of whatever nature they may be. That it will be sound on the Union question, those acquainted with his Excellency cannot doubt, and he may be expected to point out the method by which the Federation can be continued and made everlasting, but further deponent saith not.

ENFORCING MUNICIPAL RULES AND REGULATIONS.

We are pleased to see a determination manifested by the authorities of the city, to enforce obedience on the part of corrupt, evil disposed, and unruly persons, to the rules and regulations which have been made and provided for the promotion of peace and good order within the limits of the city.

It is not believed that the number of those for whom, specially the ordinances in relation to drunkenness, selling, or otherwise disposing of spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors, without license, gambling, and the keeping of gambling establishments, etc., were adopted, now residing in the city, is very great, but still there are a few of that class of beings domiciled here this winter, and more than were to be found in the summer season, some of whom within the last few weeks have made some little display of the peculiar notions of "law and order," in a way and manner to attract attention, and soon thereafter were escorted by the city Marshal or some of the police, to the office of Alderman Clinton, and required to pay heavy fines, for not observing and honoring the law.

Among the transgressors thus compelled to atone for their unlawful deeds, there have been two or three persons found guilty of selling intoxicating liquors and keeping dram shops without licenses and Mr. Hitesman of the "Valley Home," for keeping a gambling house, each of whom was fined one hundred dollars, which will probably operate, in some degree, as a preventive if not as a curative of such evils in the several instances mentioned. There is no doubt that Alderman Clinton, who is a regular physician of the homeopathic school, considered the doses administered the smallest that might be expected to effect a cure, should they not do so they will be repeated.

NEW POST OFFICE.—We are glad to learn that a Post Office has been established at Coalville, Summit county, in this Territory. The appointee is W. H. Smith, who has now only to file some papers and enter upon the duties of office.

FROM NEVADA.

The second session of the Nevada Legislature is in full blast. It met on the 11th of November, at Carson City, in the County Buildings, formerly the Great Basin Hotel—the rooms for the accommodation of the two Houses having been fitted up in princely style. There were, as represented, a large number of office-seekers, log-rollers and lobbyists, ready to serve themselves and their country, in attendance.

The number of councilmen having been increased to thirteen, at the last session, a question arose as to the right of the President of the last session to assume the chair, which was arranged by its vacation by Mr. Van Bokkelen, the former President, and the Council then proceeded to effect an organization, which took some considerable time to accomplish. There were three aspirants for the office—Van Bokkelen, Judge Hall, of Carson and Dr. Pugh, of Esmeralda, who were put in nomination by their respective friends, and, on the fifty-fifth ballot, the latter was declared elected, having received seven votes out of twelve, one councilman having been absent.

G. W. Hopkins, of Carson, was elected Secretary, on the second ballot, and George Palmer was elected assistant Secretary, by acclamation. For Sergeant-at-arms, four men were put in nomination, and fifteen unsuccessful ballots were taken, when Col. Madeira was nominated and elected, on the seventeenth ballot. He is said to be a cousin of Gov. Sam Medary, of Ohio, who, as alleged, does not know how to spell his name correctly. D. R. Hawkins was elected messenger, on the fourth ballot, and H. Lewis, page, by acclamation.

The House of Representatives organized with but little delay. John H. Mills, of Storey county, was elected Speaker, unanimously; W. M. Gillespie, Chief Clerk; Charles King, Assistant Clerk; John Bowman, Sergeant-at-arms; Charles Carter, Messenger; Chas. Craduck, Page; James H. Boyd, Fireman; and Rev. Mr. White, Chaplain. For most of the offices there were several aspirants.

The House passed a resolution, instructing the Sergeant-at-arms to furnish each member with three daily newspapers, such as they might make choice of respectively.

The Message of Governor Nye was not delivered until Thursday the 13th, when the two houses met in joint session, for the purpose of receiving it, and which his excellency is said to have read, in good style. It is a very lengthy document, in which the Gov. reviews the history of the war during the present year, says the rebellion has not yet been suppressed, but avers, that the series of Federal victories, from the reduction of Fort Henry, to the expulsion of the Confederates from Maryland, and the more recent battles in Virginia, indicate the ability of the Volunteers to perform what has been undertaken, and that with the new levies of troops, and the "execution of the Emancipation act of Congress, in accordance with the President's Proclamation," there is all reason to expect that the campaign of 1863 will terminate the war. He reviews also the history of the Territory, and recommends the passage of a few laws, and the amendment of others, one of which "concerning crimes and punishments" providing that no black or mulatto person, or Indian, or Chinese, shall be permitted to give evidence in favor of or against any white person—a disability which the Gov. thinks should be removed. A majority of the people of that Territory think differently, and take offence at the suggestion; but otherwise, consider the message a sound document.

Governor Nye, true to the office-holder's creed, recommends that the salaries of the Federal Judges shall be increased by a draft on the Territorial Treasury to the sum of five or six thousand dollars, annually, as with a less sum they cannot support themselves and their families, and states that the pay they now receive from government, is reduced very materially—nearly one half, in being converted into cash.

Dr. Pugh, on taking the chair as President of the Council, made a short speech, in which he favored a short session. He said:

"There is, in my judgment, no good reason why we may not close this session in twenty days rather than allow it to extend through the entire term of forty days, allowed by law. Excessive legislation is an evil more to be

feared than legislative neglect, and I hope we shall not at this session cumber our statute books with any enactments which the interests of our constituents do not require. I venture the assertion that all the good we are capable of doing for the people of this Territory may as well be done within twenty days as in a longer period."

Judging, however, from the amount of bills presented up to the latest date, there is no probability of the session being terminated till it shall expire, by limitation. After the organization had been completed, the first thing introduced was a bill to increase the pay of the members ten dollars per week, out of the Territorial Treasury.

Speaker Mills, in his speech on taking the chair, recommended the assumption by the Territory of the entire expenses of the government thereof, executive, legislative and judicial, thus contributing to the Federal treasury the annual amount appropriated by Congress, during the continuance of the war, at least; a measure which will probably be adopted. A bill was introduced by Mr. Howard on the 17th, providing, that in consideration of the enormous outlay of Government for putting down the rebellion, and its kindness in allowing the inhabitants of the Territory to appropriate its mineral wealth, the entire expenses of the civil Administration shall be assumed by the Territory, and the Federal Government forever released therefrom; that the salaries of the Governor and each of the Justices of the Supreme Court shall be \$6,000 per annum; of the Secretary, Attorney General and Marshal of the Territory, each \$1,000; of the members of the Legislature, \$10 per day and \$5 for each twenty miles travel each way; all to be paid out of the Territorial Treasury on the Auditor's warrants, and that if said warrants be not paid on presentation, to draw interest at twenty per cent. per annum, and all to date from the commencement of the present session.

Should the bill become a law, the Territorial scrip of Nevada may be expected shortly to be current at about ninety per cent discount. It is now said to be fifty, the effects of but one year's extravagant expenditure.

It is stated that in point of talent, the present Legislature is far superior to the last, and has in it a greater proportion of the "fighting element" which began to be made manifest before the wheels of Legislation got fairly in motion.

Aside from matters and things connected with the Legislature there does not appear to be much of interest transpiring in and about Washoe.

Mr. Roop, member of the Council from Honey Lake, has been telling some horrid stories concerning the conduct of the Indians in that region, who, he reports, have recently massacred some white men and mutilated their bodies by tearing out their entrails, cutting their mouths from ear to ear, dis severing their limbs, and chopping up the bodies of some of them. It was reported last spring that the same individual, commonly known as "Gov. Roop," reported stories in San Francisco, and other places in California concerning Indian depredations at Honey Lake, in order to get up an excitement, which were subsequently ascertained to have had no foundation in truth. It is believed by some that he has a great gift for misrepresentation and exaggeration. The same individual, on the 19th ult., presented in the Legislative Council a petition signed by a woman well known in this city, praying for a divorce, containing less of truth than any similar document ever known to have been spread upon Legislative or Judicial records. If he was not the author of the petition, he was, of course, considered by the interested party a proper person to make presentation. The petition and accompanying bill were reported on adversely by the Judiciary committee, to which they were referred.

A communication from Susanville to the Sacramento Union, dated Nov. 12th, complains bitterly of Indian depredations in that vicinity, and of the inattention to the matter manifested by Gen. Wright and Governors Stanford and Nye. The object seems to be to procure, if possible, the establishment of a military post at that point.

RESIGNATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Thos. S. Terry, Justice of the Peace for Cottonwood Precinct, and Henry Hullinger, Justice of the Peace for Farmer's Precinct, having resigned, the vacancies occasioned thereby, have been filled by the County Court now in session, by the appointment of Peter Van Walkenburgh to fill the former, and John F. Sneddeker the latter vacancy till the next annual election.