J. Hunnewell,
25 Commercial Wharf

NEWBERN PROGRESS.

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

VOLUME 5. NEWBERN, N. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1863. NUMBER 96.

OFFICIAL.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 107.

War Department, Adjutant General's Office,
Washington August 15, 1862.

I. Officers of the regular army will, as a general rule, receive leaves of absence to accept the rank of Colonel in volunteer regiments, but not lower grades. Non-commissioned officers and privates will be discharged on receiving commissions in volunteer regiments.

II. The oath of allegiance will not be administered to any person against his own will; it must in all cases be a voluntary act on his part. Nor will any compulsory parole of honor be received. But oaths taken, and paroles given, to avoid arrest, detention, imprisonment, or expulsion, are voluntary or free acts, and cannot be regarded as compulsory. All persons guilty of violating such oaths or paroles will be punished according to the laws and usages of war.

III. The laws of the United States and the general laws of war, authorize, in certain cases, the seizure and conversion of private property for the subsistence transportation, and other uses of the army; but this must be distinguished from pillage; and the taking of property for *public* purposes is very different from its conversion to *private* uses. All property lawfully taken from the enemy, or from the inhabitants of an enemy's country, instantly becomes *public* property, and must be used and accounted for as such. The 52d Article of War authorizes the penalty of death for pillage or plundering, and other articles authorize severe punishments for any officer or soldier who shall sell, embezzle, misapply, or waste military stores, or who shall permit the waste or misapplication of any such public property. The penalty is the same whether the offence be committed in our own or in an enemy's territory.

IV. All property, public or private, taken from alleged enemies, must be inventoried and duly accounted for. If the property taken be claimed as private, receipts must be given to such claimants or their agents. Officers will be held strictly accountable for all property taken by them or by their authority, and it must be returned for, the same as any other public property.

V. Where foraging parties are sent out for provisions or other stores, the commanding officer of such party will be held accountable for the conduct of his command, and will make a true report of all property taken.

VI. No officer or soldier will, without authority, leave his colors or ranks, to take private property, or to enter a private house for that purpose. All such acts are punishable with death, and an officer who permits them is equally as guilty as the actual pillager.

VII. Commanding officers of armies and corps will be held responsible for the execution of these orders in their respective commands.

By command of Major General Halleck,
General-in-Chief of the Army:
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Head Quarters,
Department of North Carolina,
Newberne, Nov. 29, 1862

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 163.

Rev. James Means, is hereby appointed Superintendent of all the Blacks in this Department. The chiefs of the different Departments having blacks under their charge, will report to him; and he will be obeyed and respected in all matters connected with the negroes in this command.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster,
SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

In accordance with the above Order, all those who employ Blacks in the public service in this Department will report to me, monthly, their names, employment, number of days work, with dates, and rate of pay, beginning with December.

Office, Metcalf street, corner of New street.
JAMES MEANS, Superintendent of Blacks.

Department of North Carolina,
Newberne, Dec. 10, 1862.

An export duty of five per cent. on all cotton and hides, and on all naval stores, and on all wood and lumber, shipped from any port in this Department will be charged from this date.

Masters of vessels carrying any of the articles above named, must exhibit their freight list to the several Chief Quarter-Masters, at these ports, before they can obtain a clearance.

The amounts due for the duty, will be paid to said Quarter-Masters, or in their absence to the Provost Marshal, until further orders.

All orders heretofore issued in relation to export duties, are annulled, by order of Maj. Gen. Foster.

By order of Governor Stanly.
DANIEL MESSINGER,
Provost Marshal.

Particular Notice.

On and after this date all persons are forbid bringing to this city for sale, any Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Turpentine, Cotton, Shingles or Wood, without a written permit from the owners thereof, which permit must be countersigned by the Provost Marshal, who will ascertain before countersigning whether the owners of said articles are loyal. And all traders are hereby enjoined not to purchase or sell any of the above articles in violation of this order.

By command of Gov. Edward Stanly:
DANIEL MESSINGER,
Provost Marshal.

Headquarters,
Department of North Carolina
New Berne, Sept. 12, 1862

After the 15th day of September only 2 clerks in each of the Department Offices will be allowed to commute their rations at 75 cents per day.

All other detailed men will, after that date, either draw their rations or commute them at the cost of the ration at this post.

Each mess of 6 detailed men will be allowed one cont raband as cook, whose pay will be eight dollars per month.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster:
SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Head-Quarters,
Department of North Carolina,
NewBerne, November 21 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 57.

Hereafter no negroes will be allowed to cut Wood within the limits of this Department, without a written permission from His Excellency, Edward Stanly, Military Governor, or from the owners of the land on which such wood is cut, except such negroes are employed by the Quarter Masters Department to cut wood for the use of the Troops in this Command.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster.
SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Asst. Adjt. General.

Head Quarters,
Department of North Carolina,
New Berne, November 28, 1862.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Special notice dated Nov. 18th, relieving Captain Daniel Messinger from duty, as Inspector of titles to Tar, Turpentine, Cotton, and other Merchandise, having been issued under misapprehension, is hereby revoked. Captain Messinger will continue to perform the duties connected with that office as heretofore.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster,
SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Department of North Carolina,
Newberne, Nov. 17, 1862.

Philip Pipkin, of this town, is hereby appointed inspecter of Tar and Turpentine, and is to be respected as such.

He is authorized to charge ten cents per barrel for inspection.

All persons are forbidden to sell any Tar or Turpentine, without having each barrel inspected by him.

EDW. STANLY,
Military Governor of North Carolina.

Headquarters,
Department of North Carolina,
New Berne, Sept. 23d. 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO 53.

Capt. Daniel Messinger, A. Q. M., is hereby appointed to investigate titles of property to be shipped from this port, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Maj. Gen. Foster,
Southard Hoffman, Asst. Adj. Gen.

Headquarters,
Military Governor of N. Carolina,
New Berne, June 26, 1862.

Dr. J. G. Tull will from the date of this order assume charge of all vacant and abandoned building in Newbern, with power to assign, to lease, and rent the same.

By command of
GOV. STANLY.
J. Lyman Van Buren, Military Secretary.

Headquarters,
Department North Carolina,
New Berne, Oct. 18, 1862.

All persons, prisoners of war to the United States, now on parole in this department, desirous of leaving the lines of the U. S. forces will report their names at these Headquarters immediately.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster,
SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICIAL.

Headquarters,
Department North Carolina,
Newbern, Oct. 15, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 49.

All officers, men and citizens are strictly forbidden to go on board of any of the steamers arriving at this port by means of boats or otherwise, until the vessel is properly secured to the wharf.

The Provost Marshal will see that this order is implicitly obeyed and that no one except persons connected with these Headquarters and with the office of Capt. Slaght, A. Q. M., will be allowed to go on board under any pretext whatever.

By command of Maj. Gen Foster,
SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Circular Order.

Headquarters,
Department North Carolina,
Newberne, N. C., Sept. 26, 1862.

The great and unnecessary waste of gas in the quarters occupied by the officers and men of this command, calls for immediate attention and correction.

The expense of making gas, is, of course, large, and paid, mainly, by the Government.

Soldiers in quarters, are subject to the same rules as to lights, as if in camp, and Company Commanders will see that they are strictly carried out.

Officers are enjoined to see that as little waste as possible takes place, in their respective quarters.

By order of Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster.
SOUTHARD HOFFMAN, Asst. Adj. Gen.

Headquarters,
Department of North Carolina,
New Berne, Sept. 24, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO 51.

Captain Daniel Messinger, A. Q. M., is hereby ordered to investigate and examine into the shipments from this point of cotton, &c., since the occupation of New Berne by our forces.

He will endeavor to discover who have shipped, and how, cotton seized by the U. S. Government, and sent away without proper authority.

All officers of the army will afford Capt. Messinger any facility in the discharge of this duty.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster,
JOHN F. ANDERSON,
Lieut, and Acting Ass't Adj't General.

Head Quarters,
Department of North Carolina,
Newbern, Sept 16, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS—No. 38.

The firing of cannon or musketry at this port for practice, is hereby discontinued except by special order from these Headquarters.

By command of Maj. Gen. Foster:
SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Ass't Adj't Gen.

Head Quarters,
Department of North Carolina,
New Bern, Aug. 3d, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 8

All Vessels are forbidden to leave any port in this Department and take any person of color who did not arrive on the vessel, or who has not a pass from the General or other officer commanding, or from the Military Governor.

All vessels of every description violating this order will be liable to confiscation and her master will be severely punished.

No vessel shall have any port in this Department until the master shall take an oath that he has not any such person on board and will not allow any such person to come or remain on board.

It is the duty of the Harbor master or other person thereunto appointed to read a copy of this order to every master of a vessel after she shall be ready to sail and see that the oath above mentioned has been taken.

It shall be the duty of the master of every vessel to make a written report during every voyage of the names of every person on board said vessel during said voyage, except soldiers in service, and to preserve said report till called for by the Provost Marshal or other officer authorized to receive it.

By command of Maj General J. G. Foster:
SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Ass't Adj't Gen.

Headquarters, Department of N. C.
New Berne, June 12, 1862

Dr. J. G. Tull, is hereby appointed City Inspector of New Berne, with power to assess and collect rents and gas rates, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Gov. Stanly:
J. LYMAN VAN BUREN, Military Secretary.

Department of North Carolina,
Quartermasters Department,
Newbern, Sept. 26, 1862.

Special Notice to Companies quarters in town.

1. The gas must be turned off from all burners in Company quarters, at the proper hour for the extinguishment of lights, and but one light will be used in the hall during the night. and *that* turned low.

2. Company officers will see that this order is carried out, and that all diligence is used in economizing gas.

3. Officers quartered in town will not use any more burners nor continue lights later than is absolute necessary, in their own quarters.

By command of Maj Gen. J. G. Foster,
JAS. C. SLAGHT, Capt. and A. Q. M

Important Order.

Headquarters,
Department of North Carolina,
New Berne, April 28, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 28.

Whoever, after the issue of this order shall, within the limits to which the Union Arms may extend in this Department, utter one word against the Government of these United States, will be at once arrested and closely confined. It must be distinctl understood that this Department is under Martial Law, and treason expressed or implied, will meet with a speedy punishment.

The Military Governer of New Berne is charged with the strict execution of this order, within the bounds of his control.

By command of Major General Burnside:
LEWIS RICHMOND,
Ass't Adj't General.

Provost Marshal's Office,
Newbern, Jan. 12, 1863.

Hereafter, no citizen will be allowed to purchase spirituous liquors, without a permit from the Provost Marshal.

Nothing can be shipped from this Port except by order of the Chief Quartermaster.

Whilst every facility will be afforded to persons engaged in legitimate business in this city, and attempts at extortion in prices, or monopoly of such articles as may be necessary to the comfort of the troops, will deprive the offender of his license to sell. Any trader refusing to accept in payment United States Treasury Notes will be reported to the Provost Marshal.

All persons having filth or rubbish of any kind in their yards or lots, will at once deposit the same in a barrel or box in the street, so that it may be removed.

Owners and occupants of Houses and Stores, will be held strictly responsible for the condition of the sidewalks in front of their buildings, and must also take care that no dirt or rubbish is deposited in the Gutters, which must be kept free, to prevent the accumulation of water in the streets.

DANIEL MESSINGER,
Provost Marshal.

A MARKET

Has been established at the foot of Pollock street for the landing of all kinds of produce that is brought into this City for sale; and in order to prevent monopoly, no person will be allowed to forestall any of such produce or provisions. Every one will be allowed to charge a fair and reasonable price, under the supervision of the Council of Administration of this Corps d'Armee. No boats will be allowed to land at any other place in this City, for the sale of produce or provisions. Any violation of this order will subject the boat and contents to confiscation for the benefit of the Hospital. This order will go into effect on Monday next, the thirtieth day of June.

DANIEL MESSINGER,
Provost Marshal.

CROCKERY—a fresh assortment at DIBBLE'S. 84

OFFICIAL.

Provost Marshal's Office
Newbern, Jan. 12, 1863

The duties of the sentinels, in addition to the duties laid down in the Army Regulations, will be to preserve order within the limits of their beats, to see that no property is injured, no houses entered without proper authority, no citizen abused or insulted; that no soldier passes his post without a pass from the Colonel of his regiment; that no sailor passes his post without a pass from the captain of his ship, and that, after dark, neither soldier nor sailor be allowed to pass.

Every soldier or sailor found in the streets after dark, will be arrested, the Sergeant of the guard called, and the offender handed over to him, to be conducted to the Guard House. All disorderly persons at any time, will be arrested and handed over to the Sergeant of the Guard.

In case of any disorderly or riotous persons refusing to obey the orders of the sentinel, the sentinel shall use his arms, if the offender cannot be secured in any other way. To resist or assault a sentinel, is one of the gravest of military offences, and will subject the offender to severe punishment.

Commissioned Officers do not require a pass, but no one will be recognized as an officer, without his uniform, and the shoulder straps, which indicate his rank. Gold lace on the sleeve of a naval officer is an evidence of rank as an officer.

No officer of the Guard or Sentinel has authority to release from arrest any Prisoner of the Provost Guard. The non-commissioned Officer or Sentinel in charge of Prisoners will be held responsible for any escapes.

No pass for a soldier or sailor is good, except it be countersigned by the commanding officer of his regiment or vessel. Any soldier or sailor without a pass properly countersigned, will be arrested and confined in the Guard House.

No person is allowed to sell spirituous liquors to soldiers, sailors or negroes, upon any pretext whatever An attempt to evade this order will be treated with the same severity as an open violation of it. Any person selling to a Commissioned Officer, upon an order purporting to come from him, will be held responsible for the genuineness of the order.

All Sutlers are prohibited from selling Liquors by the glass to any Commissioned, non-commissioned officer, or private soldier, sailor or citizen. Any violation of this order will subject the party offending to a heavy fine as well as forfeiture of his privilege to keep a Store in the city of Newbern.

No parcel can be sent by Express except by a special permit from the Provost Marshal.

No person shall water a horse or mule within fifty feet of a pump.

No person shall wash at a pump, or clean fish, or deposit filth of any kind, at or near a pump

Citizens will be allowed to pass and repass in the city during good behavior until nine o'clock P. M. After nine o'clock no pass is good except a special one from the Provost Marshal, or from Head Quarters.

The Provost Marshal, is instructed to allow no one from without our lines to land in this city, unless they come here to trade; and all such persons must be made to land at some given point, and no where else. A guard of several men must be placed there, and those people be allowed no communication with the citizens of Newbern except in the presence of one of the guard; and they must not be allowed to go about the city,—if they want to trade at the stores, a party of them can go at a time, under charge of a guard. These orders must be strictly carried out.

All persons arriving in this city to trade will immediately report themselves at the office of the Provost Marshal; and no boats are allowed to land at any wharf or dock, except those at the foot of Pollock street. All strangers found in the city, who have not reported as above ordered, will be arrested and dealt with summarily.

All persons are forbid hitching Horses to any of the Trees in the City, and all the Sentinels are instructed to seize all animals that are found in violation of this order.

All persons are forbid firing guns, pistols, or cannon, in any of the streets, lanes, alleys, or lots within this city, No fireworks will be burnt or fired unless by a special permit of the Provost Marshall

Whereas many non commissioned officers and privates who are upon detached service, clerks, teamsters and orderlies, are in the habit of leaving off their proper uniforms and appearing in officers undress, or citizen's apparel, very much to the prejudice of good order and discipline of the service, it is hereby ORDERED,

That all such persons at once appear in their proper uniforms, or they will be arrested and punished.

All negroes are forbidden to wear the button of the Army and all officers are hereby enjoined to see that their servants comply with this regulation.

Hereafter no fences, or parts of fences, in this town, shall be removed without the written order of Capt. Daniel Messinger, Div. Qr. Master.

Fast driving (by officers or men) is strictly prohibited within the limits of the city. Sentries will arrest all violating this order.

Hereafter dead horses must be taken by the Regiment, Battery, &c., to which they belong, at least one mile from town and at once buried—the grave to be not less than six feet deep.

Regiments, Batteries, &c., will at once take the necessary steps to bury such dead horses as belonged to their respective commands, and at present lying unburied.

Commanding officers will see to the full and prompt carrying out of this order.

By order of Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Com. 18th Army Corps.
DANIEL MESSINGER,
Provost Marshal.

Headquarters,
Department of North Carolina,
New Berne, Sept. 24, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 44.

No vehicles whatever will be allowed to pass over the R. R Bridge, without a pass from these Headquarters, or the Provost Marshal.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster,
JOHN F. ANDERSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Headquarters,
18th Army Corps,
New Berne, Jan. 21, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 30.

No person except officers and men of the Army and Navy of the United States being entitled, by the Regulations, to wear the uniform or buttons of either service, it is hereby prohibited for any person, sutler or otherwise, to wear any portion of the uniform of any branch of the United States service in this Department, except by special permit from these Headquarters.

No person is allowed to buy uniforms, or parts of uniforms, blankets or equipments from soldiers or sailors.

It is not allowed to sell citizen's clothing to enlisted men of the Army and Navy, except underclothing. Any violation of this order will be severely punished.

The Provost Marshal is charged with the strict enforcement of this order.

By command of Maj.-Gen. J. G. Foster,
S. HOFFMAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen.

U. S. MILITARY RAILROAD.

On and after Dec. 1st trains will leave as follows:

TIME TABLE.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Newbern	9 A. M.
" Croatan*	9.40
" Havelock	10
" Newport	10.25
" Newport Barracks	10.35
" Carolina City*	11
Arrive Morehead	11.15

GOING NORTH.

Leave Morehead	1.00 P. M.
" Carolina City*	1.15
" Newport Barracks	1.40
" Newport	1.50
" Havelock	2.15
" Croatan*	2.35
" Newbern	3.15

* Stop on signal.

All free passes on this Road will be void after September 1st.

Monthly Passes will be issued on and after that date, to all persons entitled to permanent transportation, to be obtained only at this Office, and of the Assistant Quarter-master at Morehead. No Person will be allowed to travel on the Road without a pass or ticket. This rule will be strictly adhered to.

JAMES C. SLAGHT, Capt, & A Q. M,
Newbern, Dec. 1, 1862.

TATTLING.

Oh! could there in this world be found,
Some little spot of happy ground,
Where village pleasures might go round,
Without the village tattling;
How doubly blest that place would be,
Where all might dwell at liberty,
Free from the bitter misery
Of gossips' endless prattling.

If such a spot were really known,
Dame Peace might claim it as her own;
And in it she might fix her throne
Forever and forever
There like a queen might reign and live,
While every one would soon forgive
The little slights they might receive,
And be offended never.

'Tis mischief makers that remove
Far from our hearts the warmth of love,
And lead us all to disapprove
What gives another pleasure.
They seem to take one's part,
They've heard our cares, unkindly then
They soon retail them all again,
Mixed with their poisonous measure.

And then they've such a cunning way
Of telling their ill-meant tales; they say
"Don't mention what I say, I pray;
I would not tell another."
Straight to your neighbor's house they go,
Narrating everything they know,
And break the peace of high and low,
Wife, husband, friend and brother.

Oh! that the mischief making crew
Were all reduced to one or two,
And they were painted red or blue,
That every one might know them!
Then would our villages forget
To rage and quarrel, fume and fret,
And fall into an angry pet
With things so much below them.

For 'tis a sad degrading art
To make another bosom smart,
And plant a dagger in the heart
We ought to love and cherish!
Then let us evermore be found
In quietness with all around,
While friendship, joy and peace abound,
And angry feelings perish!

Massacre of the Germans in Texas.

[*Translated from the Galveston Union, a German paper, established since the occupation of that place by the Union forces.*]

Near the origin of the Grand Cape and Piedruales on Johnston's Creek, several American and two German families settled but two years ago. Contending against the roughness of the soil and the wild Indians, they had no pleasant position, but they persevered, conscious of their courage and their intrepidity, and the lower settlements owed it to them that they had less to suffer from the raids of the Indians. These border inhabitants received but little news about the condition of the country and the events of the war. All at once they were notified to pay war taxes and to drill. The first demand they could not comply with, because they had no money, not even corn meal for their families, and the last order they could not obey because they lived so distant from each other and their absence would leave their families without protection.

For these reasons they were considered Union men, and Captain Duff, a notorious rowdy, was next sent against the settlers with a company of Texans. They asked the protection of their friends, but had to fly from the overpowering number of their enemies to the mountains. Many Germans and Americans were arrested and imprisoned in Fredericksburg, and Captain Duff was reinforced by 400 men to operate successfully against the German Abolitionists, and hunt up the Yankees. The soldiers again visited Johnson's creek, but found the most of the settlers had fled to the mountains. Frederick Degener alone they surprised, sleeping under the porch of his house, but awakened by the cries of distress of his wife and the discharge of muskets of his enemies, who fired fourteen shots after him, he fortunately made his escape.

His house was ransacked and all moveable property taken off. Other farms in the neighborhood were also searched, the families taken prisoners and the houses burnt down. Upon the news of these events Fred. Degener and other fugitives concluded to fly to Mexico; more exiles joined them, and soon they had a company of sixty-eight men, But they travelled too slowly, and before daybreak one morning they were surprised by two hundred Texans. After a most determined resistance they were defeated, and only twelve of them, covered with wounds made good their escape.

All fugitives which afterwards fell into the hands of the enemy were hung up. Among these sixty-eight men only five were Americans, the others all Germans. A few of the fugitives escaped across the Rio Grande; others wandering in the mountains and suffering extreme hunger, sought protection among American families, but were handed over to their persecutors and shot or hung.

To this news, Dr. Adolph Deual, a celebrated German traveller, who for many years had lived in that country, makes the following notes:

"We know personally, the most of these unfortunate victims, which have been murdered so mercilessly, not because they rebelled against the Government, but because they would not act against the Union, and would rather fly to Mexico. These murdered Union men were some of the greatest benefactors of the State; they had done the hardest pioneer work in it, cleared it from the wild beasts and Indians; they had saved it to civilization through more than one period of pestilence and famine; secured as borderers their present persecutors, the slaveholders, against the invasion of Indians, and done the best service as volunteers in the Mexican war and the wars on the frontier. They placed the arts and sciences in Texas as well as they could be found anywhere among the American Germans. They furnished the proof that they could cultivate sugar and cotton without the least damage to health, and increased the riches of the country many millions of dollars."

The above related events are their reward for it. Hundreds who succeeded in making their escape roved about the woods, having lost everything, some even their families. Hundreds are now chased like wild beasts through the wilderness of Northwestern Texas, and succumb because of the most horrid tortures, their fate never being known to their fellow-men.

A Civil Difficulty in Dakotah Territory.

A special dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, from Iowa City, Dec. 25th, says:

Intelligence has just been received here of a queer dead lock in the proceedings of the Legislature of Dakotah Territory.—Both branches of that body convened in seventh session at the new capitol building in Yankton on the 1st of December. The Council effected an immediate organization, but in the House six of the fourteen members were contestants, and for six days there were but eight sitting members. These members were equally divided in political sentiment, and for five days the ballotings for speaker stood four to four.

At last A. J. Harlan, (Dem.,) was elected Speaker, and M. B. Smith, Clerk. Four of the contested seats were soon after filled, making the whole number of Representatives twelve. On the 9th inst., six of the members, feeling themselves agrieved at what they denominated the arbitrary rulings of the Speaker, withdrew in a body from the hall, leaving the House without a quorum. The seceders, with three contestants, subsequently assembled at the hall, were sworn in by Gov. Jayne, and effected an organization. Thus there were two distinct Houses of Representatives, each claiming to be legal, one devoted to the interests of Gov. Jayne, and the other to Todd.

On the 10th instant, the Council and the minority House, both being of the Todd persuasion, met in joint convention and notified the Governor that they were ready to receive his message. He sent back an answer to the effect that he did not recognize the House as a legal body, and, therefore, had no communication to make. The next day he sent his message to the Council alone, but that body returned it, accompanied by a resolution informing the Governor that his message could only be received in joint convention of the two Houses. Thus matters have remained until the present time. The real contest is waged with reference to the Delegateship of the Territory in the next Congress. Jayne was elected last fall by a clear majority, but Todd claims that fraudulent votes were cast, and the Legislature is a dead lock, occasioned by the scramble for the certificate. Up to the latest dates from Yankton there were no signs of yielding on either side.

Arrival of Refugees from Georgia.

The Louisville *Journal* says: Nine gentlemen, all residents of Whitfield county, North Georgia, arrived in this city last evening, having fled from rebel oppression. They crossed the Tennessee river at a point near the mouth of the Hiawassee, and from thence crossed the mountains into Kentucky. They give a fearful account of the state of affairs in the South. The reign of terror is complete, and they assure us that it is worth as much as a man's life to withhold his sympathies from the rebellion. The actual necessities of life are beyond the reach of families in ordinary circumstances, as the bill of current prices will indicate. These gentlemen inform us that pork is selling in Northern Georgia at 30 cts. per pound, salt at $1 75 per pound, corn at $2 to $3 per bushel, wheat $7 per bushel, sugar at 75 cents per pound, shoes at $10 per pair, ... dozen, chickens $1 each, and other articles in proportion.

The scarcity of salt is so great that many persons make use of the dirt in their smoke houses which has been saturated with salt, extracting the saline matter from it, wherewith to cure their meats. There is also great suffering in the rebel army, and the Augusta *Chronicle* asserted recently that a body of two thousand six hundred troops marched into Richmond without shoes. Commissions have been appointed in some districts to take an account of the amount of corn and other produce in the possession of the residents, who are not permitted in any case to hold more than is necessary for their subsistence until the next crop shall have matured, and, if a family should be found to be tinctured with loyalty to the Federal Government, all their means of subsistence is seized and confiscated. These refugees in their flight from rebel oppression traveled in the by-ways night and day, sometimes paying guides as much as thirty dollars for their services a single night.

"We won't indulge in such horrid anticipations," as the henpecked husband said when the parson told him he would be joined to his wife in another world, never more to be separated from her. "Parson, I hope you will not mention this unpleasant circumstance again,' said he.

The clergyman of a small living in Yorkshire, on one occasion, received no fee for marrying a parsimonious couple, and meeting them twelve months after at a social gathering, took up their baby, and exclaimed, 'I believe I have a mortgage on this child.' Baby's papa rather than have an explanation before the company, quietly handed over a sovereign.

Operations of the Gunboat Sagamore.

The following account of an expedition sent out from the gunboat Sagamore, from Key West, about a month ago, we find in the correspondence of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*:

"The expedition first visited Fort Capron, (a fort built during the Indian war) but finding there nothing of import, proceeded down the river. We had gone about seven miles, when projecting behind the trees a mast was seen. The word then was, 'Give way, boys, we've got 'em this time,' and the boys did 'give way,' I assure you. On nearing the hiding place, discovered the mast belonging to a sloop, and at this moment a boat was leaving her for the shore, but one shot from the howitzer changed her course, and she returned to the sloop. On arriving a little nearer, and rounding the point, discovered nicely stowed away in the cove a schooner. The boys were now in high spirits, the boats were soon on the spot, and the two vessels were taken possession of. They proved to be the sloop Ellen and schooner Agnes, both hailing from Nassau. They had, however, landed their cargoes of salt, and were waiting for a return cargo of the staple. We relieved them from further trouble and anxiety.

Having a head wind, we were not able to get the vessels out the same night. So, after demolishing two fine *porkers* captured early in the day, we 'turned in.' Before sunrise the following morning we up anchor and away. They came safely out, and were sent to Key West.

Everything passed serenely on until Monday morning, the 1st inst., when the exciting words 'Sail ho!' came from the fore-top.—'Where away?' 'Two points on the starboard bow.' Up anchor, and away we go to look after the stranger. She is a schooner, and has the English ensign flying—a good *sign* for us. On seeing us she changes her course; away she goes on the wind; a shot or two from our Parrott, and she tacks again, making as though beating down the coast; but the trick don't take. We are soon alongside, when, in answer to the hail, 'Where bound?' he replies 'Key West.' He told the truth, but I rather think against his inclinations. She sailed under the *classic* name of 'By George!' Cargo—coffee, salt, medicines, &c. Finding the poor fellow so much out of his course, we kindly sent an officer and men on board to see him safely to his destination.

Happening to drop in at Jupiter Inlet a few days since, discovered two small sloops hidden away in the mangrove bushes; they were soon destroyed. The rebels used them for lightering cargoes up and down the river.

We think the Sagamore has played her part pretty well up to date."

An Extensive Salt Mine in Western Louisiana.—A correspondent of the New York Times, with a part of the Gulf blockading squadron on the Louisiana coast relates the following:

"Along the Gulf coast bounding this particular part of the State are numbers of islands, some of which rise to a considerable height from out the low swamp marshes with which they are surrounded. One of these islands, known as Petite Anse, and entirely familiar with the residents of the vicinity as being a place famous for saline earths, turns out to be a rock of solid salt, possibly some two hundred and fifty feet high, where the mineral is quarried out in large pieces resembling cakes of ice. It was these "salt works" Com. Buchanan, some time since, with the gunboats Diana, Kinsman, and the St. Mary's with the 21st Indiana on board, attempted to destroy, the result of which was the buildings were torn down, but the vast mine of salt still remains

The salt spring on this island, as it was termed has been known for years, but it was not until a few months ago that it was discovered that this supposed spring was merely the rain water settling in hollows of a solid salt rock. The salt in its natural bed is as clear as glass—in fact, it seems as if you could look a vast distance into its solid heart. When it is blasted out, in pieces resembling ice, it assumes a dull yellow color, but grinds up whiter than most salt, and is so thoroughly saline in its properties that even a grain or two leaves a stringent taste in the mouth. The immense value of this mine of wealth can scarcely be realized. A million dollars was offered to its owner by a company of persons in the neighborhood, but refused. This island of salt—possibly three or four miles long and one wide, of irregular form, and covered from fifteen to twenty feet with rich soil—bears on its surface pecan and live oak trees.

Miscellaneous Items.

"When I goes a shopping," said an old lady, "I allers ask for what I wants, and if they have it, and it is suitable, and I feel inclined to take it, and it's cheap, and it can't be got at any place for less, I almost allers take it, without chaffering all day, as most people do."

A TOUCH OF THE PATHETIC.—How near akin laughter is to tears was shown when Rubens, with a single stroke of his brush, turned a laughing child in a painting to one crying, and our mothers, without being great painters, have often brought us, in like manner, from joy to grief by a single stroke.

A baker, who is continually troubled with inquiries respecting the time, was asked the other day 'Please, sir, will you tell me what time it is?—'Why, I told you the time not a minute ago,' said the astonished baker. 'Yes sir,' replied the lad, 'but this is for another woman.'

A gentleman, one evening, was seated near a lovely woman, when the company around him were proposing conundrums to each other. Turning to his companion, he said, 'Why is a lady unlike a mirror?' She 'give it up,'—'Because,' said the rude fellow, 'a mirror reflects without speaking, a lady speaks without reflecting.'—'And why are you unlike a mirror?' asked the lady. He could not tell.—'Because a mirror is unpolished.' The gentleman owned there was one lady who did not speak without both reflecting and casting reflections.

One of the witnesses in the South Leith case complained that Mr. Phin read his sermons; and on the question being put to him, 'Do sermons that are not read edify you most?' he convulsed the court by replying 'I consider that if ministers cannot remember their own sermons, it is perfectly unreasonable to expect their hearers to remember them.'

'I am an unlucky man, gentlemen,' exclaimed a poor fellow. 'If I were to seize time by the forelock, I do believe it would come right out, and leave him as bare as a barbers block.'

A famous musician, who had made his fortune by marriage, being requested to sing to the company, replied—'Permit me to imitate the nightingale, which never sings after he has made his nest.'

A journalist, whose wife had just presented him with twins, and who, for this reason, was compelled to neglect his paper for one day, wrote the day after, the following excuse:—'We were unable to issue our paper yesterday, in consequence of the arrival of two extra males.'

A gentleman called at the house of an honest old lady for the purpose of collecting a small debt. Not recollecting the amount, he promised to send his bill that evening. The old woman, supposing that he meant his son William, replied, 'Oh, la! our Sarah never set up with any one yet; but if Bill's a clever boy, they may have a fire in t'other room.'

A respectable gentleman doesn't like to have a charge levelled against him, especially if it is in a gun.

A man was recently convicted in Kerry for stealing his neighbor's cow and hiding it in his cellar. It was a cowardly mode of cow hiding.

'Have you *Watts on the Mind?*' inquired a customer of a bookseller's apprentice.—'No, sir,' replied the young Green, 'But I have warts on the hand.'

J. M. H.
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