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BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

THE NEWBERN WEEKLY PROGRESS
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NEWBERN WEEKLY PROGRESS.

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VOLUME III. NEWBERN, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1861. NUMBER 48.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
IN
THE WEEKLY PROGRESS.

The following are the only Rates of Advertising in the Weekly Progress, to all save those who contract by the year and advertise in both weekly and daily papers:

One square (12 lines minion) one insertion, $1 00.
Subsequent insertions, each, 50 cents.

Any number of squares will be charged in proportion. All advertisements marked (tf) till forbid will be continued till ordered out and charged as above.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1861.

The President's Message.

We publish to-day, the Message of President Davis and accompanying documents which were delivered to the Confederate Congress on its assembling in Richmond on Saturday last. This, like all his State papers, is plain, concise and to the point; manifesting true statesmanship, manly dignity and christian fortitude and moderation.

He exhibits the utmost confidence in the ability, patriotism and valor of Southern statesmen, Generals and soldiery for the triumphant accomplishment of the great purposes for which we are now contending. While he would rejoice at a speedy termination of hostilities for humanity's sake, he regards it as a matter of secondary consideration to the South whether the war shall last one, two or five years; success will eventually crown our efforts while the ravages of the war will devastate, impoverish and ruin the Northern government.

He is more than gratified with the liberality displayed by Southern planters in the purchase of Confederate bonds, the provision loan, &c., and only deems it necessary to hint at the fact that an increase of the army is necessary to enable him to meet and successfully repell Lincoln's half million.

GENERAL ORDER OF MAJOR-GENERAL POLK, COMMANDING THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY DIVISION OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.

Major-General Polk issues the following general order:

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION No. 2,
Memphis, July 13, 1861.

Having been assigned to the charge of the defence of that part of the Valley of the Mississippi which is embraced within the boundaries of Division No. 2, I hereby assume command. All officers on duty within the limits will report accordingly.

In assuming this very grave responsibility, the General in command is constrained to declare his deep and long settled conviction that the war in which we are engaged is one not warranted by reason or any necessity, political or social, of our existing condition, but that it is indefensible and of unparallelled atrocity. We have protested, and do protest, that all we desire is to be let alone, to repose in quietness under our own vine and our own fig tree. We have sought, and only sought, the undisturbed enjoyment of the inherent and indefeasable right of self-government—a right which freemen can never relinquish, and which none but tyrants would ever seeek to rest from us.

Those with whom we have been lately associated in the bonds of a pretended fraternal regard, have wished and endeavored to deprive us of our great birth-right as American freemen. Nor is this all. They have sought to deprive us of this inestimable right by a merciless war, which can attain no other possible end than the ruin of fortunes and the destruction of lives; for the subjugation of Christian freemen is out of the question. A war which has thus no motive except lust or hate, and no object except devastation, under the shallow pretence of a restoration of the Union, is surely a war against Heaven, as well as a war against earth. On all the absurdities ever enacted, of all the hypocracies ever practiced, an attempt to restore a union of minds and hearts and will, like that which once existed in North America, by the ravages of fire and sword, are assuredly among the great prodigies.

As sure as there is a righteous Ruler of the universe, such a war must end in disaster to those by whom it is now prosecuted with circumstances of barbarity, which it was fondly believed would never more disgrace the annals of a civilized people. Numbers may be against us; but the battle is not always with the strong. Justice will triumph. And an earnest of this triumph we already behold in the mighty uprising of the whole Southern heart.

Almost as one man, this great section comes to the rescue, resolved to perish rather than to yield to the oppressor, who, in the name of freedom, yet under the prime inspiration of an infidel horde, seeks to reduce eight millions of freemen to abject bondage and subjection. All ages and all conditions are united in one grand and holy purpose of rolling back the desolating tide of invasion, and of restoring to the people of the South that peace, independence and right of self-government to which they are by nature, and nature's God, as justly entitled as those who seek ruthlessly to enslave them.

The General in command having the strongest confidence in the intelligence and firmness of purpose of those belong to his Department, enjoins upon them the maintenance of a calm, patient, persistent and undaunted determination to resist the invasion at all hazards and to the last extremity. It comes bringing with it a contempt for constitutional liberty, and the withering influence of the infidelity of New England and Germany combined. Its success would deprive us of a future.

The best men of our invaders opposed the course they are pursuing at the first, but they have been overborne and swept into the wake of the prevailing current, and now under the promptings of their leers, or the delusion of some idolatrous reverence due to a favorite symbol, are as active as any in instigating this unnatural, unchristian and cruel war.

Our protests, which we here solemnly repeat in the face of the civilized world, have been hitherto unheeded, We are left alone, under God, to the resources of our own hearts—to the resources of our manhood.

Knowing, as he does, those whom he addresses, as well as those with whom they are co-operating throughout the South, the General in command feels he may rely upon with unwavering confidence. Let every man, then, throughout the land, arm himself in the most effective manner, and hold himself in readiness to support the combined resistance. A cause which has for its object nothing less than the security of civil liberty and the preservation of the purity of religious truth, is the cause of Heaven, and may well challenge the homage and service of the patriot and Christian. In God is our trust. LEONIDAS POLK,
Major-General P. A. C. S. Commanding.

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENT.—LETTER OF THE PRESIDENT TO MR. LINCOLN, ETC.

The following is a copy of the correspondence referred to in the Message of the President:

RICHMOND, 6th July, 1861.

To ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States:*

SIR: Having learned that the schooner Savannah, a private armed vessel in the service and sailing under a commission issued by authority of the Confederate States of America, had been captured by one of the vessels forming the blockadeing squadron off Charleston harbor, I directed a proposition to be made to the officer commanding that squadron for an exchange of the officers and crew of Savannah for prisoners of war held by this Government, "acording to number and rank." To this proposition, made on the 19th ult., Capt. Mercer, the officer in command of the blockading squadron, made answer on the same day that "the prisoners (referred to) are not on board of any of the vessels under my command."

It now appears, by statements made without contradiction in newspapers published in New York, that the prisoners above mentioned were conveyed to that city, and have there been treated not as prisoners of war, but as criminals: that they have been put in irons, confined in jail, brought before courts of justice on charges of piracy and treason, and it is even rumored that they have been actually convicted of the offences charged, for no other reason than that they bore arms in defence of the rights of this Government and under the authority of its commission.

I could not, without grave discourtesy, have made the newspapor statements above referred to the subject of this communication, if the threat of treating as pirates the citizens of this Confederacy, armed for its service on the high seas, had not been contained in your proclamation of the —— April last. That proclamation however, seems to afford a sufficient justification for considering the published statements as not devoid of probability.

It is the desire of this Government so to conduct the war now existing as to mitigate its horrors as far as may be possible; and, with this intent, its treatment of the prisoners captured by its forces has been marked by the greatest humanity and leniency consistant with public obligation; some have been permitted to return home on parole, others to remain at large under similar condition within this Confederacy, and all have been furnished with rations for their subsistence, such as are allowed to our own troops. It is only since the news has been received of the treatment of the prisoners taken on the Savannah, that I have been compelled to withdraw these indulgencies and to hold the prisoners taken by us in strict confinement.

A just regard for humanity and to the honour of this Government now required me to state explicity, that painful as will be the necessity, this Government will deal out to the prisoners held by it the same treatment and the same fate as shal be experienced by those captured on the Savannah; and if driven to the terrible necessity of retaliation by your execution of any of the offiers or crew of the Savannah, that retaliation will be extended so far as shall be requisite to secure the abandonment of a practice unknown to the warfare of civilized man, and so barbarious as to disgrace the nation which shall be guilty of inaugarating it.

With this view, and because it may not have reached you, I now renew the proposition made to the commander of the blockading squadron, to exchange for the prisoners taken on the Savannah an equal number of those now held by us, according to rank.

I am, sir, yours, &c.,
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States.

(COPY.)
RICHMOND, July 10th, 1861.

To His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States:

SIR: In obedience to your instructions, I left the city of Richmond on the morning of the 7th of July at 6 o'clock A. M as bearer of dispatches to His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States. At Manassas, I received from General Beauregard a letter to General McDowell, commanding U. S. forces at Arlington. From Manassas I proceeded to Fairfax Court House, where I was furnished by Gen Bonham an escort of fourteen cavalry, under the command of Lieut. Breckinride, of the Virginia cavalry.

Proceeding on the direct road to Alexandria to its junction with the road to Arlington, I met a detachment of cavalry under the command of Col Porter, U. S. A., about three miles from the Junction; from which place I sent back my escort. Capt Whipple, U. S. A., accompanied me to Arlington, where I arrived about 4 o'clock, P. M., Monday, the 8th. General McDowell not being at Arlington, my arrival was telegraphed him to Washington city. About 9 o'clock, P. M., Col. Van Deusler, senior aid de camp to General Scott, waited upon me by order of General Scott's headquarters—where I found General McClellan, to whom I delivered General Beauregard's letter. After reading Beauregard's letter, he passed it to General Scott, who being informed in this letter that I desired to deliver your communication in person, received it of me. After reading your communication to Mr. Lincoln, General Scott informed me that a reply would be returned by Mr. Lincoln as soon as possible; and at the same time instructed me to return to Arlington with General McDowell, thence to proceed in the morning back to our lines, which I did, under an escort of twenty United States cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Putnam. In my intercourse with General Scott and the other officers of the United States army, I have to say that I was received with marked consideration and attention, and with that courtesy and kindness which should ever characterize the diplomatic relations of great nations, in war as well as in peace. Understanding that the object of my mission was the delivery of your letter, to Mr. Lincoln, I have the honour to state that it was done, and subscribe myself your obedient servant,
THOS. H TAYLOR,
Capt. Cavalry, C. S. A.
And Lt Col. 21 Ky. Regiment.

Adjourned until Monday, at twelve o'clock.

DARRING FEAT OF LOUISIANIANS.

We have heard from a source entitled to the fullest confidence, that one of the most daring feats of the age, was consummated near Newport News on Friday last, by Confederate soldiers.—Ever since the killing of the much lamented Lieut. Col. Chas. Dreux, four of his men have resolved to avenge his taken off. With this view, they obtained permission to leave their camp, and providing themselves with several days' rations, proceeded stealthily through the forests until almost within sight of the camp at Newport News.

They laid in ambuish for five days awaiting an opportunity to avenge the death of their Colonel, but none presented until Friday last. On that day they espied a party of seven Yankees, three of whom were evidently officers, engaged at a small stream, measuring with lines, and seemingly preparing for the erection of a bridge. They were all unarmed, and the Louisianians resolved that the prey they had so long and perseveringly sought, should not escape them. Knowing that the report of their guns would alarm the camp not far distant, they speedily determined to rely solely upon the use of their bayonets, and, crawlingly upon their hands and knees to within a convenient distance, they suddenly sprang forward, each man selecting his victim. Two officers were killed, but one of them, a Major, not dying at the first thrust, was struck over the head with the butt of a musket until life was extinct. The other five men were secured, one of them severely wounded, and carried into camp at Yorktown. The wounded man proved to be a Captain, and when our informant left Yorktown, it was thought that he would certainly die, having received a severe bayonet stab in his breast and other cuts in different portions of his body.—*Pet. Express.*

THE TACTICS OF THE ENEMY—THE CRY OF WOLF.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—General Patterson's division is moving on Winchester slowly and cautiously, and is said to be under the command of Brigadier-General Zeigle.

[This is, doubtless, all gammon; for it is strongly believed that Patterson's entire force was engaged in the Sunday battle near Manassas, and "Gen. Zeigle" is in Missouri.]

CHANGES OF THE FEDERAL ARMY—NO FIGHTING REPORTED IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The correspondent of the New York *Post* has telegraphed to his paper that Gen. Banks had superceded General Patterson, and that Gen. Dix has succeeded Gen. Banks.

From Mr. Craig, who had just reached Washington, the correspondent learns that up to 7 o'clock last evening, at Bull's Run, and up to 6 o'clock this morning from Fairfax Court-House, the fighting had not been renewed except by the pickets, who are very close, as the armies are only about one mile from each other.

Gen Tyler made a reconnoisance on yesterday, but discovered nothing worthy of note. The largest house in Centreville had been burned down.

From the Seat of War.

We learned from gentlemen down on the train who had been in conference with intelligent passengers at Goldsboro' just before leaving direct from the scene of strife, who reported that the loss on our side ranges between 1,200 and 3,000, while the loss on the Federal side is from 15000 to 20,000 in killed. Also that it was thought Gen. Beuregard had cut off the retreat of the enemy and that they were still fighting on this side of Alexandria, the enemy being cut off by him in the front and closely pressed by Gen. Johnston in the rear. (This, however, was based too much upon conjecture to be very reliable.) Our army captured 15,000 stand of arms, 27 pieces of artillery, including the celebrated Sherman Battery, besides immense quantities of stores, munitions, &c., which were left upon the field also, 500 prisoners.

Several North Carolinians were killed but we heard the name of none except Col. C. F. Fisher of the 6th Regiment, late President of the N. C. R. R. The State has lost one of her bravest sons and one of her most useful men tn the death of Col. Fisher.

REJOICING IN HONOUR OF THE VICTORY AT MANASSAS.

WILMINGTON, July 22.—One spontaneous outburst of rejoicing is exhibited here at the result of the battle near Manassas, on Sunday. A salute was fired this afternoon in honour of the victory.

ANOTHER SKIRMISH NEAR FORTRESS MONROE—THREE OF THE FEDERALISTS KILLED.

A scouting party surprised a small Federal force last evening. Three of the Federals were killed.

OVERHAULING AND SEARCHING BY THE FEDERALS—ROMNEY OCCUPIED BY CONFDERATE TROOPS.

LOUISVILLE, July 21.—Mr. Cotton, the collector at this port, refuses to issue permits to ship goods to Rupertville or Bowling Green.

Trunks of citizens of Kentucky, who may desire to travel from home to points on or near the border, will be examined after to-day on the train.

Gen. Buckner, Col. Hunt and seveal other officer of the State Guard have resigned.

A late dispatch announces that the Confederate troops mow occupy Romney.

[From the Petersburg Express.]

RICHMOND, July 22, p. m.—Congress met to day at noon. After a fervent prayer, invoking the blessing of the Great Ruler of the Universe on the success of our cause, the following despatch dated Manassas, Sunday night, was read by the Clerk:

To Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant General:

Nighht has close upon a hard fought field. Our forces have won a glorious victory. The enemy, after a hot contest of ten hours, was routtd, and fled precipitately, abandoning a very large amount of arms, munitions of war, knapsacks and baggage.

The ground was strown for miles with their killed, and the horses and the grounds around were filled with his wounded.

The pursuit was continued along several routes towards Leesburg and Centreville, until darkness covered the fugitives.

We have captured several field batteries and regimental standards, also one United States flag. Many prisoners have been taken.

Too high praise cannot be bestowed, whether for the skill of the principal officers, or for the gallantry of all the troops.

The battle was mainly fought on the left, several miles from our field works.

Our forces did not exceed 15,000, that of the enemy is estimated at 35,000.

Signed JEFF'N DAVIS.

[The entire Confederate force engaged was about 45,000, and it is believed that the Federal force was between 75,000 and 80,000.]

The following resolutions offered by Mr. Memmenger, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we recognize the hand of the most high God, the King of Kings and Lord of Lords, in the glorious victory with which He hath crowned our army at Manassas, and that the people of these Confederate States, are invited by appropriate services on the ensuing Sabbath, to offer up their united thanksgiving and praise for this mighty deliverance.

Resolved, That deeply deploring to necessity which has washed the soil of our country with the blood of so many of her noblest sons, we offer to their respective families and friends our warmest and most cordial sympathy, assuring them that the sacrifice made will be consecrated in the hearts of our people, and will there enshrine the names of the gallant dead, as the champions of free and constitutional liberty.

Resolved, That we approve the prompt and patriotic efforts of the Mayor of Richmond to make provision for the wounded, and that a commitee of one member from each State be appointed to co-operate in the plan.

The following commitee were appointed:

W. H. Maclairland, Va.
A. W. Venerable, N. C.
James Chesnut, Jr., S. C.
Jackson Morton, Fla.
Thos. R. R. Cobb, Geo.
Nich. P. Davis, Ala.
J. T. Harrison, Miss.
Henry Marshall, La.
A. H. Garland, Ark.
W. B. Ochiltree, Tenn.

Resolved, That Congress do now adjourn.

GEN. M CLELLAN IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—A dispatch received here states that Gen. McClellan is *en route* to this city on a visit to his family.

COTTON OPENING.—Our friend Major L. B. Vasser, has laid upon our table a Cotton boll which is fairly open. It was taken from his Dallas plantation on the 12th inst.—*Selma (Ala.) Register.*

BURNING OF A DEPOT IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 21.—The upward freight depot of the Boston and Maine railway was burned last night.

ONCE MORE.—We were made happy once more by the reception of a fine Water Melon at half past 10 o'clock last night, present from Lieut. S. G. Barrington.

CORRECTION.—We were in error yesterday morning in saying the Perquimons Beauregards were from Hertford county, being from the county whose name they bear.

DIED.—On the 21st instant, at 6½ o'clock, William D B. Roberts, infant son of William W. and Elizabeth M. K. Roberts, aged 5 months

A gentleman just from Charleston, informs us that yesterday forenoon heavy firing was heard off the bar and a pilot who came up, reported that a French War Steamer passing the blockading fleet had been fired at, possibly with the intention of bringing her to. She promptly returned the fire, injuring her assailant severely.

This was the report, and it was generelly creited in Charleston when our informant left. It is certain that there was heavy firing, for that any one could hear. Naturally, there was a good deal of interest and excitement. We await futher news from Charleston with a good deal of anxiety.—*Wil. Journal, 20th.*

"JEFF. DAVIS RIFLES."—This fine company from our sister town of Washington under command of Capt. Carmer, who have been rendezvousing here for a month or more, are as generous, noble-hearted, brave and patriotic a set of men as will be mustered into the service from any community during this war.

Their short stay in our midst has endeared the officers and members to our entire population, who will regret their departure, this morning, for the seat of war, and whose prayers and best wishes will follow them to the field of battle, which it is firmly believed will be made the more glorious by their presence.

They constitute company I in the 3rd Regiment of regular State troops under command of that popular and accomplished officer Col. Gaston H. Meares, and no doubt will convince him and the world that he was fortunate in securing a place for them, ere the conflict shall end.

We have been requested by the Captain to tender the warmest and most undivided and sincere thanks of himself and command to the citizens of Newbern for their constant, untiring efforts to render their short stay among them, agreeable and pleasant.

They desire to assure the ladies particularly that they leave with hearts largely imbued with new aspirations for victory and holy resolves to perform deeds of noble daring, wherever an opportunity shall offer, believing that they can by no other possible means make adequate returns for the many deeds of charity and kindness lavished upon them, which were unsurpassed and unsurpassable, and only equalled by the patriotism and generosity of Dr. R. S. Primrose, who kindly attended to all the wants of their hospital with untiring watchfulness and care for which he could not be prevailed upon to receive a solitary *red.*

May success attend them wherever they go, and when the war shall have ended and victory shall have perched upon their banner, may they all return to their homes to enjoy long lives of peace and prosperity in the midst of a land free, and full of the richest blessings of a kind and beneficient Benefactor.

We gather the following additional particulars from the *Express'* Richmond correspondent of the 22nd inst.:

When the glad tidings were announced from the Spotswood House, around which a vast crowd had collected, "that the victory was complete, but dearly bought, and that the enemy had been routed and pursued," there went up a loud shout of jovous enthusiasm, but there were many who could not repress the silent tear. One young lady, who had an affianced lover at the scene of battle, losing all control of herself, broke loose from her escort, and hastened to the office of the Telegraph Company, to ascertain the names of the killed and wounded. Her pathetic appeals to the operator, drew tears from the eyes of all present. Many others who had near and dear relative, spent sleepless nights.

It is stated that Gen. Johnston was in the battle with 20,000 of his picked men from Winchester. He commanded the left flank or wing, upon which the heaviest part of the fighting devolved. Under Gen. J. were the celebrated Maryland patriots who, it is reported fought with all the ferocity of tigers. Added to a characteristic bravery and pluck, for which Marylanders have been ever celebrated, were wrongs deep and grievous, which their State and people had suffered at the hands of Lincoln. These seemed to inspire them, it is said, with almost superhuman courage, and they inflicted terrible punishment on the enemy.

It is also stated that some regiment under Gen. Johnston gave signs of faltering, when their intrepid commander, insensible to fear, dashed wildly up to one of the color bearers, seized the flag, and rushing boldly to the front, cred out, "Boys, follow me." Such chivalric bearing acted like magnic on the troops, and with a yell they rushed wildly forward to the fray. It is generally believed, that Patterson had, by a forced march, reached the scene of action, and that it was a portion of his beef-eating Pennsylvanians who engaged Gen. Johnston's column.

Gen. Beauregard commanded the right wing of the army, and is said to have acted as all knew he would, in the bravest and most daring manner. It is reported, that while leading the celebrated Hampton Legion forward to a brilliant charge, Gen. B. had a noble charger shot from under him, another speedily supplied the animal's place, and the gallant General was *hors de combat* but for a moment.

It is reported, that it was under the lead of the glorious Beauregard that the Lynchburg Regiment made the desperate charge which secured the celebrated Sherman's Battery, said to be the most efficient command of Flying Artillery on the Continent, This is one of the rumors, and I only give it as such.

It is also reported that President Davis commanded the centre column of our army in person. This, however, lacks confirmation, as it is thought that the President could not have reached the scene of action in time, having left here only on the early train of yesterday morning.

President Davis has sent an official despatch this morning to the Adjutant General, L. Cooper, in which he speaks in the most commendable terms of the gallant behavior of all our troops. He says the victory yesterday was complete, decisive and brilliant. The Hessians, after a severe contest of ten hours, broke and fled precipitately towards Leeburg, Loudoun, and Centreville, Fairfax county. They were hotly pursued by about 1,500 Confederate Cavalry and many of our Light Infantry, who had been held in reserve, until night closed in and stopped the chase.

It is said that the Federals left on the field of battle large stores of every kind of ammunition and great quantities of the most valuable and improved arms, besides vast piles of their slain.

Everywhere, in the direction of their flight, dead bodies of the poor creatures and there wounded were scattered.

All the neighboring farm-houses on the road sides were crowded to overflowing with their wounded. It was truly a most overwhelming—a real Waterlo defeat.

Besides any quantity of small arms and ammunition, the Federals lost in the engagement several batteries of field artillery, and one entire regimental stand of colors.

Our force immediately engaged in the fight was 15,000; that of the enemy estimated at 35,000. This was the left wing, where the battle raged longest and hottest. Including the centre and left wing, there must have been 40,000 Confederate forces, and between 95,000 and 100,000 Yankees.

Our loss is said to be immense, but I regret to state that it is wholly out of my power to give even an idea of what it actually is. The wires are working badly on the telegraph line, and the Central train will not be in until after dark. The losses of the enemy are represented as being fearful to contemplate. They were scattered over every portion of the battle field, and in many instances lay in piles, presenting a truly sickening sight.

Twenty-one negroes, children and adults, some very young and some very old, were sold at Barnwell Court House, S. C., on the 8th inst. at an average of $944! One girl 7 years old brought $805.

Further Particulars of the Fight at Manassas!

TERRIFIC FIRE ON BOTH SIDES!

Heroic Conduct of Generals Beauregard and Johnston!

BEAUREGARDS HORSE SHOT UNDER HIM!

SEVERAL HOURS UNDER FIRE!

HIS LIFE MIRACULOUSLY PRESERVED!

MANASSAS, July 22, p. m.—The enemy opened their batteries at McLean Ford, on Bull Run, at 8 o'clock, a. m, with heavy guns and rifled cannon.

Several small field pieces were used, these being intended as a mere feint, for the purpose of drawing our fire. Our Generals seeing through the ruse, did not respond.

The enemy chose their own positions a few miles beyond Stone Bridge, on Bull Run, where the principal part of the battle was fought.

The enemy's attempt being to turn if possible, our left flank, the battle raged for four hours at that point. The fire on both sides was appalling. Men on both sides never fought better.

The enemy having largely the advantage in numbers and artillery, between 3 and 4 o'clock, our brave men begun to waver, and the result actually hung in the ballance, when Generals Beauregard and Johnston heroically threw themselves into the thickest of the fight.

Gen. Beauregard crowned himself with glory. Lieut. Col. Johnston, of Hampton's (S. C.) Legion, being killed, and Colonel Hampton himself, severely wounded, General Beauregard led the Legion into action in his usual gallant style. He had his horse's head shot off by a shell, and the horses of Messrs. Heyward and Ferguson, of S. C., two of Gen. B.'s Aids were killed by the same shell.

The battle now raged with tremendous fury, but our Generals could be seen in the thickest of it, rallying their men and urging them on to victory.

Reinforcements coming up just at the critical moment, the result began to turn in our favor, the enemy falling back, though in good order.

Col. Francis S. Bartow, of Georgia, was struck from his horse and killed, while leading a magnificent charge of his regiment with its colors in his hands.

Gen. Beauregard commanded during the day, and was in all parts of the field, being several hours under a galling fire.

He escaped many shell and rifled shot, which were evidently thrown directly at him. His escape seems truly miraculous. I myself saw a shell burst not twenty yards from the gallant General.

Gen. Johnston aided Gen. Beauregard, although entitled by superior rank to the command.

The panorama of the battle here presented to the view of the spectator was magnificent beyond description, The line of fight extended seven miles.

The Washington New Orleans Artillery did great execution, playing frightful havoc among the enemy. Sergeant Joshua Reynolds was the only one killed. He was struck in the forehead while giving the word of command.

Part of the Seventh and Eeighth Louisiana Regiments were in the action, but particulars of casualties have not been ascertained.

Major Wheat was badly wounded, and his recovery is barely possible. Battallion was badly cut up.

The enemy who commanded immediately by Gen McDowell, who is said to have had 60,000. All of ours at the Stone Bridge were estimated at 35,000.

Gen. Scott is said by several persons to have been but a few miles off. We hear nothing of Patterson.

Our numbers immediatly engaged, were but 15,000.

The enemy was totally routed, and fled in great confusion for miles.

We have captured thirty pieces of artillery, thirty wagons containing provisions, and 500 prisoners.

Among the prisoners is the celebrated Col. Corcoran, of the famous Irish Sixty-Ninth Regiment, New York.

Col. Willcox, a Captain and three privates, of the Michigan Regiment, surrendered to the Confederate Twenty-Eighth Virginia Regiment.

Capt. Edward Carrington, of Washington City, a Virginian by birth, and a nephew of the late Hon. Wm. C. Preston, of South Carolina, is also a prisoner. He fought vigorously against us.

Col. Kemper's Alexandria Artillery did most effective service, mowing down entire files of the enemy. D.

[From the Petersburg Express.]

THANKS.

We are indebted to our townsmen, Wm. R. Johnson, Esq., for late Northern papers—or rather as late as could be obtained by him—for he reached home by the western route, which requires nearly a week for its performance. We find the following paragraphs in the Tribune of Saturday, the 13th:

The advance upon Richmond we understand is to be made by Gen. McDowell in the centre, by Paterson and McClelland on the right flank, and by Butler on the left. We trust that the last-named commander will be provided without delay with competent brigadier generals, with field artillery, and a small body of cavalry, to say the least. It is true that in such a case there is danger that he might take Richmond himself contrary to all calculations, as he did in Baltimore. In that event the people wouldn't blame him.

Business is everywhere languid, and merchants are ruined. Do you wish to restore confidence and revive trade? *Occupy Richmond!* and prove that you mean to lose no unnecessary time in occupying Charleston, Memphis and New Orleans. Then the currents of commercial life will begin to move as if by magic.

There are four places where it is especially necessary that the Stars and Stripes should be flung to the breeze in triumph. These are Richmond, Charleston, Memphis and New Orleans, perhaps we may add a fifth, Montgomery. But of them all, Richmond is the first and the most important. Forward the converging columns!

New York is a unit for war, but all say it must be a short war. One half the population are in an almost starving condition, and unless the war is speedily terminated, the other half expect to be at an early day.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, July 22.—Congress met to-day at 12 o'clock. After prayer a series of resolutions were adopted, expressive of the sense of Congress in relation to the brilliant victory achieved near Manassas yesterday over the Federal forces.

Several members from North Carolina were sworn in and took their seats.

The session was a very short one, not exceeding half an hour.

Vice President Stephens was present, and several members who were absent on Saturday appeared in their seats to-day.

THE HAMPDEN SIDNEY BOYS.

It will be seen, by a letter from Rev. Dr. Smith, in another column, that the Hampden Sidney company have been liberated upon parole. This company was composed of the students of Hampden Sidney College, headed by that noble gentleman and honor to humanity, Rev. Dr. Atkinson, the President of the College, the tidings of whose safety gives us inexpressible satisfaction.—*Dispatch.*

For the Progress.

CAMP OF N. C. 2ND REGT. OF S. TROOPS,
RICHMOND, VA., July 21st, 1861.

Dear Progress:—Presuming that you and some of your readers would like to hear from your Newbern boys who have left their homes, their relatives, their families, friends and sweethearts, to fight for their country, which is as dear, I am induced to write to you and give you some information concerning us.

We are now in camp near Richmond, within a mile and a half from that place, I mean the E. C. Rifles and the Beauregard Rifles. On Friday evening 15 minutes after 3 o'clock we struck our tents at Camp Advance with three other companies belonging to our Regiment, and two hours later were riding over the rails towards Petersburg. Four of our companies had preceded us. They came here on Monday. After six o'clock we arrived at Belfield from Garysburg, nearly 15 miles, where we long waited for a mail train to pass us. At that place we were met and cordially greeted by many ladies, and by gentlemen. We were informed that there was hoisted the first secession flag that was raised in this State. We were, along our entire route, enthusiastically cheered and blessed by Virginia's fair and patriotic daughters and her sons, for coming to fight on the soil of "the old Dominion." One little negro whom we saw upon a slight eminence beside the road, fondly manifested his enthusiasm by drawing his shirt, the only rag that he wore, or had, from his body, and standing perfectly nude, waving it above his head and hurraing lustily.

At one country station some ladies sent two baskets of fine apples to us, and requested us to send keep-sakes to them. We did so, some of us sending small coins and names, some sending pencils and others sending musket balls.

We arrived at Petersburg about 2 o'clock on the succeeding, Saturday, morning. There we remained in barracks in the new market house until three o'clock in the afternoon, when we entered the cars and started for this place, Richmond, which we reached about 6 o'clock. We arrived at our camp ground half after 8 o'clock, and at 9 o'clock we commenced pitching our tents.

This is Sabbath morning, sunny and warm, and our soldiers are resting. They are employed in reading and writing. Some of them are reading their Bibles.

Being near our enemies, the Yankees, inspire us.

Our Regiment, as have all the N. C. Regiments that have come to Virginia, has been highly complimented by the Virginians They praise our good old North State, and hurrah for her soldiers.

We, the Beauregard Rifles, have the finest and most military captain, Capt. Hurtt, that is with us.

Another lieutenant, Lieut. Caulder, has been assigned to our company. Our men have commenced liking him very much, and if he continues as he is, he will soon win the esteem and friendship of all of them.

A BEAUREGARD RIFLE.

The Second Regiment, Florida, about one thousand strong, under the command of Colonel Georgie T. Ward, arrived, here this morning over the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, and leave to-day for Richmond.

The regiment is composed of the following companies:—Columbia Rifles, Captain Moore; Madison Rangers, Captain Pillings; Hammock Guards, Captain Hopkins; Gulf State Guards, Capt. McClellan; Tallahassee Guards, Capt. Brevard; Davis Guards, Capt. Call; Alachua Guards, Captain Williams; Jacksonville, Beauregards, Captain Daniels; Hamilton Blues, Captain Stewart, St. John's Grays, Captain J. J. Daniels.

Going on to Richmond with the Regiment, are twenty prisoners, consisting of nineteen men and Lieut. Geo. L. Selden, of the U. S. Navy. These men were captured off Cedar Keys, Florida, by a detachment of members of the Columbia Rifles, under the command of Captain Moore, who went out in the small steamer Madison, and recaptured some four vessels which had been made prizes of by the Lincolnite pirates off the Bafize, at the mouth of the Mississippi. Selden was the commander of the prize crews, and made the schooner Fanny his flag-ship.

The prisoners are in charge of a detachment of the Columbia Rifles, under the command of Lieutenant A. T. Banks, formerly of Fayetteville, N. C.—*Wil. Journal 20th.*

We are afraid that "Old Abe" does not read his Bible. He says, in his message:

"So large an army as the Government has now on foot was never before known."

But if he will read the Books of Exodus and Numbers, he will learn that the Israelites had an army of 603,550, and all volunteers at that.

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN IN MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.—Montgomery city and county has done well for the Confederate loan—$550,000 in produce, &c., has been subscribed, viz:—Cotton, 14,000 bales; corn, 12,000 bushels; merchandize, $51,000; flour 1,000 barrels; cannon balls, 2,000, and cash, $85,000.

ONE REPUBLICAN PAPER AGAINST THE WAR.

The Hartford *Courant*, the leading Republican paper of Connecticut, is at length constrained to admit that the only way to peace is to recognize the independence of the Confederate States. It says:

Public opinion in the North seems to be gradually settling down in favour of the recognition of the new Confederacy by the Federal Government. The thought of a bloody and protracted civil war except as a matter of absolute necessity, *is abhorrent to all*, and its issues may be as perilous to the victors as the vanquished. To subjugate the seceeded States by force of arms and to compel them to remain in the Union, if it be possible, must involve great expenditure of treasure and life, and can result only in changing the present alienation into deadly hostility and inexorable hate. If they remain in the Union, they must do so as peers of the other States, and not as *conquered provinces.*

LEFT FOR EUROPE.—Our enterprising townsman J. W. Carmer Druggist, left yesterday morning for Europe to purchase a stock of druggs, which perhaps will be the first direct importation to our town. Can't some the rest of our merchants follow the example?

TWO BEARS CAUGHT.—E. Malett Esq., informed us yesterday that he had succeeded recently in capturing two Bears upon his farm a few miles below Newbern. Mr. M. takes two or three every year. Would like to join him in a Bear hunt some day, never having seen one wild in the woods.

REV. A. A. WATSON.—This gentleman, so long and favorably known here as pastor of Christ's Church, we understand left on Tuesday morning to join Col. Tew's Regiment of State troops as Chaplain, which post he will fill with distinguished ability.

PASSED THROUGH.—Major W. G. Robinson, Adjutant and Inspecter General passed through yesterday *en route* to inspect the Forts, and other defences on the Coast, and to muster into the service all companies. He has a paymaster along with him to pay as he goes.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1861.

There being no connection of the W. & W. road at Weldon yesterday with the Petersburg road, we received no papers from Richmond or Petersburg and in the absence of telegrams we are entirely bare of reliable news this morning, from the sest of war.

Through the kindness of Capt. Slate, the accommodating news agent on our road, we were furnished with some additional facts gathered by him from gentlemen direct from the seat of war in charge of the remains of the lamented Col. Fisher, which we give as we got them, only as rumors.

They report that terrible slaughter was the result of the battle; that at the spot where they took up the body of Col. Fisher the dead were lying in piles, three or four deep; that McRae's Regiment was badly cut up—great many wounded—not many killed; and that the entire number killed on our side was estimated at 400, and killed and wounded at nearly or quite 4000; while the killed and prisoners on the other side amount to the enormous sum of 15,000, the number of the wounded not being known.

Up to the time they left the field, the enemy had paid no attention to their dead and they were lying rotting on the field.

It is also reported that Gen. McClellan, the leader of the Northern hosts, is a prisoner of war.

Rumor has it that a desperate battle is hourly expected at Norfolk, all the shipping having been stripped and everything put in readiness for any emergency that may happen.

REMARKS.—Many of our readers in Newbern and vicinity will feel great anxiety for their friends connected with McRae's Regiment, against which we desire to caution them by the fact that it is stated with some assurance of truth, that only 400 were killed on our side, and if only 400 were killed out of 40,000 engaged in the fight it is not reasonable to suppose that many of Col. McRae's Regiment are killed, and very unreasonable to suppose that a great many of the single company that went from this community are of that number.

It is folly to suppose that a battle like that could be fought, with weapons used in modern warfare, without some one getting killed; but if all the reports we have received have the semblance of truth, we have great cause for rejoicing, for no more brilliant victory was ever won by any people or in any country.

We obtained the following statements which are the latest by mail, from the Norfolk and Portsmouth *Herald* of yesterday:

STILL LATER.

The Central train arrived late last night, and we gathered from the passengers some particulars of the battle.

As already stated, the left wing of our army sustained the heaviest part of the fight, and suffered severely.

The loss on our side in killed and wounded is variously estimated at from 1,500 to 2,500, though in the confusion succeeding the battle it was utterly impossible to ascertain the number accurately.

The enemy is believed to have lost from 12,000 to 15,000, besides a large