

The Progress will be issued every evening at 3 o'clock. Advertisements and notices for publication must be handed in by 10 1/2 o'clock A. M.; if received after that hour, they will lay over till the next day. If

Subscribe. The only sure way to obtain the Daily Progress regularly, is to subscribe at this office, or through your regimental postmaster, and it will be saved or sent to you, for only 50 cents a month, invariably in advance. All orders must be accompanied with the cash, to meet with attention. The Daily is ready at 3 P. M. The Weekly Progress will be ready Saturday forenoons at 9 o'clock.

GEN. McCLELLAN is still alive, and in full tide of successful operations, notwithstanding the carping and caviling of two or three New York papers. It always required, we supposed, and still believe, greater skill and adroit display of generalship to accomplish great results without wholesale slaughter, than it does to win a battle and wade in blood. We look upon the saving of human life as counting more than the expenditure of treasure. What is a few extra thousand dollars taken into comparison with the saving of a life or lives.

Gen. Scott was noted for his accomplishments of great results, and careful husbandry of precious lives confided to his custody. Gen. McClellan is closely imitating his military tutor, and in this we commend him. There is more glory in saving human life than in destroying it, and we predict that he will be as successful in forcing a surrender of Yorktown, as he was in pursuing a policy that finally compelled the rebels to evacuate Manassas, and give it to our hands without a bloody struggle. Gen. Burnside is but carrying out Gen. McClellan's plans and has been successful. Gen. Rosecrans in Western Virginia done the same, and the two Generals have been successful in every particular, in carrying out their instructions without that wholesale destruction of human life, which the New York papers seem to so eagerly crave, by forcing on Gen. McClellan before he is ready.

Gen. Washington, the Duke of Wellington, and in fact all successful Generals have been noted for their anxiety to preserve life instead of destroying it. Supposing the contest is prolonged and a few thousands of dollars are spent in diplomacy and management, whereby hundreds, or scores of human lives are saved; what matters it if the taxes are a little harder, or a little more inconvenience experienced if the tide of human gore is stanchied, and more returned to their homes, their families and communities.

But then carnage like that at Pittsburg Landing, does not seem to satisfy these blood and thunder sensation orators. They are carping at Gen. Grant for doing what they are censuring Gen. McClellan for not doing. These newspapers would do well to confine themselves to their legitimate business of journalism and let the men of war carry out their well matured plans. We are satisfied to leave this part of their business to them without our intermeddling; and confine ourselves to carrying out their orders.

The 27th Massachusetts Regiment presented us with a large and handsome list of subscribers to our daily last Thursday. So it goes! Our troops will read! The crowd about our office was so great that we were compelled to bar our doors, and deliver the papers through the window. Our presses run all the afternoon, and hundreds were unable to obtain the paper. We doubt much if the Progress Building ever witnessed such a rush for papers, as it has since we have taken hold of it.

Our readers who want to buy paper will find in RICE, KENDALL, & Co., of Boston, a firm prompt, courteous and liberal in their transactions. We feel under many obligations for their personal remembrances of us.

The hospital department of the army is much indebted to the ladies of Roxbury, Mass., for a box containing articles for the sick and wounded, and particularly for some cologne-water in bottles, so arranged as to be hung by the bedside, within the reach of the invalids.

F. C. Tomlinson, has opened a watch store, for the sale and repairing of watches on Craver street, between our office and Pollock street. Our friends can now get their watches repaired, without going to the blacksmith's with them.

Large quantities of peach trees have recently been sold in the neighborhood of Hightstown at \$1.50 per hundred.

CHANGES—There has been a lamentable deficiency of change in the market, for some time past, and every one seems disposed to enquire its whereabouts. The mystery is very easily solved. With the aid of a friend, we have made a careful estimate based upon observation and inquiry, and have ascertained to our satisfaction that over \$1500 in change is daily carried out of this place down the river by market-men. This is no idle speculation. We have seen the bartering and refusing trade too often, for the purpose of avoiding making change, to be mistaken. Others hoard it up. Hardly a government vessel arrives here, but what brings more or less specie, but it quickly disappears. But now the Marshal has taken this matter in hand. Persons refusing Uncle Samuel's Treasury notes are to be reported. In buying small amounts, common sense would dictate that the buyer make the change, but where a reasonable amount of trade is to be had, it is no more than just that the seller should share the inconvenience of making change with the buyer.

PRINTERS.—By the way, says a writer in the Philadelphia Press, it is right for printers to know that for a while until a recent period, actors were legally designated "vagabonds" in England. A statute passed in the reign of Queen Anne, distinctly declares that printers, like attorneys, are gentlemen. The distinction arose in this wise: When swords formed a part of genteel attire, they were worn by many who neither by birth, education nor calling, were entitled to be considered gentlemen. To place the matter out of dispute, an act of Parliament was passed, in which was set forth the various classes authorized to wear swords or rapiers, as a part of their costumes, and in this statute printers are expressly named as entitled to what at that period was considered a privilege. The word "printer," in Queen Anne's time, meant the compositor, who out of a chaos of type, put men's thoughts into the form which preserves them, if worthy, for the future as the present.

Fanny Fern has said some good things in her way, but she never made a better hit or spoke truer than when she perpetrated the following: "It is just as sensible to get married without courting as to attempt to succeed in business without advertising." How are the public to know what you have to dispose of unless you make it known through the medium of the press. A gentleman whose mind had been brought to bear upon this subject by reading an article on the subject of advertising, concluded to make an examination of the matter, and taking up a paper examined the advertisements, made a list of those merchants who had advertised, and then made a tour of the streets where they were located, and his experience was that those houses which advertised freely and liberally were crowded with customers, while equally as attractive looking stores next door to them were doing but little, and some of them no business. That which is true of the city is equally so of the country merchant.

William Lingham, jr., editor of the Army and Navy Journal, Boston, published twice a month for fifty cents a year—please accept our gratitude for your thoughtfulness, and imagine ourselves, had uncovered, body inclined forward at an angle of 45, and hand extended across the table. Good boy, William! We'll remember you when disposing of our vast landed property. Give us your slipper.

The death of Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen is announced. Mr. Frelinghuysen was distinguished as the Whig candidate for the vice presidency, on the ticket with Henry Clay, in 1844, and was widely known and esteemed in the religious world for his active interest in the great religious and philanthropic movements of the day.

AFRAID OF THEIR OWN WEAPON.—It is a noticeable circumstance that the rebel leaders are now making prodigious efforts to disarm all their own citizens, by a compulsory calling in of all their firearms. Though the blind port fort, that the measure is prompted by the scarcity of arms, and it is given out that they will be paid for (in Confederate scrip), it is very evident that it springs from a determination to render the people as helpless as possible for the purpose of preventing them from originating counter-revolutions. The Richmond usurpers, while stoutly denying abroad the existence of a spark of Unionism, either latent or patent, nevertheless take good care to act at home on the very sound theory that a very deadly hostility to them is rapidly developing, and that the safe plan is to render this hostility as inoperative as they can.

GOOD CONDUCT.—We find the following in an exchange: "Bide patiently the endless questionings of your children. Do not roughen the rising spirit of free inquiry with an impatient word or frown, nor attempt on the contrary, a long instructive reply to every casual question. Seek rather to deepen their curiosity. Convert, if possible, the careless question into a profound and earnest inquiry. Let your reply send the little questioner forth, not so much proud of what he has learned, as anxious to know more."

WHO WERE THE HEROES OF THE FIRST SIEGE OF YORKTOWN? It is an interesting fact in the revolutionary story of Yorktown, Washington had no Southern troops. His force, numbering about twenty thousand men, consisted chiefly of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New England Regiments. Soldiers from the self-same region are now before Yorktown, prepared to battle for that independence and unity which their Northern forefathers won on that memorable historic ground.

MORTAR FIRING.—The concussion on the mortar vessel, which it was feared the gunners would not be able to endure, is said to have been much diminished by the elevation of the mortar on a five-inch oak platform. Officers and men at each discharge all take positions outside of the iron bulwarks, and stand on pipes, with open mouths. Using these precautions, with moderate charges of powder, Capt. Maynard thinks one crew could fire a mortar all day without injury to themselves from the concussion.

A new propeller has been launched at Wetmore's yard, at Norwich, built for the West India trade of its owners, J. M. Huntington & Co., of that city.

An Aerial Voyage Extraordinary. In CAMP, BEYOND THE INTERCONTINENTAL. AT YORKTOWN, VA., April 11, 1862. The exciting event of the day has been a balloon reconnaissance by General Fitz John Porter on a scale of rather larger magnitude than was intended. At five o'clock in the morning General Porter took his place in Professor Lowe's balloon. He supposed the usual number of ropes were attached to it, whereas there was only one, and a place in this, as was afterwards ascertained, had been burned by vitriol, used in generating gas. Taking his seat in the car, unaccompanied by any one, the rope was let out to nearly its full length—the length is about nine hundred yards—when suddenly snap went the cord and up went the balloon. This was an unexpected part of the programme. The men below looked up with astonishment, and the General looked down with equal bewilderment. "Open the valve," shouted one of the men below. "I'll manage it," responded the General. Up went the balloon, higher, higher. It rose with great rapidity, its huge form lessening as it receded into the regions of the upper air; and it became a speck in the sky. The wind was taking it in the direction of the enemy's territory. By this time every staff officer and hundreds of others were looking at the moving speck. It is impossible to describe the anxiety felt and expressed for the fate of him, the central object of thought in their way moving speck, every moment becoming more visible. It is quite to move in our direction, the countenances of our men brighten with hope. It passes over our heads. Soon it begins to descend, but with a rapidity that arouses renewed apprehension. Quickly a squad of cavalry, led by Captain Locke, Lieutenant MacQuade, of the General's staff, plunge spurs into their horses and dash away in the direction of the descending balloons. The rest of the story is as I received it from the General's own lips. While the rope was being played out he adjusted his glass in readiness for his proposed view of the enemy's territory. A sudden bound of the balloon told him in a moment that the rope had given away. He dropped his glass, heard the call, "Open the valve," made the response great above, and set about looking for the valve—He was sensible of being flighty (the General loves a pun as well as the next one), but was not at all nervous. He saw the wind had taken him over the line of the rebel intrenchments. Having no wish to drop in among them he let the valve take care of itself, and proceeded to take advantage of his position to note the aspect of rebel objects below. Crowds of soldiers rushed from the woods, and he heard their shouts distinctly. Luckily he was above the reach of their bullets, so he was not afraid of this score. The map of the country was distinctly discernible. He saw Yorktown and its works, York river and its windings, Norfolk and its smoking chimneys. A contingent of air knocked the tent into the air, and its course was reversed. Its retreat from overboard was rapid. He opened the valve, the gas escaped, and down he came. He could not say how fast he came down, but it was with a rapidity he would not care to have repeated. The car struck the top of a shelter tent—under which, luckily, no one happened to be at the time—knocked the tent into the air and left him enveloped in a mass of collapsed oil silk.

Union Feeling in North Carolina. WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Navy Department have received the particulars from Com. Rowan of the taking of Washington, N. C. He says there is a deep rooted affection there for the Union and not a little animosity for its enemies, the latter elements not being diminished by the importation of troops for a recent State. The people had heard and seen the mained Confederate property, including a launched gunboat. The woods and swamps in this and Hyde Co. are represented as alive with refugees from the draft. Many of them, encouraged by our presence, came in. They are deep and bitter in their denunciations of the secession here, and promise a regiment, if called, to aid in the preservation of the Union.

We copy the following from the Elkton Md., Whig:— The peach crop of this county gives promise of being an abundant one, if the recent snow storm has not injured the buds. The farmers in the lower part of the county appear to be turning their attention more and more every season to the cultivation of this luscious fruit. Tens of thousands of peach trees have been planted out the present spring. The peach is cultivated by our farmers in this section of the country as a staple crop, and proves one of the most produce of the soil, a single peach grower often realizing in a season from his crop many thousands of dollars.

DEATH OF A WELL KNOWN CINCINNATI.—Wm. Kibben, who will be remembered, was implicated in the burning of the steamer Martha Washington, at this point, some five years since, was killed in the desperate battle at Fort Craig. As will be remembered, he left the city at the time of the burning of the steamer. Assuming the name of Lockridge, he went with Walker in the Nicaragua expedition. Upon the opening of the rebellion he entered the rebel army with the rank of Major, and met his death in battle.—Cin. Gaz.

PRESENTATION.—The Rev. J. W. Hedges, of the East Baltimore Conference, previous to taking his recent departure from Lewisburg, Pa., to fulfill his new appointment at Shrewsbury, Pa., was presented by his numerous personal friends with a large silver pitcher and a purse of gold. The presentation speech was made by Col. W. Crocker. Mr. Hedges made an appropriate and feeling response.

GEN. SCOTT AT HOME.—Gen. Scott reached his old residence in Elizabeth, April 16, where it is stated he intends to remain for the future. The old hero was met at Elizabethport by a large delegation of his old friends and neighbors, who received him with the most touching demonstrations of delight, and escorted him to his residence with all the respect due to his exalted character and services.

COUNTERFEITING ESTABLISHMENT BROKEN UP.—A telegraphic dispatch received from St. Louis, states that the police from that city broke up, on Thursday, 10th inst., an extensive counterfeit establishment, and seized about \$25,000 in bogus U. S. Treasury Notes and some \$10,000 in counterfeit notes on the State Bank of Indiana, together with eleven bank note plates and an assortment of implements and materials used by bank note engravers.

Floyd said some time ago that he would give his last drop of blood to cement the South. The La Crosse Democrat thinks he concluded to save his cement when he found that Foote had so much mortar.

BYVOAC.—This word is commonly, but incorrectly, regarded as of French origin. It is from French, but it comes from the German bezacka, to watch or be on guard. The true meaning is often lost sight of, for whereas it correctly applies to those who pass the night under arms, or in attitude of defense, it is frequently used of any encamping and passing the night in the open air.

Miscellaneous Items. A special dispatch from Island No. 10 says that 200 hogsheads of sugar, several hundred barrels of molasses, 50 casks, 400 wagons, 1500 horses, 80 mules, 5000 stand of arms, 80 pieces of light artillery, and great quantities of blankets, clothing, &c., have fallen into our hands. The total number of prisoners captured in 5000; one Major General, A. Makall; three Brigadier Generals, Galt, Walker and Schaub; The prisoners are being sent to the public works for Illinois. We also took about 55,000 solid shot and immense quantities of ammunition.

Great men, like comets, are eccentric in their course, and formed to do extensive good, by modes unintelligible to vulgar minds. Hence, like those erratic orbs in the firmament, it is their fate to be misconprehended by fools, and misrepresented by knaves; to be abused for all the good they actually do, and to be accused of all the ill with which they have nothing to do, neither in design or execution.

Doubt is the vestibule through which all must pass, before they can enter the temple of wisdom therefore, when we are in doubt and puzzle out the truth by our own exertions, we have gained a something that will stay by us, and which will serve us again.—But, if to avoid the trouble of the search, we avail ourselves of the superior information of a friend, such knowledge will not remain with us; we have not bought, but borrowed it.

Geo. B. Hunt, late assistant Superintendent of the House-atonic Railroad, has been appointed Superintendent of the Quincy and Toledo Railroad, Ohio. The "Almanac de Gotha" for 1862 gives the following statistics about European armies: France has on a war footing, 677,000 men and 120,000 horses; England, 212,000 men and 22,000 horses; Russia, 578,000 men and 70,000 horses; Austria, 598,000 men; Prussia, 622,000 men; Italy, 327,000 men. In maritime force England of course takes the lead, having 823 vessels (of which 550 are steamers) carrying 16,000 cannon and employing 73,000 men. France has 640 vessels, carrying 13,000 cannon, of which 378 are steamers, and 288 men of iron clad. Russia has 513 vessels of which 242 are steamers) carrying 4,000 cannon.

A citizen of Nash-ville was arrested in Huntsville, Ala., last week under peculiar circumstances. Some time in the past Winter he purchased some cotton there, and had it sent to Winchester, where he sold it. He was suspected of having it conveyed to that place under the expectation that the Federal troops would occupy the town, and then he could ship it North.

We noticed yesterday, says the Nashville Patriot, of the 3d inst., that General Washington Barrow had been arrested and placed under parole. At the expiration of his parole, he appeared at the office of the Provost Marshal, and was sent to the State Prison for confinement in the Superintendent's quarters. He was refused either bail or release on parole. We learn, however, that he will be permitted to leave his confinement, when it is absolutely necessary, for brief visits on business to his office or to his family. We are not informed as to the specific charges made against him.

There are twelve daily papers in Turin, a city of not more than 160,000 inhabitants. At Naples and Florence the same number of newspapers is exhibited. Parma, a town of 40,000 inhabitants, has three dailies, and Modena four. The Louisville Journal says as the Steamboat Fitzburg came up the river, with prisoners last Saturday, on nearing West Point, all the prisoners cried "Hurrah for the Union," except one, who shouted "Hurrah for Hell." There seems to be but two parties now—one for hell and the other for the Union.

Louisiana has never been regarded as sound in secession, having polled a majority against it at her last opportunity. It is reported that the are four patriotic (counties) in the State that have not yet furnished a soldier. Cyrus W. Field, Esq., has returned to New York, having finished his labors in behalf of the Atlantic Cable, in England. He is very sanguine of the success of the project. The firm of Glass, Elliott & Co., have offered to take the contract for the cable, and lay it at bare cost, reserving all profit till its efficacy is established. A large number of Members of Parliament, and other influential men, are interested in the project.

Here is a very good domestic toast: "May your coffee and slanders against you be ever alike—without grounds."

A female writer says nothing looks worse on a lady than darned stockings. Allow us to observe that stockings that need darning, look a great deal worse than darned ones, darned if they don't. The rebel commodore at Roanoke Island jumped overboard and swam ashore. No danger of drowning, as he saw fire enough "to make his head swim."

A physician accounting for the Southern rebellion, ascribes it to the heat of the sun, as it was nothing but a rash breaking-out. We advise the rebels to steer their craft as soon as possible into the port of submission.—It isn't blockaded. Scandal will rub out like dirt when it is dry. "Why is an author the most peculiar of animals? Because his tale comes out of his head. A distinguished divine on a certain occasion while preaching with his usual eloquence and power, said: Brethren, I sometimes illustrate my object in this manner; and, putting his handkerchief to his nose, blew a blast loud enough to wake the seven sleepers. That was not the illustration, but some of his hearers thought it was. A Mr. Benchly, who is lecturing in Texas, thinks that but for muskets, rattlesnakes, mosquitoes, yellow fever, the envuating effect of the climate, the whiskey drinking and other propensities of the people, that State would be a desirable place of habitation. "How far is it from Cores to Ryde?" demanded a gentleman of a poor, tired pedestrian. "I don't know how far it is to ride," answered the poor man, "but it is a precious long way to walk."

OFFICIAL. HEADQUARTERS, 1st DIVISION, Department of North Carolina, Newbern, April 16, 1862. CIRCULAR TO REGIMENTAL SUTLERS. I beg leave to inform you, that in accordance with orders from Gen. Burnside, you are at liberty to bring into this port cargoes of Merchandise properly belonging to your business—provided always that the proper clearance be obtained for the same. This information is given, so that they may be no misapprehension and so that each may have an equal chance. By command of Brig. Gen. J. G. FOSTER, SOUTHARD HOFFMAN, Asst. Adjt. General.

NEWBERN, N. C., April 17th 1862. Those persons in this city, who desire employment, can obtain it by applying to Mr. HENRY W. WILSON, who is appointed to superintend the reconstruction of the Rail Road Bridge. J. G. FOSTER, Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Military Governor. SOUTHARD HOFFMAN, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEAD QUARTERS, Department of North Carolina, NEWBERN, March 30, 1862. SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 95. Dr. Vincent Colyer is hereby appointed Superintendent of the Poor, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. By Command of Major Gen. BURNSIDE, LEWIS RICHMOND, Asst. Adjutant General, Location directly opposite Academy Hospital.

All Sorts of Paragraphs. An exchange paper very aptly and truthfully says: "Before you go a shopping, take the advertisements of a newspaper. The man who advertises liberally is a liberal dealer; he sells more goods than old fogies who hide their light under a bushel, and is, therefore able to sell cheaper."

The Boston Post says: The Peace Cry of Liverpool—Let's have no war with America for Mersey's sake. The Southern Confederacy can't be "put to her trumps," for she has played them all out. E. JOY MORRIS, our Minister to Turkey, has secured a new and very favorable treaty with that power. It is becoming a very common expression among the rebel troops that the most fortunate thing that could befall them would be their capture as prisoners of war by our forces.

Gen. Rosecrans, like Gen. Burnside, frankly avows that his campaign in Western Virginia, was planned and executed under the supervision of Gen. McClellan. The rebel women haven't yet, in obedience to the call of the men, volunteered for the public service. We suppose they want to be pressed. The Tusculum, (Ala.) Constitution has been shown samples of lead ore taken from mines in Lawrence county, in that State, nearly pure, and learns that any quantity has been found.

Capt. John Dillon, a wealthy landholder on the Ogeechee, in Chatham County, Ga., died recently. He was a native of Ireland, and had been for a long time an Merchant of Savannah. At a sale of rare coins in Philadelphia last Friday, an American cent of 1793 sold for \$12 75; a silver dollar of 1794 for \$18 25; a cent of 1796 for \$15 75; and a half-dollar of 1796 for \$28.

All the institutions in Paris for taking care of little children in the day time, while their mothers are at work, have been placed under the direct patronage of the Emperor. Eleven million gallons of wine were consumed in England during the year 1861. The brandy hitherto served out in the Prussian army will be henceforth replaced by coffee. Each man will receive two-fifths of an ounce per day in time of peace, and a half-ounce in time of war.

An Advertiser in the papers says he has a cottage to let containing eight rooms and an acre of land. A female writer says nothing looks worse on a lady than darned stockings. Allow us to observe that stockings that need darning, look a great deal worse than darned ones, darned if they don't. The rebel commodore at Roanoke Island jumped overboard and swam ashore. No danger of drowning, as he saw fire enough "to make his head swim."

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"Did you ever go to a military ball?" asked a leaping maid of an old veteran. "No, my dear," growled the old soldier; "in those days I once had a military ball come to me, and what do you think?—it took my leg off!" Tommy says that it is bad meddling with a train of gunpowder, but if you want to be blown up to a dead certainty just tread on a lady's crinoline as you are getting into an omnibus. "He has tried it and the cobler's tie. But love is like the cobler's awl. That pierces through the sole and all. A building, 50 feet by 30, owned by Mr. I. C. Stock, and located near Fort Hale, was Friday night moved across New Haven harbor to Swan Rock, where it was safely landed. It was forced on rocks.

OFFICIAL. OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL, April 24, 1862. Whilst every facility will be afforded to persons engaged in legitimate business in this city, any 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. DANIEL MESSINGER, Provost Marshal.

OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL, April 24, 1862. Rapid driving or riding in the city is prohibited. Sentinels are instructed to arrest any one disobeying this order. DANIEL MESSINGER, Provost Marshal.

OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL, Newbern, April 23, 1862. All persons having filth or rubbish of any kind in their yards or lots, will at once deposit the same in the street, so that it may be removed. Lime will be furnished to citizens in moderate quantities, for cleansing sinks, &c., on application at this office. DANIEL MESSINGER, Provost Marshal.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Newbern, April 23, 1862. After the last day of May, no person will be allowed to sell Oysters in this market. Overtaken and others will take notice and govern themselves accordingly. DANIEL MESSINGER, Provost Marshal.

OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL, Newbern, April 14th, 1862. Hereafter, no citizen will be allowed to purchase spirituous liquors, without a permit from the Provost Marshal. 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. DANIEL MESSINGER, Provost Marshal.

OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL, 36 Pollock Street, April 4, 1862. Nothing can be shipped from this Port except by order of Cap. Biggs, Division Quartermaster. No parcel can be sent by Express except by a special permit from the Provost Marshal. By order of Brig. Gen. J. G. FOSTER, Military Governor of Newbern. DANIEL MESSINGER, A. Q. M., Provost Marshal.

PASSES. OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL, 36 Pollock Street, April 1, 1862. Citizens will be allowed to pass and repass in the city during good behaviour until nine o'clock, P. M. without passes. After nine o'clock no pass is good except a special one from the Provost Marshal. Commissioned Officers do not require a pass. 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. DANIEL MESSINGER, Provost Marshal.

OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL, 36 Pollock Street. 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. By Order of Brig. Gen. JOHN G. FOSTER, Military Governor of Newbern. DANIEL MESSINGER, A. Q. M., Provost Marshal.

All loyal persons having claims for damages done to their property by the United States Troops in this Department, must present the same for examination to the Board of Survey, now in session. The Board will be in session from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., each day, at the Jail. GEO. W. BARTLETT, Recorder. Newbern, N. C., April 15, 1862.

Folly and pride walk side by side. Custom in infancy becomes habit in old age. Every man can master a grief—but he that has it. (Shakspeare) When is a young lady the sweetest? When she's just a rose. Beauregard's Circulating Medium—Checks on the Banks of the Potomac. A punctual man can always find leisure; a negligent can never. When pride and poverty marry together, their children are want and crime. It is with love as with an apparition—Every one talks of it, but few have ever seen it. If you are conscious of being green, and don't want folks to know it, try to be an invisible green. Hope and Courage are sometimes mistaken, but they tell more truths than Fear. (Henry Ward Beecher.)