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JOH PRINTENC. Of every deserption, weathy and promptly ex-

[From the Continent-L Monthly] Roanoke Island.

[Continued from last week's paper.]

England, about the last of July*

companied Lane, and parsed nearly a seemed never to despair of the final year at Roanoke, was Thomas Hariot, success of this his favorite project .expedition as historian and naturalist. of John White, as Governor, with survey and report of the country and the city of Releigh, in Virginia. This in the most faithful manner. His re- the fitth of May, and after making a port was published in London, in 1588, short stay at the West-India Islands, under the title of A Brief and True sailed for our coast, reaching it on the ghere, etc. It was, in 1590, put into shoals, but anchored sately at Hatorask, Latin, and published by Theodore de on the twenty-seventh of the same Bry, at Frankfort, with about thirty month. They had been directed by curious engravings, from the designs Raleigh to visit Rosnoke, and then proof John White, the artist who accom- ceed to the Chesapeake and there land panied the expedition. These pictures the colony which they had transported. are exceedingly well executed, by en. The Governor and party landed on them give undoubtedly the exact por- place (probably on the side next the traits of many of the principal Indians, sea) where Sir Richard Grenville left with their costumes and habits, as they fifteen men the year previous. They were before they were changed by in- found, however, only the skeleton of tercourse with the Europeans, showing one, who with his companions had prob-

us their original condition. The Aborigines were certainly fur- next day they repaired to the south end ther advanced in agriculture and civili- of the island, where Lane had built his zation than has been generally sup- fort and houses. No human being was posed, and probably much more than to be seen, and thus the fate of the fifthe tribes who resided further north. teen was confirmed. To all who are curious in the history | The commander of this fleet was Simof the early inhabitants of North- con Fernando, a prominent officer in America, this work will be found of ex- the two previous expeditions, who no traordinary interest. It may be observed doubt had given satisfaction to Lane, that the maps of the coast which it for his name was given to the fort at contains are remarkably correct, and Roanoke. But the chronicles, in this at the same time indicate many impor- instance, have charged him with treachtant changes to have since occurred .- ery, he having refused to proceed to But its greatest value is its description the Chesapeake. In consequence of this of the commodities' or valuable pro- refusal, the colony remained here, occuductions, of daily use and commercial pying the buildings erected by Lane. value, which were found here. Thus, The Indians soon gave proof of hostilunder the Indian name of Uppowoc, ity by attacking and murdering one of ed with the departure of Raleigh's last Hariot gives a description of the the assistants. Master Stafford, who tobacco plant,† which had been pre- had previously been with Lane, accomviously known to the Spaniards. This, panied by the Indian Manteo, (who came however, seems to have been its earli- with them from England,) with twenty est introduction to the English, and it others, passed over to the mainland. was carried home by them to the no- and renewed their former intercourse bility.' In the account of this plant, with the Indians. The natives claimed we are told that it is so esteemed by to be friendly, and related how the fifthe Indians that they even think their teen were mustered by the tribe that gods are delighted with it. Our chron- once inhabited Roanoke. This party icler further says : 'We were in the again visited the mainland on the ninth habit of using this plant for our diseas of August, and falling in with a party es, as the natives did, and have contin- of natives, whom they supposed to be ued the practice since our return.' It hostile, attacked and killed a number, was only used to smoke; the natives but subsequently learned that they were were never guilty of chewing it.' Among of a friendly tribe. On the thirteenth the roots, it mentions Openauk, which of August Manteo was christened and must have been what we call the pea- announced as Lord of Roanoke, in renut, which is now largely cultivated ward for his faithful service. How far along that coast, and is quite an article he understood the meaning or value of commerce. They also found here of the rite, we are unable to state; the sweet potato and various kinds of but the tendency of the act to influence ; squashes and melons, as well as many the natives to regard the Europeans varieties of beans, some of which are with more favor, can be readily imstill cultivated extensively in that re- plied.

It also describes a root which grows sometimes as large as a human head; thus must have been what is now known as the tanger. But the greatest discovery of all was the potato, which has been of such inestimable benefit to mankind. This, which they carried

celebrity as a soldier, in various wars, and was satisfied were themajority with their knighted. His narrative, addressed to Raleigh, as printed in Hakluyt, would prove him possessed of much energy. As the first Governor of an matter to find on willing to go. At American colony, his name has been kept in the last moment, finding all else so remembrance. Had the supply-ship arrived but a few weeks sooner, he might have remained.

English race on this continent. t A celebrated traveller asserts that tobacco, now extended over both hemispheres, is an evidence of civilization.

home, was cultivated by Raleigh, on dred and seventeen persons to an unhis estate in Ireland, and thence dissem- known fate. He, with his vessel and inated through Europe. Doubt has her consorts, arrived safely in England. Hariot speaks as follows:

'Kaishucpenauk, is a kind of white root of the size of a hen's egg, and almost similar in form; it did not seem to be of a very pleasant taste, and Gue day \$ 75 Two weeks\$3 50 consequently we did not take any parthe natives cook and eat them.

Scarcely and part of err count Twelve lines or less will he in all cases countett as trees than this vicinity. It will be found an interesting field for botanists. Only a few days elapsed after the

departure of the colonists, when a by letter, unless a remittance in money accompany ship prepared and turnished with supplies from Raleigh, arrived at Roanoke. After some days spent by her commander in searching for his countrymen, he set sail for home. Fifteen days after the departure of this supplyship, three vessels, under the command appearance before the place, and when THE SITE OF THE FIR T ENGLISH COUNTY he ascertained the state of affairs, his d s. pointment was extreme. He, however, made extensive explorations, and I aving of een men to reside at Roan-It certainly speaks much for the salu- one and keep possession of the country, brity of the climate, as well as for the departed for home. One would supcare of the officers who were in com pose that Raleigh, by this time, would mand. They all arrived sately in have become disheartened by his disappointments in America; but he was Among the eminent men who ac- now at the hight of his prosperity, and an Oxford scholar and a celebrated the following year, 1587, a new expemathematician. He went out in the dition was fitted out under the charge its commodities, duties, fulfilled by him fleet of three ships left Plymouth on Report of the New-found Land in sixteenth of July. They a second time Virginia, of the Commodities found barely escaped a wreck on Cape Fear inent Dutch attists, and a number of Roanoke Island, and proceeded to the

The first child of English blood born were familiar with its history. upon this confinent, (August 18th,) was 'Virginia' Dare, a granddaughter the time when he ships were to return home, it was thought advisable to send one of the principal men with them to make sure that supplies should be * After Lane returned home, he obtained some forwarded by their friends; but so present prospects hat it was a difficult reluctant to leave the Governor, John and his colony have been the progenitors of the White, decided > return in person,

been thrown over this statement by The ship in which the Governor emthe fact that botanists have been una- barked, reached England in November E ported Evacuation of Richmond ble to find this plant in North Amer- 1587. The succeeding year was, perica in an indigenous state, and so have haps, as trying for that country as any concluded that it never grew here at it had ever experienced, the fear of the all. Our volume, however, proves that Spanish invasion and its consequences, it was cultivated by the natives, as being the absorbing theme of public were corn, beans and tobacco. Of it, attention. No doubt White had in view the best interests of his colony; he knew the condition of the colonists, and that their prosperity and perhaps their lives depended on his reinforcing them. But the war was imperative, and demanded the services of all. Raticular pains to learn its history, yet leigh, Lane, and White had important positions assigned them, and all gained

therefore, till two years later, that the entire front, and slept on our arms within now the advance picket station in our fron White was able to embark for the colony, and then without either men or provisions; as he expresses it, 'with only myself and my chest.'

of March, and lingered among the West-India Islands till the last of July, Grand Juction. The Rebel rear guard, unwhen, proceeding on their voyage, der Bragg, 10,000 strong, marched southward will accompany this report. The Confederate they anchored off old Hatorask Inlet at nidnight. Citizens assert positively that left 12 dead on the ground, whom we buried on the fifteenth of August. Here Becaregard was there in person, and lett with They removed their wounded, of which man they descried a great smoke isof Sir Richard Grenville, made their White great hopes of meeting the less suing from Roanoke, which gave troops were here at once, and usually much hentenants. We took only one prisone friends he had left three years before. The rebel fortifications were five miles long. The party landed with much difficul- from the Memphis and Charleston to the Moty, explored the island, and found that the smoke proceeded from the burn- beel carried by stom any time. The few ing of grass and dead trees. Footprints prispners we have are deserters from the rebel of savages were seen in the sand, but rearguard. There is great mortification in to the sound of their voices and their our army. trumpet-calls there was no response.

Circumnavigating the island, they ters cut in the bark of a tree, indicating that the settlers had gone to Cro-

atan, (Cape Lookout.) They found the fort deserted and and several citizens remain here. to make a topographical and scientific twelve assistants. They were to found dilapidated, and within it, guns, bars of iron, and lead, thrown on the ground, with weeds growing over them; and they afterwards discovered buried in a trench, several chests, of Indians under him. some containing property of White, and among it his own armor.

> He was now anxious to proceed to Croatan, but a severe storm coming on and anchors to put to sea. As it continued, they here away for home, leaving Roano's to solitude.

the Indians hostile, and despairing of completed to this point to-night. relief from home, abandoned the isthey ultimately perished. However, a writer who resided in the country more than a century after, says there Hon E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: were traditions among a tribe that inhabited the coast, that their ancestors ably been slain by the savages. The were white people, and could talk in Thismorning he destroyed an immense amount a book, and many of the children had of public and private property, stores, provis- made. The 2d Excelsior Regiment made two gray eyes, which are never seen ions wagons, tents, &c. among natives of pure blood.

several times to ascertain their fate, ers and deserters have been captured, estimatbut without any success. In some of ed by Gen. Pope at 10,000. Gen. Beauregard the memoirs of the later Virginia set- evitently distrusts his army, or he would have feet. Telegraphic communication from the ball tlements, which has recently been defended so strong a position. His troops are loon to General McClellan, and in direct con printed, there are references to persons said to have been recovered from Ra- ther resistance has been slight. leigh's colony on Roanoke, but they are indirect, and only show that tradition was busy with their fate. There of Report of Gen. W. T. Shermancan be no doubt every soul perished on this isolated coast.

The aucient history of Roanoke closship, and the natives resumed possess-

ion of their favorite spots. though the bold explorer of the bay made all possible inquiry as to the topography and rivers, Captain John Smith, was courses, fields, and roads, and on the 17th marked success, lasting nearly the whole day desirous of sending a party to look af- made dispositions to drive the enemy from his The rebels were driven at every point will Years passed away, and the grant of Carolina embraced all the country once two regiments and a battery of artillery, at 3 about 84 miles. his colonists.

found residing a great Indian chief, arrive on the left of the enemy's position by hands. with whom he made a treaty of peace the time he was engaged in front; and lorderand alliance, which led to a purchase ed Gen. Morgan L. Smith's brigade, with house for the chief was built like the English dwellings, and his son was mishers and pickets, down to the causeway The young chief embraced Christian- hundred yards this side of Russell's house, of the battle field, bringing forward ammuni

At this time the ruins of Lane's fort were plainly visible, and the natives hand road, and Gen. Smith's the direct main

what is now North-Carolina, can not his advance guard. The column advanced, His presence among the troops had great effect of the Governor. At the expiration of be traced to an earlier date than 1656. It was on the shores of Albermarle pickets were driven steadily back till they enemy were driven a mile, during which I Sound, some forty miles from Roanoke. reached the position of their brigade at Russell's were killed by the bayonet alone. Continued on the Third Page.

The Capital of Arkansas Captured.

decidedly loval.

August, leaving a Roanoke one hun- Jackson, Mississippi.

Evacuation of Corinth go, and there it was halted. The head of Ge Denver's column reached its position as the Weakness of the Rebel Works!

Temphis also Reported Evacuated !:

10,600 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

PRECIPITATE FLIGHT!! Official Report of General Halleck.

CORINTH, Saturday, May 31, 1862. Via CAIRO, June 1, 1862. esterday morning our reserve divisions brought up, and our entire front moved nendous carnon ling, shelling the wood dy. The releas wordly showed themfight we threw up breastworks along

1,000 yards of the enemy's breastworks. At and I have a chain of sentinels round by the 6 o'clock this morning Gen. Pope entered Cor- right to a point on the Purdy and Corint inth without the slightest resistance, and took road, where it joins on to the pickets of Gen At the same time the Mayor, who had come

The ships put to sea on the twentieth out on a different road, met Gen. Nelson, and surrendered the town to him.

weeker than we supposed. They could have Headquarters Department Mississippi, Came

I have these details from one who was there

CORINTH, Friday, May 30.—It is now ascerwent to the north end, where a colony tained that the evacuation commenced night had been left, and where they saw let- block last, the enemy retreating southwardly until they reached the railroad bridge burned by detachment of our forces, whence they wert to Grand Junction, and thence southwarfly on the Jackson Railroad. Some ladies

The citizens inform us that Richmond has beer evacuated, and that Memphis is almost wholly deserted, all the stores being closed with the exception of a few groceries.

The woods are full of stragglers, who are was in the first line, gave way unaccountab compelled the ships, after losing men being brought in as fast as possible. Proba- and disunitedly. This caused a temporary con bly 20,000, including almost the entire 18th fusion during which the guns and bagget

Lousiana, are in our lines now. have been captured since the evacuation. It is probable that the colony found | A United States military telegraph line was

land and proceeded to Croatan, where patch was received at the War Department drove back the enemy at the point of the ba HEADQUARTERS, CAMP NEAR CORINTH,

Six: The enemy's position and works in are Gen. Pettigrew and Col. Long. from of Corinth were exceedingly strong. He cantot occupy a stronger position in his flight. must be enormous.

Fer miles cut of town the roads are filled Raleigh is said to have sent three his feeing troops. A large number of prisongenerally much discouraged and demoralized. In all the engagements for the last few days, fully maintained, Mr. Park Spring, of Philadel

> H. W. HALLECK, Major Gen. Commanding. Caphic Description of the contest for the Possession of Russell's Mouse.

HEADQUARTERS 5TH DIV. ARMY OF THE TENN., CAMP BEFORE CORINTH, May 19, 1862. Cant. GEO. E. FLYNT, Assistant Adjutant General, Chief of Gen. Thomas's Staff.

Sir: I have the honor to report that, it compliance with the purpose of Major-General The Chesapeake was entered, and Halleck, as explained at the interview of the Jamestown settled, in 1607; and al- 11th instant, Gen. Thomas being present, I several prominent officers.

1 requested Gen. Hurlbut to put in motion o'clock p. m., on the road which passes the I ordered Gen. Denver to take a right-hand In 1653, an adventurer from Virgin- road with two regiments of his brigade and and wounded will amount to about 3,000. drive back a brigade of the chemy's forces that held the position at Russell's, with their skirsupposed to be a branch of Bridge Creck.

p. m., Gen. Denver's forces taking the rightread. On reaching the causeway, Gen. Smith The first permanent settlement in deployed his skirmishers forward, and sent out since, directing all the movements in perso and the skirmishers became engaged at once.

House, where their resistance was obstinate. The ground was unfavorable to artillery till Joe Johnston, was taken prisoner. The en the skirmishers had cleared the hill beyond my's dead left on the field amount to over 1200 leased on parole. the causeway, when Major Taylor, Chief of General Howard was wounded twice in the arm. CHICAGO, May 31, 1862. Artillery, advanced first one of Bouton's guns. Colonel Miller, of the 81st Pennsylvania, and A special dispatch from Cairo says: An Arkansas refugee arrived from the fleet to-day. He of the battery. These, upon reaching the hill Col. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, was wounded and Norfolk. kansas refugee arrived from the fleet to-day. He top, commenced firing at Russell's house and in the thigh.

says that Little Rock is fully occupied by the out-houses, in which the enemy had taken. The rebel officers, unable to rally their troops. Why is a man who takes a Union army, and that what citizens remain are shelter, when their whole force retreated, and this morning, have retreated back toward full possession was obtained of Russell's house Richmond. turning ships, of the twenty-fifth of and the Governor flet the State. He is now at advance, where the roads meet. This was the five miles from the city. Jeff. Davis and Go limit to which I had ordered the briende to Tetcher were both at the fight of vesterday.

enemy was beginning to retreat. General Morgan L. Smith conducted

advance of his brigade handsomely, and the regiments, the 8th Missouri and 55th Illino I leave to him the full credit of conducting t advance, and of carrying the position at Rusell's. He held the ground till about daylig next morning, when, by my order, he left strong picket there, and placed his brigade back a short distance in easy support; whe it remained until relieved by another brigad From Russell's we could hear distinctly the drums beating in Corinth. The house nearly two miles from me, and about one ar a quarter miles from the enemy's outer is ard, the men having two days' rations in trenchments, and the position, though impo haversacks. During the day we kept up tant, is too exposed for a single brigade, wi our line disposed as at present. Gen. Hurlbe has two companies at Russell's and two reg

There was no loss sustained by Gen. Hur but or Denver's commands in their flank move ments on Russell's; but the loss in Ge The most of the troops have gone towards Morgan L. Smith's brigade was pretty heav -10 killed and 31 wounded, a list of who traces were on the ground and in the house All concer that never more than 60,000 Among their dead was one captain and tw whom I sent to the Provest Marshal.

I have the honor to be your obedient serv't. W. T. SHERMAN, Brigadisr-General Commanding Div. Corinth Roads, Mississippi, May 22, 1862.

The Battle on the Chickahominy our Advance Attacked by the Rebels. THE BAYONET DOES THE WOR

The Enemy Repulsed Everywhere. GREAT SLAUGHTER OF THE REBELS

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1862. The following dispatch was received at t War Department this afternoon, from

FIELD OF BATTLE, June 1-12 m. We have had a desperate battle, in which the corps of General Sumner, Heintzelman and It is ascertained that Van Dorn had a band Keys have been engaged against greatly super

Cil. Jackson reports finding the road for Yesterday, at 1, the enemy, taking advantage several miles strewn with knapsacks, haver- of a terrible storm, which had flooded the valle sacks, arms, and canteens, showing great de- of the Chickahominy, attacked our troops the right flank. Gen. Casey's division, which were lost, but Gens. Heintzelman and Kearne Many of them are deserters, and the balance most gallantly brought up their troops, which checked the enemy.

At the same time, however, we succeede by great exertion in bringing across Generals WASHINGTON, May 31.—The following des- Sedgwick's and Richardson's divisions, who onet, covering the ground with his dead.

This morning the enemy attempted to renew the conflict, but was everywhere repulsed. We have taken many prisoners, among whom

Our loss is heavy, but that of the enemy Several fine bayonet charges have been lor, and lessons their confidence in a

GECRGE B. McCLELLAN, Maj. Gen. Com'

WASHINGTON, June 1. During the whole of the battle of this mort ing, Mr. Lowe's balloon was overlooking t terrific scene from an altitude of about 2,000 nection with the military wires, was success. 24th. phia, acting as operator.

Every movement of the enemy was obvious and instantly reported. This is believed to the first time in which a balloon reconnoissance has been successfully made during a battle and certainly the first time in which a telegran station has been established in the sir to report the movements of the enemy, and the progress of a battle. The advantage to Gen. McClella must have been immense.

On Sunday, as soon as it was daylight, th

The ground gained by General Sumner was Gen. Heintzleman on Sunday morning retod

Our loss in the two days engagement in kille

The country in which the battle was fough is swampy with thick underbrush. Most of land and to a long intimacy. A Bouton's battery, to follow the main road, the fighting was in the woods. Owing to the After a brief stay he pushed on to Hertnature of the ground very little artillery was ford, Edenton. Simsbury, Mintonville used. Both balloons were up nearly all day. confided to the English to be educated. and bridge across a small stream about eight to us, the cars running within a mile and a half captured Col. Parker, Capt. Hoffman, tion and supplies. The wounded were immediately Lieuts. Rountree, Costar, and Hon-All these forces were put in motion at 3 diately put aboard the cars and sent to the nowlow, and two other officers of a White House.

> Gen. McClellan arrived on the battle-field Saturday evening, where he has remained even Four separate charges with the bayonet were

Battle at Martin's Creek, N. C.

On Thursday last, the 24th Regiment Mass Vol., now stationed at Washington, N. C., together with Col. Howard's marine artillery, marched out on the Greenville road about nine miles, to Martin's Creek, for the purpose of making a reconnoisance. Just before reaching the creek the road runs brough a deep and impenetrable moeass, making deploying or flanking novements utterly impossible. The creek is broad, and at the extremity of he bridge, on the opposite shore, stood an old mill surrounded by woods The and and seeind the cotton bales idiacent, the rebel regiment under the loughty Col. Singletary posted themelves, after sawing the bridge timbers o as to make it impassable to artillery r cavalry. The road is very narrow, and but a single platoon front could.

e at one time presented. On arriving at the banks of the creek, brisk fire was opened on the federal orce, which at once halted, and a couole of Col. Howard's marine batteries it once advanced to the front, and pened a brisk fire with shell and shrapnel. After making a stand of half an our the rebels "skeedaddled," leaving our troops masters of the field.

Our loss was seven killed and ten wounded. The rebel loss is not posiively known, but is much greater .-Among the dead was Col. Singletary. A member of the Marine artillery was hot, and as he fell, heroically exclaimed, 'My God, my country and my flag. Boys do your duty!" turned upon his side, and his spirit passed up to God who gave it. Too much praise cannot be awarded the Marine artillery for he brave and gallant stand made by hem. Cool and collected they bore the brunt of the battle and drove the memy with their usual success.

It was a great victory for our troops. The enemy had choice of position and knowledge of the country, and securey, as they supposed, ambushed. The rebels were ignominiously driven from heir chosen posts and Col. G. B. Singletary, the blustering, blowing opnessor of loyal men hereabouts previous to the arrival of Union troops, is snown to have ended his career. All hese successes help demoralize the rebels, discourages and dampens their arwaning cause.

The Federal dead were brought to Newbern, and buried under military ionors on Sunday. There were seven cilled. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Mellen, Chaplain of the

ROUGH NOTES.

The military telegraph has been exended from Norfolk to Suffolk.

The Union sentiment of Norfolk is gradually developing itself. A reaction has commenced which not even the reverses of Banks could chill .-McCiellan's Headquarters, June 2 .- We Norfolk and Portsmouth will, it is said, have about 10,000 prisoners, among whom are slect Union city governments at their charter election in about four weeks.

The Norfolk Union is to be estab. lished at the old Herald office, which ssued a Union paper till the last and then died for want of paper to print on. Col. Dodge, of the N. Y. Mounted

elained and occupied by Raleigh and from of his line and runs to Russell's house. the ground lost the day before by Gen. Caser. Rifles has made a daring reconnoisance. With two companies of his battalion ia, with a small craft, entered Currituck one battery of light artillery, viz.: the 70th great number are missing who will probably he started from Norfolk on Tuesday of Inlet and visited Roanoke. Here he him a guide so to conduct his march as to killed and most of his wounded fell into our last week, and reached Elizabeth City on Wednesday morning, where they were received with great rejoicings .-The railroad has been of inestimable serving and Gatesville. At Gatesville, Col. 1). rebel regiment, six companies of which were already in Richmond, and on Thursday evening were safely bagged and in Suffolk. Col. Dodge is evident-The firing was very brisk, but the enemy's made doring yesterday. In once instance the ly bound to render efficient service. Col. Parker and Capt. Hoffman took Lieutenant Worthington, an aid to General the oaths of allegiance and were re-

Hon. Joseph Segur has addressed large Union meetings at Portsmouth

Sherry Cobbler like a dog in a rain and sailed, in company with the re-