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THIS, THAT, AND THE OTHER.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 3d inst. takes the following unhappy view of their deserted cause after the great battle:—"From accounts received from our lines yesterday, we learn that within the past two or three days there has been a great deal of straggling on the part of our troops. We do not seek to magnify this source of demoralization, but when we are told that several whole divisions have been reduced to almost half their number, and that the larger portion of these reductions is attributed to straggling, it is time to exclaim against it in tones of alarm and anxiety.

Some days ago it was suggested by us that firing parties should be immediately organized to scour the field of battle and shoot down, without ceremony, men who left the ranks to skulk for places of safety, and hide themselves from the presence of the enemy. We would repeat the suggestion with renewed and anxious emphasis. It appears that at every stage of his dexterous retreat, the enemy has shown new accessions of spirit. He has been forced into positions where he is constrained to fight with the dangerous fury of desperation, and where, to complete his defeat, the endeavours of our whole army may yet be necessary. It is no time yet for relaxation. It will be a crying shame if the energy and spirit of our army are to be effebled, their numbers reduced, and the fortunes of victory, which we have pursued for six days, are, in any degree, to be risked or impaired by a moment's further toleration of the vile practice of straggling."

The warm weather is upon us, and we are much pleased to witness the consideration of the different commanding officers of regiments on this post. Every regiment is required to go through a battalion drill daily. The commanding officer of the 23d Mass. Regt., having the welfare of his men at heart, has his regimental drill at 6 P. M., so as to give his command the cool of the day to work in, and immediately thereafter, the dress parade. This is right and commendable, and shows prudent forethought, and we believe meets with general approval. The regiment is keeping up to its standard in drill, though the casualties of war have somewhat reduced its numbers.

Capt. Knott V. Martin, of the 23d yesterday kept open house celebrating his natal day. Long may our jolly, honest friend live to enjoy many such occasions with his scores of admirers.

North Carolina 6's sold in New York, on Monday last for \$72. This is much higher than the bonds of any other State South, commands.

Johnson J. Hooper, late secretary of the rebel Congress, died at Richmond on the 7th inst. We believe he was by profession a lawyer, and at one time occupied the position of circuit judge in Alabama. He at one time edited the *Montgomery Mail*, and was the author of some humorous sketches detailing the adventures of "Simon Suggs." His story of "Capt. Rice, he gin a treat," &c., has been extensively published in the newspapers. The worst act of the poor man's life was joining the rebellion against the Central Government.

General McClellan's army had another skirmish with the enemy on Friday, July 4th, on our left wing, which resulted in the total defeat of the rebels, and the capture of one thousand of their men and three batteries. Our cavalry followed up the enemy through the White Oak Swamp. Important events on the James river may be looked for before long, although we are not at liberty to state the precise movements will be. A rebel gunboat was captured there on Friday and brought down to Harrison's Landing with some valuable documents on board.

It is reported that a fight took place on Monday, the 1st inst., in Richmond between North Carolina and Virginia troops, in which controversy both sides used grape and cannister.

An old white woman living in the woods on the line of McClellan's march, said that the Yankees were wonderful creatures; for if they wanted to cross a river they brought a bridge with them; if they wanted a town they took it; and as they were going to Richmond, she did not know but they might take that also.

We see it stated that six thousand men are to be set to work at once on the Pacific Railroad. Why not employ the contractors for this service.

Is any one curious about the number of servants in waiting upon Queen Victoria? It seems to be two hundred and twenty two, since the Queen, desirous that all her household should see the wonders of the Great Exhibition, has ordered the purchasing of two hundred and twenty-two tickets.

A young man being asked by a young lady what phonography was, took out his pencil and wrote the following, telling her it was phonography:—"U. R. A. B. U. T. L. N." (You are a beauty, Ellen.)

An officer in Halleck's army gives the following as a specimen of the news which the army obtained regarding the number of Beauregard's force: "I caught a contraband to-day with the latest Corinth dates in his pocket. 'Well Moses, how large a force have the rebels there?' 'Oh, big lot, mass'; eighteen hundred thousand men and two big cannon, and on water."

There is a revival of the temperance cause in Washington, and meetings are held almost every evening. It has been ascertained that there are 295 places in the city where liquor is sold by the glass, and 275 places where they are licensed to sell it by the pint and over—producing an annual revenue of over \$2,000 to the city, but incalculable poverty, crime, and ruin to the inhabitants.

The Senate has confirmed the appointments of Isaac Newton as Commissioner of agriculture, and Wm. R. Taylor, as Collector of Customs for the districts of Bristol and Warren, R. I.

A rebel Lieutenant Colonel named Nichols, has been arrested at Manassas, in the garb of a pedlar, a disguise in which he had gone from camp to camp.

Gen. Rufus King having expressed to the government his desire that Gen. Sigel, instead of himself, should be assigned to the command of the corps lately under Gen. Fremont, the change has been made. Gen. King resumes command of his division, with which he is extremely popular.

Isaac Lipman, sutler to the 48th P. V., has opened a store on Pollock st., a few doors west of Middle street, where he is prepared to sell Groceries and Sutler's Goods as cheap as any one. Give Isaac a call, he'll bear the trial.

A correspondent of the Poughkeepsie Press gives an account of an interview with Gen. Scott, in which the old veteran—in response to a remark that there had been some splendid fighting before Richmond—replied, "Yes, there has been some severe fighting; I hope there will be no more of it." We remarked that McClellan was severely censured in some quarters for his apparently slow movements;

to which the General immediately replied—"McClellan is doing well. He will take Richmond. He is moving as rapidly as is prudent."

The rebel General Jackson, recently killed before Richmond, is said to have received his sobriquet after the battle of Bull Run. During that affair, Gen. Lee asked him "if his brigade had not better retire under the heavy fire they were sustaining? "No, sir," said Jackson, "I will stand here like a stone."

This war is said to be the United States have more military resources, and can put into the field greater armies than any nation on the earth. It has proved that the United States Government has no friends among the Governments of Europe, and furthermore that it needs none. It has proved that the genius and mechanical skill of American inventors is as remarkable in war as in peace.

The Mormon Saints know a thing or two. We copy the following paragraph from the *Deseret News*:—"If you want chicken dinners—which the law allows at this season of the year—and your neighbor's chickens are cooped up and can't trespass upon your lot, and afford you opportunity of twisting their necks, just slip out early in the morning and open your neighbor's chicken coop door—they'll come out and go over to your lot. They will—they have done it."

Mr. Editor.—Since some of your correspondents are trying to interpret the symbolical letters C. S. A., allow another to intimate that they signify "Can't Secede Again."

Good! The Confederate States of America's Soldiers' Army. Catching Scissors Awfully, Coolly Skeedaddle Army, of course the C. S. A. Can't Secede Again.

Mr. T. F. Wells, of Boston, is the man who is to raise the sunken ships at Norfolk and Hampton Roads. In addition to the Pennsylvania, 120, Delaware, 84, Columbus, 80, United States, 50, Plymouth, 20, Cumberland, 24, and Dolphin, 4, the rebel steamers, the water and powder boats are to be raised. Four whale ships will be employed in raising the Cumberland, which was sunk by the Merrimack. Iron safes were on board the Congress and Cumberland, containing \$35,000 and \$18,000 in specie, will be recovered. The contractor expects to spend \$60,000 in his work. He will employ about two hundred men. He is to receive for his trouble 45 per cent. salvage on the property recovered.

A Richmond paper says that "every Southern man is impressed with the duty that he must fight for the preservation of Southern Institutions." One thing is certain, that if any Southern man is not so impressed, the government "impresses" him.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* publishes a letter which accounts for the absence of the names of the Governors of Delaware and Iowa from the nominations of the loyal Governors to the President for more troops. Neither of the Governors were within telegraphic communication at the time. The Governor of Delaware, as soon as he heard of the circular, promptly attached his name to it, and it is presumed that Gov. Kirkwood, of Iowa, will follow the example.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: "A family belonging to this city, of the name of St. John, consisting of father and four sons (including the mother) are in the service of the country. The father, mother, and two youngest sons are in the 97th Penn., now at Hilton Head, S. C., and the two eldest sons are members of the Fourth Regiment Penn. Reserves. Gen. McCall, now with McClellan.—One of the latter is a First Lieutenant, and the other a Sergeant. The spirit of the revolution is not yet extinct.

In society, wholesale don't mix with retail; raw wool don't speak to half-penny balls of worsted; tallow in the cask looks down upon sixes to the pound; and pig-iron turns up its nose at ten penny nails.

Morality is a very beautiful thing,

but the Pickniffs of England would probably be more chary of their talk on the subject, if they remembered that a majority of the descendants of their British sovereigns are illegitimate.

A small pike was hooked in the River Ouse a few days ago, and was being drawn to the bank, when another pike, two feet in length, seized it by the back, and both were landed. Some seconds elapsed before the larger fish let go its hold.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes that "the most wonderful stories are related of the brave Kearney, who literally bears the character of a gladiator. He was to be seen with his one arm, and holding his bridle in his teeth, everywhere during the hottest of the fight. At one time he came very near to being taken at White Oak Swamp. He was surrounded by no fewer than thirty of the rebels, but fairly cut his way through them, — them and asked them if they thought he looked like the kind of man to fall into their hands. The men all love him for his undaunted bravery, but complain a little of his forgetting that everybody is not made of cast-iron like himself."

The Louisville Democrat of the 17th ult., says:—"We have been shown a private letter from a citizen of Memphis, to his brother in this city, from which we gather the following facts: He is out of business and out of money. Eight weeks ago he had \$500, but his family took sick, and the most of it has gone to the drug store. A prescription, which would cost 50 cents in Louisville, cost \$10 in Memphis. Quinine pills \$1.50 each. Family living in much the same proportion. Flour \$30 per barrel; hams 40 cents per lb.; beef 50 cents; spool cotton 60 cents; calicoes, 24 per yard; cotton made in the South 75 cents; pins 1 cent each."

Everything in Newbern remains as quiet as a country parson. The temporary departure of Gen. Burnside, has placed Gen. Foster in charge of this Department. In the absence of our able commander, this important trust could not have been confided to more able and competent hands than Gen. Foster. Cool and clear headed, as we have seen him when laden rain and iron hail flew thick and fast, we cannot be otherwise than successful. His administrative powers are equally acute as his military, and the quiet and security which now pervades our strongly guarded city, is to be attributed to his sagacity, aided as he is, by an efficient Provost Marshal.

We congratulate the Department of North Carolina upon its uniform success in finding men to fill emergencies, as they may arise.

Gen. McClellan's Address to his Soldiers. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Camp near Harrison's Landing, July 4, Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac: Your achievements of the last ten days have demonstrated the valor and endurance of the American soldier. Attacked by superior forces, and without the hope of reinforcements, you have succeeded in changing your base of operations by a flank movement, always regarded as the most hazardous of military expedients. You have saved all your material, all your trains, and all your guns, except a few lost in battle, taking in return guns and colors from the enemy. Upon your march you have been assailed day after day with desperate fury by men of the same race and nation, skillfully massed and led. Under every disadvantage of number, and necessarily of position also, you have in every conflict beaten back your foes with enormous slaughter. Your conduct makes you among the celebrated names of history. No one will now question that each of you may always with pride say, "I belonged to the Army of the Potomac." You have reached the new base complete in organization and unimpeded in spirit.

The enemy may at any time attack you, we are prepared to meet them. I have personally established your lines; let them come and we will convert their repulse into a final defeat. Your Government is strengthening you with the resources of a great people.

On this our nation's birthday, we declare to our foes, who are rebels against the best interests of mankind, that this army shall enter the capital of the so-called Confederacy, that our National Constitution shall prevail, and that the Union, which can alone ensure internal peace and external security to each State, must and shall be preserved, cost what it may in time, treasure and blood.

(Signed) GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

The schooner Pacific, owned and commanded by Capt. Jas. Ferris, cleared from this port last week laden with shingles for the West Indies. This is the first sailing mercantile vessel sailed out of this port since the blockade was established. Another vessel is fitting out for the same trade and will leave in a short time. It must be a rejoicing subject for the people of Washington to see once more vessels clearing to and from their port.—*Washington (N. C.) News Era*.

McClellan's Army.

ADVANCE OF SEVEN MILES.

A REBEL GUNBOAT SUNK.

Rebel Account of the Late Battles.

A Defeat on Tuesday Acknowledged.

Richmond Full of Sick and Wounded

GENERAL BURNSIDE'S FLAG BOAT AT FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 6, 1862.

The officer who was in charge at the time, informs me that all our sick and wounded at Savage's Station were removed previous to the rebels advancing on that place, and were safely placed in different hospitals with others which were removed from the York river.

McClellan had advanced up the river about seven miles since the 4th. We have had no fighting with them the last two or three days. A small gunboat belonging to the rebels was sunk three days ago by our fleet. It, together with the Taser, had ventured down the river to within about twelve miles of Harrison's Landing and encountered some of our gunboats.

The rebel gunboat captured by Maratonga is the famous Taser. She had a large amount of submarine cable on board, beside a balloon and sundry "fixings." From papers found on board, the precise location of internal machines placed in the river for the purpose of blowing up our gunboats, beside plans of the obstructions in the river, were ascertained.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 7.

Gen. Stoneman is highly spoken of for his bravery and skill in his late management of affairs on the York river.

The flag-struck boat which left here yesterday morning, returned to-day, having been up as far as White House. They report all quiet, having seen nothing of the rebels on their reconnaissance. They brought down about fifty contrabands, and a few stragglers who had unfortunately been left behind at the top of the retreat. They also brought down eleven trunks, marked "Wilmar," which were taken from Wilmar, the clergyman of Philadelphia, about six months ago, who was arrested for having articles with him contraband, which he was conveying to the enemy. They were brought here to-day from West Point.

2 O'CLOCK P. M.—GENERAL BURNSIDE'S FLAG BOAT HAS JUST ARRIVED AND CAST ANCHOR IN THE ROADS.

WASHINGTON, July 8, 1862.

Intelligence from the James River has been received here to the effect that yesterday the rebels beat into the mail boat Juniata, on her way to the Headquarters, killing two men and wounding six on board. The shot was from a 6-pound field piece. The gunboats failed to find any permanent batteries on the river or any rebel troops, or indications of any attempt to build batteries.

Surgeon General Hammond returned from the army of the Potomac to-day, and represents it as being in excellent condition, and all the wounded well cared for.

Richmond papers of July 4 have been received here, containing full details of the late series of battles. Every one of them except the last they claim as Confederate victories. The battle of Tuesday, July 1, they acknowledge to be a severe defeat. The *Examiner* says that 15,000 will not cover their losses in killed and wounded during the week.

A Brilliant Victory in Mississippi.

728 of Our Men Attacked by 3,700 Rebels.

Seven Hours' Desperate Fighting.

The Rebels Driven with Great Loss from the Field.

CORINTH, Miss., July 6, 1862.

To the Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

Official reports are just received of a brilliant affair of our cavalry near Booneville, Miss., on the 1st inst. Col. Sheridan of the 2d Michigan Cavalry, with two regiments of 728 men, was attacked by parts of eight regiments of rebels, numbering some 4,700 men, which he defeated and drove back after seven hours' fighting. Our loss was 41 killed, wounded and missing. That of the enemy must have been very great, as they left 65 dead on the field. Official reports will be forwarded by mail. I respectfully recommend Col. Sheridan for promotion for gallant conduct in battle.

H. W. HALLECK, Major General.

Rev. J. B. Wakeley

Writes to Zion's Herald, an amusing account

of his visit to the Conference of the Zion M. E. Church, lately held in New York:—

"There were about forty members present," says Mr. Wakeley, "some of them looking like the last of the old world, and others like the first of the new world."

There were some as black as they could be, African or the African, no mixture in their veins. Others were men of giant frame, who looked as if they were men of command; others, as if they were men of labor, and would never accomplish much without a leader. Their opportunity for education is very poor, and they have but little encouragement from the whites. The Secretaries held the pen of a ready writer, and did their business with despatch. They also had a colored reporter, who took down a their proceedings for publication.

"They do business in the Conference in an original way. Among us, a bishop introduces strangers. They come forward to the altar previous to the introduction. Not so with them. It is no matter what they are doing, or what stage of the business, any brother there and introduced the stranger to the bishops and honorable body."

The Bishop and all the members rise and welcome him. Then the bishop invites him to take a seat in the altar. I was thus introduced and honored with a seat in the altar with Bishop, Knott, Bishop, and Ross. While I was there a committee reported on a charge made against a brother. There were two specifications or charges, first, he had taken eleven dollars, and refused to pay; second, drunkness. He was said to be intoxicated at a funeral. In regard to the first specification, a brother moved that he be suspended from all his ministerial functions for one year. It was carried unanimously. Then they acted on the second, 'drunkness.' The Bishop informed the brethren it was a heinous crime. He declared they wanted no drunkards among them, and a motion was made to expel him at once. They hustled him out quick. 'Thank God,' says one old colored man, 'that's got along with.' To suspend a man for one year, and then to expel him afterward, was altogether new. I had never seen anything like it in any ecclesiastical body that I ever attended. It was perfectly original.

Nicholas Longworth the Cincinnati millionaire has contributed \$500 to feed the families of rebels at the South.

COM. FARRAGUT'S FLEET.

Advance from Baton Rouge to Vicksburg.

COM. PORTER'S FLEET OFF THE CITY.

Rebel Battery at Ellis Bluffs.

WASHINGTON, July 8.

The Navy Department has received dispatches dated "United States steam sloop Brooklyn, off Vicksburg, June 22." The following is from Captain Craven to Commodore Farragut: "Sir: In obedience to your orders of the 13th I left Baton Rouge on my way up the river at 1 p. m. of that day. On the 15th at 9 p. m., I met the marine guard and a party of seamen, in all about one hundred men, under charge of Lieutenant Lowry, to Bayou Sara, for the purpose of destroying the telegraph apparatus and cutting the wires, and with orders to inform the authorities of the town of the purpose of the river for the purpose of enforcing the laws of our common country and protecting its loyal citizens, and at the same time to warn them if any hostile demonstrations were made upon our vessels or transports as they passed in front of their town by the thieves and murderers, yclept 'guerrillas,' the town would be held responsible for it, and at least be laid under contribution, if not dealt with more severely.

About eleven in the morning Lieutenant Lowry returned with his party to the ship, having thoroughly accomplished his work, except the telegraph apparatus, which had been removed but a few minutes before he landed. About half a mile of the wire was cut and brought aboard, and the vitriol and batteries destroyed. The people ashore seemed to be peacefully disposed, were quite civil, and made no disrespectful demonstrations. The mayor or chief magistrate informed Lowry that but two or three days previous to our arrival, the town had been visited by bands of guerrillas; that they had committed many outrages against law and order, and he had arrested a lieutenant, who commanded the party, but he was released by his men, and borne off to the woods. He represented these guerrillas as a lawless set of men, whom the inhabitants of the country and small towns had a greater dread of than the visits of our navy, or even our army, and he hoped we would not hold him responsible for the acts of a cut-throat band. Before leaving shore, Lowry, with the flag of our Union at the head of his party, and in the time of Yankee Doodle, marched through the principal streets. We passed Natchez at about 10:30 of the morning of the 16th. On the morning of the 17th the Richmond joined us, and at about 9:30 of that morning we passed Paducah. We arrived at our present anchor age on the 18th at 11:30 in the morning. No where on our route were we molested, and I saw no change in the aspect of things since our last trip, excepting at Grand Gulf. The town there was riddled by shot and gun destroyed by fire. On a small hill just to the right of the town was a small earthwork which had been only recently thrown up and was capable of receiving three or four small B. H. pieces. It, as well as the town, was entirely deserted.

"On the 20th inst. Commander Porter arrived with two of his mortar boats. Yesterday the alarm arrived with another, and this afternoon four others were towed in. Commander Porter informed me that his flotilla was fired upon at that place, also at Quitman's landing, as he learned at a farm house coming up. The boats which arrived this morning were fired at from Ellis Bluffs and on the Empire Parish. One was hit two or three times, one shot temporarily disabling one of her boilers. Yesterday I sent the O. C. and Winona to look after these places. To-morrow I shall send the Rattlin to convey the two boats as far as Baton Rouge, or until she meets you. Here at Vicksburg the rebels appear to be quite busy in extending and fortifying their works, and it is said they have some ten thousand troops quartered in and about the town."

CAIRO, July 8.

The steamer Sunshine, from Vicksburg, on the 8d, has arrived. The bombardment was continued. The town was deserted except by the military.

Affairs Before Richmond.

The Fortness Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, under date of the 6th, says:—

I never saw, and never saw any one who did see, any other siege guns in the army of the Potomac than eight or ten long 80 pound Parrotts. These were mounted in battery on the extreme right of the army, and all day, Friday, June 27th, did splendid work in shelling the rebels across the Chickahominy. These guns were all saved. I saw the whole of them late on Sunday afternoon, five miles across the White Oak Swamp bridge, on ground which the enemy did not hold for forty-eight hours afterwards. They were rapidly proceeding towards the James river.

Every regiment in the army, with scarcely an exception, was engaged in one or another of the week's battles, and all did bravely. The troops have the most perfect confidence in their general, and all his despatches; for a braver set of officers never commanded an army. The men almost worship McClellan, and would do even impossibilities if he commanded them.

One of the aids of Major General McClellan, en route for Washington, came down by the Nelly Baker on Thursday, on business with the War Department. This gentleman states that on Saturday he saw a copy of the Richmond *Examiner*, which had a lengthy article on the battles that had been fought. The editor laments the heavy loss of the Confederates, and seems quite desponding. While they claim that the rebels have driven our troops back from their strong positions, they do not even claim a victory, and admit their loss to be upwards of twenty thousand. The article further states that the rebel Secretary of War is very strict on the press, and allows nothing pertaining to the events of war to be published.

I am proud to say that even the enemy do not call our movement a defeat, or their gain of ground a victory. To them the capture of their capital seems now more certain than ever, and despite their efforts they do not see how it can escape falling into our hands, although they intend to resist to the bitter end.

A contraband working on the new fortifications, was suddenly killed on Thursday of last week, while engaged in chopping down timber. A comrade near him was cutting down a tree, and when about to fall he sang out for everybody to look out. Instead of running from under, he ran directly beneath the tree, crushing his head and body, killing him instantly.—*Washington (M. C.) News Era*.