Newbern Weekly Progress.

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JOB PRINTING,

Of every description, neatly and promptly executed at this office.

A Grand Cleaning out of Unclean Birds.

We mentioned in Saturday's issue, that a guard on Muddy street had been shot in the leg by some murderous assassin during Friday night. We learn that the guard's name was Michael J. Galvin, of Co. C, 23d Regt. M. V. After he was shot he fired at his assailant, reloaded and fired his second round, captured one prisoner, and was making fast to the second, when the sergeant of the guard with a squad made his appearance and relieved him. The shot was fired from the house near the tannery.

This being the fourth attempt to murder guards—stationed as much to protect property as to put down rebellion—and from the same quarter created much excitement, and we learn that Gen. Foster, having become tired of this mode of doing business, concluded to put an effectual stop to this murderous intent of evil disposed men. In conjunction with Col. Kurtz, [illegible] they were actively engaged during the night in searching the habitations in the neighborhood, and making arrests of suspicious characters, whom they lodged in jail.

On the morning of Saturday, about 10 o'clock, the 23d Regiment fell into line under their officers, and marched to the scene of the assassin's operations. On arriving at the locality, Gen. Foster and Col. Kurtz being present, the men acting under orders, proceeded with orderly regularity to remove the furniture from the domicils thereabouts. We looked in vain for anything that would savor of disrespect or ungentlemanly deportment towards the female members of the families. After they were removed, and guards stationed over the furniture, the work of demolition commenced. In an incredibly short space of time six or seven of the quarters adjacent were levelled to the dust, but the old homestead held out stoutly, being very substantially built, but finally it had to yield, and amid a cloud of lime dust, it came tumbling to the ground, by aid of the gallant boys of the regiment.

When the main building was demolished, the welkin rang with the cheers of the multitude assembled, the band struck up the well known and favorite air of "Bully for You," and other popular patriotic tunes.

A well finished rifle and two double barrelled shot guns, loaded and capped, were found in the house when the work of destruction commenced.

It was a severe lesson, as well as summary, but it was fully justified by the exigencies of the occasion. All high-minded men, even among the misguided adherents of the cause of the southern skedadderacy, among us, denounce the act of shooting, as cowardly villainy, and declare that the destruction of these domicils is a righteous judgment upon their inhabitants, for harboring such miscreants in human form.

We hear but one universal opinion of commendation at the vigorous measures taken to put a stop to such proceedings; alike from unionists and confederates. We are heartily glad that the commanding officer of the Federal forces in this Department, has declared that these prowling cutthroats shall know who their masters are, and has resolved to learn them better manners. It is high time it was done, and we rejoice at the disposition thus evinced.

It is a pleasure to know, that if we must fight, we can meet an honest, manly foe, face to face, by broad daylight, and we can respect a man for so doing, even if a rebel claims it, but when a man coolly and deliberately, in the still watches of the night, shoots down the man who is stationed to watch and protect his property and person, we think he deserves the hottest place in hell. [illegible] would like to [illegible] at the gate as he goes in, and make up faces at him.

It is to be hoped that among the numerous arrests made, the guilty man is caught. If so, we shall have the pleasure of seeing a hanging shortly. In the mean time, we hope for a lull in the insults that are being heaped upon Union men here. That game too, is about played out, and an effectual stop will be shortly put to it, if it is not voluntarily desisted from.

A Successful Reconnoissance.

On Friday last, towards nightfall, an expedition consisting of cavalry, artillery and infantry, left this city for Trenton, a point some 21 miles inland, under the command of Col. Lee, of the Mass. 27th. They reached Deep Gully about 9 o'clock, P. M., where they bivouacked for the night. At 4 1-2 o'clock, Saturday morning they were again on the march. On arriving near the fork of the road leading to Kinston, about three miles this side of Trenton, the cavalry made a charge upon some rebel horsemen, fired one volley, killed one man, when the 'rebiles' skeedaddled with their usual agility. Here a battery was stationed with a force of infantry, to guard against surprises from Kinston. When near Trenton the cavalry made another charge upon the bridge leading into Trenton, which they were [illegible] This was extinguished, repaired, and the whole force marched into the pleasant village of Trenton. There had been a cavalry rendezvous about six miles from this place, towards Pollocksville, where accommodations were made for about a hundred horses which constituted the rebel force here. The half dozen stores had been completely emptied of their contents before the arrival of the Federal forces, but the inhabitants remained.

On Saturday night, the Federals left for the rebel head-quarters, about six miles distant from Trenton. On their way thither they captured six conscripts, who were on their way to join their company at Trenton. They were not at all displeased at their capture. Near Pollocksville they captured a fighting Parson, who takes his turn as a "rebile" vidette. At Pollocksville they learned that after leaving Trenton, some vandal rebel burned the bridge over the Trent.

At Pollocksville, on Sunday, some rascal burned a mill filled with grain, contrary to Col. Lee's orders. An attempt was also made to fire a dwelling house, which was extinguished by the federal troops.

On Saturday, a foraging party of six cavalry connected with the expedition, were surrounded, by rebels near Pollocksville, and two shot dead. It is thought that the minister captured and brought in, was among the rebel assailants.

On Saturday, as some three or four stragglers were following to join their commands, just this side of the Kinston road, near Trenton, they heard the rebel refugees coming, when the stragglers proceeded to ambuscade the road, and captured two of them, finely mounted.

The expedition arrived home on Sunday night, without any mishaps, having successfully accomplished the object of the General commanding, who dispatched them.

Col. Kurtz has arrested three New York burglars, who have been carrying on their nefarious operations for some time past.

They mean to raise tall students in Wisconsin. An exchange paper says: "Its Board of Education has resolved to erect a building large enough to accommodate five hundred students three stories high."

THIS, THAT, AND THE OTHER.

Lieut. Jas. S. Engles, of the Tenth Conn. Regt., was agreeably surprised on Wednesday evening, by the presentation of a handsome sword and belt from the members of Co. C. Having been only a short time in command of the company, during the temporary absence of their own officers, Lieut. Engles was the more gratified at this unexpected but substantial manifestation of their good will.

We agree with an intelligent contemporary that to criticise the operations of Generals in the field and in the face of the enemy has become fashionable, and of late many heated discussions have taken place as to the relative merits of certain high officers, the advocates of each being stimulated in their appreciation of their favorite by his being on the same side in politics. The government wants more men, and if some of these criticising gentlemen possess the military qualifications which their language in condemning certain Generals would indicate, let them buckle on their swords, raise brigades or regiments, take the field, and prosecute the war, as, in their judgment, it should be prosecuted.

The receipts of the Ladies' Festival, held in Bridgeport last week, the proceeds to go towards relieving the sick and wounded soldiers, amounted to more than $1,700, leaving, after deducting expenses, about $1,600.

Two deacons were once disputing about the proposed site for the new graveyard, when the first remarked, "I'll never be buried in that ground as long as I live!" "What an obstinate man!" said the second; "if my life is spared, I will."

At an entertainment on board a new propeller, in Milwaukie, a staunch cold water editor being called upon for a speech, took up his regular glass of cold water and said:

"Here's to this very fine boat, sir!
And here's to the fluid that floats her!"

The members of Engine Co. No. 1 are composed principally of old New York Firemen. Their present Foreman, W. H. Racy, being ex-foreman of Engine Co. No. 40, New York, the assistant, also, of No. 25. The company has only been organized a short time, and will be in running order in a few days. They have adopted the uniform of the New York Fire Department, red shirt, black pants, and fire cap. They have sent to New York for these articles. The company found the engine, given to them, in very bad order, with a great number of the different parts broken, so two of the members are repairing her, but they will have to send to New York for a pipe, as there is not one to be had in the town. There are no soldiers belonging to this company, they are principally clerks and teamsters.

At a regular Meeting, held Friday, of New York Engine Co., No. 1, the following officers were unanimously elected, to serve for one year.

Foreman, Wm. H. Racy; *Assistant Foreman*, Wm. Ross; *Secretary*, John McCormick; *Treasurer*, Wm. Mahoney; *Representative*, S. P. Kingsbury; *Steward*, Chas. Yenko.

The Springfield *Republican* considers it a striking fact that Gen. McClellan stands better in public estimation than he did a fortnight ago. The country understands now the immense difficulties he has had to encounter, and the wisdom and energy he has displayed in extricating his army, placing it in a secure position, at the same time making every day's retreat,—a victory, have fixed his position as one of the ablest Generals of the age. This is the unanimous decision of our military men, and it will be sustained by military men everywhere.

A pretty little peeress, Mlle. de la Tour, daughter of the Baron de la Tour, one of the nobs of France, was found carelessly sauntering in the streets of London recently, dressed in man's clothes. She told a police magistrate she had run away from her home in Passy, near Paris, in that disguise, to see the Great Exhibition.—She was given over to her dowager aunt, who had posted to England in search of her, to be corrected and taken home.

Friday night, at an early hour, as the guard on the corner of Muddy and Pollock streets was patrolling his beat, a shot was fired at him, taking effect in the fleshy part of the leg. The shot was fired from a house midway between Pollock and Broad streets. The Marshal was on hand promptly, and arrested several parties whom he lodged in jail. It is to be hoped that he has caged the villain. Quite a crowd gathered at the place Saturday morning, hoping to see the place thoroughly cleaned out, but at the time of going to press, nothing had been done.

PAMLICO SOUND, July 24, 1862.

MY DEAR JOY:—As per agreement, I journalize for your benefit, though I fear you will hardly have patience to read it.

With "sad" hearts the passengers gathered on board the steam packet Albany at 5 A. M. When your friend arrived on board, he found the state rooms, berths, sofas, lounges, divans, chairs, and stools ocupied by a heterogeneous mass of bipeds—one lady only graced the scene, and she from our [illegible]red sisters. On inquiry I found we were ready to sail punctually at 5 A. M. according to the orders of your most excellent Quartermaster S——, but the butcher had neglected to bring the beef. This detained us 30 minutes, but the beef came, and at 5.30 A. M. the lines were cast off and at the same time I noticed several of our friends rush down the wharf with fearful impetuosity, to give the last adieu, and among them I saw a portly merchant of *Pic Nic notoriety*. The polite and attentive Mr. C., from the Div. Sutlers, and William, the head steward of the Union, this last held in his hand a bottle marked "Medicated ——," which he was fortunate enough to get to the sick man from 41. William smiled, and three suppressed sheers were given him by 41.

[illegible] to relate to the packet Albany. A little tug was ahead giving the A. the right slant, and as we boys used to say when coasting, a good start. For my part I wished she was to be our advance guard to the fearful swash. However, she dropped the tow line above the barricade, and we inwardly said good-bye. Could you, my dear Joy, have seen the *moist* eyes of the *paroled officers and soldiers* as the spires and gilded domes of Newbern, one by one sank into the horizon, you could have cried with Richard of old—"A Horse! A Horse!" &c. It is a great trial to the sick from our army to be obliged to leave the tented field and the glory to be won there, and go to the Northern Hospitals, and for one I am glad our worthy President is to have the hospitals near the various divisions of the army.

From Charley A.'s kind responses to my queries, I am enabled to give you the Sound distances, and our running time, which you have herewith. My next may give you some hints from the Atlantic, till which time, I remain.

Yours, &c.,
MELITON.

To mouth of River 35 miles—passed Light House at 10.15. To Light Ship 55 miles—passed sloop *"Granite" in company at 12.15. N. W. Light 65 miles—having stiff breeze, at 1.15. To Hatteras 80 miles—arrived at 4.30. M.

* The sloop Granite is the *one* gunboat that did such fearful execution at Roanoke.

Andrew Johnson's Fourth of July Speech

Gov. Andrew Johnson of Tennessee gave one of his vigorous, straightforward speeches in Nashville on the 4th inst. He said:

"This is the people's government; they received it as a legacy from heaven, and they must defend and preserve it, if it is to be preserved at all. I am for this government above all earthly possessions, and if it perish I do not wish to survive it. I am for it, though slavery should be struck from existence and Africa be swept from the balance of the world. I believe indeed that the Union is the only protection of slavery—its sole guaranty; but if you persist in forcing the issue of slavery against the government, I say in the face of heaven. '*Give me my government, and let the negroes go!*'"

The following is the Governor's graphic account of rebel iniquities, including the way he thinks they should be dealt with:

"Some professed to entertain a holy horror of coercion. Why, force and error have coerced the South into her present position, and nothing but force and power will bring her back. You were coerced by the violence and force of secession, and the spirit of secession must be subdued and controlled by force. The strong arm of the Government must be bared and justice must do her work. We may as well understand the fact first as last, and go to work rationally. Without force and power to coerce we have no government. How have matters gone on heretofore? Why, when the Union army came the first to run to it for protection and privileges were secessionists, who got promises of protection if they would remain neutral. On the other hand the poor Union men were terrified with threats of vengeance if the rebel army should return. The secessionist was protected by the Union army, and was equally confident of protection should the rebel army return, so he felt perfectly easy. The Union man dreaded utter ruin, should a reverse occur, and was filled with perpetual alarm. So, under this strange policy the rebel had two guaranties and the Union men but one. It is time this was stopped. *The time has arrived when treason must be made odious and traitors impoverished.* These men have used till the land with bankruptcy and distress; they have given their wealth freely to aid rebellion and treason, and drench the land in fraternal blood, and crush out the last vestige of liberty, and *their property should be taken from them to pay the expenses of the war.* They are the guilty ones. They are the real criminals. The poor have been deluded and dragged into this war, while the authors and instigators who have kept up the war by the money and contributions, have skulked at home and demanded the protection of the Federal Government. And what was the motive of a great many of these men in Nashville for bringing on and aiding the rebellion? Why many of these elegant gentlemen rebelled to get rid of paying their Northern debts! If a miserable crippled negro worth five hundred dollars was stolen, the Government must be overthrown if the negro could not be recovered; but your polite, fastidious and chivalrous merchant can go among what he calls 'blue bellied Yankees,' buy their goods on credit, and then, when pay day comes, tell his creditors in the North, "Oh, I have seceded!" It is an outrageous crime to steal a negro, but it is gentlemanly financiering to defraud a Northern creditor of $50,000 or $100,000. Hundreds of instances could be related showing how far the rebellion was impelled and advanced by this swindling spirit. Yet these very men who had disgraced themselves by these frauds, would talk gravely about the sin of slave-stealing—Now take the value of all the negroes that have been stolen from the South, and then take the sum of the Northern debts that have been repudiated by Southern men, and the latter will surpass the former at least ten to one. Who own many of your public buildings, railroad stocks, bank stocks and other property? Northern men. Yet you who clamor about your Southern rights can coolly defraud your Northern friends of millions of dollars. The rebels of Tennessee must be coerced. They coerced Tennessee, or tried to coerce her out of the Union, and they must be coerced into the performance of their duty. You talk of withholding your cotton and *starving out* the North.—Just make the calculation which will starve out the soonest—the North, with her breadstuffs and no cotton, or the South, with cotton [illegible]

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 22, '62.

First, ordered: That Military commanders within the States of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, in an orderly manner, seize and use any property, real or personal, which may be necessary or convenient for their several commands, for supplies, or for other military purposes; and that, while property may be destroyed for proper military objects, none shall be destroyed in wantonness or malice.

Second: That military and naval commanders shall employ as laborers within and from said States so many persons of African descent as can be advantageously used for military or naval purposes, giving them reasonable wages for their labor.

Third: That as to both property and persons of African descent accounts shall be kept sufficiently accurate and in detail to show qualities and amounts, and from whom both property and such persons shall have come, as a basis upon which compensation can be made in proper cases, and the several Departments of the Government shall attend to and conform their appropriate parts toward the execution of these orders.

By order of the President.
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

A Patriotic Governor.

Gov. Bradford, of Maryland, has issued a patriotic call to his constituents to rally and enlist under the demand of the President. He says they must be the advance guard of the Union army, because if the accursed rebellion makes another forward movement, its first step will be upon the soil of their State. He gives the Northern sympathizers with treason a hard rap, thus:

"The one great paramount object which the patriotic everywhere have in view, and which with us in Maryland should, and I am sure does, outweigh and nearly extinguish all other considerations, is the restoration of the Union. Whilst among those professing the same object, there may be found in some places a comparatively small class anxious to combine with it other and ulterior views of a selfish and sinister character, we have in our own State, I fear, a still more dangerous class—secret sympathizers with secession, who, by the exaggerated importance they constantly seek to attach to these factious movements, and their affected fear of these ulterior purposes, are, in fact, seeking only by such means to undermine the great cause we have at heart, and to paralyze the arm we are prepared to raise in its defense. Against these insidious attempts let us be on our guard; let us bear in mind that the great impending peril, by which all other perils are eclipsed, is this rebellion, that it is to be put down; put down by force of arms, at whatever cost and regardless of all other considerations. That once subdued, the nation thereby rescued, and the Union restored, we need have no fear for its future preservation, or the renovated vigor of our Constitution. The mighty masses of our population having themselves achieved the success, and mindful of the past, will be sure to provide for our security in the future, whilst the very last whose influence need be feared in this national regeneration, will be the sectional agitator and demagogue, who will serve hereafter only as a beacon to warn us from the breakers where we have been so nearly wrecked."

There is the true ring in this proclamation of Gov. Bradford. We see in it the spirit we ought to have seen in the Congressional representation of all the border States; it is earnest, unconditional, and without a taint of that secession sympathy which has been so frequent in what the border States men have said and done heretofore.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Grand Scouting Expedition—No Army in Force—Alertness of our Troops.

HARPER'S FERRY, Monday, July 21, 1862.

The recent scare in regard to the threatened advance of the rebels on Winchester is entirely abated. Four scouting expeditions of General Miles's, Gen. Platt's, and Gen. Kelly's commands have returned to their respective headquarters, and report no enemy in force within 20 miles of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and Potomac River. The force that threatened Winchester last week was discovered to be only a few hundred local cavalry or guerrillas, who after making a dash forward and driving in some of our pickets retired as suddenly

The vigorous movements of our troops, under the immediate command of Gen. Banks, on both sides of Staunton, will force the enemy to evacuate all the intermediate country, and much relief is being felt along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and on the Maryland border. The people have felt secure enough under protection of the guns in the fortifications raised on Camp Hill and other points, by command of Major-Gen. Wool; but much uneasiness exists among some of the loyal people throughout the valley concerning the movements of Jackson, whom they have come to concede as almost an omnipotent being. I really believe they place as much reliance on the promise he made to the people of Winchester, that "he would return soon," as the secessionists do themselves.

Rumors of the most conflicting nature reach us in regard to the movements of the rebels, but as they are undoubtedly set afloat by Southern sympathizers I do not care to repeat them. The only danger to be apprehended is from the guerrilla bands making a dash upon small bodies of our men who may be left to guard certain towns on the Winchester side of the valley, but that Jackson will come forward with force and contest the ground with Pope inch by inch, no fears need be entertained. Jackson don't do business in that way, and he knows Gen. Pope too well to trifle with him, or to rush into any place that he cannot as easily get out of.

The iron railroad bridge for this point ordered by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is rapidly approaching completion in Baltimore City, but some months will elapse before it is erected. The wooden bridge, which was swept away by the freshets several weeks ago has been fully replaced, and the travel over the road is excellent—public confidence in its security having been restored. A general United States Hospital has been established here by Medical Director Simpson, and contains about 300 convalescent patients. Hospital tents are being prepared for the accommodation of over one hundred men.

The President in Earnest.

It is within our knowledge that President Lincoln is, and has been for the heaviest task of the Potomac and its young commander, and in his ability to achieve the work he has undertaken, is unabated; and that he is more than ever secured of the ultimate restoration of the Union. But there is something beyond this which the country will be gratified to know at this crisis. We believe that the President has admitted into his mind the full conviction that the time has come for the adoption of any and every measure which promises the speediest suppression of this foul revolt, and that not without grave regrets on his part, but because it seems to have become an imperative duty, the promptings of his kindly nature will be held in abeyance and the sword of justice will be will be wielded with a vigor and earnestness that will convince the rebels and the world that he is terribly in earnest in the work of the suppression of the rebellion, and that if he has to them ever seemed otherwise it is because they have misinterpreted the general patriotism hat has made him reluctant to treat his countrymen with severity so long as there was a possibility that milder measures firmly enforced might bring them to submit to the authority of the constitution.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

We can only say that if the President cherishes this spirit of earnestness, he is in full sympathy with the loyal men of the nation.—They too are desirous that we should not fight the rebellion with half our strength, but with our whole strength, that we should use all the means within our power which we can honorably use in bring this foul rebellion to an end. They are, with the noblest self denial, sacrificing their money and their lives. They ask that the government shall not have too many scruples about weakening the enemy. If slavery or the Union must go to the wall, let slavery go, says bold Andrew Johnson, and all the people say, Amen! The President must judge when the time has come for the choice to be made between slavery and the Union.—His intimations to the border States seem to indicate that in his opinion the emergency is approaching. He exhorts them to accept of his offer betimes and save what they may from the wreck of slavery. Though some of them are wise enough to see their true condition and true interests, we believe that the majority of them are not, and that the offer of the government will not be accepted. What then? We do not know. But we must know before long. These are times which do not wait. But of one thing we are sure. Let the President boldly and promptly use all necessary means at his command, and the nation will stand by him. They dread nothing now so much as a want of vigor and activity.—*Providence Journal.*

The Chinese in California.

These people are awakening a great concern among the citizens, and a war of races seems in full progress, and in its course developes some very curious facts. 50,000 Chinese are already there and many more are coming. The Legislature at its last session enacted a law imposing a heavy tax on this species of population, and adopted a memorial to Congress appealing for protection against the contingency of an overwhelming immigration of Mongolians. The petition expresses the opinion that they are far more undesirable than negroes, and predict that unless the influx of these people is arrested, a new system of slavery will be engrafted upon the institutions of the State. The vice prevailing among these people, as disclosed in the petition sent forward, is startling. Here is a mission field.—*Advocate and Journal.*