

23234

July

OFFICIAL

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 107. War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington August 15, 1862.

Officers of the regular army will, as a general rule, receive leave of absence to accept the rank of major in volunteer regiments...

The oath of allegiance will not be administered to any person until he has received the necessary instructions...

The laws of the United States and the general laws of war, authorize, in certain cases, the seizure and conversion of private property...

All property, public or private, taken from an enemy's territory, must be inventoried and duly accounted for...

Where, for any reason, parties are sent out for provisions or other stores, the commanding officer of such party will be held accountable for the conduct of his command...

Commanding officers of armies and corps will be held responsible for the execution of orders in their respective commands.

By command of Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief of the Army, Department of North Carolina, Newbern, Nov. 29, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 183. Rev. James Means is hereby appointed Superintendent of all the Blacks in this Department...

An export duty of five per cent, on all cotton and wool, on all naval stores, and on all wood and lumber, shipped from this port...

Masters of vessels carrying any of the articles above named, must exhibit their freight list to the several Chief Quartermasters...

On and after the 15th day of September only 2 clerks in each of the Department Offices will be allowed to commute their rations at 75 cents per day.

After the 15th day of September only 2 clerks in each of the Department Offices will be allowed to commute their rations at 75 cents per day.

Each month of 6 detailed men will be allowed one man to stand as cook, whose pay will be eight dollars per month.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster, SOUTHARD HOFFMAN, Asst. Adj. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, Newbern, Nov. 29, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 57. Hereafter no negroes will be allowed to cut wood within the limits of this Department...

Special notice dated Nov. 18th, relieving Captain Daniel Messinger from duty, as Inspector of Cities to Tar, Turpentine, Cotton, and other articles, having been issued under misapprehension...

By command of Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster, SOUTHARD HOFFMAN, Asst. Adj. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, Newbern, Nov. 18, 1862.

Dr. J. G. Tull will from the date of this order assume charge of all vacant and abandoned buildings in Newbern, with power to assign, to lease, and rent the same.

By command of GOV. STANLY, J. LYMAN VAN BUREN, Military Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, Newbern, Oct. 18, 1862.

PROGRESS. A NEWSPAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

VOLUME 5. NEWBERN, N. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1863. NUMBER 96.

OFFICIAL

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE. Newbern, Jan. 28, 1863.

The duties of the sentinels, in addition to the duties laid down in the Army Regulations, will be to observe order within the limits of their beats...

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...

In case of any disorderly or riotous persons refusing to obey the orders of the sentinel, the sentinels shall use such force as may be necessary to secure in any other way...

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...

No person shall wash at a pump, or clean fish, or deposit filth of any kind, at or near a pump, or engage in any of these practices...

The Provost Marshal is instructed to allow no one from without our lines to land in this city, unless they come here to trade, and all such persons must be made to give a receipt for the goods they buy...

All persons are forbidden from trading with the Germans in this city, and they are not to be allowed to go about the city, if they wish to trade at the stores, a party of them can go at a time, under charge of a guard...

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TATTLING.

Oh! could there in this world be found, Some little spot of happy ground, Where village pleasures might be found, Without the village tattling;

How doubly blest that place would be, Where all might dwell at liberty, Free from the bitter misery Of gossip's endless prattling.

If such a spot were really known, Dame Peace might claim it as her own; And in it she might fix her throne Forever and forever.

There like a queen might reign and live, While every one would soon forgive The little slights they might receive, And be offended never.

'Tis mischief makers that remove Far from our hearts the warmth of love, And lead us all to disapprove What gives our pleasures.

They seem to take one's part, They've heard our cares, anxiously then They soon retail them all again, Mixed with their poisonous measure.

And then they've such a cunning way Of telling their ill-meant tales; they say "Don't mention what I say, I pray; I would not tell another."

Straight to your neighbor's house they go, Narrating everything they know, And break the peace of high and low, Wife, husband, friend and brother.

Oh! that the mischief making crew Were all reduced to one or two, And they were painted red or blue, That every one might know them!

Then would our villages forget To grieve and quarrel, fume and fret, And fall into an angry pet With things so much below them.

For 'tis a sad degrading art To make another bosom smart, And plant a dagger in the heart; We ought to love and cherish!

Then let us evermore be found In quietness with all around, While friendship, joy and peace abound, And angry feelings perish!

Massacre of the Germans in Texas.

[Translated from the Galveston Union, a German paper, established since the occupation of that place by the Union forces.]

Near the origin of the Grand Cape and Piedrales on Johnston's Creek, several American and two German families settled but two years ago.

Contending against the roughness of the soil and the wild Indians, they had no pleasant position, but they persevered, conscious of their courage and their intrepidity, and the lower settlements owed it to them that they had less to suffer from the raids of the Indians.

These border inhabitants received but little news about the condition of the country and the events of the war. All at once they were notified to pay war taxes and to drill.

The first demand they could not comply with, because they had no money, not even corn meal for their families, and the last order they could not obey because they lived so distant from each other and their absence would leave their families without protection.

For these reasons they were considered Union men, and Captain Duff, a notorious rascal, was next sent against the settlers with a company of Texans.

They asked the protection of their friends, but had to fly from the overpowering number of their enemies to the mountains. Many Germans and Americans were arrested and imprisoned in Fredericksburg, and Captain Duff was reinforced by 400 men to operate successfully against the German Abolitionists, and hunt up the Yankees.

ators, the slaveholders, against the invasion of Indians, and done the best service as volunteers in the Mexican war and the wars on Texas as well as they could be found anywhere among the American Germans.

The above related events are their reward for it. Hundreds who succeeded in making their escape roved about the woods, having lost everything, some even their families. Hundreds are now chased like wild beasts through the wilderness of Northwestern Texas, and succumb because of the most horrid tortures, their fate never being known to their fellow-men.

A Civil Difficulty in Dakota Territory.

A special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune, from Iowa City, Dec. 25th, says: Intelligence has just been received here of a queer dead lock in the proceedings of the Legislature of Dakota Territory.

Both branches of that body convened in seventh session at the new capitol building in Yankton on the 1st of December. The Council effected an immediate organization, but in the House six of the fourteen members were contentants, and for six days there were but eight sitting members.

These members were equally divided in political sentiment, and for five days the balloting for speaker stood four to four. At last A. J. Harlan, (Dem.) was elected Speaker, and M. B. Smith, Clerk. Four of the contented seats were soon after filled, making the whole number of Representatives twelve.

On the 9th inst., six of the members, feeling themselves aggrieved at what they denominated the arbitrary rulings of the Speaker, withdrew in a body from the hall, leaving the House without a quorum. The seceders, with three contentants, subsequently assembled at the hall, were sworn in by Gov. Jayne, and effected an organization. Thus there were two distinct Houses of Representatives, each claiming to be legal, one devoted to the interests of Gov. Jayne, and the other to Todd.

On the 10th instant, the Council and the minority House, both being of the Todd persuasion, met in joint convention and notified the Governor that they were ready to receive his message. He sent back an answer to the effect that he did not recognize the House as a legal body, and, therefore, had no communication to make. The next day he sent his message to the Council alone, but that body returned it, accompanied by a resolution informing the Governor that his message could only be received in joint convention of the two Houses.

Thus matters have remained until the present time. The real contest is waged with reference to the Delegateship of the Territory in the next Congress. Jayne was elected last fall by a clear majority, but Todd claims that fraudulent votes were cast, and the Legislature is a dead lock occasioned by the scramble for the certificate. Up to the latest dates from Yankton there were no signs of yielding on either side.

Arrival of Refugees from Georgia.

The Louisville Journal says: Nine gentlemen, all residents of Whitfield county, North Georgia, arrived in this city last evening, having fled from rebel oppression. They crossed the Tennessee river at a point near the mouth of the Hiawasse, and from thence crossed the mountains into Kentucky.

They give a fearful account of the state of affairs in the South. The reign of terror is complete, and they assure us that it is worth as much as a man's life to withhold his sympathies from the rebellion. The actual necessities of life are beyond the reach of families in ordinary circumstances, as the bill of current prices will indicate.

These gentlemen inform us that pork is selling in Northern Georgia at 30 cts. per pound, salt at \$1 75 per pound, corn at \$2 to \$3 per bushel, wheat \$7 per bushel, sugar at 75 cents per pound, shoes at \$10 per pair, and boots at \$75, eggs at \$1 per dozen, chickens \$1 each, and other articles in proportion.

The scarcity of salt is so great that many persons make use of the dirt in their smoke houses which has been saturated with salt, extracting the saline matter from it, whereby to cure their meats. There is also great suffering in the rebel army, and the Augusta Chronicle asserted recently that a body of two thousand six hundred troops marched into Richmond without shoes.

Commissions have been appointed in some districts to take an account of the amount of corn and other produce in the hands of the residents, who are not permitted in any case to hold more than is necessary for their subsistence until the next crop shall have matured, and, if a family should be found to be intrenched with loyalty to the Federal Government, all their means of subsistence is seized and confiscated.

This substance is seized and confiscated. These refugees in their flight from rebel oppression traveled in the by-ways night and day, sometimes paying guides as much as thirty dollars for their services a single night.

"We won't indulge in such horrid anticipations," as the bespeckled husband said when the parson told him he would be joined to his wife in another world, never more to be separated from her. "Parson, I hope you will not mention this unpleasant circumstance again," said he.

The clergyman of a small living in Yorkshire, on one occasion, received no fee for marrying a parsonic couple, and meeting them twelve months after at a social gathering, took up his baby, and exclaimed, "I believe, I have a message on this child." Baby's papa rather indignantly gave an explanation before the company, quietly handed over a sovereign.

"I am an unlucky man, gentlemen," exclaimed a poor fellow. "If I were to sleep tight by the forelock, I do believe, it would come right out, and leave him as bare as a barbers block."

A famous musician, who had made his fortune by marriage, being requested to sing to the company, replied—"Permit me to imitate the nightingale, which never sings after he has made his nest."

A gentleman called at the house of an honest old lady for the purpose of collecting a small debt. Not recognizing the amount, he promised to send his bill that evening. The old woman, supposing that he meant his son William, replied, "Oh, at our house never set up with any one yet; but if Bill's a clever boy, they may have a fire in their room."

The following account of an expedition sent out from the gunboat Sagamore, from Key West, about a month ago, we find in the correspondence of the Philadelphia Bulletin:

"The expedition first visited Fort Capron, (a fort built during the Indian war, but finding there nothing of import, proceeded down the river. We had gone about seven miles, when projecting behind the trees a mast was seen. The word then was, 'Give way, boys, we've got 'em this time,' and the boys did give way. I assure you, on nearing the hiding place, discovered the mast belonging to a sloop, and at this moment a boat was leaving her for the shore, but one shot from the horitzer changed her course, and she returned to the sloop. On arriving a little nearer, and rounding the point, discovered nicely stowed away in the cove a schooner. The boys were now in high spirits, the boats were soon on the spot, and the two vessels were taken possession of. They proved to be the sloop Ellen and schooner Agnes, both sailing from Nassau. They had, however, landed their cargoes of salt, and were waiting for a return cargo of the staple. We relieved them from further trouble and anxiety.

Having a head wind, we were not able to get the vessels out the same night. So, after establishing two fine pickets captured early in the day, we turned in. Before sunrise the following morning we up anchor and away. They came safely out and were sent to Key West.

Everything passed serenely on until Monday morning, the 1st inst., when the exciting words 'Sail ho!' came from the fore-top. 'Where away?' 'Two points on the starboard bow.' 'Up anchor, and away we go to look for the stranger. She is a schooner, and has the English ensign flying—a good sign for us. On seeing his shape, changed her course, away she goes on the wind; a shot or two from our Parrot, and she tacks again, making as though beating down the coast; but the trick don't take. We are soon alongside, when, in answer to the hail, 'Where bound?' he replies 'Key West.' He told the truth, but I rather think against his inclinations. She sailed under the classic name of 'By George!' Cargo—coffee, salt, molasses, &c. Finding the poor fellow so much out of his course, we kindly sent an officer and men on board to see him safely to his destination.

Happening to drop in at Jupiter Inlet a few days since, discovered two small sloops hidden away in the mangrove bushes; they were soon destroyed. The rebels used them for lightening cargoes on and down the river.

We think the Sagamore has played her part pretty well up to date."

AN EXTENSIVE SALT MINE IN WESTERN LOUISIANA.

A correspondent of the New York Times, with a part of the Gulf blockading squad, on the Louisiana coast relates the following: "Along the Gulf coast bounding this particular part of the State are numbers of islands, some of which rise to a considerable height from the low swamp marshes with which they are surrounded. One of these islands, known as Pelito Aise, and entirely familiar with the residents of the vicinity as being a place famous for saline earth, turns out to be a rock of solid salt, probably some two hundred and fifty feet high, where the mineral is quarried out in large pieces resembling cakes of ice. It was these 'salt works' Com. Buchanan, some time since, with the gunboats Diana, Klaman, and the St. Mary, with the 21st Indiana on board, attempted to destroy. The result of which was the buildings were torn down, but the vast mine of salt still remains.

The salt spring on this island, as it was termed has been known for years, but it was not until a few months ago that it was discovered that this supposed spring was merely the rain water settling in hollows of a solid salt rock. The salt in its natural bed is as clear as glass—in fact, it seems as if you could look a vast distance into its solid heart. When it is blasted out, in pieces resembling ice it assumes a dull yellow color, but grinds up whiter than most salt, and is so thoroughly saline in its properties that even a grain or two leaves a stringent taste in the mouth. The immense value of this mineral was first accurately realized. A million dollars was offered to its owner by a company of persons in the neighborhood, but refused. This island, approximately three or four miles long and one wide, of irregular form, and covered with salt, is twenty feet thick soil—scarcely on its surface peccan and live oak trees.

Miscellaneous Items.

"When I go a shopping," said an old lady, "I alters ask for what I want; and if they have it, and it is suitable, and I feel inclined to take it, and it's cheap, and it can't be got at no other place, I almost alters take it, without changing all day, as most people do."

"A TOUCH OF THE PATHETIC"—How near skin laughter is to tears was shown, when Rubens, with a single stroke of his brush, turned a laughing child in a painting to one crying, and our mothers, without being great painters, have often brought it in, in like manner, from joy to grief by a single stroke.

A baker, who is continually troubled with inquiries respecting the time, was asked the other day "Please, sir, will you tell me what time it is?" "Why, I told you the time not a minute ago," said the astonished baker. "Yes, sir," replied the lad, "but this is for another woman."

A gentleman, one evening, was seated near a lovely woman, when the company around him were proposing contradictions to each other. Turning to his companion, he said, "Because a lady looks a mirror?" She gave it up. "Why," said the rude fellow, "a mirror reflects without speaking, a lady speaks without reflecting." And by so, you smile a mirror; asked the lady. He could not tell. "Because a mirror is smooth and polished, and you are rough and unpolished." The gentleman owned there was one lady who did not speak without both reflecting and casting reflections.

One of the witnesses in the South Leith case against Mr. Pin had his sermons; and the question being put to him, "Do sermons that are not read edify you most?" he convulsed the court by replying, "I consider that if ministers cannot remember their own sermons, it is perfectly unreasonable to expect their hearers to remember theirs."

"I am an unlucky man, gentlemen," exclaimed a poor fellow. "If I were to sleep tight by the forelock, I do believe, it would come right out, and leave him as bare as a barbers block."

A famous musician, who had made his fortune by marriage, being requested to sing to the company, replied—"Permit me to imitate the nightingale, which never sings after he has made his nest."

A journalist, whose wife had just presented him with a new mirror, for the first time, was compelled to neglect his paper for one day, wrote the day after the following excuse:—"We were unable to issue our paper yesterday, in consequence of the arrival of two extra mirrors."

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A respectable gentleman doesn't like to have a charge levelled against him, especially if it is in a gun.

A man was recently convicted in Kerry for stealing his neighbor's cow and hiding it in his cellar. It was a cowardly mode of cow-stealing. "Have you Halls on the Mead?" he asked. "I've a bonnet's worth of Halls on the Mead," replied the young Green. "But I have a wife on the hand."

MARKET. Has been established at the foot of Pollock street for the landing of all kinds of produce that is brought into City for sale; and in order to prevent monopoly, no person will be allowed to forego any of such produce or provisions. Every stall any of such produce or provisions, and all articles under the supervision of the Council of Administration of this Corps of Artillery. No boats will be allowed to land at any other place in this City for the sale of produce or provisions. Any violation of this order will subject the boat and contents to confiscation for the benefit of the Hospital. This order will go into effect on Monday next, the thirtieth day of June.

DANIEL MESSINGER, Provost Marshal.

U. S. MILITARY RAILROAD. On and after Dec. 1st trains will leave as follows:

GOING SOUTH. Leave Newbern... 9 A. M. " Crossland... 10 " " Baywick... 10:25 " Newport Barracks... 10:35 " Newbern... 11:15

GOING NORTH. Leave Morehead... 1:00 P. M. " Carolina City... 1:15 " Newbern... 1:40 " Newport... 1:50 " Baywick... 2:15 " Crossland... 2:35 " Newbern... 3:15

BLEEKER—a fresh assortment at DIB

NEWBERN, Dec. 1, 1862.

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