THE PROGRESS.

GEO. MILLS JOY, EDITOR.

NEWBERN, N. C. FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 2, 1863.

1-6" The Progress will be issued every evening at 5 o'clock. Advertisements and no tices for publication must be handed in by 10 1-2 o'clock A. M.; if received after that hour, they will lie over till the next day. tf. The Weekly Progress vill be ready Satur-day foreneous at 9 o'clock.

野 WM. LINGHAM, JR., editor of the Army & Navy Journal, 33 School st., Boston, is our sole agent for that city. Any contract entered into by him, for advertising or subscription on our account, will be ratified by us. Mr. Lingham is also authorized to act as our agent in New York, and elsewhere.

Editorial Melange.

We invite attention to the account of the battles above Kinston, on the recent expedition. We copy it from the New York Herald, at the request of many of our readers.

By New York papers of the 29th we hear from Bank's expedition. Much obliged to Capt. Bowen, A. Q. M., at Morehead City, for his kind attention in forwarding us late papers.

We were very sorry to witness on New
Years' day, an officer driving through the imand of this Department begins auspiciously Years' day, an officer driving through the city in a reckless manner, and knocking a Vesterday he superseded Gen. Butler at New Collins had a part head into the middle of Orleans; to day his troops, officered by Brig. soldier heels over head into the middle of the street, and then galloping off without the State of Louisana—this time permanently, stopping to inquire as to the injuries sus- Baton Rouge is ours. The feat was accom-There is no excuse for so much plished this morning, and peacefully.

We left New Orleans at 104 yesterday morn recklessness in the management and drivis often necessary, is true, but it is not necessary for everybody to drive as though the devil was after him.

We shall be soon compelled to issue our sible spirits. paper on a half sheet, like all the rest of Southern prints, unless our invoice of paper had prevailed in the Crescent City, rendering everything out of doors exquisitely chilly and uncomfortable. But Tuesday was sunny and get half sheets, for that is better than no the Mississippi, seeing only its muddy banks paper at all. We hope, however, that the lonely plantations, occasional houses, and ennext steamer will bring our paper and thus campments by our troops. A lew negroes on spare us the mortification of using the the banks cheered us; scarcely any white peo above mentioned half-sheets.

The election for representative to Congress, in this city yesterday, passed off very quietly. The whole number of votes east was 99. Jennings Pigott received 78 and Charles Henry Foster 21. Mr. Pigott will Foote's fleet, and both known and dreaded in undoubtedly be elected.

ered, and forwarded to his family at New

37,954 letters were sent from the Post Office of this city, by the Dudley Buck, this morning for New York. This was the accumulation of seven days only,

WASHINGTON, N. C., Dec. 27, 1862. Mr. Eprora:—Our friends in Newbern under way again.

Tooks will be interested to hear what a We steamed easily during the night, and at no doubt will be interested to bear what a place. On Christmas Eve the officers of Rouge. A few rebel pickets were discerned Surgeen Peter Emmet Hubon. The popularity of the Surgeon, though but a short appeared. The place seemed utterly deserted. larity of the Surgeon, though but a short time with us, brought all who could leave their commands. It was a pleasant affair, and many jokes with some bottles of champaign were cracked on the occasion. Music was not wanting, for a Washington serenading party discoursed excellent music.

On Christmas day Surgeon Hubon gave a champaign dinner to his nurses and patients in the hospital-himself and Captain Jocknick sitting down with them. Never wil these poor fellows, sick and far from stood mutely gazing at us, but nothing human home, forget the kindness and generosity of gave us welcome or bade us deflance.

At 84 the Essex (which, for its aspect, might their surgeon. It was an act worthy of the man, and one worth of imitation. All who were well enough came to the table, and each took the prescribed dose without a murmur. The affair concluded by several of them eloquently speaking their little speech.

A Christmas day dinner was also givwhich could scarcely be beat anywhere The honorary seat was occupied by the Post Commander. The affair reflects much credit upon the Quartermaster for hospitality, and all agree in believing he is just a sugar cane serving for flagstaff. the man to "keep a hotel."

sickness has been fast disappearing. Two Government. The Mayor-a Mr. Hoit-being ed by hundreds; now, I believe the number in bospital is less than twenty, and not more than that number sick in quarters.

We were all delighted to kear of Col. Potter's promotion, but exceedingly regret artillery, trout the description given, the loss of so gentlemanly and able an six-pounders, which they carried off with officer at this Post. The wenther is pleasant and all is well.

From the Shenandoah Valley. Evacuation of Winchester by the

Rebels. Great Destitution of the People at Win-

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26, 1862. Col. Keyes moved from Romney and took gross possession of Winglester on Tuesday mornng, when the rebel picket left there took their

departure. The relief Gen. Jones, with 2500 man, had accupied the place the week previous, but had

ing to move in towards Winchester.

Winchester. The common necessaries of life place. E. E. S." A good dear or control with the converse heretofore in the prisoned here worked upon it. The building rector.

From New Orleans.

Arrival of the Banks Expedition. GEN. BUTLER RELIEVED.

HIS FAREWELL ORDER.

GEN. BANKS TAKES COMMAND.

How the People Like the Change.

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION.

Baton Rouge Recaptured.

By the arrival of the steamship Roanoke; Capt. Thompson, at New York, the 28th ult., we have dates from New Orleans, to December 18, and Havana to the 22d. Gen. Banks, with the major part of his expedition, reached the Crescent City on the evening of Sunday, Dee 14, relieving Gen. Butler of the command of the Department of the Gulf on the day following. Promptly upon his arrival, Gen. Banks sent as expedition to Baton Rouge, which place was occupied without loss, the rebel troops retiring on our approach. The details of the voyage of the Banks Expedition, it composition, arrival at New Orleans, the super-cedure of Gen. Butler, the farewell order of the retiring commander, -his successor's procla-tion and order, the capture of Baton Rouge, and much other highly interesting matter, we

Gen. Banks Supersedes Gen. Butler-Baton Rouge Reoccupied - Details of the Event.

BATON ROUGE, La., Dec. 17 .- 1 P. M.

ing of horses, as has been exhibited of late ing, Gen. Grover and Staff being on board the in our crowded thoroughfares. That haste North Star. This steamer took the lead during the expedition. It was clesely followed by the Mary Boardman, the United States, Northern Light, Illinois, Pocahontas, New Brunswick S. R. Spaulding and other transports, all heavily freighted with troops, in the best pos

our patrons may not be disappointed if they pleasant, if cold. All day long we steamed up ple, but those wearing Uncle Sam's uniforms, were visible.

We are indebted to Corporal Jack Reed opposite Donaidsonville, fifty miles below the At about 9 p. m. we anchored temporarily of the Post Office for New York papers, place, the rendezvous of our armed vessels, comprising the following: the sloop Richmond, Capt. Alden; the gunboat Winona Capt. Weaver; Albatross, Capt. ___; Ka-tahdin, Capt. Rose; Cayoga, Capt. Fairfax; also the famous iron-clad ram Essex, Comman-der Caldwell, once appertaining to Commodore this vicinity. The night was a singularly beautiful one, innumerable stars genming the The body of young Nelson drowned at heavens, and the colored lights displayed by Beaufort, some days since, has been recovregiment encamped on shore welcomed our arrival with a blazing bonfire.

As there was every probability of an action on the morrow, Chapiain Zane, of the Mass. 41st, the regiment on board the North Star, assembled the officers and men in the aft saoon of the vessel, and delivered a singularly impressive and appropriate exhortation, followed by prayer. Gen. Grover and staff were Subsequently the General and suite

"Merry Chrismas" we have had at this early morning found ourselves opposite Baton the post were invited to dine with the Post on the banks, also an efficer on horseback in the town, all of whom retired hastily and di by the officers on board the Essex, that the device has frequently been resorted to to shield ebel property.

There appeared no newly constructed bat teries, nothing more offensive nor defensive than the lines of the old ones, built a year ago. A negro or two descended the sloping declivity of the high bank to the river, and

be mistaken for an infernal ferry boat, freshly imported from Phlegethon or Cocytus) began throwing shells into the woods in the rear of the town, with the intention of dislodging any rebels who might be there concealed. lasted for about twenty minutes. Unfortunthanks, and drinking heartily the Surgeon's ately, some two or three fell in the outskirts bealth, proposed by Capt. J. after a brilliant of the town, not, however, doing any damage

to life or property.

At 9 our troops landed, the 18th New York A Christmas day dinner was also given to the officers by the Post Quarter-to go ashore from the United States. Within master, Lieut. Springer, at 7-1-2 o'clock, ten minutes afterward the Stars and Stripes were displayed from the State House-bei hoisted there by Executive Officer Parker the Essex. This gentleman also secured a rebel signal flag discovered in the building. consisting of a red cross on a white ground,

Since frost has made its appearance here the town in the name of the United States months ago, the sick might have been count. brought before him and interrogated, confirmed what was already evident, the evacuation ar flight of the rebel troops just before our arrival. There were but few of them, averaging from four to five hundred, commanded by Col. Shields of Louisiana. They had but two pieces of

appearance of the transports. Such of the inhabitants as had not pre viously quitted the town, subsequent to its former occupation by our troops, yet remain. But the houses, stores and slops are closed, almost all of the people keeping scrupulously indoors. As we strolled through its described strects during the sunny, suitry forenoon, Baton Rouge seemed a deserted, a dead city We met and conversed with perhaps a dozen white people, mostly women, and as many ne

At the Penitentiary-appeopriate localitywe visited the quarter of the rebel solds rs. Here were abandoned mattresses, bedding, tables, benches, chairs, bottles, canteens, old boots and shoes, articles of clothing, horse turniture, and all the debris of a slovenly miliburnisure, and all the decris of a survey must be going towards Staunton, intend.

Miller's forces were at Muddletown, intend.

It is compared to the great the following found a card, the dauce of clubs, on the back found a card, the dauce of clubs. The Winchester Railroad has been entirely of which was scrawled in pencil the following destroyed by the rebels, and the iron carried soutence: "You G-d d-d sons at b-s, f by them.

Great destitution exists among the people at you in h-ll before we would give up this

is large enough to serve as barracks for at least 4000 soldiers. One of the townspeople informed me that a Col. Adam, with some

Arkansas men, were here. The inhabitants are apparently as poor as possible, and have not tasted wheaton bread for some months. A few of them profess satisfaction at our arrival, and dubious Union sentiments. The contents of the public buildings are undisturbed.

We have reason to believe in the existence of a large body of Rebel'troops in the vicinity, and a land fight is expected. Gen. Grover is ready for it.

speedily. I close in order to get this off in time for the dispatch boat that takes the news to New

The Beesing of the Generala.

From The Delta of the 17th.

The two Major Generals—Benjamin F. Butler and Nashaniel P. Banks—and their respective steffs, met at headowsters. staffs, mer at headquarters. Carondelet street, yes-terday at twelve o clock, for the purpose of formal terday at twelve o clock, for the purpose of formal introduction. There were present, too, many officers of the division, among whom we noticed Brig Gen. Sherman, Brig-Gen Weitzel, Col. Clark of the Sixth ichigan, Liest Col. Elliott of the First Louisiana, Col. E. M. Brown of the Eighth Verment, Capt. R. B. Lowry of the daring gunboat Sciota, Maj. Gen. Augur and Mr. T. B. Thorns.

Thorpe.

Gen. Butler addressed Gen. Banks and welcomed him to the Department of the Gulf. assured him that he would find here troops who we e ready to yield a cheerful obedience to every order. Gen. Banks responded that the only pleasure he had in taking the command of the Depart.

ure he had in taking the command of the Department of the Gulf was in obeying an order of the Government of the United States. The meeting of the two chiefs was most cordial, and the interchange of sentiment was that which marks the coming together of old friends.

Gen. Butler now personally introduced each member of his staff—Major Strong, Col. Shaffer, Col. Turser, Col. French, Dr. McCormick, Lieut-Col. Kinsman, Major Bell, Major Grang, Col. Col. Turser, Col. French, Dr McCormick, Lieut. Col. Kinsman. Major Bell. Major Greene. Capt. Davis, Capt. Clark, Capt. Hagerty, Capt. Kensel, Capt. Puffer, Lieut. Chytke. Lieut. Martin—and also Gens. Sherman, Weitzel and the other gen tlemen in turn. This ceremony over, Gen. Banks introduced the members of his Staff— Lieut Col R. B. Irwin, Capt. R. T. Dunham, Lieut C. A. Hartwell, Lieut. S. M. Whitside,

be more generous than the manner and terms in which Gen. Butler spoke of his successor.

Gen. Butler Believed-His Touching as the Farewell to His Troops.

Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, Dec. 15, 1862. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 105.

Soldiers of the Army of the Gulf :- Relieved rom further duties in this Department by dirom further duties in this Department by discorrecting Constitution of the United States (rection of the President, under date of November 9, 1862, I take leave of you by this final the conditions imposed by the imperious necessities of geographical transfiguration and commer ties of geographical transfiguration and commer

munity of privations, hardships, dangers, victories, successes, military and civil, is the only sorrowful thought I have.
You have deserved well of your country.-

Without a nurmur you sustained an encampment on a sandbar, so desolate that banishment to it, with every care and comfort possible, has been the most dreaded punishment inflict. Rebel Cavalry Fitted out for an ed upon your bitterest and most insulting en-

You had so little transportation that but a handful could advance to compel submission by the Queen City of the Rebellion, while oths waded breast deep in the marshes which surround St. Phillip, and forced the surrender of a fort deemed impregnable by a land attack by the most skillful engineers of our country

At your occupation, order, law, quiet, and beace sprang to this city, filled with the Bra os of all nations, where for, a score of years, during the profoundest peace, human life was

carcely safe at noonday.

By your discipline you illustrated the best traits of the American soldier, and enchained the admiration of those that came to scoff.

Landing with a military chest containing out \$75, from the heards of a Rebel Governent you have given to your country's treasury nearly \$500,000, and so supplied yourselves with the needs of your service that your expedition has cost your Government less by our fifths than any other.

You have fed the starying poor, the wives and children of your enem nemes into friends, that they have sent their representatives to Congress by a vote greater than your entire numbers, from districts in which, when you entered, you were tauntingly old that there was "no one to raise your flag

By your practical philanthropy you have won the confidence of the "oppressed race" and the slave. . Hailing you as deliverers, they are ready to aid you as willing servants, faithful laborers, or, using the tactics taught them by your enemics, to fight with you in the field. steady attention to the laws of health, you have stayed the pestilence, and, humble nstruments in the hards of God, you have demonstrated the necessity that His should obey His laws, and reaping His blessing in this most unhealthy climate, you have preserved your ranks fuller than those of any

other battalions of the same length of service.

You have met double numbers of the enemy semy, and defeated him to the open field; but need not further enlarge upon this topic -You were sent here to do that.

I commend you to your commander. You Farewell, my comrades! acain forewell!

BENJ. F. BUTLER, Maj. Gen. Comd'g. Gen. Hanks Assumes Command of the B

Headquarters Department of the Gulf, & New Orienns, Dec 16, 1802 General Oudens No 107 -1. In compliance with General Orders No. 184, of the 9th ultime, from the War Department, Adjutant General's Office, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of the Gulf, including the

tate of Texas.

11. The following named officers are announced as constituting the Staff of the Major General commanding, and will be obeyed and respected secordingly : Lieut Col Richard B Irwin, Assistant Adju

William S. Abert, Assistant Inspec-

Norman Lieber, Judge Advocate. Co. John S. Clark Aid- e-Camp Lient Cot. John S. Strother, Aid de-Camp. Capt Prederie d'Hauteville, Aid-de-Camp, Capt Robert T Dunham, Aid-de-Camp, Ist Lient Charles A. Hartwell, Aid-de Camp 2) Leut Samusi M. Whiteside, Aid de Camp Capt. W. Sturges Hooper, Acting Aid de Camp. 1st Lieut. Charles S. Sargent, Acting Aid-de-

Samuel B. Holabird, Chi.f Quartermaster. Col Edward G. Beckwith, Chief Commissary, Surgeon Richard H. Alexander, Medical Di-

cal Engineera Capt. Richard Arnold, Chief of Artillery.
Capt. William W. Rowley, Chief Signal Officert.
N. P. BANKS, Major General.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf, ? a large body of Rebel troops in the vicinity, and a land fight is expected. Gen. Grover is ready for it.

We intend to push our conquests, and that the Gulf, to which is added by his special order.

the State of Texas.

The duty with which I am charged fequires me to assist to the restoration of the Government of the United States. It is my desire to accure to the people of every class all the privings of possession and enjoyment which are consistent with public safety, or which it is possible for a beneficent and just Government to center

beneficent and just Government to center. In the execution of the high trust with which I am charged, I rely upon the co-operation and counsel of all loyal and well disposed people, and upon the manifest interest of those dependent

upon the manifest interest of these dependent upon the pursuits of peace, as well as upon the support of mayal and land forces.

My instructions require me to treat as enomies those who are enemies, but I shall gladly regard as friends those who are friends. No restrictions will be placed upon the freedom of individuals which are not investigated. which are not imperatively demanded by other considerations of public safety, but while their claims will be liberally considered, it is due also to them to state that all rights of the Govern

ment will be unfinehingly maintained

Respectful consideration and prompt reparation

will be recorded to all persons who are wrong d in body or estate by those under my command.
The Government does not profit by the pro-longation of civil contest or the private or public sufferings which attend it. Its fruits are not equally distributed. In the disloyal States deso lation has empire on the sea and on the land. In the North the war is an abiding sorrow, but not yet a calamity Its cities and towns are increase ing in population, wealth and power. The refu gees from the South alone compensate in great part for the terrible decidations of battle.

The people of this department who are disposed to save their fortunes and their lives upon resistance to the Government may wisely reflect upon Lieut Col. R. B. Irwin, Capt. R. I. Politiside, Surgeon R. H. Alexander, Surgeon W. C. Spencer, Surgeon T. B. Reed, Col. J. S. Clark, Col. S. B. Holabird, Capt. W. W. Rowley, Lieut. C. S. Sarvent, Lieut. Col. D. H. Strother, Capt. J. E. Waves, Capt. T. W. Robbins. Major. D. C. Houston, Mr. J. F. Tucker, Col. G. G. Beckwith, Capt. H. L. Abbott, Major. H. Rob. nson, Lieut. Hill, Capt. W. S. Hooper, Corporal Cowie.

Soon after these formalities, Gen. Banks. and Staff withdrew. Gen. Butler then addressed his Staff, and requested that each member should take pains to enlighten and assist their successors, of whom be spoke. He praised, in the warmest manner, Gen. Banks, and assured the gentiement of the control of the cont the immutable conditions which surround the The Valley of the Mississippi is the chosen

the demands of Linois and Ohio. The Vailey of the Mississippi will have its deltas upon the At-lantic. The physical force of the West will debouch upon its shortes with a power as resistless as the torients of its giant rivers. The country cannot be permanently divided. Ceaseless wars may drain its blood and treasure; domestic tyants or foreign foes may grasp the scepter of its power, but its destiny will remain unchanged. It will still be united. God has ordained it. What we have the second of the sec The country erable haste. avails, then, the destruction of the best trovern-ment ever devised by man-the self adjusting, tered outposts, covering hundreds of miles of cial supremacy, and re-establish our ancient pros-the frontier of a large territory than some of perity and renown? Why not become the found-the kingdoms of Europe. I greet you, my brave comrades, and say farewell!

The kingdoms of Europe.

I greet you, my brave comrades, and say the affluance of their resources, without superior, and in the privileges of people, without a peer

among the nations of the earth?

N P BANKS, Major General Commanding.

From General Burnside's Army. CONCENTRATION of REBEL TROOPS.

Expedition. ACTIVITY IN THE ENEMY'S CAMP.

Lee Said to be Moving Toward

Washington.

THE REBELS DRIVEN OFF. Rebel News of their Operations Elsewhere.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac. December 26, 1862. The latest reliable intelligence relating

the Rebel army on our front states that they have massed their forces on both sides of the railroad from Fredericksburg to below Gurey's station. The track for two miles south f Fredericksburg has been tern up and the rails are being used for turn outs at the pres-ent terminus of the road. On Tuesday a brigade of Robel Cavalry

were outfitted with rations and forage for several days, and revolvers were distributed to so converting the men near Gurney's Station. It was because sent their heved there that their destination was King George County via Port Rayal.

On Saturday morning a new encampment made its apparance on the second range of hills in the rear of Fredericksburg, in full view from our position.

A considerable number of tents have re-

cently been sent up from Richmond to Lee's army.

The Richmond Examiner of the 25th indicated that Lee, with a portion of his army, was moving teward Culpepper, to make a demon stration is front of Washington, but it is known that Lee was still near Fredericksburg at Friday neon. The enemy are engaged every night in raising and extending breastworks along the streets fronting the river, as if to prevent any luture crossings by pontoon

A friendly intercourse has existed between the respective river pickets until recently. To prevent the communication of improper infor-mation a positive order has been issued to suspend the frateroization.

On Fricay a Rebel commissioned officer and two privates were seized on this side and sent back to their side. The exchange of newspapers has also been interdicted by Gen. Burn-

Flags of truce cross the Rappahainock every day, principally to transfer to the other ble citizens who came into our lines to escape the bombardment. Our soldiers are taking advantage of the leasant weather in providing against the cold

building buts.

Heavy firing was heard yesterday evening the direction of Dumfries Intelligence from Aquia Creek to day state that about - o'clock yesterday about 4,000 rebel savairy, with four gons made an attack on four regiments of Sigel's infantry at Dum-

The context lasted till dark, and was renew-

Major David C. Hensten, Chief Engineer.

Capt. Heary L. Abbott, Chief of Topographis late procured large supplies of cattle, horses vious reports confirmed, in that we discovered and lorage from the Peninsula counties. Last a rebel gunboat on the other side of the river, Destruction of a Rebel Gunbout.

An officer of Longstreet's staff, who had crossed into King George County for the purpose of getting married, was taken by Gen. Pleasanton. His two groomsmen escaped.-The citizens of the Peninsula state that they have lost 10,000 contrabands since the begin-

ning of the war.
Advices from Richmond state that the ironclad gunboat Richmond makes a daily trip to

Drury's Bluff. Third Disputch. Third Dispatch.
Telegraphic operations have been resumed.
An official report states that the enemy's cavry numbered but 1,500; that they attacked the own of Pum'res, but were driven off with loss Our loss was three killed and eleven woun

The firing to-day was in the direction of Occas one, and was probably caused by the enemy's Butler, et Co C, Third New York vally falling in with Gen. Shoema's Infatry. unterend. On artillery was on azons have been captured by Lee, and it is con-The Recliment paper of the 25th contain the

following:
Perensucas, Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1852 On Monday, Gen. Pryor, with a small detach ent, attacked a Yankee force of several hundred tationed at Isle of Wight Court Ho tect the election of Representative to Congress.
At the first charge, Gen. Dix protectors fied in

CANTON, Miss. Monday. Dec. 22, 1832. Grant's army has fallen back bayond the

Rebel Attack on Burnside's Rear. ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL RATH.

Our Troops Surprised & Captured. PIFTEEN SUPPLY WAGONS TAKEN.

A BATTERY ALSO CAPTURED.

WASHINGTON Dec 28 The enemy's cavalry, of course Stuart's, got our right entirely around Burnside's army yesterday, naving Dumfries in their possession in the morning. A body of troops under Gen. Can-by, who, it is charged, had no pickets out, were surprised in the night, and suffered capture to an ex ent defficult to fix, rumor enu merates our loss slidingly from 1,600 down to 23. The Seventeenth Pennsylvania cavalry was roughly banel d, and withdrew in coasid

regiment only one week ago. Fitteen wagons the column, we containing the regimental property, are said squadron of cavairy, passed over a high hill becoming the regimental property, are said squadron of cavairy, passed over a high hill becoming the regimental property, are said squadron of cavairy, passed over a high hill becoming the skirmishers, in full sight of the enemy, until he got to the left of those in action, and only the half of it. Last night these swift than opened with his artillery. In a few minutes other artillery came up, when the Major ceased firing. Although his cavairy force was in a position of great exposure, under a heavy for for our content of the column.

A telegraphic dispatch from the operator at Burk's Station, this evening, states that the enemy were within three-miles of it and spur-The movement of troops from here to scene of this enterprise has been prompt and forcible, both of cavalty and infintry. But Stuart's successes in these affairs have never been partial. This raid serves anew to justify the officients which the best soldiers have ev er made upon the policy which breaks up our cavalry, from one large organization, into small fragments, to be glood to the many

commands of our many commanders.

Since writing this, we hear that Stuart and comrades were early this morning within six miles of Fort Lyon; also, that they got the whole of the battery at Dumfries; also, that at Occoquan, they fell on a detachment of the 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry, a fight ensued, anequal on our side, in which the 2d had twenty men killed and wounded. Capt. John An Engagement with Sigel's Corps. disabled was captured.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1869. A report has reached Washington that a company of the 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanded by Col Price, stationed at Occoquan, was surprised this morning by a detachment of rebel cavalry. A fight occurred, in which a number were wounded, and Capt.
Johnson of the Pennsylvania Cavalry, who was in command, killed. Several supply wag ons were captured by the enemy. It is also

troops and a battery, at Dumfries, yesterday.

Correspondence of N. Y. Heral

Trestle Work, Railroad Tracks and Telegraph Lines.

THE BURNING OF GOLDSBORG BRIDGE UNDER A HEAVY FIRE.

THE VERY RAPID MARCHING OF OUR TROOPS Surprise of the Rebels at Mt. Olive.

Interesting and Grapkie Description of the Sernes.

IN THE FIRED, Dec. 15. The Oweard March

Cavalry Scout to Whitehall,

When the main column halted for the night Major Garrard, with his buttalion of the Third New York caralry and a section of Captain

on yesterday. The telegraph line ccased to work yesterday afternoon, and up to 4 p. m. go a distance of three and a half miles from to-day no official intelligence has been received the main column. This we accomplished a a full gallop, but, notwithstanding we pushed forward so rapidly, we found on our arrival the bridge over the ricer in flames. We also after the content and the content with the destruction of these bridges they also destroyed the track and set fire to the cross ties in several places.

Attacked and Turned Back.

Destruction of a Rebel Gunbout. To destroy the gunbout, which was not fully completed, was one of our principal objects; but to do it in the face of an enemy, concraled in the woods on the opposite bank, was a very difficult matter. In order to cast a heavy reflaction of light on the enemy, we set fire to large quantities of turpentine, in barrels in sheds and otherwise. This rendered the scene one of peculiar and lively interest. The flames ascended in all forms and to various heights, communicating to and firing many of the adjacent trees. During all this time the enemy laid low in the woods, only firing one or two small arms.

A Brave and Gallant Action

After bri f deliberation, the Major determined to call upon some one to volunteer and swim the river; then after swimming it, to board the gun bout and fire it. To do this during deed, Henry avalry falling in with Gen. Shonnn's Infatry. unteered. Our artillery was ordered up, and it is unefficially stated that several autler's opened with shell to the right and left of the bridge Butler then undrrased, and ran down bank, plunged into the river, and swam to the opposite side. H. then started to get a fire opposite side. It then started to get a fire brand at the burning bridge, when the enemy opened fire upon him. Butler instantly turned and ran for the river, followed by a couple of the enemy (who quickly sprang from their hiding place,) jumped into the water, was again fired upon, and finally reached his old position with without inters. great confusion, and were chased ten miles at lightly complimented Bufler on the spot and afterward visited Smithfield: lized unwarlike society. We then gave the enemy a severe dose of casister, and, finding that we could not well get over to the gunboat, we battered it to pieces with shot and shell. The Gen. Grant's army has fallen back bayond the Tallshatchie. An important expedition under Gen. Van Dorn, which has been out several days, has not been beard from.

The Diapatch contains an appeal for the relief of the Fredericksburg sufferers who are in Rich mond.

The Rebels Outwitted

In connection with our movements to-day I In connection with our movement of many and that the enemy was completely outwitted. From the fact of our having fought hard to save the Kinst u bridge, and then crossed to to save the Kinst n bridge, and then crossed to the opposite side, occupying the town, the enemy prepared to meet us at Moseley Hall—a small town adjacent to the line of the Goldsbore and Kinston Railroad—supposing that we intended proceeding to that town along the right bank of the Neuse. Instead of that, as will be observed by what is above, we passed up on the other side, leaving Moseley Hall with its armed force, far to

WHITE HALL, Dec. 16-P. M. The March and Occupation of White Hall-Skirmish

by, who, it is charged, had no pickets out, were surprised in the night, and suffered capiner to an execut, difficult to fix, rumor enumerates our loss slidingly from 1,000 down to 23. The Seventeenth Pennsyl and cavalry was roughly hand d, and withdrew in coosed arable haste.

Arms were first placed in the hands of this regiment only one week ago. Fifteen wagons to the surprise for the column with three pieces of artillery and a squadron of cavairy, nased over a high bill be-

quite a while, still the loss was quite triffing. The Cavalry Dash-Mount Olive Under cover of action on both sides Major arrard, with his command, pressed on past Wattehall and made a rapid march (a distance of over twenty miles) to Mount Olive Station, a small place situated on the line of the Wilming on and Goldsboro railroad. While Maj. Garrard was away, in order to cover its operations, General Foster entered into a regular

engagement at Whitehall.

The Rebel's Labor Lost. The enemy having distroyed the bridge over the river, showed that he labored under he impression that we would attempt to cross at this point, whereas, if he had not have been quite so fast, he would have discovered that it was our intention to burn the bridge on the

previous evening. The Engagement at Whitehall son who commanded the post was among the killed. The whole detachment not killed or rated sgainst us with a force of about five or six thousand infantry and three batteries of artillery. The 9th N. J. Vols., Gen. Wessell's Reported Surprises of our Troops at Occo- brigade, and a couple of Massachusetts regigram and Dumetries - Capture of Supply meats, were engaged in the fight. A few Wagons, Troops and a Entirery. as they lost a few men, I suppose they claim to being in the fight, also. My accounts of to being in the fight, also. My accounts of the killed and wounded will explain the en-

> was over half our force engaged at one time, especially not in the latter. Gen. Foster's Feints.

Norther in the battle of Kinston

gagements in which the rebels participated .-

The better to decays the enemy, Gen. Forter made a feint of attempting to rebuild the stated that the rebels cap used several of our bridge under fire. A feint was also made to cross the river; and a few of the 10th Conn. make a feint, actually swam across the river, The Engagements at Whitehall and got on the opposite bank. Of course they were ordered back. Under the direction of Col. Leathe, (Acting Brigadier General) our artillery was so admirably posted and gallantly worked that we selenced the enemy's fire, and allowed him infantry, artillers and all away. drove him, infantry, artillery, and all, away far back from the river bank. After this we could, of course, have crossed the river, but the scope of Geo. Foster's plans tended still more to deceive the enemy. Under cover of inlantry firing and the working of two sections of artillery we passed on without further mo-lestation, and went into camp for the night soveral miles the other side of Whitehall.

MOUNT OLIVE STATION, Dec. 16. The Arrival at Mount Olive Station-A

Surprise. On leaving the main column we pressed rapidly on, on regular and by roads until we reached a swamp. Here we struck a turpentine path, and after a full gallop of a distance We moved out of Kinston at a very early three o'clock p. m. This action was a period out this morning, and marched up the line surprise to the people of the place. The ticket agent was selling tickets, passengers were of the Neuse River on the side opposite to that ct agent was selling tickets, passengers were place. The road lay through a section of counry ully and comparatively poor. During the for Wilmington laid ready on the platform, try filly and comparatively poor. During the lor Wilmington land ready on the platform, day we came upon the enemy's pickets and and a few paroled presoners were in readiness drove them in, taking three or lour prisoners. It is go to Wilmington, probably to fight again. By sunset we had marched seventeen miles.—

As a matter of course, for the time being, Maj. We then bivocacked for the hight. This day's march was considered a very good one, con-telegraph wire was immediately and afterwards sidering the fatigued condition of the troops.— effectually cut and destroyed by Capt. Wilson On flarching out of Kinston and re-crossing of the 3d N Y. cavalry. Mount Olive is seven-the river the bridge we so fortunately saved teen miles from Goldsboro, and as I have specthe day previous was stetally destroyed, in or- ified before, immediately on the line of the der to defeat any design on the part of Gen. Goldsboro and Wilmington Railroad. Evans to follow up and attack us in the rear. On Go the Cacalry - Treatle Work and Bridge

Distroyed. Captains Wilson and Pond, with their respactive commands of the Third New York Janey's battery of the Third New York Artil- of Wilflington, to destroy an extensive bridge ed again this norming. The cannonading was lety, were sent forward to dash into and take and trestle work. This they accomplished intense, and apparently nearer this point than a small town on the banks of the Neuse, with great labor, after a few minutes, skirmingh. The telegraph line ceased to known as Whitehall. To do this we had to and joined our main force by dusk. In con-

tate the return of convalescents and stragglers learned that a Virginia regiment had just rein cater at Alexandria to their regiments.— treated across the bridge, and that they would. While this was being done Captain Jacobs,

Maj. W. H. Wend of the 17th intantry has being done Captain Jacobs, be heavily reinforced on the following morning. With a company of the Third New York cay-been detailed to accomplish this doty.

Notwithstanding the presence of our gun-same of the position by diamounted cyvilry, was sent three and a half miles in the direc-