

THE PROGRESS.

GEO. HILLS, JOY, EDITOR.

NEWBERN, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 15, 1863.

The Progress will be issued every evening at 5 o'clock. Advertisements and notices for publication must be handed in by 10:15 o'clock A. M.; if received after that hour, they will be over till the next day.

Wm. LINGHAM, Jr., editor of the Army and Navy Journal, 23 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.

OFFICIAL.

Head-Quarters, Department of North Carolina, New Bern, Dec. 31st, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 89.

The General Commanding, having been informed that several Union officers occupy quarters in this town, Division and Brigade Commanders are hereby ordered to see that these officers immediately return to their regiments, and give up any quarters that they may now occupy in town.

By command of Major General FOSTER, J. F. ANDERSON, Major and A. A. General.

Head-Quarters, 18th Army Corps, New Bern, Jan. 2, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 1.

General Order No. 89 are hereby amended so as to include all regimental officers, whether Field, Staff or Line Officers. Division and Brigade Commanders will see that these orders are immediately and strictly obeyed by the officers referred to.

By command of Major General FOSTER, J. F. ANDERSON, Major and A. A. General.

Head-Quarters, 18th Army Corps, New Bern, Jan. 4th, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 4.

The Provost Marshal will attend to the immediate execution of General Order 89 and 1, relating to the vacating of quarters in the city, by officers.

By command of Major General FOSTER, J. F. ANDERSON, Major and A. A. General.

THE NEWS.

A steamer from Memphis, which arrived at Cairo Thursday, brought nothing new, no steamer having come up from Vicksburg, owing to the fact, as stated by the passengers, that the rebels had planted batteries at Cypress Bend, and thus cut off the river communication.

The rebel accounts of the movements at Vicksburg—as stated in the official dispatch from Gen. Pemberton to the Confederate War Department—states that our troops had embarked, leaving a quantity of tools and other property behind, and had apparently relinquished their designs upon Vicksburg.

Jeff Davis had been making a great speech before the Legislature of Mississippi. He speaks hopefully of the result of the war, and while admitting that it has assumed a greater magnitude than he anticipated, and that he has himself erred in several matters of judgment, he still looks for success as the result.

He thinks that Vicksburg and Port Hudson are the two most important points now to be defended, because upon their preservation the sentiments of the Northwest, as to whether they would longer endure and support a war against the South depended.

The steamer from Memphis has arrived. There is nothing later from Vicksburg. The reason assigned by the passengers for the non-arrival of the steamer from Vicksburg is that the rebels have planted batteries at Cypress Bend, and thus prevented intercourse for the present.

By way of Grenada a report had reached Memphis that there had been no fighting since the 29th ult.

Colonel Chipman's Official Dispatch. COLUMBUS, Jan. 2, 1863. To MAJOR GENERAL S. R. CURTIS: The Rocket left Yazoo river Sunday morning, General Sherman debarked his army eight miles above the mouth, and was fighting hard to get possession of the heights in rear of Vicksburg.

Captain Gwin, of the gunboat Benton, was mortally wounded in an engagement with a battery twenty miles up the Yazoo. We met the New Era above Memphis, and the Conestoga is cruising at the mouth of the Arkansas.

Rebel Accounts. Vicksburg Abandoned by the Enemy—Another "Change of Base." The following official dispatch was received at the War Department on Saturday morning:

Vicksburg, Jan. 2, 1863. HON. JAMES A. SEDDON, Secretary of War: The enemy, finding all his efforts unavailing to make any inroad upon our position here, has re-embarked, leaving a considerable quantity of interchanging tools and other property, and apparently has relinquished his designs upon Vicksburg.

The Operations against Vicksburg—The Enemy Retire. Vicksburg, Jan. 2, 1863. Skirmishing continued all day yesterday, but no general engagement is expected until the arrival of McClernand and Sherman with the balance of the Yankee army.

Four complete batteries were shipped from Indianapolis, on Jan. 6, to supply the place of those lost in action at Murfreesboro, and large supplies of arms and ammunition were forwarded on the same day from Columbus, Ohio.

Telegraphic communication between St. Louis and Springfield is interrupted, and we have no advices from the latter point later than the evening of Thursday. Fighting had been going on all day, and our troops were holding their positions, and expecting reinforcements.

An additional dispatch from Gen. Herron, of the Army of the Frontier, to Maj. Gen. Curtis, among other things states that, after the occupation of Van Buren by our troops, Gen. Hindman ordered the town to be shelled, without giving the women and children of the place the slightest opportunity of departing in safety.

A New York correspondent of the Boston Journal states that "a new expedition is on hand from this port. Secrecy and dispatch are now the watchwords."

The Washington Republican of Thursday says: "We are satisfied that Gen. Hooker is not only not to relieve Gen. Burnside in command of the Army of the Potomac, but that Gen. Hooker is decidedly in favor of having Gen. Burnside remain in the position he now occupies."

A private letter from Robert Rhodes, Executive Officer of the U. S. steamer Clifton, stationed off Galveston, states that about the 6th of December a messenger came down from Sabine Pass, saying that it was expected that four or five gunboats, and some artillery on the shore, would attack our two schooners, which were guarding the Pass.

Gen. Brown's left shoulder is badly shattered. He would have to submit to amputation to save his life.

Probable Capture of Springfield. St. Louis, Mo., Friday, Jan. 2. Communication with Springfield is still broken.

General Rosecrans Following up the Rebels. HIS ARMY TEN MILES BEYOND MURFREESBORO.

Arrival of Large Quantities of Supplies at Nashville. Gen. Rosecrans Complimented by the President and Gen. Halleck.

Nashville, Thursday, Jan. 8. Murfreesboro is entirely deserted. Our army and Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters have advanced ten miles beyond that place.

THE PRESIDENT TO GEN. ROSECRANS. WASHINGTON, Jan. 5. To Maj. Gen. Rosecrans: Your dispatch announcing the retreat of the enemy has just reached here.

Official Report of General Carter's Daring Operations. CINCINNATI, Jan. 7, 1863. Major-General H. W. Halleck, General in Chief, Washington:

The East Tennessee Raid. Official Report of General Carter's Daring Operations. CINCINNATI, Jan. 7, 1863. Major-General H. W. Halleck, General in Chief, Washington:

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF GEN. HALLECK. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9, 1863. Major-General H. W. Halleck, Cincinnati:

General Halleck to General Rosecrans. Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C., Jan. 3, 1863.

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IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Fighting at Springfield.

GEN. BROWN SEVERELY WOUNDED.

The Rebels After Army Stores, Arms and Ammunition.

St. Louis, Mo., Thursday, Jan. 5. Gen. Curtis has received the following dispatch from Gen. Brown:

St. Louis, Mo., Thursday, Jan. 5. The rebels are crowding the fighting, but my men are behaving well. I am holding all the strong positions.

St. Louis, Friday, Jan. 9. Telegraphic communication with Springfield ceased at 3 o'clock this morning.

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IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Gov. Robinson's Message to the Legislature.

He Recommends the State to Reject the Emancipation Proclamation.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 8.

The Kentucky Legislature met today. The message of Gov. Robinson recommended that Kentucky reject President Lincoln's Proclamation to liberate the slaves, and protest against any interference with her State policy as unwarranted by the Constitution.

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Missionaries Turned Warriors.

Dr. Livingstone's Warlike Operations in Africa.

The Oxford and Cambridge Mission in Africa is a religious enterprise which was set on foot by the two English universities whose name it bears.

Dr. Livingstone, the celebrated African explorer, and a clergyman as well, is at the head of it. Not content, however, with the effort to propagate Christianity among the savage tribes of the Zambesi, Dr. Livingstone and his co-laborers have tried their hand at war—in fact, perhaps, by the prevailing tendency to communism.

A curious letter from a clergyman who belongs to "this band of missionaries—one Rev. H. Rowley—appears in the last London paper. Mr. Rowley tells us how Dr. Livingstone and the missionaries in his company came to lay down the Bible for the sword, the Psalter for the bayonet, and he also tells how terrible the mission people were whipped by the blacks against whom they marched.

It appears that Dr. Livingstone led the mission party to the highlands, and on the way fell in with several companies of slave dealers, and released their captives. After a number of encounters of this character, the slave-dealers grew angry, and resented Livingstone's interference by force of arms.

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The Yankee Schoolmaster South.

A letter writer, writing from New Orleans says: I met a specimen to-day of the Yankee schoolmaster South.

A letter writer, writing from New Orleans says: I met a specimen to-day of the Yankee schoolmaster South. He was a tall, thin, elderly man, and he seemed a perfect model of a schoolmaster.

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