Newbern Weekly Progress.

No. 9

VOLUME 4. NEWBERN, N. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1862. NUMBER 38.

The Newbern Progress,

Is published Daily and Weekly by

E. L. DAVENPORT & CO.,

From the Progress Buildings, Craven Street.

E. L. Davenport. Geo. Mills Joy.

TERMS OF PAPER.

Daily Progress, one year		$6 00
" "	6 months	3 00
" "	3 months	1 50
" "	1 month	50
Weekly Progress, one year		2 00
" "	6 months	1 00

All subscriptions to be paid in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the "Daily Progress" after this date:

One Square of Twelve Lines or Less,

One day	$ 75	Two weeks	$3 50
Two days	1 00	One month	5 00
Three days	1 37	Two months	8 50
Four days	1 75	Three months	12 50
Five days	2 00	Six months	20 00
One week	2 50	One year	30 00

Twelve lines or less will be in all cases counted as a square and additional squares will be charged the same.

RATES IN THE WEEKLY.

One square, one insertion, $1.00, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion.

No attention will be paid to advertisements sent by letter, unless a remittance in money accompany them.

JOB PRINTING,

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

The Starry Flag.

Fling to the breeze the starry flag;
Let it proudly wave once more,
As it waved o'er our Fathers in days gone by,
When victory came from the King on high,
Mid the battle din, at the clarion cry,
In the old Independence war.

Fling to the breeze the starry flag,
Baptised in our heroes' blood;
From every staff let it proudly wave,
From spire and tower, to honor the brave,
Who lie to-day in the silent grave,
Or sleep 'neath the surging flood.

Fling to the breeze the starry flag;
Let it wave 'neath the azure sky;
Let its stars of snowy and spotless white,
In the darkness of treason's Egyptian night,
Shine forth as beacons reflecting the light
Of the stars of God on high.

Fling to the breeze the starry flag,
Let it wave or the bloody field;
Let its stripes of scarlet, the deeds proclaim
Of the patriot heroes, who not for fame,
Or human glory, or deathless name,
With blood their devotion sealed.

Fling to the breeze the starry flag;
Let it float in the window of heaven;
Let the Nation's prayer to God ascend,
And thanks, with petitions, devoutly blend,
For that victory which can alone descend
From Him, or by Him be given.

M. B. SMITH.

Passaic, N. J., April 11, 1862.

In Congress, July 4, 1776.

THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION OF THE THIRTEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires, that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident:—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed;—that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that government long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves, by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation, till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other laws for the accomodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into a compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise, the State remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws of naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military, independent of, and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighbouring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies.

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already began with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connexions and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world, for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour.

JOHN HANCOCK.

SIGNED BY

John Hancock,	Jas. Smith,
Sam'l Adams,	Geo. Taylor,
John Adams,	James Wilson,
Rob't Trent Paine,	Gro. Ross,
Elbridge Gerry,	Casar Rodney,
Josiah Bartlett,	Geo. Read,
Wm. Whipple,	Thos. M'Kean,
Mathew Thornton,	Samuel Chase,
Step. Hopkins,	Wm. Paca,
William Ellery,	Thos. Stone,
Roger Sherman,	Charles Corroll,
Sam'l Huntington,	George Wythe,
Wm. Williams,	Richard Henry Lee,
Oliver Wolcott,	Th. Jefferson,
Wm. Floyd,	Benj. Harrison,
Chal. Livingston,	Thos. Nelson, jr.
Fran's. Lewis,	Fran. Lightfoot Lee,
Lewis Morris,	Carter Braxton,
Rich'd Stockton,	Wm. Hooper,
Jno. Witherspoon,	Joseph Hewes,
Fras. Hopkinson,	John Penn,
John Hart,	Edward Rutledge,
Abra. Clark,	Thos. Heyward, jun.
Rob. Morris,	Thos. Lynch, jun.
Benjamin Rush,	Arthur Middleton,
Benja. Franklin,	Button Gwinnett,
John Morton,	Lyman Hall,
Geo. Clymer,	Geo. Walton.

The Advance into Alabama.

Successful Locomotive Reconnoisances

Two Thousand of the Enemy Captured.

One Hundred Miles of Railroad Possessed.

Washington, April 14.—The following despatch has been received by the Secretary of War, dated Nashville, today:

On Saturday morning two expeditions were started from Huntsville, Alabama, in the captured cars. One, under Colonel Sill, of the 33d Ohio, went east to Stevens, the junction of the Chattanooga with the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, at which point they seized 2000 of the enemy who were retreating, without firing a shot, and captured fifteen locomotivvs and a large amount of rolling stock.

The other expedition, under Colonel Tarchin, of the 19th Illinois regiment, went west and arrived at Decatur in time to save the railroad bridge, which was in flames.

General Mitchell now holds a hundred miles of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad.

Headquarters Third Division, Huntsville, Alabama, April 11.

After a forced march of incredible difficulties, leaving Fayetteville yesterday at twelve o'clock, M., my advanced guard, consisting of Tarchin's brigade, Kennett's cavalry, and Simonson's battery, entered Huntsville at 6 o'clock this morning. The city was taken completely by surprise, no one having considered the march practicable in the time. We have captured about 2000 prisoners, 15 locomotives, and a large amount of passenger and box and platform cars. Also the telegraph apparatus and office, and two southern mails. We have at last succeeded in cutting the great artery of railroad communication between the southern States.

[Signed] O. M. Mitchell,
Brig. Gen. Commanding.

Huntsville is the shire town of Madison county, Alabama. It is on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 150 miles N. N. E. from Tuscaloosa, and 116 miles in a Southerly direction from Nashville. The town contains many handsome buildings and a Court House which cost $45,000, and a bank building which cost $80,000. The town contains six churches, a federal land office, three newspaper offices and two female seminaries. It is in the midst of a fine farming region, and among the South-western spurs of the Alleghany range. It is the home of Leroy Pope Walker, late rebel Secretary of War, who predicted, on the fall of Sumter, that the rebel flag would wave over Faneuil Hall. Instead, the stars and stripes float in triumph over his own town. Thus is poetic justice rendered to the traitor.

The Mountain Department.

Wheeling, Va., April 13.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: A dispatch just received from Gen. Millroy, under date of yesterday, states as follows:

The rebels, about 1,000 strong, with two pieces of artillery, attacked my pickets this morning, about 10 o'clock, and drove them some two miles. I sent out reinforcements, consisting of two companies of the 75th Ohio, two of the 2d Va., two companies of the 32d Ohio, one gun of Capt. Hyman's battery, and one company of cavalry, all under Major Webster. The skirmishing was brisk for a short time, but the rebels were soon put to flight, with considerable loss. The casualties on our side were three men of the 75th badly wounded. The men behaved nobly.

J. C. Fremont,
Major General Commanding.

Another Fight in New Mexico.

Denver City, Monday, April 7, Via Julesburgh, Wednesday, April 9.

Information received from New-Mexico states that on the 26th ult. Col. Hough, with 1,300 men, reached the Apache Pass. His advance, consisting of three companies of cavalry, had an engagement, some distance beyond this place, with 250 rebel cavalry, and took 57 prisoners. The Federal loss was four killed and eleven wounded.

At Pigeons Ranch, fifteen miles from Sante Fe, on the 28th, Col Hough met a force of 1,100 Texans, strongly posted at the mouth of a canon. The fight began about noon, Col. Hough engaging them in front with seven companies while Maj. Cherrington, with four companies, attacked them in the rear. This latter force succeeded in driving the rebel guard away from the supply train, which was captured and burned. They also captured one cannon and spiked it. The fight continued desperately until four o'clock, when it ceased by mutual consent. Col. Hough withdrew his forces to a creek four miles distant.

The National loss was three officers and twenty privates killed, and forty to fifty wounded. The rebel loss is not known.

Communication between Col. Hough and Canby is constantly kept up.

Capture of the Yacht America.

Lieutenant Commanding Stevens of the Ottoway, now in command of the naval force at Jacksonville, Florida, returned to that city last week from his third expedition up the St. John's river, and brought with him the yacht America. Proceeding first in the Ottoway to Orange Mills, he went on thence to Pilatka in the Ellen. On his way up a small boat was discovered and chased. The three persons who were in her pulled ashore and escaped, leaving behind them a bag of letters, in one of which was the very information of which they were in search—the place of the America's concealment. Returning to Jacksonville with this knowledge, he then took the Darlington, the rebel steamer captured at Fernandina, and the armed first launch, and first and second cutters of the Wabash, under Lieutneant Irwin, and penetrated to Dunn's Creek, ten miles below Dunn's Lake, above Pilatka, and there found the America sunk in the Creek. She had been towed up without ballast, by a steamer, then loaded with iron, and sunk so deep, said the letter found in the boat, "that all of the Yankees out of hell couldn't raise her." Captain Stevens again returned to Jacksonville for working material, and as the result of his energy and skill. the America now floats at a pier in Jacksonville, in good condition, except that the ornamental work of her cabin is somewhat damaged by water. Her sails and rigging had been carried by the rebels to Iola, on St. George's Lake.

The national pride identified with the America gives an additional interest to late incidents in her history. She was purchased of her English owners by the Rebel Government last winter, for $60,000, and was brought over here for the express purpose of carrying Mason and Slidell to Europe. When they took another conveyance it was determined to load her with cotton, and with that cargo she was to have sailed for England not long after the expedition under Capt. Stevens reached the St. John's and took possession of Jacksonville. The Stars and Stripes, under which she distanced the swiftest vessels that England could build, afterwards supplanted by the British ensign, in its turn succeeded by the rebel flag, are floating over her again, never hereafter to be removed.

Vessels Seized by a Federal Cruizer.—The U. S. tug Reliance arrived at this port on Saturday morning, from a cruise in the lower part of the Chesapeake bay. She reports the capture, off the mouth of Wicomico river, of the schooner Harford, Capt. Stirling. It is alleged that she had landed a cargo, consisting of coffee, salt and copperas, and had cleared from this port. On the following day the R. ran up the river, and after proceeding about eight miles discovered a small schooner lying in a creek, which was also captured. It is alleged that she had landed flour, coffee, salt and whiskey. The vessel was the "Two Brothers," of Deal's Island Samoset county. On Wednesday the tug Hercules captured the schooners "Bride" and Whig." The last named is said to belong at Yorktown, Va., and was brought to this port as a prize. The Wicomico river, at its mouth, is the line of division between Somerset county in Maryland, and Accomac county, on the Eastern shore of Virginia. Vessels have for some time past been trading with the Eastern Shore of Virginia, which is now under the control of the Federal Government, and guarded by its troops.

The Fall of Fort Pulaski.

The bombardment and subsequent surrender of Fort Pulaski to the Union forces is in many respects one of the most significant and important events of the war. The forts heretofore captured, either on the coast or inland, were merely earthworks, of recent construction and without casements, but Fort Pulaski is one of the strongest and most scientifically constructed forts in the country, and was deemed by the rebels impregnable. And so it doubtless would be if attacked by ships, and with smooth bore ordnance, but the fire in the rear' and rifled cannon were not dreamt of when this and similar forts were planned and built. In military circles on both sides of the ocean this capture will create unusual interest, as it is the first real trial of the new rifled projectiles against a properly constructed and very strong fort. One rifled gun was used by the rebels at Fort Sumter, and the shot pierced the wall every time. Gen. Bragg had several in position at Pensacola, but as Fort Pickens was defended on the land side by immense sand and earthworks in addition to the stone ramparts, they were ineffective. At Fort Pulaski, however, the test was everything that a military expert could desire and stone walls alone, as against rifled ordnance are found to be not a perfect means of defence. It will thus be seen that, even without iron-clad floating or stationary batteries to assail them, the great improvement in projectiles has left our modern fortifications behind the age.

The capture of this fort is, however, especially important to us, as it places at our mercy the commerce of a great southern city, and relieves the large blockading squadron on that coast.—No vessel can enter the harbor of Savannah without coming within a hundred yards of the guns of Fort Pulaski, and the port can thus be closed even to the smallest vessels without the aid of a single gunboat. The moral effect of the capture upon the people of the whole southern coast must be very disheartening. If there is no safety in earthwork forts, as at Port Royal, nor in strong stone forts, such as Pulaski, what can be depended upon? Fort Sumter, that defends Charleston; Fort Morgan, that opposes the entrance to Mobile, and Forts Pike, Wood, Jackson, and St. Philip, that close the entrance to Lake Pontchartrain and the Mississippi, will be the easier captured now that the strongest fort of all has been so easily overcome. As for Fort Macon, a few weeks, if not days, will tell the story of its surrender.

Fort Pulaski guards the approaches to Savannah, and is one of the most important fortifications erected on the southern coast. It is built on Cockspur Island, at the mouth of the Savannah river, and distant about fourteen miles from the city. In 1831 the construction of the fort was commenced under the superintendence of Captain, now General Mansfield, commanding at Newport News at the present time. The work was completed a few years ago at a cost of nearly a million dollars. The fort is of pentagonal form, and covers several acres. The walls are about forty feet high, and present two falls toward the sea, with ranges of fire radiating at opposite angles. The fort has embrasures on the front and channel side for one row of guns under bomb-proof casements, with an additional tier of guns *en barbette*. The salient positions and approaches on the rear of the fort have no embrasures for heavy cannon, but are thoroughly enfiladed by musketry holes pierced in the walls. The full armament of the fort was to consist, on the lower tier, of sixty-five 32 pounders, and the upper tier of fifty-three 24 pounders, four 18-pounder flanking howitzers, one 13 inch mortar, twelve 6-inch columbiads, and seven 10-inch mortars—altogether 150 guns. The columbiads were heavy, carrying to a long range, and adapted to use spherical shot or shell. The interior of the fort was well supplied with large furnaces for heating shot, quarters, barracks, ammunition, &c.—A wide ditch surrounds the work, which, when dry, can be used by sharpshooters with as much effect as rifle-pits, or could, if necessary, be easily flooded. Beyond the ditch is a glacis, which is enfiladed by the guns from the lower or casement row of the fortifications. The fort can easily accommodate eight hundred men, although one half of that number could if their supplies of ammunition, &c., lasted, successfully defend it against a large force. Vessels of a large size in approaching Savannah are obliged to come within one hundred yards of the fort, at least, and at this point the guns of large calibre can be made to concentrate and utterly destroy anything but a Monitor or Merrimac. Fort Pulaski has always been considered one of the finest fortifications on the continent.—It covers a larger area than Sumter, but has one tier of guns less.

Bold Exploit in Mississippi.

Only one road open to the Rebels for retreat.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 14.

A force of 4000 men, on five transports, left this landing on Saturday night, accompanied by the gunboats Tyler and Lexington, and proceeded up the Tennessee river to a point near Eastport, Miss., where they landed and proceeded inland to Bear Creek Bridge, and destroyed the two bridges on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, one measuring 121, and the other 210 feet in length.

A cavalry force of 150 men was found there, who, after having four killed, "skedaddled" in the most approved southern style. The expedition returned Sunday night, without having lost a man.

This was one of the most successful operations of the war, completely cutting off communication of the main rebel body at Corinth with Alabama, and the rest of the confederacy except New Orleans.

A flag of truce arrive at the outposts yesterday, with Governor Johnson's son, of Kentucky, asking for his father's body.

Commodore Hollins Captured.

The following statement in the St. Louis *Republican* of the 12th inst., is of interest to the public:—

"It has not yet been stated, we believe, that Com. Hollins, of 'ram' 'turtle' notoriety, was captured in the general rout at Island No. 10; but such is the fact. He is now a prisoner. The commodore made a present of a handsome squirrel-gun to Major Speed Butler, Gen. Pope's adjutant-general, thinking, no doubt, that for some time to come at least, he would have no use for such a weapon. He may be expected here in a day or two."

A Contraband Colony.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Com. Dupont, inclosing a communication from Commander Godon, dated U. S. steamer Mohican, March 30, from which it appears that on the 17th ult., with the launches and another armed boat, he entered Jekyl Creek, and proceeded to Dubignon's place, where he discovered a deserted battery of three guns commanding that stream, and the remains of a camp of some 200 men. A considerable number of cattle remained on the island, but were very wild upon our men approaching them. On the 22d the Bibb made her appearance, and Capt. Boutelle at once commenced placing the buoys for the bar and channels. Commander Godon says; "Contrabands continued to come to us. I sent a number by the Potomski to Fernandina, and also several by the Connecticut.—We landed our field pieces and a strong force on Colonel's Island and obtained what we needed, and that night, after again firing a shell or two at Fancy Bluff, proceeded to St. Simon's.—There I landed all the contrabands, with their corn and provisions, tools, etc., and having housed them, set them to work. Already they have planted potatoes. To-morrow they will begin to prepare the land for corn. They have set up their mill, and I have told them they are to plant cotton, and thus to become of use to themselves. They seem contented. St. Simon's is a fine rich island, about ten miles long; on the north end is a village—Frederica. It is said to be healthy, and a thousand blacks could be usefully employed here and made self-supporting. Such a colony, properly managed, would do much good. Those now here, some forty in number, live on T. Butler King's place, under cover of our guns."

Island No. Ten.—The whole process of capturing this island is so exceedingly neat that it has an almost artistic beauty. A novelist could not have devised anything more complete. There was no element wanting to give entire satisfaction. The delay had been long enough to convince every one of the danger and difficulty to be met. The object to be attained was of the highest importance. The dashing feats of Col. Roberts and his party in spiking the guns, and of the commanders of the Carondolet and Pittsburg in running the blockade, and of Gen. Pope's force in gaining the Kentucky shore, stirred the heart. And at last all was taken without the loss of a man on our side. Cannon, munitions, provisions, transports, Grampus, turtle, generals, soldiers and all fell into our hands. The success was perfect. Was there ever a more complete and artistic beauty in military achievement? It was like a perfect epic. [Prov. Journal.

It is expected, that, upon the approach of the Federal army, there will be a desperate fight in Memphis between the city-burners and the anti-city burners. We hope that at any rate enough of the city will be left to pay us what she owes.