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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1862.

TENTH VOLUME --- NUMBER 517.

THE DEMOCRAT. Published every Tuesday,

WILLIAM J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, PERANNUM: \$2 IN ADVANCE. Transient advertisements must be paid for in

Em Advertisements not marked on the manuscript or a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

A STATEMENT

	killed, waund l battles and o		enga				
-	FEDERA	L SI	CCE	SSES	š.		
Dates	Battles.	Confederates killed.	Confederates	Confederates captured.	Federals	Federals wounded.	Federals captured.
June 18	Phinippi, Boonville,	7 4	20 20 55	50	4 20	15 9 50	

July 13 St. George,

Oct 21 Fredericktown |

Nov Dec		Port Royal, Drainsville,	43	143	8	50	100000	
		Total,	186	278	1249	86	207	3X 10
*		CONFEDER	ATE	811	CES	SES.		
Date	es	Battles.	Confederates killed,	Confederates wounded.	Confederates enptured.	Federals killed.	Federals wounded.	Federals captured.
Feb	IG	San Antonio,						150
Mar	12	Fort Brown,	*****					100
Apl	13	Fort Sumter,	******					
Apl	: 5	Fort Bliss,		*****	*****			F - F - F - A
Apl	20	Indianola,			*****	*****		# .:
May	1.9	Sewell's Point,	*****		*****	G	10	
May	31	Fairfax C. H.,	- 1	2	5	5	*****	1
June	1	Aquia Creek,			******	*****		
June	5	Pig's Point,		*****	33716	*****	*****	
		Great Bethel,	1	7		150	250	
June	16	Vicana,				50	100	
June	17	Kansas City,	15	30	252517	20		
Jine	19	New Creek,	*****		*****	- 3	7	*****
June	26	Romney,	2	3	******	15		
		Mathias Point,	*****	1		6	1.0	
		Haynesville,	2	12		67	85	53
		Carthage,	70	200		300	200	
		Scary Creek,	3	1		56	100	
July		Bull Run,	13	53,		200	300	20
July		Manassas,	373	1489		1000	2500	1600
		Mesilla,	27, 27, 12, 127			10	25	
July		Fort Stanton,			Charles Control			750
		Springfield,		800	30	1000	1200	300
Aug	15	Mathias Point,					5	
Aug		Hawks' Nest,	-1			20	30	
		Bailey's X Rds				1		5
		Cross Lanes,				50		100
		Big Creek,				2	3	
		Gauley.		5		150	250	
Sept		Lewinsville.				5	9	6
Sept		Toney's Creek				20	30	50
		Barboursville,	2			50		2
		Lexington,	2.5	7.2		39	120	3500
		Alamesa,	2			30		
Oct		Steam'r Fanny						45
Oct		Greenbrier.	6	31	12	100	150	*****
Oct		Chicamacom'o	- 3	1000				32
Oct		Santa Rosa,	20	42	1.9	20	30	17
Oct		Miss. Passes,		4.5				
		Bolivar,	1	10		+ 15	40	12
Ont		Leesburg,	27	111	*****	500	800	726
	- 1	D. Lancast	6.1	111	115	200	0011	000

1 10 20 18 Dec 28 Sacramento, 984 3356 218 4825 7614 8777 2 Peter W Gray, RECAPITULATION.

95 373 117 400 600 200

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Nor 6 Belmont,

Nov 8 Piketon,

Nov 9 Guyandotte,

Nor 16 Upton Hill.

Nov 18 Fails Church

Nov 26 Near Vienna,

Dec 17 Woodsonville.

Dec 26 Opothlevholo,

Nov 22 Pensacola,

Dec 2 Anandale.

Dec 13 Alleghauy

afed, losses.	Fed. losses
1,120 3,634 1,477	4.911 7.821 8.777
6.231	21 609
	1,120 3,634 1,477

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CHARLOTTE, N C., Will attend promptly and deligently to collecting and remitting all claims intrusted to his care.

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10 20 2 W G Swann, 26 W H Tebbs. 8 Thomas Menees, 3 W H Tebbs, 9 J D C Adkins, 25 66 100 200 4 E L Gardensl 4 10 30 45 8 5 H S Foote, 12 20 75 125 100 6 M P Gentry. 4 E L Gardenshire, 10 - Bullock. 11 David M Currin.

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officio; Arch'd Henderson of Rowan, Jas B Gordon of Wilkes. Wm J Yates of Mecklenburg. INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD-Henry T Clark President ex officio; James Fulton of New Han-

over, N M Long of Halifax, the third Monday of November every alternate year. The next election fer memoers, and for Governor, will be held on the first Thursday of August, 1862.

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This Company, the oldest and most reliable in the State, insures white persons for a term of years or during continuance of life, on moderate terms. Slaves insured, for one or five years, for two-thirds of their

THOS. W. DEWEY, Agt ... at Branch Bank N. C. Che Western Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The Democrat will be discontinued to all subseribers at the expiration of the time for which it is paid. piration of their time. The dunning business is unpleasant, and we do not want to engage in it again. Those who are in arrears, and whose papers have been discontinued, will oblige us if they will pay up without putting us to further

We have adopted the cash system not because we are afraid to trust our old patrons, but because cash is required for printing materials and everything else that we buy.

NORTH CAROLINIANS IN THE BATTLE OF WILLIAMSBURG .- The North Carolina soldiers have no trumpeters in Virginia to sound their praise like other troops, but it is certainly not because they are less deserving or less courageous. When the first accounts of a battle appear, you see no mention made of a North Carolina company or regiment, but when the smoke clears away and praise is exhausted on the Virginia, South Carolina and Mississippi or Texas troops, the facts show who did the fighting, and always show that the North Carolinians are behind none in daring deeds, from Bethel to Corinth, and on the Memphis and and hard fighting. At the battle of Williamsburg Charleston Railroad from Corinth to Iuka. week before last, it appears that North Carolinians sustained the brunt of the fight and behaved as gallantly as any troops ever did. The Ellis Artillery Company, commanded by Capt. Manly of nah, before he was reinforced by the army under Raleigh, kept a whole Division of the enemy at Gen. Buell, and known to be advancing for that bay for some time and dealt them a destructive purpose by rapid marches from Nashville via blow. The 5th and 23d North Carolina Regiments, the first commanded by Col. McRae, the the expectations of the President. latter by Col. Hoke, were in the fight and behaved By a rapid and vigorous attack on Gen. Grant, 3 Augustus H Garland, well-especially is the 5th spoken of now in eulogistic terms. The Richmond Whig, in a notice transports and the river or captured in time to of the battle, says:

> "Early's brigade was ordered by Major General" posted in a strong redoubt and supported by a brigade of infantry and a reserve of cavalry. The Regiments at the time under the command of Gen Early, were the 24th and 33d Virginia and the 5th and 23d North Carolina. Owing to the difficulty of getting through the woods, only two of these Regiments, the 24th Virginia and 5th N. led by Gen. Early, who received one severe and one slight wound, and whose horse was shot thro' the head-but both rider and horse bore up nobly of these gallant regiments, and the hot work in which they were engaged, from the fact that, though unitedly numbering only about 1,100 men, they sustained a loss of over 400. The North Carolina regiment that went into the fight numbered 410, came out with only 125. Of 22 commissioned officers 10 were killed and 7 wounded. There have been no heavier casualties in the whole war than this noble regiment sustained. Licut. Col. Badham was either killed or fell into the hands of the enemy badly wounded. Captains Rrookfield, Mullins, West and Garrett were killed. Captains Jones and Lee were wounded. Colonel McRae was in the thickest of the fight and nobly sustained the character for valor which he has heretofore borne. Lieut. Col. Badham and Major Sinclair conducted themselves heroically-the latter's horse being killed under him. Indeed all, officers and men, illustrated the character of the Old North State for the steadiest and truest cour-

did not appear in the Richmond Whig until more than a week after the battle. We learn that the Regiment rushed to the charge through an open field, which probably accounts for the great loss.

the fifty-third Regiment of N. C. troops. William A. Owens, of Charlotte, was elected Colonel; Jas. T. Morehead, Jr, of Guilford, Licut. Colonel, and James J. Iredell, of Raleigh, Major.

Capt. Wm. J. Martin, of the 28th Regiment, formerly Professor of Chemistry at Chapel Hill,) has been elected Major of the Bethel Regiment, supported by cavalry. in place of Eliason, declined.

SALT.-We learn from the Wilmington Journal that a company has leased a salt marsh in Bladen county, and will commence the manufacture of salt immediately. The marsh covers about thirty acres of ground, and during a dry season the salt is seen on the grass and around the edges of the gave orders to begin the movement and attack marsh.

LITERARY BOARD-Henry T Clark, President ex think the great mass of the people are tired of voting for such gentlemen. Mr Graham has saved himself and friends the mortification of a defeat.

THE QUAKERS .- The North Carolina Conven-The General Assembly commences its session on tion passed an Ordinance to exempt Quakers from military duty, on the payment of one hundred are abolitionists, and we suppose it is true. There the benefits afforded to all alike, and they should be made to fight for the country or leave it. Religious scruples, when pleaded to shield a man people, ought not to be respected at any time.

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.

Synopsis of Gen. Beauregard's Official Report. Gen. Beauregard dates his report Corinth, April 11, and commences by saying that he having re- commanders, thousands of small arms, an immense Arranging. through my staff officers, for the ceived reliable information that the enemy's aim was to cut off his communications in Western Tennessee with the Eastern and Southern States, he determined to foil the enemy's designs by concentrating all his available forces at and around well provided as that of our enemy. Corinth. The report then states:

of Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana, to furnish additional troops, some of them, chiefly regiments from Louisiana, soon reached this vicinity, and, with two divisions of Gen. Polk's command from Columbus and a fine corps of troops from Mobile and Pensacola, under Maj. Gen. Bragg, constituted the Army of the Mississippi. At the same time, Gen. Johnston being at Murfreesboro, on the march to form a junction of his forces with mine, was called on to send at least a brigade by railroad, so that we might fall on and crush the enemy should he attempt an advance from under his gunboats. The call on General Johnston was promptly complied with. His entire force was also hastened in this direction, and by the 1st of April our united forces were concentrated along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad

It was then determined to assume the offensive and strike a sudden blow at the enemy in position under Gen. Grant, on the west bank of the Tennessee at Pittsburg and in the direction of Savan-Columbia. About the same time, Gen. Johnston was advised that such an operation conformed to

enable us to profit by the victory and remove to the rear all the stores and munitions that would fall into our hands in such an event, before the Hill to charge a battery on the enemy's right wing crrival of Gen. Buell's army on the scene. It was never contemplated, however, to retain the position thus gained, and abandon Corinth, the

strategetic points of the campaign. Want of general officers needful for the proper organization of divisions and brigadiers of an army brought thus suddenly together, and other difficulties in the way of an effective organization, de-Carolina were engaged in the charge. These were layed the movements until the night of the 2d inst., when it was heard from a reliable quarter that the junction of the enemy's armies was near at hand; it was then, at a late hour, determined and both are in a fair way of recovery. The two that the attack should be attempted at once, inregiments succeeded in driving the enemy from complete and imperfect as were our preparation their position, but the havoc in their ranks was so for such a grave and momentous adventure. Acgreat that they were ordered by Gen. Hill to re- cordingly that night, at 1 o'clock A. M., the pretire. An idea may be formed of the intrepedity liminary orders to the commanders of corps were

issued for the movement. On the following morning the detailed orders of movement were issued, and the movement, after some delay. commenced, the troops being in admirable spirits. It was expected we should be able to reach the enemy's lines in time to attack them early on the 5th inst. The men, however, for the most part, were unused to marching, the roads narrow, and traversing a densely wooded country, became almost impassable after a severe rain storm on the night of the 4th, which drenched the troops in bivouac; hence our forces did not reach the intersection of the roads from Pittsburg and Hamburg, in the immediate vicinity of the enemy, until late Saturday afternoon.

It was then decided that the attack should be made on the next morning, at the earliest hour practicable, in accordance with the orders of movement-that is, in three lines of battle; the first and second extending from Owl creek on the left to Dick creek on the right, a distance of about The above does nothing more than justice to three miles, supported by the third and the rethe brave soldiers of the 5th Regiment, though it serve. The first line, under Major-General Hardee was constituted of his corps, augmented on his battle of the day before, exhibited the most cheercorps, deployed in line of battle, with their re- centre the enemy was repulsed in every attempt he spective artillery, following immediately by the made with his heavy columns in that quarter of main road to Pittsburg and the cavalry in rear of the field; on the left however, and nearest to the inferior arms exchanged them for the improved the wings. The second line, composed of the point of arrival of his reinforcements he drove arms of the enemy. Also, that most of the Owing to an oversight, we neglected to other troops of Bragg's corps, followed the first at publish last week a notice of the organization of a distance of five hundred yards, in the same Polk followed the second line, at the distance of again our troops were brought to the charge, in the tents. about eight hundred yards, in lines of brigades, derloyed with their batteries in rear of each brigade, moving by the Pittsburg road, the left posed to an enemy constantly reinforced, our ranks a majority of the Magistrates, issued Script, of the wing supported by cavalry; the reserves, under were perceptibly thinned under the unceasing, denominations of 84, 82, 81, 75c, 50c, 25c, and Brigadier-General Breckinnidge, followed closely withering fire of the enemy, and by 12 meridian, ten cents, receivable in the payment of taxes for the third line, in the same order, its right wing 18 hours of hard fighting, had sensibly exhausted

Those two corps contained the reserve, and were to support the front lines of battle, by being receving fresh reinforcements after each repulse; to meet the expenses of the families of volunteers deployed when required on the right and left of the Pittsburg road, or otherwise act according to draw from so unequal a conflict, securing such of the County Treasury to be cancelled, guarantees the exigencies of the battle.

At 5 o'clock A. M., on the 6th, a recono tering party of the enemy having become engaged with our advanced pickets, the commander of the forces as determined upon, except that Trabue's brigade, of Breckinridge's Division, was detached and and at the same time, Yancy's regiment, of Polk's ing day. corps, was advanced by the same road to reinforce Banner's and Dorlan's Fords, of Lock Creek.

Thirty minutes after 5 o'clock A. M., our lines and the enemy made no attempt to follow. and columns were in motion, all animated evidently by a promising spirit. The front line dollars. It is said that the Quakers, generally, was engaged at once, but advanced and from this position our artillery played upon the steadiness by the other lines, which were brought woods beyond for a while, but upon no visible state last week, while speaking of cotton cards, is no good reason why they should be exempted. successively into action with rare skill, judgment enemy and without reply. Soon satisfied that no that a Mr Moore, in Lincoluton, is manufacturing, and gallantry, by the severel corps commanders, serious pursuit would be attempted, this last line in an humble way, this much needed article. He as the enemy made a stand, with his masses was withdrawn, and never did troops leave a bat- obtains the "card clothing" from cotton factories, forward, despite the determined resistance of the stood more steadily by their colors. A second The misfortune is, he cannot supply the demand; from being made to perform his duty like other enemy, until after 8 o'clock P. M., when we were strong position was taken up about a mile in rear, but the hint here given may lead others to make in possession of all his encampments between Owl | where the approach of the enemy was awaited for | cards in the same way .- Salisbury Watchman.

commander (Gen. Prentiss) and several brigade observing our movements.

utter disorder to the immediate vicinity of Pitts- the rear in excellent order. Having called on the Governors of the States burg, under the shelter of the heavy guns of his conflict with his forces, who had been beaten from the battle field. them and the contiguous covert, but only by a Unfortunately, towards night of the 7th inst., it sustained onset of all the men we could bring into | began to rain heavily ; this continued throghout

Chief, Gen. A. S. Johnston, fell mortally wounded now ensued before all the regiments reached their and died on the field at 2:30 P. M., after having encampments. But despite the heavy casualties shown the highest qualities of the commander, of the two eventful days of the 6th and 7th April, and a personal intrepidity that inspired all around this atmy is more confident of ultimate success him, and gave resistless impulsion to his columns than before its encounter with the enemy. at critical moments.

The chief command then devolved up in me, though at the time I was greatly prostrated and suffering from the prolonged sickness with which I had been afflicted since early in February. The responsibility was one, which, in permitted to say, that not only did the obstinate my physical condition, I would have gladly avoid- conflict for twelve hours, on Sunday, leave the ed, though cast upon me when our forces were Confederate Army masters of the battle field, and successfully pushing the enemy back upon the our adversary beaten, but we left that field on the Tennessee River, and though supported on the next day only after eight hours incessant battle, immediate field by such corps commanders as with a superior army of fresh troops, whom we had Major-Generals Polk, Bragg and Hardee and repulsed in every attack on our lines-so repulsed Brigadier General Breckinridge commanding the and crippled, indeed, as to leave it unable to take

It was after 6 o'clock P. M. as before said, lected and equipped at such enormous expense, when the enemy's last position was carried, and | and with such profusion of all the appliances of his forces finally broke and sought refuge behind war. These successful results were not achieved, commanding eminence, covering the Pittsburg | however, as before said without severe loss, a loss landing, not more than half a mile distant, and not to be measured by the number of the slain or under the guns of the gunboats, which opened on wounded, but by the high social and personal our eager columns a fierce and annoying fire with | worth of so large a number of those who were killshot and shell of the heaviest description. Dark | ed or disabled, including the commander of the ness was close at hand. Officers and men were forces, whose high qualities will be greatly missed exhausted by a combat of over twelve hours without food, and jaded by the march of the preceding day through mud and water, it was therefore impossible to collect the rich and opportune spoils of war scattered broadcast on the field left in our possession, and impracticble to make any effective dispositions for their removal to the rear.

I accordingly established my headquarters at the Church of Shiloh, in the enemy's encampment, with Major General Bragg, and directed our troops to sleep on their arms, in such positions in advance and rare as corps commanders, should determine, hoping from news received by a special dispatch that delays had been encountered by General Buell in his march from Columbia, and that his main force, therefore, could not reach the field of battle in time to save Gen. Grant's shattered fugitive forces from capture or destruction

on the following day. During the night the rain fell in torrents, adding to the discomfort and harrassed condition of the men. The enemy, moreover, had broken th is rest by a discharge, at measured intervals, of heavy shells thrown from the gunboats; therefore, on the following morning the troops under my command were not in condition to cope with an equal force of fresh troops armed and equiped like our adversary, in the immediate possession of his depots and sheltered by such an auxiliary as the

enemy's gunboats. About six o'clock on the morning of the 7th of April, however, a hot fire of musketry and artillery, opened from the enemy's quarter on our advanced line, assured me of the junction of his forces, and soon the Battle raged with a fury which satisfied me I was attaked by a largely superior force. But from the onset, our troops, notwithstanding their fatigue and losses from the right by Gladden's brigade, or Major Gen. Bragg's ing, veteranlike steadiness. On the right and variably to win the position at issue, invariably to drive back their fee. But hour by hour thus opa large number, my last reserves had necessarily Clerk of the County Court. The Court baving been disposed of, and the enemy was evidently only authorized the issuing of an amount sufficient accordingly, about 1 P. M , I determined to with- provided for by the county, and when paid into the results of the victory of the day before as was the public against an excessive issue, and makes

with the necessary orders to make the best dis- them .- Wadesboro' Argus. positions for a deliberate, orderly withdawal from the field, and to collect and post a reserve to meet the enemy, should be attempt to push after us. Hon. Wm. A. Graham publishes a card in advanced to support the left of Bragg's corps and In this connection I will mention particularly my Graves of Surry. J J Long of Northampton. W the Raleigh Standard declining to be a candidate line of battle, when menaced by the enemy, and Adjutant General, Col. Jordan, who was of much for Governor. He is one of the old politicians of the other two brigades were directed to advance assistance to me on this occasion, as he had already the State, and we are glad he has declined, for we by the road to Hamburg, to support Bragg's right; been on the field of battle on that and the pre.ed-

About two o'clock, p. m., the lines in advance, the regiment of cavalry and battery of four pieces, which had repulsed the enemy in their last fierce already thrown forward to watch and guard Grier's, assault on our left and centre, received the orders to retire; this was done with uncommon steadiness,

movement, had been disposed on a favorable was engaged at once, but advanced steadily, ridge commanding the ground of Shiloh church; rallied for the struggle for his encampments. the field in better order; even the stragglers fell and extracting the teeth, re-sets them in leather Like an Alpine avalanche our troops moved into ranks and marched off with those who had for hand cards. He sells the cards at \$4 per pair.

and Lick Creeks but one. Nearly all of his field nearly an hour, but no effort to follow was made, artillery, about thirty flags, colors and stand- and only a small detachment of horsemen could be ards, over 3,000 prisoners, including a division seen at a distance from this last position, wearily

supply of subsistence, forage and munitions of completion of the movements thus begun, Brigawar, and a large amount of means of transporta- dier General Breckenridge was left with his tion-all the substantial fruits of a complete command as a rear guard to hold the ground we victory, such, indeed, as rarely have followed the had occupied the night preceding the first battle, most successful battles, for never was an army so just in front of the intersection of the Pittsburg and Hamburg roads, about four miles from the The remnant of his army had been driven in former place, while the rest of the army passed to

On the following day, General Breckenridge fell iron-clad gunboats, and we remained undisputed back about three miles to Mickey's, which posimasters of his well selected, admirably provided tion we continued to hold with our cavalry thrown cantonments, after over twelve hours of obstinate considerably forward in immediate proximity to

the night; the roads became almost impassable in Our loss was heavy. Our Commander-in- many places, and much hardship and suffering

To give more in detail, the operations of the two battles resulting from the movement on Pittsburg, than now attempted, must have delayed this report for weeks and interfered materially with the important duties of my position; but I may be the field, for the campaign for which it was col-

in the momentous campaign impending. The report then mentions the gallant part taken in the action by Generals Cheatham, Clark, Hindman, B. R Johnston and Bowen, and further says:

To mention the many field officers who died or were wounded, while gallantly leading their commands into action, and the many brilliant instances of individual courage, displayed in the twenty hours of battle, is impossible at this time; but their names will be duly made known to their countrymen.

Further on the report says:

From this agreeable duty, I turn to one in the highest degree unpleasant - one due, however, to the brave men under me-as a contrast to the behavior of most of the army who fought so heroically. I allude to the fact that some officers, non-commissioned officers and men, abandoned their colors early on the first day to pillage the captured encampments; others retired shamefully from the field on both days.

The report concludes:

It remains to state that our loss in the two days in killed outright was 1,725, wounded 8,012, missing 959-making an aggregate of casualties

This sad list tells in simple language of the stout fight made by our countrymen in front of the rude log chapel of Shiloh, especially when it is known that on Monday, from exhaustion and other causes, not twenty thousand men on our side could be brought into service.

Of the losses of the enemy I have no exact knowledge. Their casualties cannot have faller many short of 20,000 in killed, wounded and

Through information derived from many sources our army engaged on Sunday at least 45,000 of the enemy, and on Monday 53,000 at least.

In connection with the results of the battle, I should state that the most of our men who had forward line after line of his fresh troops, which property, public and personal in the camp from were met with resolution and courage of which which the enemy was driven on Sunday, was renorder as the first. The army corps under Gen. our country may be proudly hopeful. Again and dered useless or greatly damaged, except some of

> The County of Anson has, by an order of county purposes, signed by the Chairman and them equivalant to specie in the payment of county Officers of my Staff were immediately dispatched taxes; there being a tax already laid to meet

> > We doubt the propriety of the course of the Anson county authorities, and are inclined to the opinion that it is illegal.

THE THREE FRENCH OFFICERS .- Capt. Alfred Cipriani, and Lieuts. Victor Vilquoria and Maurice de Beaumont, who recently made their escape from the Federal army of the Potomac, have been assigned to duty as aids to Gen. Beauregard at Corinth. Previous to their appointment they were thoroughly tested upon their military education; and their manners, together with the testimony of others as to their character, suf-The line of troops established to cover this ficiently proved their sincerity .- Richmond En-

COTTON CARDS-AGAIN.-We omitted to