[Raleigh Observer.] NORTH CAROLINA AT GETTYS. BURG.

old dame.

But not to waste further words, Col. Walter H. Taylor, of Virginia, has just come to the front with an account of the battle of Gettysburg, in which he claims that fatal day on which all was lost save henor, and coming from Colonel Taylor, a private life and General Lee's Adjutant

Colonel Taylor does not indeed claim that the loss of the day was owing to the action of North Carolina troops. He simply goes out of his way to laud Pickett and his men at the expense of the other troops engaged in the assault. In his opinion the assault as actually made, was from the first but leading a forlorn hope that no one had a right to expect to result in anything save honor and slaughter even if every man marched in line until shot down. To throw the blame of the disaster therefore from General Lee, Colonel Taylor asserts that the assault was not made as ordered or intended to be made. After perusing this narrative, which we print in another column, Virginia editors, especially the Norfolk Virginian, rise up and announce first that the 'mystery of Gettysburg is at last solved, second, that his subordinates are to be blamed, and not General Lee himself, and third and lastly, that Pickett's Division did all that was done and that "Pettigrew's Division and the Brigades supporting it faltered and finally retired, leaving the carnage and the glory of the day to l'ickett's magnificent Virginians." of which is very nice and lacks only the element of truth to make it an affair o great honor to the Old Dominion. happens, however, that one of the four brigades constituting l'ettigrew's (Heth's Division, was a North Carolina brigade and two of the three brigades supporting it were North Carolina brigades; and the statement that these brigades, or either of t'iem, did not share to the full with

We followed General Lee with unquestioning faith when living, and we revere willing that even in solving the Gettysburg mystery or any other mystery of the war that undeserved censure should be cast upon North Carolina troops. This Colonel Taylor has attempted to do. I is we trust needless for us to say we regret the necessity that is upon us to come in collision with our Virginia friends, or with any friends for that matter; but the wrong sought to be done North Carolina is not only a grievous one and one that we feel sure General Lee himself never would have endorsed, but one not to be submitted to in silence.

glory and carnage, is simply untrue.

There were three North Carolina brigades that took part in the grand assault at Gettysburg, and as to the conduct of each of these brigades it happens to be in our power to present proof from gentlemen of as undoubted veracity as Col. Taylor, and whose opportunities were far superior to those of Col. Taylor for knowing the facts. Col. Taylor, though a Virginian, was not a "magnificent Virginian," that is to say, not one of Pickett's men, and we believe, took no part in the assault, while Major Engelhard, the Adjutant General of Pender's Division, and Gen. Lane, commanding one of l'ender's brigades, and Major Louis G. Young, of South Carolina, Gen. Pettigrew's Aid-de-Camp, were actual participants. Gen. Lane, though a Virginian by birth and now by residence, was then in command of North Carolina troops, and a citizen of our State, and we venture to say, as magnificent a Virginian as any in Pickett's command. We proceed, therefore, to show what these three North Carolina brigades did, as follows:

PETTIGREW'S BRIGADE.

Speaking of the conduct of this command Major Louis G. Young, Aid-de-Camp to General Pettigrew, writing "On the Rapidan," February 10th, 1864, says:

Pettigrew, commanding Heth's Division. was instructed to report to General Longstreet, who directed him to form in th rear of Pickett's Division, and support the advance upon Cemetery Hill, which would be commenced as soon as the fire from our artillery should have driven the enemy from lisguns and prepared the way f r attack. And I presume that it was in consequence of this having been the first plan settled on, that the erroneous report was circulated that Heth's Division was assigned the duty of supporting that of Pickett. But the order referred to was countermanded almost as soon as given; and General Pettigrew was instructed to advance udon the same line with Pickett. a portion of Pender's Division acting as

supports. "In the alignment of the division, Pettigrew's Brigade, under Colonel Marshall was second from the right, and it, with order, in continuation of Pickett's line The distance over which we had to advance may be estimated, when I state that t'ie fuses for the shells used by the artillery we had to pass was perfectly open ; and thrown out a flanking force in that direc- on the advance, but we retreated in good

numerous fences, some parallel and others oblique to our line of battle, were formid-God knows we would not pluck a single ry, the brigade on our left, reduced almost ral Trimble, I reformed in rear of the laurel from the brow of Virginia to add to to a line of skirmishers, gave way. Petti- artillery. the honor of our own State, but her own grew's and Archer's Brigades advanced a laurels honestly won we insist that North little further, and in perfect continuation to wish to do injustice to any command Carolina is justly entitled to wear. Our of Pickett's line, which arrived at the and I regret to see that the histrians from Virginia friends, however, do not seem to works before we did, only because they my native State are so very partial to agree with us. The capacious brow of the jutted out in his front, and because his had Pickett's Division: In the may publishesteem, is the only one fit to wear a tance. The right of the line formed by crown, and a capacious brow it must be if it be at all commensurate to the greedy on the works, while the left was, of course of the children and state of the children and sta maws of the children of that respectable further removed, say forty to sixty yards. puts forth his book as history, ad makes Subjected to a fire even more fatal than no mention of us, I feel that it ; my duty that which had driven back the brigade on to inform the public that Lan's North in my army life. I refer to this fact to our left, and the men listening in vain for Carolina Brigade was there, that I fought show that I was in a position to know the cheering commands of officers, who on the extreme left of Longstet's line had, alas, fallen, our brigade gave way that it remained on the field as mg as ary cognition of General Lee thereto. to Virginia alone belongs the glory of likewise, and simultaneously with it, the other portion of that line and the it aiswhole line. The supports under Major played the same bravery that ; did at General Trimble did inot reach as far as gentleman of most estimable reputation in | we had. This repulse, to judge from re- May, which calls forth such a compliment-General, the statement is inexplicable to sylvania, and the troops engaged in the us save upon the ground that the average of the od July are blancable for the od July are blancable for the definition of that battle; and afterwards & Ream's station, when Gen. Lee told me that perceive that they had to pass through a such troops. Station, when Gen. Lee told me that perceive that they had to pass through a such troops. most trying ordeal, and it must remainal of my line on the meeting of the 3d of ways a sealed question, whether or not July, points, I think, to the true cause Cemetery Hill could have been taken with my failure in that afternoon's assault. the forces engaged. In this battle, Pettigrew's Brigade, notwithstanding the disadvantages of impaired organization, caused by its heavy losses, especially of officers, did as well as the best, and that no troops struggled more fiercely to gain victory, let its fearful losses attest. On the morning of the 1st July it numbered from 2,800 to 3,000, on the 4th, 835. All the field officers, save one, who was captured, were killed or wounded; and the brigade was commanded, after the repulse from Cemetery Hill, by Major Jones, of the 26th regiment N. C. troops, who had been struck with a fragment of shell on the 1st, and knocked down and stunned in the third day's fight. General Pettigrew was pain- burg, is at hand. I regret to read the fol- first "faltered" and then "finally retired fully and severely wounded; two of his lowing in speaking of the third day's fight, from the charge. staff were killed, and Lieutenant W. H Robertson still suffers from a wound which deprives the brigade of his valuable ser-On the same day, company C, of the 11th regiment, lost two officers killed, and '84 out of 38 men, killed or wounded. Captain Bird, with the four remaining, participated in the fight of the 3d. Of these, the flagbearer was shot, and the captain brought out the flag himself. Well does he deserve his promotion. These I give as examples to show how persistently our men fought. The losses in several other companies were nearly as great as these but to name them or give a list of the cas-"Pickett's magnificent Virginians" in ualties, would be to lengthen out my account beyond your design. The official reports are doubtless recorded; and the names of the many good and brave your brigade has contributed, will, when the history of the war is written, embellish its pages with brilliant examples of noble sacrifice and heroic dceds.

In the engagement of the 1st July, w lost no prisoners. After the repulse of the 3d July, the enemy a lyanced a heavy line of skirmishers and captured some of the brigade, but to the majority of these ne blame is to be attached.

Lieutenant Colonel John R. Graves, of the 47th regiment, whose courage has frequently elicited comment and praise. would not permit those of his regiment in his hearing, some 150 men, to retire, telling them to await the arrival of the supports, with which they would advance they were then within forty yards of the stone fence, but the supporters never reached this point, and the Lieutenant Colonel and his men were taken prisoners.

LANE'S BRIGADE. General James H. Lane, writing to the

11th April, 1867:

Mext morning General Lee appeared in he remarked that "he needed more troops on the right, but that he did not know where they were to come from." Soon after I was ordered to leave Thomas and Perrin to hold the road they were occupyed by the lamented Pettigrew-this division was on the left of Pickett. After I

sion were Pettegrew's and Archer's; but puted possession of the enemies works for it will be remembered that the greater part a full half hour, the men, flushed with of Archer's brigade and General Archer victory, eager to press forward. But himself were captured in the first day's when the right of Pickett's Division was fight. When General Trimble ordered us compelled by the overpowering attack uption on the left of the troops that were which had driven back everything in its stone fence that was used by the enemy force on the flank, there was nothing left o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of revising to the for a breastwork—my brigade was now for us to do but to surrender ourselves as ade was within a short distance of the ral barriers which protected the attacking Archer's, advanced promptly and in good stone fence that was used by the enemy force on the flank, there was nothing left the extreme left of the attacking force prisoners, which was much the safest by the Assessors. At the same time by dashing through a hot fire with orders the converging lines of the enemy, those

tion, which was already pouring a destruc- order, and long before di but a solid tive fire into us. On ordering Colonel vision presented a she battle, behind able impediments in our way. The posi- Avery, of the Thirty-third North Carolina and determined line is preparations Avery, of the Thirty-third North Carolina regiment which he was all he could desire. From the crest upon which he was intrenched, the hill sloped gradually, forming a natural glacis; and the conformation of the giound was such that when the left of our 'line approached his works, it which a direct, oblique and enfilade fire which a direct, oblique and enfilade fire could be, and was, concentrated upon it. Lindar this fire from artillery and musket-

I know too well what it is tobe a soldier Spottsylvania Court House on te 12th of

JAMES H. LANE. SCALES' BRIGADE.

Major Engelhard, then Adjutant Geaeral of Pender's Division, and now Sec-

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 29, 1877.

MESSRS. EDITORS :- Your note calling in his generally correct and impartial acless, many brave men of other commands giniars, both ordinary and "magnificent,"

achievements of Lane's and Scales' Brig- tent to share the fatal honors of Gettysades on that occasion, whom the fate of burg. They cannot be permitted to mowar had temporarily placed under my nopolize them. ? The charge at Gettysburg, charge, it would be criminal in me to per- so far as the troops engaged in it, was mit this statement to pass unchallenged. | doubtless "one of the world's great deeds

wounded. Upon the eve of the battle of the 3d, Major-General Trimble assumed command of the Divison. Two Brigades of the Division, Lane's and Scales,' were formed in rear of Heth's Division. These Brigades had been fighting for two days, and were not only tired, but their casualties had been large. General Scales, hav-ing been wounded on the 1st, was not in command of his Brigade.

the second line kept but a short distance in rear, and before the advance had passed over one-half the distance to the enemy's works, the second line united with the first, our right touching the left of Pick-

In this order we moved forward, subject to the terrible fire from the enemy's artillery and infantry in front, and the enfilade fire from the batteries from Round Top on Australia and elsewhere. the right, until we reached the Federal works, which, from the formation of Cemetery Hill, projected just where the left of Pickett's line and the right of Pender's (Trimble's) united. To the right and left the hill receded, and neither the right of Pickett's nor the left of Pender's did or could reach the Federal works.

The troops of Trimble's (mainly Scales' Brigade) and Pettigrew's commands, who took possession of the enemy's works, were fully as well organized as those of Righmond, Va., Times, says in the issue of Pickett to the right of us, and did not leave until ordered by myself, when we saw the extreme right of Pickett's Divisfront of my line, reconnoitered the enemy's ion give way, leaving the left of his Diposition; and when he was about to leave, vision and the right of Pender's unpro-

eye-witness. The wounding of General recommended Webster's Dictionary in the Trimble before we had reached the enemy's works, and of almost all the field ing, and to move my own brigade and officers of our regiments near me, and the Scales' to the right, and report to Gen. | necessity for Gen. Lane to look after the Longstreet for further orders. Gen. Long- left of the command which was unsupstreet ordered me to form in rear of the ported, placed that portion of our troops right of Heth's Division, then command- of which I speak under my special care, as Adjutant-General of the Division.

The point at which the troops with me had taken this position, Maj. Gen. Trim- struck the enemy's works projected farthble, who had joined from the Valley of est to the front, and consequently we Virginia, relieved me of the command of were the first to reach them. I recollect Pender's Division. My position was such | well, my horse having been shot, I leaned schools. ments of the front line-there being a nar- enemy to rest, while I watched with painrow strip of intervening woods; but Gen. ful anxiety the fight upon Pickett's ex-Thomas, who could see from his position treme right, for upon its success depended more in 1873 and 1874. in the road everything that was going on, the tenableness of our position. Surroundon the left, informed me, the next day, ing me were the soldiers of Pender's, that Er & kenborough's brigade, which was Heth's and Pickett's divisions, and it reon the left of Heth's Division, did not ad- quired all the resources at my command vance further than the road; and that to prevent their following en masse the Davis' brigade, which was next to it, push- | retreating enemy, and some did go so far ed forward, in advance of the general line, that when we were compelled to withwith too much impetuosity, and was draw, they were unable to reach our lines, the enemy closing in from the right and The remaining brigades of Heth's Divi- left. We remained in quiet and undisforward, we advanced and took posi- on its right flank to give way, the heroism fighting, and when the right of my brig- way being unable to withstand the natuthe extreme left of the attacking force—one of General Longstreet's staff came dashing through a hot fire with orders from General Longstreet to move my comin our immediate front not having rallied.

Our loss on the retreat was greater than Our loss on the retreat was greater than Chairman is complete.

Dy the assessors. At the same time course, or withdraw in confusion before the converging lines of the enemy, those in our immediate front not having rallied. Our loss on the retreat was greater than complete.

JOHN G. WAGNE stationed immediately in our front, were cut for 11 miles. The ground over which cut for 11 miles. The ground over which cut for 12 miles. The ground over which cut for 12 miles. The ground over which cut for 13 miles. The ground over which cut for 14 miles. The ground over which cut for 15 miles continued in our front, were considered in our front, were cut from General Longtsreet to move my com
out for 11 miles. The ground over which cut for 12 miles continued in our front, were considered in our front, were cut for 12 miles. The ground over which cut for 13 miles.

Under this fire from artillery and musket- and in accordance with orders from Gene- ness necession were engaged in that great for officers to were engaged in that great battle to lish statements, some of them battle to in regard to the part borne semi-office in regard to the part borne by troo, not under their immediate eye, by troo, not under their immediate eye, withou onsulting with those who could give t'm full and correct information. At trequest of the commander-in-chief i did the confidence of General Lee, is the movement of political affairs have now remembered as the proudest incident their fruitful application to the industrial whereof I write, and had the official re-

I fear we have been too reticent in our State in regard to the achievements of North Carolina troops. While we did our full share of the fighting during the war knowledge have been made by the indefatisults, was fatal to our campaign in Penn- ary notice from Gen. Early innis report we have not been so forward in fighting our battles since. At least let us demand justice of those who do write. Very truly your friend,

We again express our regret that Colo-We again express our regret that Colonel Taylor has stirred up so heedlessly this old quarrel, and with at least the means of acquiring better information at hand we must express our surprise also. It is evident that Col. Taylor had Capt. Young's report before him for he quotes from it, and it is evident also that he had a curate account f the most recent discoveries retary of State, gives at our request his recollection of the facts. He writes : s follows:

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

from it, and it is evident also that he had a report from Gen. Lane, for he quotes from literaure, and of the newest inventions in that too. And, doubtless too, he had seen the practical arts, as well as to give a succinct and original record of the progress political and original record of the progress political and historical events.

The work has been begun after long and for that also must have passed through his hands. In the face of all these things, however, he deliberately puts forth to the world as a fact that Pickett's Division my attention to an article in the Philade- was the only organized command that phia Weekly Times, from the pen of Cd. reached the enemy's works at Gettysburg; Walter H. Taylor, General Lee's Chief of all the other troops that took part in the staff, descriptive of the battle of Gettys assault, according to his statement, having

count of that great battle: "While, doubt- Lee, and with sufficient respect for Vir-When I recollect the gallantry and the day. Our Virginia friends must be con-It will be recollected that on the 2d of of arms" as Colonel Taylor says, but it July, Major-General Pender was mortally was made so by North Carolina daring as well as by that of Virginia.

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The contract of the height, this distribution in the conduct of the troops ensured the crest of the height, this distribution in the conduct of the crest of the height, this distribution in the conduct of the crest of the height, this distribution in the conduct of the most famous and remarkable features of scenery, architecture and art, as flection upon the conduct of the troops ensured the crest of the height, this we respectfully submit that the mystery of features of science and natural history. It began in the November features of scenery, architecture and art, as flection upon the conduct of the troops ensured the crest of the height, this we respectfully submit that the mystery of features of science and natural history. It began in the November features of scenery, architecture and art, as flection upon the conduct of the troops ensured the various processes of mechanics and manufactures. Although intended for light in the powerful story. It began in the November features of scenery, architecture and art, as flection upon the conduct of the troops ensured the various processes of mechanics and manufactures. Although intended for light in the powerful story. It began in the November features of scenery, architecture and art, as flection upon the conduct of the troops ensured the various processes of mechanics and manufactures. Although intended for light in the powerful story. It began in the November of the troops ensured the various processes of mechanics and manufactures. Although intended for light in the powerful story. It is a depth in the powerfu pains have been spared to insure their artistic excellence; the cost of their execution

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THIS NEW ROUTE IS NOW OF EN L to the travelling public. Passenger train leave daily the Depot of the G. & C. R. R. in Columbia at 12:45 p. m., and arrive at tele close connection is made with four-horse coaches for Flat Rock, Hendersonvile, Asheville and Wa m Springs. Passengers will have choice to go through or lie over at Mt. Tryon, where the fare is excellent, and resume their journey early next morning and thereby enjoy some of the finest mountain scenery on the Howard Gap turnpike, to be found in Western North Carolina. Arrangements have been made with the

W. C. & A. R., for round trip tickets at the fo'lowing rates : From Wil. to Flat Rock and return, \$15.85. " Asheville and return, \$19.85.

" to Warm Springs and return, \$25.85.

" to Hendersonville and return, Capt. S. S. Kirkland, of N. C., and for merly of the Air Line R. R., will be present on the arrival of the trains at the terminus of the S. & A. R. R., to see that passengers are provided for and sent forward without delay. On arrival of trains passengers are requested to ask for Capt. Kirkland, Passenger

and Transportation Agent. Try this new route. D. R. DUNCAN, Pres't.

july 12