At a meeting of Kirkland's Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, knowing that Pettigrew's Brigade, in regard to the part taken by it in the battle of Gettysburg.

has been persistently misrepresented in some of the
leading daily papers, and inasmuch as these false and unjust statements are likely to be incorporated into a history of this war, truth and justice derivand that the facts should appear as they are. Having seen a com-munication in possession of Major Baker, from Captain Louis G. Young, Aid-de-Camp to the late Gen Pettigrew, written at the instance of many men and efficers of the Brigade, which by a plain and fercible statement

Resolved, That Major Baker be requested to furnish a copy of the communication to him, together with his letter to Capt Young, for publication.

Resolved, That in this instance, as in every case

where the honor or the welfare of the Bridade has been concerned, Capt. Louis G. Young has manifested such seal, and also displayed such marked gallantry on the feld, as has won for him the highest esteem and admi ration of the entire command, and aspecially are the manner in which he has acquitted himself in a matter where their honor was so nearly concerned.

Resolved, 3d, That a committee of three he appointed

by the Chairman, with instructions to have the above-named papers published in the Richmond Enquirer and North Carolina papers, and also in pamphlet form.

KIRKLAND'S BRIGADE, Near Orange C. H., Va., Dec. 14, 1863. My dear Sir: The officers and men of this brig-

ade, through me, beg at your hands, an act of friendship, which no one now alive, but yourself, oan so well perform, namely: to write for publication an account of the part which this brigade had in the battles of Gettysburg.

If our General had lived, his report, beyond

all doubt, would have furnished a history of those battles, in which justice would have been done. not only to his brigade, but to all others under his command; but, unfortunately for us and for . his country, he did not live to write his report, and there is no one left, of our brigade, who, than yourself, can more appropriately supply this his-

tory.
I have been designing for some time past, at the interposition of many other inconveniences have, from time to time, prevented the execution of my purpose. But the recent appearance of "The Second Year of the War," reproducing the erroneous and unjust accounts of the battle of the 8d of July, which appeared in the Richmond papers shortly after the retreat from Gettysburg. prompted me to address this letter to you. without further delay.

incorporated into the history of the war without protest? The part which you bore in the battles of the 1st and 3d of July is well known. It is a recognized fact that you were as much identified with these battles as any one who was engaged in a participant in those battles, but your means of acquiring information upon all subjects which related to them were equal to those of any suborin vindication of the brigade, you will consent to

put your testimony upon the record! Believe me, my dear sir,

Very truly your friend, W. J. BAKER. Lieut. Louis G. Young, Charleston, S. C.

ON THE RAPIDAN, Feb'y 10, 1864. Major W. J. Baker: My Dear Sir: Regretting. my delay in replying to your letter, I cheerfully comply with the request of the "Officers and men of the Brigade" to furnish an account of the part taken by the lamented Gen Pettigrew and his Brigade in the Battles of Gettysburg To make the account intelligible I will have frequently to

rences of the three days fight. The arrival of the advance of Meade's Army at Gettysburg having been reported, Heth's Division was sent from the vicinity of Cashtown to reconnoitre his position. On approaching the town, the enemy was found strongly posted on the hills in front. The leading Brigades, Archer's and Davis's were immediately advanced; and after a short, but hot engagement, in which these two Brigades suffered severely, a new disposition for attack was made in the following manner. On the right of the road a line of battle was formed of the Brigades of Brockenborough, Pettigrew and Archer, while Davis's Brigade was to operate on the left. At this time two Divisions of Ewell's Corps arrived by a road from the left; and it seems to have been determined, that they should engage the enemy and cause him to change front, when we would be advanced to take him in the flank. This plan was only partially successful, for the number of the enemy enabled him to oppose Ewell's Divisions and Davis's Brigade with a strong force, and to retain at the same time his front to us. Ordered to attack, Pettigrew's Brigade, numbering about 3000, advanced in perfect alignment over an open field, and found the enemy posted in three lines, on the crest and slopes of a hill, partly wooded and partly covered with growing wheat, which served to conceal the infantry from distant view. As soon as our forward movement was commenced, the enemy opened upon our line a very severe fire from several batteries, but it continued a steady advance, until in close range, it delivered a deadly fire. The three lines were soon driven into one, but this made a most obstinate resistance, and the fight was for some time carried on at 40 to 20 yards interval. Op posite to our left wing, composed of the 26th and 11th Regiments N. C. Troops, the Federal forces fought desperately, inflicting so heavy a loss, that too few were left for a successful bayonet charge; but our men pressed on persistently, until the enemy was driven back to his entrenchments, just outside of the town, and from which he was as quickly driven by Pender's fine Division. No. troops could have fought better than did Pettigrew's Brigade on this day, and I will testify on the experience of many hard fought battles, that I never saw any fight so well. Its conduct was the admiration of all who witnessed the engagement: and it was the generally expressed opinion, that no Brigade had done more effective service or won greater forme for itself than this had. The prisoners themselves testified, that they, native to the soil upon which they were fighting, had fought with unusual determination, but that there was no withstanding such an attack. The Brigade was

Regiments were killed or wounded. In the midst of the engagement, Maj. General Heth having been wounded, Gen'l Pettigrew was called to the command of the Division, and Col. Marshall of the 52d Reg't to that of the brigade. On the 2d of July, the Division rested until the afternoon, when it was ordered to the support of

more hotly engaged than any that participated

were killed and wounded in front of it than on any

other part of the field. Such marked achieve-

great sacrifice; and the loss in killed and wound-

ed amounted to 1000 to 1100, including a num-

ber of our bravest and best officers. The 26th

Regiment alone lost 549 out of about 800 men.

and the 11th Regiment about 250 out of 550.

The five field officers present with these two

s could, of course, be accomplished only at

Anderson's. The order was promptly obeyed but we arrived too late. On the morning of the 3d July General Pettigrew, commanding Heth's Division, was instructed to report to Gen. Longstreet, who directed him to form in rear of Pickett's Division and support his advance upon Cemetery hill, which would be commenced as soon as the fire from our artillery should have driven the enemy from his guns and prepared the way for attack. And I presume that 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 of facts renders nugatory the injurious reflection cast upon the Brigade, and also pays a worthy tribute to the Pender's division acting as supports. In the alignment of the division, Pettigrew's brigade under Col Marshall, was second from the right, and it with Archer's advanced promptly and in good order in continuation of Pickett's line. The distance over cut for 11 miles. The ground over which we had to pass was perfectly open; and numerous fences, some parallel and others oblique to our heen entrusted to one able to do justice to a subject so our way. The position of the enemy was all he could desire. From the crest upon which he was intrenched, the hill sloped gradually, forming a natural glacis: and the configuration of the ground was such, that when the left of our line approachwas such, that when the left of our line approach of allowing the country's destiny, he had prepared himed his works, it must come within the arc of a foreseeing the country's destiny, he had prepared himed his works, it must come within the arc of a foreseeing the country's destiny, he had prepared himed his works, it must come within the arc of a foreseeing the country's destiny, he had prepared himed his works, it must come within the arc of a foreseeing the country's destiny, he had prepared himed his works, it must come within the arc of a foreseeing the country's destiny, he had prepared himed his works, it must come within the arc of a foreseeing the country's destiny, he had prepared himed him works, it must come within the arc of a foreseeing the country's destiny, he had prepared himed him circle, from which a direct, oblique and enfilade fire could be and was concentrated upon it. Under this fire from artillery and muskerry, the Brimishers, gave way. Pettigrew's and Archer's Brigad's advanced a little further, and in perfect continuation of Pickett's line, which arrived at out in his front, and because his had to move over a considerably shorter distance. The right of the line formed by Archer's and Pettigrew's Brigades, rested on the works, while the left was, of course, further removed, say 40 to 60 yards. Subjected to a fire even more fatal than that which had driven back the Brigade on our left, and the the instance of many of the officers, to write to men listening in vain for the cheering commands you to this effect; but the change of camp and of officers, who had also fallen, our Brigade gave way likewise and simultaneously with it the whole line. The supports under Maj. Gen. Trimble did not reach as far as we had. This repulse, to judge from results, was fatal to our campaign in Pennsylvania, and the troops engaged in the charge of the 3d July are blameable for having retired without orders; but you will perceive that they had to pass through a most trying ordeal, and it must remain always a scaled question, Shall these injurious accounts go to the world whether or not Cemetery Hill could have been uncontradicted? Shall they be permitted to be taken with the forces engaged. In this battle Pettigrew's Brigade, notwithstanding the disadvantage of impaired organization, caused by its heavy losses, especially of officers, did as well as the best, and that no troops struggled more flercely to gain victory, let its fearful losses attest. On them. You were not only an eye-witness of and the morning of the 1st July it numbered 2800 to 3000, on the 4th 835. All the field officers save one, who was captured, were killed or wounddinate officer who was present, and we beg that, pulse from Cemetery Hill by Major Jones of the down and stunned in the 3d day's fight. Gen. Pettigrew was painfully and severely wounded:

ed; and the Brigade was commanded after the re-26th Regt N. C. Troops, who had been struck with a fragment of shell on the 1st, and knocked two of his staff were killed, and Licut. W. H. Robertson still suffers from a wound which de-prives the Brigade of his valuable services. On the 1st July, Capt. Tuttle of the 26th Regt. led into action two Lieutenants and S4 men; all of the officers and 83 of the men were killed or wounded. On the same day, Company "C," of the 11th Regiment lost two efficers killed and 34 witnessed a more sublime example of Christian resignment. out of 38 men killed or wounded Capt Byrd has exchanged the crown of laurels for the crown of with the 4 remaining, participated in the fight of the 3d. One of these, the flag bearer, was shot, refer to general incidents connected with occur- 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 to give a list of casualties, would be to lengthen out my account beyond your design. The official reports are doubtless recorded; and the rol

of honor, enlarged to receive the names of the

many good and brave your Brigade has contribu-

ted, will, when the history of the war is written,

embellish its pages with brilliant examples of noble sacrifice and heroic deeds. In the engagement of the 1st July we lost pisoners. After the repulse of the 3d July the enemy advanced a heavy line of skirmishers and aptured some of the brigade, but to the majority f these no blame is to be attached. Lt. Col. Jne R. Graves of the 47th Regiment, whose courage has frequently elicited comment and praise, would not permit those of his Regiment, in his hearing. ome 150 men, to retire, telling them to away the arrival of the supports, with which they would advance; they were then within forty yards of the tone fence, but the supports never reached this point, and the Lt. Colonel and his men were ta ken prisoners. In conclusion, I cannot refrain from a passing tribute to a few of the noble dead Col. Henry K. Burgwyn was killed on the Is July, and beneath a stately walnut in the hostile soil of Pennsylvania, side by side with those of his gallant comrades, Capts. W. W. McCreery W. Wilson and C. T. Iredell, is interred all that remains of his youthful and comely form. Only 22 years of age, he commanded a Regiment which frequently had 1000 men for duty. Appreciating the responsibility which attaches to so grave charge, he exerced every faculty of his well-bal anced mind to effect efficiency in his command and the well-being of his men was his constan care. So well did he succeed as a commander fluence is still feit by his men, in whose hearts h will always live. Of more than ordinary attainments, he emulated to acquire the highest place and by constant study sought to prepare himself for future usefulness. Alas! the reaper death cut down the fair plant of promise, and as he lay stricken in the midst of nearly 550 of his men who had fallen with him, the shouts of victory

echoing in his ears, I could not but think that is was easy and pleasant so to die. Col. Jas. K. Marshall of the 52d Regiment wa killed in the charge upon Cemetery Hill. Pre pared by a thorough military education for th sphere to which he was called, he possessed no ordinary degree the qualities which make the distinguished soldier. To a remarkable aptitude for military matters, was added the faculty to in the first day's fight, and more of the enemy discipline and yet command the affections of officers and men. Modest in his demeanor, he nevertheless valued aright the power of earnest endeavor and unflinching determination; so no danger or difficulty seemed to ham too formidable and he mastered circumstances which seemed im possible. His repulse of the enemy's land and naval force on the Blackwater is the first which records the victory of riflemen over gunboats. In the battles of Clettysburg he manifested skil and dashing bravery. Great is the country's loss when such are taken from it.
Capt. N. C. Hughes, A. A. G, was a favorite in the

Brigade, because of his efficiency as an officer, and his acceptable deportment, which was alike firm and con-

He died at Martinsburg on the 16th July from the

wounds which he had received.

Capt. W. W. McCreery, Acting Brigade Inspector.

was naturally brave, and he participated in the battle

of the lat July as though danger was an enjoyment.

Intelligent and well-informed as an officer, a graduate

of West Point, his proportion would doubtless have been

speedy had he lived, but his fate was to add one to the speedy had he lived, but his late was to and one to hist of gallant dead. Seeing that the flag of the 26th Regiment, which had severally been borne by twelve breve men, had fallen, he bastened to the front, advanced with it and was almost instantly killed.

The battles of the war can furnish no more marked

The battles of the war can turnes in more marked example of high spirit and true exmestness, coupled with forgetfulness of self, than does that of Lieut. It C. Lucas. Adjutant lith Reg' N. C. T. Lying on the field mable to move in consequence of his death. field, unable to move in consequence of his death wounds, he seemed to forget his sufferings and danger wounds, he seemed to forget his superrings and danger, and there are some of us who will never forget the cheering accents of his voice, as he encouraged all who passed him to press on to viciory. He died at Martinsburg from the effect of his wounds.

This sketch may seem imperfect without a further reference to the Commander of the Brigade, whose part in the recent superior has been thus for treased, that a

in the recent osuspaign has been thus far traced; therefore, approaching with reverence a subject so far above my power, I mingle my reflections with those. I know, which we had to advance may be estimated when I state, that the fuses for the shell used by the artillery, stationed immediately in our front, were ments which characterize the good and great; and i

line of battle, were formidable impediments in illustrious.

We will remember our Commander as one, whose way. The position of the enemy was all he simple earnestness, zealous attention to duty, and abil-ities far beyond those commonly allotted to men, com-manded the affections, respect and confidence of all who bnew hio. With a mind capable of grasping every branch of knowledge, and with the eye of a Statesman

As practical as he was learned, he was an officer in gade on our left, reduced almost to a line of skirmishers, gave way Pettiorew's and Archer's when in danger they saw their General ride to the front Pure, generous and noble, he was loved with an enthusiasm which enabled him to discipline through the punishment, good order prevailed in the highest degree broughout the command. In all the varied paths of life he trod, he attained eminence When just entering life, he was knowness one of the best so olars in the country. Later, the favorite and trusted pupil in science of Maury. And later still, even at his early age, the acknowledged compeer at the bar of his distinguished relative Mr. James L. Petigru, the greatest juriet of his age in America. But great as was his ingenius han any it has been my fortune to meet, above shone his pure and high character, his unselfish dis position, his earnest and fearless love of truth and jus-ice. As a soldier it is useless to speak to you, joi saw him manifest at Gettysburg and claewhere all the qualities of the great Commander. You know how frequently his promotion was urged by those under whom he served. You know his close attention to duty, hi indefatigable and untiring energy, his noble forgetfulness of self and entire devotion to the cause for which we are battling. It was a singular tribute to his worth, that though under the command of Gen'l Les for less than three menties in his preliminary report of last summer's companies, this great Commander of the Ar-ny of Northern Virginia, 'an' army which treads with no unequal step the road by which our fathers marched through suffering, privation and blood to Independence," should have gelected him, with North Carolina's other nable son, Pender, from the number of gallant officers and men who had given their lives a willing sacrifice in

our cause, for special mention.
In the death of Brig. Gen. J. Johnston Pettigrew. the two Carolites, the one his native, the other bi adopted home, mourn the loss of one destined to add lustre to their history, and to rank with their best and the country at large, the Halls of Congress, would have known him as one of its most gifted and trusted leaders. A brighter record yet remains. An earnest student of the scriptures, he received with childlike faith, its holy teechings; and a "man of prayer," he had sought to pre-pare himself for the reception of the only true glory. Of notice aspirations, he would doubtless have lived to devote his genius and his acquirements to the cause of his country; but, called upon to give up his life, he yielded it without a murmur, and at Bunker Hill, Va.. on the 17th July 1868, he died of the wounds received

Hoping, my dear Major, that the simple narrative of facts here given, will answer the requirements of those

who requested it; and appreciating the kind feelings manifested towards me by the officers and men of the

I am, with regard and esteem for them and you, Yours faithfully, LOUIS G. YOUNG.

FOR THE OBSERVER. COMPANY G, 28TH N. C. TROOPS,

Near Liberty Mills, March 8, 1864. This company was organized at White Cross, N C., on the 2d of Sept. 1861: was known as the Guards of Independence: was assigned to the 28th Reg't N. C. volunteers at High Point, N. C., Sept 21, 1861; was ordered to Wilmington about 1st Oct. 1861. We left Wilmington for Newbern March 13, 1862; was in the retreat after tall of Newhern: went in camp around Kinston until May I, when we left N. C. for good old Virginia. This Reg't has been in all the fights The glorious 28th was commanded when we first came to Va., by Col. J. H. Lanc. He is now our Brigadier General; and our Reg't is under Lieut. Col. Speer, who loves his men and his men love him. Our company now has its 4th Captain. The first was Capt. Wm. J. Martin, who is now Colonel of the 11th N. C. Troops. The second was George B. Johnston, who had to leave service on account of very bad health. The third was E. Graham Morrow, who was wounded at Gettysburg, which caused his death. Martin, Johnston and Mor-

row were good and brave men. Our fourth Capt. is George W. McCauley. Capt. McCauley well known as a brave man. I do think that the boys of Co G have had good luck to be under these brave and good men. I hope the people at home will be united in a ime like this and do whatever is right. I know our dear friends at home want peace. This is n the South who wants peace more than I do. by friends, there is but one way to get it Oh,

My friends, you must put down speculation and put your hearts upon the great interest of your country. I hope that the good people of my good old county, Orange, will do all they can for the poor soldier's wife and little children. Oh, let him not think that his little ones will cry for

et the people be united and stand firm as a rock

Our Reg't have re-enlisted for the war. I be ieve that the troops in the Army of Northern Va have never been more resolved than at the present. Oh, my dear friends, look no longer pon the dark side, but put your sight upon the right side of the war. I have hope to believe this year will close the war. Let us put our whole trust in God. I hope the good people at nome will pray for our safety and that we may n have peace. I hope that Gov. Vance will ee that we get better clothes in the future. I hope that President Davis will set apart every sabbath in every month—to commence the lat Sabbath in May, for Fast and Prayer. I hope to live to see this war ended. I must close for this J. F. CRAIGE,

Co. G. 28th Reg't N. C. V. Presbyterian General Assembly.-The Genral Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States of America, will meet in the Presbyterian Church at Charlotte, N. C., on the first Tuesday of May, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M. siderate to officers and men. His conduct in the Battles of Gettysburg, as in all the battles in which he participated, was conspicuous for coolness and courage.

The opening sermon will be preached by the Rev. James A. Lyon, D. D., the Moderator of the last Assembly. MEETING OF KIRKLAND'S BRIGADE. FOR THE OBSERVER.

The delegates appointed by the men and offi-cers of Kirkland's Brigade in primary meetings of the different Regiments, assembled at the parade grounds of the 47th N C Reg't on the 12th March

On motion, Capt J K Kyle of Cumberland w called to the Chair, and Sgt C G Davenport of Chowan, appointed Secretary. The following delegates were in attendance:

11th Regiment: Capt J M Young of Bupombe, Lt Waddell of Orange and Sgt C G Daenport of Chowan, (a full delegation.) 26th Regiment: Capt A B Duval of Ashe. Capt

T J Cureton of Union, Capt J A Jarrett of Yadkin, Sgt W P Burt of Wake, Private J J Lambert of Chatham, Lt R N Hudspeth of Caldwell. Lt A R Johnson of Chatham, Private R P Wilcox of Moore, Ord Sgt J A Birsh of Caldwell, and Capt Thos Lilly of Staply
44th Regiment: Corpl J M Davis of Granville

Capt R C Brown o Edgecombe, Private Jas M Wallace and Sgt W R Hansell of Pitt, Capt J J Crump of Chatham, Capt J C Gaines of Montgomery, Private E S Thompson of Orange, Private M P Leach of Montgomery, Corp E Craft and Lt J H Johnston of Pitt.

47th Regiment: Lt G Westry of Nash, Corp Wiggs of Franklin, Private Jas Jones of Wake, 8gt N N Coddle of Nash, Sgt Hunter of Wake, Lt Crichton of Franklin, Sgt Horner of Gran-ville, Sgt Stronach of Wake, Private H Sturdivant of Wake, and Private John Wagoner of

52d Regiment: Lt J C Hill of Cabarrus, Capt J K Kyle of Cumberland, Sgt D W Tuttle Stokes, Private W F Sandford of Richmond, Lt. W W Carmichael of Wilkes, Lt H W Wells and Lt S Rendlemen of Lincoln, Lt S S Lilly of Stanly, and Capt J W Goslen of Forsyth.

Ou motion, a committee of one from each Regiment was appointed to draft resolutions expres- talion of artillery, with McLaws's division and corps,) was compelled to fall back, bringing with sive of the sense of the meeting, and the chairman Henry's battalion of artillery, with Hood's di- him four stands of captured colors and some appointed the following gentlemen: Capt J M Young 11th, Lt A R Johnson 26th, Capt J C Gaines 44th S8t J G Moss 47th, and Lt W W

Carmichael 52d. The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted: Whereas. The present state of the country is such as has induced Gov'r Vance at the solicitation of his fel-low citizens to express his views on the all-important questions which now agitate the public mind, and which has been done in a manner to elicit the applause and admiration of all who have the best interests of the country at heart, a spirit of devotion to his country and of lofty patrictism pervading his speeches, such as be-comes the Governor of North Carolins; and, whereas: t would not only be a great source of pleasure and gratification to us for Gov. Vence to visit and address this ductive of the greatest good, as none could listen to him without resolving anew to bear with patience any pri-

schieved: therefore known to Gov. Vance the action of this meeting and to ask him in behalf of the officers and men of Kirk-

vations, and to fight on without faltering, until the glo-rious chil for which we took up arms shall have been

land's Brigade to "come out and talk to us"

Resolved, That Gov. Vance's official course meets our entire approbation—that we feel as confident that the dignity and henor of the State will be preserved intact be kept ansullied by North Carolina's soldiers in the face of her foes, and that by his untiring real and energy in providing for the men in the field and their families at home, he has shown himself peculiarly the sol-

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Gov. Vance, and that the proceedings of this meeting be furnished to each of the following papers for publication: Fayetteville Observer, Greensboro' Patriot, and Raleigh Confederate, with the request that the papers of the State copy.

The following gentlemen were appointed the committee in accordance with the first resolution: Capt J M Young, Capt J C Gaines, Lt A R | ter the enemy on Ewell's front, and see how he Johnson, Lt W W Carmichael and Sg't J G Moss. There being no further business before the of the line to attack at 8 o'clock in the mornmeeting, on motion it adjourned sine die

J. K. KYLE, Chm'n.

C. G. DAVENPORT, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER. our brave and honored soldiers at this critical under Major Latimer, was placed in position on period of their country's history, consecrating a hill, from which the batteries on Cemetery Hill, lantry and ability. The confidence and admirahemselves anew to her service. An army com- fronting the scene of the first day's fight, were posed of such material may safely defy the strong- taken in reverse, and two 25-pounder Parrott officer were only equalled by the esteem and re est array of hired foreigners that the yankee na- guns, belonging to the reserve artillery of the tion can bring against them. All honor to the corps, were placed on the same ridge, 600 or 800 ciated for the noble qualities of his modest and brave and war-worm veterans who compose it! vards to their rear. Some of the other artillery The following extract from a letter written by a of the corps was posted near the seminary, just young man from Mocksville to his mother,—one to the right of the Middletown road; but finding who entered the service at the beginning of the its position unsuitable for doing much against war, and participated in al! the exciting, bloody the enemy, they fired only occasionally, in order scenes connected with the various campaigns of | to draw the fire of the enemy. that inimitable Chieftain, Gen. T. J. Jackson, fully evinces the determined spirit that pervades our armies. He says: "Let the authorities at home drive out the skulkers of all classes, whether there was kept up one of the most magnificently conscripts, substitutors, or what not, and you need not fear. No! we are not whipped yet Our hearts are as brave, our arms are as strong, and our ranks are as compact as they were three years ago. The soldier to day is more determined to be free, than he was at the commencement of the were engaged with them in front, completely sistruggle He is mortflied, nay, chagrined at the shameful course the cowardly exempts are pursuing in the name of North Carolina. Talk about our State going back to the Union! Who says and superiority of position, so damaged Latimer's so? Do the men who have fought and bled in defence of her rights and interests say so? Or is it the cowardly miscreant, who, too dastard to one battery which he kept to repel any advance raise his hand voluntarily, after doing all he raise his hand voluntarily, after doing all he of the enemy's infantry. He himself remained could to shirk duty, is forced to do what every with this battery and received the wound which nation requires of the Foreigner within her limits, resulted in his death, from one of the last shells to take up arms in her detence? He may throw out his puny arms, and grasp the massive pillars on which rests the fair temple of liberty, and at-tempt to crush an in the action of liberty, and at-unlike Samson, his boasted strength is unavailing. He will be the only one crushed in the at-

The soldiers have planted themselves like pillars under the old edifice, and, like glorious old Sumter, proud and defiant in ruins, the more it is assailed and battered, the stronger it becomes. The N. Carolina soldiers are showing what they think of so base an idea as going back into the Union, by re-enlisting for the war! Our Briga- subjected from the enemy's artillery, which, from ical in the extreme. Wilcox, Perry and Wright dier General threw out a feeler on this subject last evening, and gave the men till this morning to consider the matter. The result was, the 13th N. C. Reg't went "the whole hog," by a unanimous re-enlistment for the war, and I think the whole Brigade will re-enlist. Thus you see that the men who are entitled to speak for North Carolina, do not say go back into the Union. I hear of other Brigades re-enlisting for the war; as for my part, I have always considered myself as in for the war, or for life and if N. Carolina should ever act so foolishly as to can for her troops, I for one will never respond to the call. Great Father: what can she be thinking about? Does she wish to transfer the seat of war to her own soil, and undergo the devastation and ruin that this country has undergone? If she does, let her secede and go back into the Union, and her object will speedily be accomplished. The idea is too painful to contemplate; I therefore dismiss the sub-

Thus concludes the letter of this brave soldier YADRIN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CAMPAIGN.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, March 16 .-In two previous letters I have adverted to the parts which Ewell's corps, and Heth and Pender, Hoke's N. C brigades, (under Cal Avery.) These of Hill's corps, bore in the first day's fight at Gettysburg. To day I propose to speak of the second day's fight. Pickett's division of Long-below they met two lines of the Federals posses. street's corps crossed the Potomac on the 25th. behind stone wails. These they charged ders to move to Gettysburg. It was detained, how-

vision, opened at once upon the enemy. Hood prisoners." Col. Avery, 6th N. C. troops, com at the same moment moved forward, pressing the manding Hoke's brigade, was killed in this attack enemy upon his left, while McLaws attacked the enemy in front. The enemy was soon driven back upon a commanding hill, which was so steep and rough that ascent was most difficult. At the base of this bill were numerous stone fences, be- Early. He had, however, more than double the hind which the enemy sought shelter, and these distance of Early to go, and being unsupported they held with great pertinacity. The enemy were, however, driven from point to point until nearly night, when a very strong force of them done had he been supported. Before reaching met some brigades of Anderson's division, of A. P. Hill's corps, driving back one of them and checking another. Barksdale's brigade, of Mc-Laws's division, was also driven back at the same

A portion of Hood's division, which had driven the enemy to the precipitous part of the mountain, was repulsed about dark with considerable loss After this the troops were withdrawn to the position from which they had first driven the enemy. During the fight this evening Longstreet's corps captured two pieces of artillery, several hundred prisoners, and two stands of colors, with heavy loss, however. Maj. Gen. Hood was severely wounded, as was Brig. Gen. G. T. Anderson, of Hood's division. Brig. Gen. Barksdale, of McLaws' division, was killed, and Brig. Gen. Semmes, of the same division, was mortally wounded, but has since died, and fully one-half of the field and line officers of these divisions were either killed or wounded in this evening's engagement.

The line of battle on this day was formed with Ewell on the extreme left, and Longstreet on the extreme right, with A. P. Hill in the centre. We have hurriedly and imperfectly alluded to the battle as fought on the right; let us now look afhas disposed of them. All was ready on this end ing, but word having been received that Longstreet would not be ready for some hours, the accomplished officer are unnecessary. Speaking whole of the artillery that could be brought to of him in his preliminary report of Gettysburg, bear, was placed into position, the ground care-fully reconnoitred, and every precaution taken to a distinguished part in every engagement of this Messrs. Editors:-It is truly cheering to see casue success. Andrews's battalion of artillery,

About four o'clock in the evening, Longstreet's the yankees, and after a sharp fight drove them guns away to the right announced that the bat- off, and occupied the ground from which the yan le was opened, and from that time until night kees had just been driven. This brigade, with grand and terribly loud cannonades ever heard, far more terrific than at Malvern Hill, though

by no means so destructive to us. Latimer's guns taking the enemy's in reverse, whilst those on Hill's front and on the right 4 o'clock, when the attack began on the right lenced the enemy for nearly half an hour, but Barksdale's brigade, of McLaws's division, bad they soon put thirty or forty guns in position against him, and by far greater weight of metal guns, as to compel his withdrawal from the field pressing forward these three brigades met with after a contest of one and a half hours, except which the enemy threw. His immediate commander, in speaking of him, said "no greater loss could have befallen the artillery of this corps.' time of his death not more than 21 years of age, yet there was no better officer in the whole of his army or one more highly esteemed.

Just as Latimer ceased firing, Johnson's in fantry was ordered forward to the attack. It was now not more than half an hour before sunset In passing down the hill on which they had been posted, and whilst crossing the creek they were much anaoyed by the fire to which they were And now the condition of our troops became crit Cometery Hill, poured nearly an entilade fire up- had charged most gallantly over a distance of me on them. The creek was wide, and its banks than three-quarters of a mile, breaking 2 or 3 of the steep, so that our men had to break ranks in or- enemy's lines of battle and capturing 2 or 3 battle der to cross it. Having passed the creek, and get- ries of artillery. Of course our lines were greatting close under the hill which the enemy occu- ly thinned and our troops much exhausted. By pied, Gen. J. M. Jones, who was on the right, reformed his line and advanced steadily up the reinforcements were sent to this column by the hill to the attack; but before the brigade had proceeded very far Gen. Jones was wounded, and his senior Colonel being also shot about the same to the public, the whole matter will be made clear time, the brigade was for a while without a commander, and was thrown into some confusion, and finally retired a short distance. The Louisiana brigade of Gen. Nichols conformed their movements to those of Gen. Jones's. On the extreme left Gen. G. H. Stewart's brigade was more successful. Pushing around to the enemy's left, he enfiladed and drove the enemy from a his ground. A second day of desperate fighting breastwork they had built in order to defend and correspondingly frightful carnage was ended their right flank, and which ran at right angles to the rest of their lines up the mountain side. The enemy however quickly moved forward a these commanding heights, and thus to be able to patriot, who has met in deadly combat and on force in order to retake it, but were repulsed, our many hard-fought fields the common enemy of our country. People of North Carolina! consider to receive their attack. It was now dark, and and ponder well his words.

Yadkin. Gen. Stewart made no further effort to advance to inquire in our next, when we shall recount

the ground being new to him, and very rugged and precipitous Gen Early, upon hearing Gen Johnson's in

fantry engaged, sent forward Hays's le und

Hood and McLaws, of the same corps, on the the charge the Federals broke and fled up the 26th, and these three divisions reached Chambers hill, closely pursued by our men. (The enemy burg on the 27th of June. Here the whole corps after repulsing Gen. Jones's brigade of Virginian remained for two days. From this point Hood and McLaws moved to Greenwood. Pickett was and Gen. Early, with the view of turning Jones's left at Chambersburg to guard and bring up the right flank, but hearing Early's guns they have rear. On the lat of July the corps received or- returned ) It was now dark Bur Hays a. Avery, still pursuing, pushed the enemy up the ever, several hours by Johnson's division and hill and stormed the Cemetery beights. Says the train of wagons which came into the road most intelligent spectator, who witnessed the from Shippensburg. McLaws division, notwith- charge, "I have never seen or heard anythin standing this delay, reached Marsh Creek, four more intensely exciting and terrible than the miles from Gettysburg, soon after dark on the contest now became. From the point where evening of the 1st July. Hood's division got stood, just outside of the town, lighted up by the within nearly the same distance by the same time, flashes of the enemy's guns, thirty or forty pieces (except Law's brigade, which had been on picket perhaps more, were firing grape and canister with at Guildford, on the road to Emmitsburg, and re inconceivable rapidity at Early's column to turned about noon on the 2d.) Gen. Pickett had must have been that they imagined it to have not yet gotten up.

About noor of the 2d Lieut. Gen. Longstreet they opened on our men in three or four directions. began a movement which he had previously been tions besides that which they were attacking ordered by General Lee to make, viz: To move Fortunately in the darkness they overshot, and around and gain the Emmittsburg road on the our men did not suffer very severely. Hays's enemy's left. The enemy having been driven back by the corps of Lieuts. Gen. Ewell and Hill or three lines of breastworks and three or four of or three lines of breastworks and three or four of on the first day, had taken up a strong position their batteries of artillery. For a few moments extending from Cemetery Hill along the Emmitts | every gun of the enemy on the heights was siburg road. On account of the difficulty of find. lenced, but by the time Gen. Hayes could get his ing a route by which the movement could be command together a dark line appeared in front made without being observed, McLaws did not of them and on either flank a few yards off. The get into position opposite the enemy's left until true situation soon became clear. The yankees about 4 o'clock. Hood's division was moved fur- were bringing up at least a division to retake the ther to our right, and was placed in position partially enveloping the enemy's left. Cabell's bat troops on his right, (which were from Hill's

> It is believed that if this attack had been supported by a simultaneous one on our right, differ ent results would have followed. Maj. Gen. Rode. commenced to advance simultaneously with Gen by the troops on his right, who made no advance. he consequently moved slower than he would have the enemy's works, Early had been repulsed, and so Gen. Rodes halted, thinking it uscless to attack, since he was unsupported, especially as the enemy had heavy reinforcements just coming up and over a hundred guns which could be brough to bear on the line of Rodes's advance.

When the second day closed this was the pos tion of Ewell's corps. Johnson's left had gained important ground, part of it being a very short distance from the top of the mountain, which, if once gained, would command the whole of the enemy's position; but his right had made no pro-Early's attack, almost a brilliant success had produced no results, and he occupied nearly his former position. Rodes, having advanced nearly half way to the enemy's works, and finding there good cover for his troops, remained in the occupancy of his advanced position. This was the condition of affairs on our extreme

right and left. Hill during this day occupied the centre, and only a part of his corps was actively engaged. Late in the afternoon of this day, whilst Gen. Longstreet's cerps and a portion of Major Gen. Anderson's division were assaulting the enemy's left, Major Gen. Pender having ridden to the extreme right of his command to put them in the fight, should the opportunity offer, received a severe wound in the leg from the fragment of a shell. The wound, at first pronounced not dangerous, subsequently proved fatal Words from the writer in eulogy of this brave and army, and was wounded on several occasions while leading his command with conspicuous galtion inspired by his courage and capacity as an spect entertained by all with whom he was assounassuming character.'

Early in the morning of the 2d July, Wilcox's

brigade began to take position, but finding that three regiments of yankee sharpshooters had anticipated them and were occupying the position they had intended to take, Wilcox's men engaged Perry and Wilcox, were formed on the right of Hill's corps, and the left of Longstreet's being joined on to Barksdale's brigade, of McLaws's division. After the spurt of a fight in the morning the troops of these brigades rested until about and gradually extended around to the left. After been engaged for some time, Wilcox, Wright and Perry were ordered forward, encountering a line of the enemy and soon putting them to rout. Still nother and stronger line of the enemy, backed by 12 pieces of artillery. No pause was made. The ine moved rapidly forward and captured the artillery. The enemy, however, fought with greater obstinacy than usual, and their artillery mowed down our men at every discharge. On reaching however, a ravine, (some three or four hundred yards beyond the captured artillery) of dense bush s, it was discovered that the enemy had another heavy line of battle immediately on the other side, with a large amount of artillery posted on the ridge behind them. Upon our reaching this ravine the enemy attempted to drive us away by a charge, but were repulsed with heavy loss. ing the weakened condition of our men, another fresh line of battle was thrown forward by the enemy, but after an obstinate fight was repulsed strange mismanagement, as yet unexplained, no Lieut. General commanding. Perhaps when the official report of Ligut. Gen. Hill shall be given Again the enemy made a third and most deter mined effort to force us back, and having succeeded in driving back Barksdale on the right of these brigades, they in turn were of necessity compelled to retreat.

It was now dark, and our troops were repulsed at all points save where Brig. Gen. Stewart held But our noble commanding General still believed himself and his brave army capable of taking dictate a peace on the soil of the free States. With Gen. Stewart made ne further effort to advance, the events of the third day's fight at Gettysburg.

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CH Observer will per annum. the Semi-Wee We hoped t But apart from thing we buy, penses of print March 17. DEMOBALIZA

demoralizer. mitted, the res weakened or natural charac almost be said even more to limb in the car tionably true, i the Richmond other side of ti developed some ed good qualiti world and to th Has it not discl Lee a closer res we had suppose But for the war his grave an ob-Institute, ignor wonderful qual the glory of his and heroic deeds seldiery of the S the stars of Heav seen but for the Like the ordeal rated the wheat goats, the just fr themselves and to Thin is true, a In times of quie who have the ele along without eit the depth and e

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political murder. The derangemen exciting news, enat nications-of which those given to-day, Brigade at the Ba rendered necessary There will also b day, the unanimou Virginia, invinug them. The Govern left Raleigh on Tu he absent about te immediately after telegraph of the day as soon as we hear otherwise.

BURNING RAILS wallis, in the posse which we have put cent issue, occurs th on any ground wha Cur friend wishes lished and proclaim to the Rio Grande. edly, caused in East of the Confederacy I by our own troops matter is almost en officers. The write disciplined army of of infantry oncampe lines of rail fencing. ter, without destroy ade Inspector is con cies of property desi placed by details ma is impracticable, a given the sufferer up ment therefor. On wards Madison C. H a little before nightfa ing all day: the troo of them had pulled molishing the stacks the owner of the pro to the Division com had been replaced at old dimensions. Thi and there is no excu THE STORM .- The mentioned so briefly

our sensible example up a constant sleet thirty-six hours, sto leaving several inch things. We believe heavy a fall of snow since such a one has The intense cold has a good fruit year.

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