

FROM GEN. LEE'S ARMY.

Though a number of officers and soldiers wounded at Gettysburg have, within the past two days, reached the city, yet, as they were for the most part struck during the first days' engagement they know of subsequent events from only hearsay. In the entire absence of official dispatches, we are therefore without any connected or intelligible account of the bloodiest battle of the war. We know the battle was begun Wednesday morning and lasted for several days, with a loss of twelve thousand on our side and more than double that on the part of the enemy, but how or when it was brought to a conclusion, and what were the subsequent movements of the hostile armies, we have no positive information. From what we can learn from the most trustworthy sources, it appears that Wednesday and Thursday we drove the enemy before us with unparalleled slaughter. Again on Friday, after a sanguinary battle, we put them to flight, but our pursuit was checked by certain hills, intrenchments and rifle pits, behind which the enemy took refuge and made an obstinate and determined stand. Our loss before this position was very great. Five or more attempts were made to carry it by direct assault, and each time our ranks were fearfully thinned by the fire of the enemy behind earthworks, rifle pits and stone walls. Two of our divisions, Rhodes on the left and Pickett's on the right, carried the portion of the position in front of them, but, finding it commanded by a still stronger position in rear, were forced to retreat.

From participants in the engagement we have the main facts of the first day's battle.

As usual, to A. P. Hill was assigned the duty of opening the ball. Tuesday evening skirmishing was begun between a division on our side and Reynolds' corps on the part of the enemy, and lasted until night Wednesday morning. Pender's division having come up on the left of the division already engaged, both were, after an hour's skirmishing, attacked by the enemy. Our artillery, stationed on hills in the rear, played over the heads of our advancing columns. The Yankees fought well and contested the ground obstinately. About noon Rhodes, of Ewell's division, came into the fight on our extreme left. The enemy also sent forward heavy reinforcements and the battle raged with renewed fury. The conflict begun in the open country, some three miles west of Gettysburg, and ended long after dark by our driving the enemy to the east of the town.

Unlike every previous battle of the war, the movements of the two armies were not hidden by forest and dense thickets. The country was broken and rolling, and in a high state of cultivation. On every side were wheat and corn fields, surrounded by stone fences, and dotted here and there by groves and clumps of open timber. The movements of each army were visible from every part of the field, and the game of battle as thus played on a clear board, is said to have been of absorbing interest to watch it. Our troops, infantry and artillery, were handled with consummate skill. Again and again they turned the enemy's flank, and drove them from one stone fence to another—from one range of hills to others further east. On our left Rhodes had, at one time to dislodge the enemy from a long breast work, constructed chiefly of bales of hay. This was an important capture as it saved much trouble in seeking forage for our artillery horses that night. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded in this day's fight was at least three to one, and we captured from four to six thousand prisoners. The field from the point where the battle was begun to Gettysburg, was thickly strewn with their dead and wounded, and every house in the town when we took possession of it, was a crowded hospital.

Thursday morning Gen. Hill with Rhode's Division renewed the battle east of Gettysburg, the other two divisions of Ewell's corps falling in on our left, and Longstreet coming up on our right. This day also we met with uninterrupted success, but we are without any particulars of the battle except that by nightfall we had driven the enemy six miles east of the original battle field. Of Friday's fight we have heard very little and confess ourselves unable to understand that. The enemy seem to have retreated to some strong position from which we were unable to dislodge them, and in front of which we lost great numbers of our men and many valuable officers.

It being impossible to obtain as yet accurate lists of our casualties, we have determined to mention none, thinking it better to omit them altogether rather than run the risk of stating as killed or wounded a soldier who is unhurt. In this connection we will state that Col. Aylett, reported to have been wounded at Gettysburg, was heard from so late as the 5th inst., at which date he had received no wound.

LATER.

Since the above was in type we have through wounded officers who reached the city last night, some particulars of the last day's fight at Gettysburg. After the battle of Thursday, which was kept up with undiminished ardor on our side until a very late hour, the enemy took position on three immense hills, or mountain spurs, and Friday morning's light showed but too plainly that they had not been idle during the night. A long heavy line of earthworks, bristling with cannon, fringed the base of each hill. In the front and on the flanks of these the Yankee army was drawn up in line of battle. We made the attack and drove the enemy into their intrenchments. Taking the intrenchments was a more serious matter. We were repulsed several times, and finally succeeded in taking the outer line of works only to find that it was commanded by another equally formidable higher up the mountain side. In the retreat from these entrenchments our greatest loss is believed to have been sustained. The enemy brought their howitzers to bear on our columns, cutting them to pieces horribly.

Our artillery charge when we took the enemy's works is said to have been magnificent. One hundred and forty pieces charged up to within three hundred yards of one of the enemy's works, and silenced it in a short time but not without very great loss. Our loss in horses in this part of the fight was heavier than ever before known in a similar length of time. One of our batteries alone lost thirty-eight horses in as many minutes.

Having abandoned the idea of storming the enemy's position, Lee fell back towards Gettysburg, and rested there that night. No pursuit was made by the enemy then or during the next day. On Saturday our ambulances and wagon trains began to move back towards Hagerstown. Seeing this movement, and suspecting a design on the part of General Lee to turn his flank and march suddenly on Washington, Meade left his position and turned towards Frederick. That night General Lee withdrew slowly towards Hagerstown where the army now is, in a good condition and spirits as before the fight.

The strength of Meade's army at the battle of Gettysburg is an open question. In his address to the troops after the battle he says, "with an inferior

force, &c. &c." On the other hand all of our officers state positively that his forces were vastly superior to ours, many of them estimating them at two hundred thousand men.

Of the loss on either side we here in Richmond know absolutely nothing. We have heard ours estimated at eleven and the enemy's at forty thousand men; how far either or both may be of the mark we have no means of knowing. We lost between fifteen hundred and two thousand prisoners, and captured not less than six, and perhaps as many as sixteen thousand.

GENERAL LEE'S LETTER.

A letter from General Lee was received by the President yesterday morning, but it has not been made public, though a number of persons seem to have been allowed to read portions of it. From their representations we understand that General Lee says he beat the enemy in each day's fight, and took their intrenchments on Friday, but abandoned them on finding they were commanded by more elevated positions in the rear; that the enemy's loss was immense and his own "not slight;" that he had inflicted on the Army of the Potomac the most tremendous blow it had ever received, and that his own army was in good condition ready for any movement offensive or defensive. He gives as the reason for his immediate retirement the desire to secure the vast wagon trains captured by Stuart.

THE RETREAT FROM GETTYSBURG.

It seems that whilst our infantry and artillery were fighting the battle of Gettysburg, Stuart was scouring the whole face of the earth in search of horses, mules and wagon trains, and so pre-eminently successful was he, that before Friday night, he had collected in the rear of our army, a mammoth train over fifteen miles in length. To secure this plunder, which is of course to be counted as part of the spoils of Gettysburg, our army made its retrograde movement. Such a booty is not to be made light of, but the thought occurs whether the thousands of Stuart's bold troopers could not have rendered more valuable service on the battle field? There must have been many opportunities for the effective operations of cavalry during the retreat of the enemy from the west side of Gettysburg to the mountains in which they found refuge on Friday. But it is useless to discuss this question now. We have got the wagons and mules and should be thankful.

From the time this train started from Gettysburg, till it reached Hagerstown, it was beset by the enemy's cavalry, regular and guerilla. Even the stupid Dutch peasantry, believing the stories told of our rout and demoralization, made bold to take a hand; and from all we can learn, that so far as depended upon the protection afforded by our cavalry escort, they could have had their own way. In nearly every instance they were driven off by our wagon drivers.

A CAVALRY FIGHT.

A considerable battle is reported to have taken place Sunday between the cavalry covering our rear and the Yankee cavalry. We are known to have beaten the enemy and taken a large number of prisoners. Why our cavalry who fight so courageously, should be so easily stampeded when acting as escort to wagon trains, is one of those things that we cannot understand.

AN ATTACK ON WILLIAMSPORT.

A determined attack was made on Williamsport last Tuesday by a considerable force of cavalry, infantry and artillery. We had at that point many wounded officers and men, and a large amount of property, guarded by Imboden's cavalry and two regiments of infantry. There were also there about a thousand of our wagon drivers who, procuring arms, sallied out to meet the enemy. A very sharp engagement took place, and the enemy was repulsed and driven off, mainly, it is alleged, by those who witnessed it, by the gallant fighting of the wagon drivers.

[Richmond Examiner.]

Collins, the free thinker, met a plain countryman going to church. He asked him where he was going, "to church, sir." "What to do there?" "To worship God." "Pray tell me whether your God is a great God or a little God?" "He is both, sir." "How can he be both?" "He is so great, sir, that the heavens cannot contain Him; and so little he can dwell in my heart." Collins declares that the answer from the countryman had more effect upon his mind than all the volumes which learned doctors had written against him.

A humorous dialogue between a clergyman and his fellow traveller.

- C. "I've lost my portmanteau."
- T. "I pity your grief."
- C. "All my sermons are in it."
- T. "I pity the thief."

THE TWO INVASIONS—A CONTRAST.

The new York World thus draws the contrast between the Yankee invasion at the South, and the Confederate invasion at the North:

The organs of the administration are beginning to discover that the miserable scoundrels who devote themselves to burning defenceless towns and robbing non-combatants at the South, are cursing the cause which they are paid to serve. The man must be blind indeed who does not see that the contrast which these villainies establish between our own invasion of the South and the rebel invasion of the North, is one of the most effective blows that has yet been struck by the administration at the hopes of the Union. It is childish to attempt to parry this blow by appealing to the destruction of our ships at sea by the rebel privateers. The laws and usages of civilized war, which utterly forbid the seizure of private property on land,

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED PRACTISING PHYSICIANS, OF ANSON COUNTY, are constrained (much to our regret) by the increase of the high prices of Medicines and the Necessities of Life, to still further advance our charges.

We will, from the 16th of May, 1863, charge ONE DOLLAR per mile. Night Visits, \$1.50 per mile, and all distances under five miles, \$1 for Prescription—Extra for costly prescriptions and Blistering, and 50 cents for each additional case. And we will require half yearly settlements, in January and July.

When Produce, &c., is required, those who will sell at the old prices, to the amount of bill, can have the medical account reduced to the same rate.

DRS. E. F. ASHE,
W. C. RAMSAY,
JOHN A. McRAE,
A. L. JACKSON,
JAMES A. TILLMAN,
J. C. SMITH.

H. Y. HOWZE,
C. B. COPPEDEGE,
ALBERT MYERS,
P. T. BEEMON,
WM. H. GLASS,
W. KENDALL.

232 1/2

permit private property to be seized at sea.

A ship belonging to private citizens is the lawful prize of a belligerent commodore; but a belligerent Major General who takes possession of the silver spoons of a private citizen is simply a thief. The vessels which are burned at sea by the Alabama or the Tacony, those "chartered liberties" whom Mr. Welles makes free of the Atlantic, of those who burn them, and should be so adjudged by the courts if carried into a neutral port. But it would be hard to find any court which would confirm the right of any cavalry Col. to chop up silver salvers with an axe in order to cram them into his holsters, or which would convey to a negro corporal the fee-simple of the houses which he burns over the heads of women and children by the order of his white-faced but black hearted commander.

When we find General Lee, retaliating upon the farmers of Pennsylvania all that Hunter has inflicted upon the planters of Georgia and Carolina, when rapine and arson set up in the captured towns of the North the same infernal carnival to which they have been invited in the South, then, and not till then, we may call upon the world to witness that the officers and soldiers of the slaveholder's rebellion are really as reckless of humanity and of decency as the officers and soldiers of liberty and the Union! In the meantime it is the solemn duty of every man who respects himself and his country, its present honor and its future fame, to protest with all the power that God has given him, against a course of policy which saps the foundation of our hopes, and makes our very name a "hissing and reproach" among the nations.

BOOTS AND SHOES. REPAIRING, &c.

HAVING MADE UP MY MIND TO GO into the manufacture of BOOTS, SHOES, and to do all kind of Repairing, &c., I take this method of notifying the public that I have rented Capt. J. C. CARAWAY'S Shoe Shop, at High Mount Tannery, where I shall be happy to repair and manufacture Shoes, Boots, &c., for all the old customers of the Tannery, and for the public generally. I will work cheap, taking into consideration the times, and the cost of everything necessary to the support of man.

J. C. STAFFORD.

Wilmington, Charlotte & R. R. R.

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., the Passenger Train on this Road will run as follows:

UP TRAIN.	DOWN TRAIN.
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.	Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Leave Wilmington, 9:00 o'clock, A. M.	Leave 103 at 7:30 A. M.
Riverside.....10:00 "	Laurinburg.....8:07 "
Northwest.....10:40 "	Shoe Heel.....9:26 "
Marville.....11:28 "	Red Banks.....9:22 "
Rosindale.....12:17 P. M.	Moss Neck.....9:57 "
Brown Marsh.....12:52 "	Lumberton.....10:36 "
Bladenboro'.....1:27 "	Bladenboro'.....11:35 "
Lumberton.....2:28 "	Brown Marsh.....12:10 P. M.
Moss Neck.....3:05 "	Rosindale.....12:45 "
Red Banks.....3:39 "	Marville.....1:32 "
Shoe Heel.....3:55 "	Northwest.....2:20 "
Laurinburg.....4:36 "	Arrive at River-side.....2:58 "
Arrive at 103.....5:28 "	Wilmington.....4:00 "

By order, R. P. ATKINSON, Master of Transportation.

May 16th, 1863—322-2m

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

WE WANT RAGS—GOOD CLEAN COTTON and LINEN RAGS. Save them and bring them to us, and we will have them made into paper to print the Argus upon. Save your rags, everybody, and when you come to town bring them with you, and we will buy them. They cost nothing but the trouble of saving them. Bring them in! Bring them in!

Rags.

FIVE CENTS PER POUND WILL BE PAID FOR clean Cotton or Linen Rags, delivered at the Register's Office, Rockingham, Richmond, N. C.

\$50 Reward.

I WILL PAY THE ABOVE REWARD FOR THE apprehension, confinement and delivery of my boy JACK, who ran away from me on the 18th of the present month. Said Jack is of a dark copper color, very quick when spoken to, five feet 10 or 11 inches high, weighs about 140 pounds and about 30 years of age.

THOS. J. GADDY, Deep Creek, Anson co., N. C.

April 28th, 1863—228-1f

\$200 Reward.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ABOUT the middle of August last, JACK, a bright mulatto, about 36 years of age, five feet 8 or 9 inches in height, spare built, slow-spoken, has a large scar on the left cheek extending from the corner of the mouth two thirds of the way towards the ear, and is by trade a carpenter.

One hundred dollars will be paid for his delivery to the Subscriber living 8 miles south of Wadesboro, Anson county, N. C., or for his confinement so that he may be had, and \$100 more, for evidence sufficient to convict any white person or persons, for harboring the said slave Jack. JAMES C. BENNETT, Wadesboro', December 18, 1862. 212-5m.

Hides and Leather.

WE WILL TAN HIDES ONE HALF for the other or 75 cts per pound. We will also give \$12 1/2 per cord for good oak bark delivered at our tannery.

ROBINSON & MURR.

March 18, 1863—222 1/2f

WANTED TO PURCHASE, HORSES.

HORSES, HORSES, HORSES, HORSES. At the LIVERY STABLE, Wadesboro', N. C. HIGHEST PRICES PAID. J. C. CARAWAY. 221-1f

Dentistry.

B. B. HORTON, RESIDENT DENTIST, Wadesboro', N. C., is fully prepared to perform any operation on the TEETH. He has now on hand a good supply of GOLD FILL, TEETH, and all other materials to a successful practice of his profession. Teeth mounted on Gold or Silver Plate, from one to a full set, or suction, or clasps. All work warranted for 5 years. After 25 years practice, I have no hesitation in saying, I can give entire satisfaction to those who patronize me.

N. B.—I will attend to all calls from home; but shall have to charge mileage, in addition to my other fees. B. B. HORTON. Wadesboro', Jan. 27, 1863—215-1f.

W. T. DAVIS, WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER, IS AT HOME, READY AND WILLING TO DO all kinds of repairing, mending and cleaning, in the best manner, and at the shortest notice consistent with neatness, durability and strength. Feb 4, '63—216 1/2f

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HIGH MOUNT TANNERY REOPENED. HIDES AND BARK WANTED.

HAVING FAILED TO FIND A PURCHASER for my Tannery, I have determined to commence, immediately, the tanning of Raw Hides—such hides as will make sole leather, for 50 cents per pound, and 75 cents per upper. I will pay THIRTEEN DOLLARS per cord for good Oak Bark delivered at my Yard. I will buy Hides—dry at \$1 per pound—50 cents green. J. C. CARAWAY. March 23d, 1863—228-1f

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

I HAVE BEEN APPOINTED BY THE SECRETARY of the Treasury, Chief Agent for the purchase of Cotton for the Confederate Government within the State of North Carolina, and will pay for the same in 7 per cent Bonds or cash. Sub-Agents visiting the different parts of the State, buying in my name, will have written certificates of appointment. By order of the "Secretary of the Treasury," all Cotton purchased by myself, or my Agents, on and after the 18th day of March, 1863, will be paid for in 7 per cent Bonds or Cash, and not 8 per cent Bonds as stated in a former advertisement. Up to that time, however, the 8 per cent Bonds will be furnished as stated. Patriotic citizens are now offered an opportunity to aid the Government by selling to it their cotton rather than to private capitalists. LEWIS S. WILLIAMS. Charlotte, March 20, 1863—222-1f