

The Raleigh Register.

JNO. W. SYME, Editor and Proprietor.

"Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace, Unsway'd by party rage to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1863.

BRIDGE GUARDING.

The extract we copy above reveals another unwarrantable stretch of power on the part of Gov. Vance. It seems he has ordered the private militia to guard railroad bridges and in doing so has unwarrantably undertaken to discriminate between the men living in town and those living in the country.

Besides the injustice and unlawfulness of this discrimination, between the people of the town and those of the country, we object to any of the people being called away from their families and business to guard the property of the railroad companies while able to pay for its protection by their own guard. And we object especially to any of our troops being kept from the field, where they are so badly needed, to guard the private property of any man or set of men, except where an attack of the armed forces of the enemy may be reasonably expected. Railroad companies are now realizing enormous profits and can afford to pay to have their own bridges and other material points of their own works guarded. The State or the Confederacy should look after the enemy—it is the duty of Railroad companies to watch accidental fire or the incendiary's torch in their own affairs.

We fully endorse every word of the above, which we take from the State Journal of Thursday. Instead of taking men from their business to watch and guard the property of corporations fully able to pay for men to protect it against ordinary hazards, the Government had better send his pampered, well fed and well paid Aids, who have nothing wherewith to kill time, and his Commissary and his two Clerks, (after they have left a sufficient quantity of food for the Adjutant General in their absence,) to guard the bridges. It is obvious that this guard for the railroad bridges is not designed to protect them against any Yankee raid, for the number assigned to each bridge, (four,) is too ridiculously small for any such purpose at all. The object is to guard the bridges against accidental fire, or injury that might be inflicted upon them by some one in the pay of the Yankees, and for such a guard the railroad companies are full able to pay.

There are plenty of men over forty-five, and not subject to conscription or militia duty, who can be got for a reasonable compensation to watch the Bridges. Let such be employed by the Rail Road Companies. We doubt very much the legality of Gov. Vance's order, and hope, if an attempt to execute it by force is made, that some one will test the legality of the order.

The Raleigh Standard frequently calls upon the magistrates in the counties to bestir themselves in supplying food for the indigent families of the soldiers. As far as we can learn the magistrates in the several counties are doing their duty in the premises. But there is another source for the supply of food to the needy families of soldiers. The Legislature appropriated \$500,000 for this purpose, and with that appropriation large quantities of pork were salted up last winter. Why has not this meat, or a portion of it, been sent forward and divided among the needy families of soldiers? It was for this purpose the appropriation was made, and we should think, in all conscience, that Adjutant General Fowle's Commissary Department might, besides feeding him, find time to see the food bought for soldiers' families distributed among them. A little work would be of service to this Commissary Department. Nothing is more true than "an idle brain is the devil's workshop," and if Adjutant General Fowle, does not give his Commissary and his two clerks something to do, they may get into mischief and play the deuce generally, miscellaneous, and promiscuously. So, General, put them to work, by all means put them to work.

THE NEWS FROM MISSISSIPPI.

The news from Mississippi is anything but cheering, as it is much to be apprehended that the Yankees will isolate Vicksburg, and accomplish by starvation the work which their bombs, balls and bullets have so egregiously failed to consummate. If we can reinforce our army at or near Vicksburg, it must be done at once, as the well-founded dread of the hot and sickly weather, which is now nearly at hand, will prompt the Yankees to superhuman exertions to finish their work in the quickest possible time.

SIGNIFICANT.

It is a significant fact that neither the Raleigh "Standard," nor its satellite, the Raleigh "Progress," have ever attempted to justify the conduct of Governor Vance in employing two able-bodied men as "Aids," at a joint salary of near eight thousand dollars a year, not a cent of which is earned by any labour. And yet, these papers are vastly "Conservative," exceedingly careful of the people's interest and the people's money!

THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE.

We have been favored with the following extracts from a private letter received in this place from a highly intelligent officer in Gen. Ramseur's Brigade. They give the most minute account of the part borne by Stonewall Jackson's invincible corps in the battle of Chancellorsville that we have seen in print. The graphic description of the fight given by the writer cannot fail to interest the reader:

CAMP NEAR GUINEA'S, May 8th, 1863.

Here we are once more in our same old camp, but with sadly reduced numbers. Many, many a familiar face is missing, many a familiar and manly form is left beneath the ensanguined sod of the battle-field. More than one-half of our splendid Brigade is "hors du combat,"—at once an evidence of the most terrific fight we have had, and of the gallantry and bravery of our noble boys. But we are in good spirits, nevertheless, for the victory, though purchased at a fearful cost, is, perhaps, the most signal and glorious of the war. Its result may be briefly summed up as follows: Three or four thousand of the enemy slain; more than twice as many wounded; six or eight thousand prisoners, including many officers; 30 odd pieces of artillery and 20,000 stand of small arms captured, besides an almost incredible amount of baggage, accoutrements, &c., while Hooker's immense and magnificent army has been hurled, as if by a thunderbolt, in confusion and dismay across the Rappahannock. Truly, a most glorious and thrilling recital.

Our Brigade was in the forefront of battle, and was terribly exposed. We lost some of our very best men, and the Brigade was publicly complimented on the field for its conspicuous heroism. I must refer you to the papers for everything connected with the fight at Fredericksburg, with which we had nothing to do, while I will give you a very disjointed and hasty summary of events as they have transpired.

On May 1st, learning that the crossing of the enemy in our front was but in comparatively small force, while the greater portion had crossed at Kelley's ford, some miles above, we received orders at 2 o'clock a. m., and marched some fourteen miles, reaching "Wilderness Church" about 10 o'clock, where we immediately formed line of battle; roads in horrible condition, and morning cool. The only incident attending this march of any interest was the passage of General Jackson along the lines. He was everywhere greeted with acclamations that made the welkin ring again, and his presence inspired the utmost enthusiasm. The old hero looked splendidly, was in full uniform, and the light of battle shone gloriously in his keen and piercing eye. About 3 o'clock p. m., our line of battle was advanced, and after proceeding two or three miles, we encountered a column of the enemy, skirmishing with them until night, and driving them before us at every step. Gen. Ramseur handled the Brigade beautifully in this engagement, and the whole affair was as exciting as a fox chase. The Yankees no where made a stand of more than five minutes duration, but fled ingloriously, leaving many prisoners and their knapsacks, blankets, overcoats, &c., in the woods. At night we were greatly harassed by their long-law artillery, and several of our men were wounded. Nor were our slumbers very sound in the cold, damp air, with scarcely any covering, and the iron projectiles constantly falling upon us. No rations save half cooked bread and bacon.

On May 2d, by one of those rapid and skillful marches, which "Stonewall" alone knows how to plan and execute, we marched by circuitous roads some eight or nine miles, and by 2 o'clock p. m., found ourselves in the enemy's rear, and only a mile or so from our place of starting. Our skirmishers were soon advanced, and while Hooker was only dreaming of an advance in front, we fell upon his rear with irresistible force. Notwithstanding the completeness and suddenness of our onset, and were soon driven from a long line of earthworks, losing artillery, many men, all their stores, &c. Our boys here liberally supplied themselves with plunder, and most of them found sugar and coffee enough to refresh themselves after their weary toil. Here it was, too, that Gen. Jackson was accidentally wounded by some of our men. The old Chief has lost his arm, and the cause will for some months be deprived of his invaluable services; but the old hero says that before long he will be in the field again, if he has to go in an ambulance. I saw him after he was wounded, and could have wept, but not a groan escaped his lips. The command now devolved upon Gen. Stuart. We held the works we had captured, and prepared for such a night's rest as we could get. This night I witnessed the most magnificent pyrotechnical display I ever beheld, caused by an artillery duel. There was continual picket fighting throughout the night, preluding the gigantic and bloody struggle that was to commence with the coming day.

On May 3d, ere the blessed Sabbath sun had arisen, and dispersed the mists which hung like a funeral pall over the last eve's scenes of blood and death, the two armies had begun anew the work of destruction—both convinced that this was to be the decisive day; our men buoyed up by hope and high courage, the enemy driven to the madness of desperation. Soon the battle raged along the entire line, and the sights and sounds which ensued beggars all description, and I shall not attempt to portray them. The enemy were strongly fortified, their artillery was in most places massed, and a long while they really fought with a spirit and obstinacy that in a better cause would have deserved success. It was in this morning's work that our Brigade suffered so awfully, but they stood up, while their comrades were falling around them, like a brazen wall in the face of the sheets of flame that were poured in upon them. For many hours the carnival of blood went on, Jackson's Corps falling upon the enemy's left; Lee, with Anderson and part of McLaws' Divisions, on their right; but by midday the enemy had given way at every point, retreated beyond Chancellorsville,

left all their property, their dead and their wounded behind, and relinquished to us the entire field.

When our Brigade returned from its gallant charge, and reformed its lines, and when we saw what a skeleton only remained of its proud strength of but a few hours before, many of us collected together, and wept like children. At the request of Gen. Ramseur, I addressed a few words to my old Regiment, the 14th, and congratulated them upon their gallant conduct.

After this fight, we had no further collision with the enemy, though Gen. Lee, the next day, attacked them again on the right, driving them still further back. They fortified regularly as they went, and though we sought a dozen opportunities of drawing them out, they were too demoralized, and finally, on the night of the 5th, under cover of rain and darkness, retreated precipitately and ingloriously across the river. Thus ended this eventful series of battles, conducted upon the part of our Generals with the most consummate skill, and upon the part of the men, with a gallantry that will make immortal the name of our "Army of the Potomac." What an inglorious termination to the vaunts of the haughty foe! I read the order issued by Hooker after he had effected his crossing, in which he says that "the rebels will now be compelled ingloriously to flee, or, else, to fight us in our chosen positions, where utter annihilation awaits them." And our force did not exceed one-third of his own!!

No imagination can paint, much less can my feeble men describe the horrors presented by the battle-field after the battle was over, and for several days thereafter. The awfully mangled corpses—the groans of the wounded, the sight of hundreds gasping their last, mutilated horses, the blood, the stench—Oh! these are horrible things to have seen, and to have to remember. I explored every part of the field, and enemies though they were, ministered to the wails of several wounded Yankees, by giving them water, and providing them with shelter against the sun. One of them invoked blessings on my head. A touching picture which I witnessed was a soldier, surrounded by two or three others, reading the burial service over a comrade whom he was burying. One most horrible feature of the fight was that the woods on one part of the line were set on fire by shell, and many dead and some poor wounded were burned and consumed. Enough of these horrors to fit in a word, the great fight and great victory of the war, though clearly purchased. And no troops contributed more to the result than those from North Carolina.

"THE ROLL OF INFAMY."

The Raleigh Progress, after having been fairly warned that if it did not execute its threat of placing "on the roll of infamy" the name of a "fire eater," or "original secessionist," who, it alleged, refused to deliver cotton which he had agreed to deliver, and take in payment thereof Confederate money, we now proceed to state, as we promised, the whole transaction, and the names of the parties: John W. Watson, Esq., of the county of Johnston, an "original secessionist," acting for the estate of his deceased brother, and also as the authorized agent of Mr. P. Richardson, of Johnston county, sold to Mr. Jas. D. Pullen, of this city, two lots of cotton, one belonging to the estate he represented, and the other to Mr. Richardson, whose agent in this transaction he was. Mr. W., as by agreement, delivered to Mr. Pullen, at the Smithfield Depot, the cotton belonging to the estate of his brother, and received the price without a murmur, in Confederate money, and after doing so, left for Raleigh, where he spends a good deal of his time. When it came to Mr. Richardson's turn to deliver his cotton for the price agreed upon by his agent, he refused to take for it Confederate money, nor did he finally agree to do so until Mr. Watson insisted upon his fulfilling the contract which he was authorized to make for him—Now, Mr. Richardson not only is not a "fire eater" or "original secessionist," but was for a long period as much opposed to secession as any man in the State. The question then arises, why did not the Editor of the Raleigh Progress execute his threat of placing the name of Mr. Watson "on his roll of infamy"? He will tell the reader. He ascertained that he had made a blunder, and instead of tripping the prey he sought, had placed himself in the predicament of putting on his (Good Father's!) "roll of infamy" the name of a man who was anything but "a fire eater" or "original secessionist." This is a specimen of the tactics of the school in which the Raleigh Progress is being indoctrinated by its master, the Raleigh Standard. When will the Editor of the Raleigh Progress talk again of his "roll of infamy"? We ask this question at the risk of being brought to "account, although not on paper."

CROP PROSPECTS.

The accounts from all quarters give the gratifying intelligence that the prospect of abundant crops in the South were never more auspicious. In this region the wheat never looked better than it does at present. The oats also are looking well, while there has been generally obtained a good stand of Indian Corn, which is of a fine green and healthy colour.

YANKEE PRISONERS.

Yesterday 1,475 Yankee prisoners were received here from Guinea's, and 1,550 from Gen. Forrest, captured near Rome, Georgia, making in all received yesterday 3,025. These, and some from the prisoners, were all sent over to Belle Island—the number previously received in the last few days is 3,798, making the number now on hand 6,721. There are others behind at Guinea's, who are yet to come down, besides the wounded who fell into our hands. The surplus of prisoners in our hands before these captures was about twelve thousand.

Richmond Sentinel.

LIST OF CASUALTIES IN LANES BRIGADE IN THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE, MAY 2D AND 3D.

General Staff—Killed—J Rooker Lane, Aid.

SEVENTH N. C. REGIMENT.

Field and Staff—Killed—Lieut Col Junius H. Wounded—Col E G Hayward, Maj W L Company A—Killed—Lieut E M Campbell, 2d Lieut L M Ewelling, J E B Austin, F T Cleddetter, W S Dent, S Price, and P Parker. Wounded—2d Lieut P O Carlton; Sergt G W Londrey, A P Johnston, J L Millsaps; Corps A F Morrison, H L Alexander; Privates C B Brown, A E Brown, J W Drayhill, E Fox, W E Fry, C W Hagler, L Ingram, W Ingram, N Kellar, D L Kearby, R Z Linney, J O Miller, R H Miller, Wm May, G W Millsaps, J W Robertson. Missing—W J Iteburgh, J L Moore and Jas Morrison.

Company B—Killed—Capt John P Young; Corp F A Still; Privs J M Biggs, Rufus Motley, W Whitehair and J M Winfield. Wounded—1st Lieut Jas A. Ferris; Sergt A M Coleman, A Laker; Corp M E Fowler, J Priva, A E Barnhart, A M Breckeloh, John Bos, P H Bond and Frere, J Freeman, G Garmon, J M Arsel, W Iteburgh, W M Linker, H C McKay, W D Pender, W Sisco, M M Tucker, M Wilhelm, D H Winecoff. Missing—D Harbucker and Levi Post.

Company C—Killed—Sergt D H Dawson; Privates The Hillman and Jno Jordan. Wounded—2d Lieut R M Quinn; Sergt J Phillips; Privs Alex Carter, Jas Hudson, Zach Hester, T W Korf, Sam Shiven, Jesse Davis, Henry Cannon and Nathan Adams.

Company D—Killed—Capt W J Kerr, Priv W Condon. Wounded—Corp S N Jamison; Priv J E Brown.

Company E—Killed—None. Wounded—Sergt J E Brown, Corp L Critman, H H Mullin, J C Hendrick, Privs H Bains, R W Dobbins, C S Bentley, O Brantley, E Flowers, D Deas, J T Hood, W H Langley, M B Page, J Danks and B Savage. Missing—L B Hogg, Jno Link, R A Whitley and Jos Deans.

Company F—Killed—2d Lieut Jas W Ema; Privates J R Ozginn, Jas H Brown and Albert Townsend. Wounded—Lieut T G Williamson; Corp J W Crawford, John F Newson; Privates Jas Kaniker, T Silie, J O Loftin, B P Basinger, E A Rachel, E Rachel, A Goyle, E Ridenhour, W Redwine, Noah Townsend and William Fry. Missing—Ephraim Wharley and Giles Owen.

G—Killed—Privates G W Bick, A Chappell, J T Freeman, J T Holdfield, W Little, P A Lisker, James McDonald and G W Walter. Wounded—Lieutenants J Y Templeton, Sergt H E Jones, Corp M E Edwards, D Sorrell; Privs P Fink, J Marshall, G A King, C W McLean, J A Cross and C H Powell. Missing—Sergt P A Megober.

H—Killed—Privates A M McClellan, C F McClellan, J M Beatty, D F Myers, W W Kider and M A Baker. Wounded—1st Lieut J M W Alexander, 2d Lieut D B Parnick, Sergt R M Caldwell, Corp S Van Font, Privates E J Morrison, M M McClure, B D Parnick, W B White, A Phillips, W Speed, T H Hamilton, R H Davis, L Barnhart, J S Russell, W M Stinson, R Vanspel, J G York, J A Spears, D E Alexander, Z M McKegere. Missing—A C Alexander, C Taylor, J H Lemmons, T S Rogers, M W Winecoff.

I—Killed—Privates T H Atwell, J E Gallaher, G W Henry, J A Henry, W A Reeser, and G A Young. Wounded—Capt J R McAuley, Lieut R Y McAuley, Sergents E W Correll and W B Smith, Privates J L Blackwelder, A H Cook, R H Cowan, A T Deaton, W P Deaton, J H Eddins, J F Kerr, J R Means, Eli Overcash, W Parker, D A Perry and J A Willford.

J—Killed—Sergt H M Gifford; Privates J W Pool, John Pope, W C Goodnight, W B White and G W White. Wounded—Corp J S McCune, Privates L P Alexander, T K Burgess, S W Campbell, Z O Cannon, W S Gaultney, S M Iteburgh, H S McLain, Robt Owens, J W Reid, A M Sigmon, Jno Toague, W E Elder, W M Deal, D E Myers and P A Childers. Missing—W A Stine.

EIGHTEENTH NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT. Field and Staff—Killed—Col Thos J Purdie. Wounded—Lieut Col F George, Adjt W H McLaurin.

Company A—Killed—Privates S L Tatam. Wounded—Lieut S C Anders, Sergts J T Edge, T J Lewis; Corp S Reeves, W A J Kerr, D Reeves; Privates W Farnhart, B Merritt, M F Hull, P A Brown, H N Huffman. Missing—Privates W F Pope and J S Dickson.

Company B—Killed—Sergt O Mann, privates W J Edge, J W Moore, J Ward, W Wounded—Lieut S Brice, privates G Crawford, D Goble, J Johnson, D Pate, S B Moore, J S Totterlow, A Shook, Giles Sikes, D J Callahan, T B Ellis, J H Fields, A F Shaw, Henry Green. Missing—Private W C Hagler.

Company C—Killed—Privates J R Richardson, A L Miller, N Wyke. Wounded—First Lieut H Long, Sergt S B Williams, Corp E Meeres, E Register, privates S L Gone, B Milligan, Miss G S Craig, Charles Jones, Alexander Scates. Missing—D—Killed—Corp A J Proffit, Priv S O Taylor, W Wike. Wounded—First Lieut N Townsend, Corp J P Inman, J Prevatt, J Byrd, W T Blankenship, J T Rusk, C A Allen. Missing—Sergt F G Quinn, privates E Spivey, W L Tritt, R Herrmann.

Company E—Killed—Corporal O J Fakins. Wounded—Sergt C G Costin, Corp R M Henry, D S Slough, privates W Foster, F D Garrison, J S Huffman, T E Mitchell, F F Pridden, M Simmons, T F Toms, J B Hall, J J Walker. Missing—Sergt J F Croom, privates A B Roaks, J J Woodcock.

J—Killed—Privates C A O Peggitt, Samuel Wright. Wounded—Sergt F McIntosh, Corp M C McLean, privs A E Smith, M C Cornick, J M McLaughlin, J P Green, James Donahue. Missing—Privates D McKintion, Jno A Henderson, H Nichols, D T Malton.

Killed—Privates J R Richardson, A L Miller, N Wyke. Wounded—First Lieut H Long, Sergt S B Williams, Corp E Meeres, E Register, privates S L Gone, B Milligan, Miss G S Craig, Charles Jones, Alexander Scates. Missing—D—Killed—Corp A J Proffit, Priv S O Taylor, W Wike. Wounded—First Lieut N Townsend, Corp J P Inman, J Prevatt, J Byrd, W T Blankenship, J T Rusk, C A Allen. Missing—Sergt F G Quinn, privates E Spivey, W L Tritt, R Herrmann.

Company B—Killed—None. Wounded—Sergt J E Brown, Corp L Critman, H H Mullin, J C Hendrick, Privs H Bains, R W Dobbins, C S Bentley, O Brantley, E Flowers, D Deas, J T Hood, W H Langley, M B Page, J Danks and B Savage. Missing—L B Hogg, Jno Link, R A Whitley and Jos Deans.

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Company E—Killed—None. Wounded—Sergt J E Brown, Corp L Critman, H H Mullin, J C Hendrick, Privs H Bains, R W Dobbins, C S Bentley, O Brantley, E Flowers, D Deas, J T Hood, W H Langley, M B Page, J Danks and B Savage. Missing—L B Hogg, Jno Link, R A Whitley and Jos Deans.

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Company F—Killed—Private Wallace Fox. Wounded—Lieut J B Pesty and J B Bunker, Sergt H M Bryan, Privates J Anderson, Isaac O Duncan, W H H, J B Gibbs, J J Foster, W E Price, W B Schar, J C Wyatt, A Foster. Company G—Killed—Sgt F M Cochran, privates T W Read, L F Smith. Wounded—Lieuts J B Pool, G W Cochran, and J L Brown; Sgt J F Pool; Corp A A Gryder and George Barnes; Privates J W Bangerter, J J Bangerter, W F Chapman, A Campbell, D A Daulton, D Deas, L R Grady, E Price, E W Rector, W H Robnett, J H Ruffly, B Thomas, J A Toague, L L Watts, A J Lewis. Missing—Private L J Chapman and James Winkler.

Company H—Killed—Sergt Thos A Wilson. Privates Nathan Dalling, Caleb Gentry, E Payne. Wounded—Capt H C Yain, Lieut W J Alexander, Corp Thos L P Ford, J O Spooncharger and T K Kendrick; Privates Samuel Payson, O P Byrd, J L McKee, H Payson, Henry Ohnye, J M Roberts, J B Smith, David Brown, J B Deam, J L Nixon, F L Hoffman, Caleb Reynolds, E F Ragan, J B Thompson, Miles Waters, W H Featherston, Wm M Gheen, Thos Black. Missing—Wm Oddy and David West.

Company I—Killed—Privates Jno Blanchard, John Anton, A P Young, and Beow Stern. Wounded—Capt W M Still, 2d Lieut A F Yandie, Sergt D C Robinson, Corp J G A Orr and J L Orr; privates M Aderholdt, S A Barns, B G Catbay, J W Clark, John Flonbergren, H W Gales, John W Henderson, James Hipp, A Hipp, Wm Horancker, Wm Kin, So Kinser, Caleb Manny, Jas M McGinn, S D Maxwell, Jacob Rudolph, D M Ringer, Jacob Stearns, W J Crocker, Jacob Schoe. Missing—J E Gordon.

Company K—Killed—Lieut C H Regin; Privates Samuel South, John Marshall, Allen Whitley, F J Williams, Hugh Bevens, Nathan Ellis. Wounded—Sergt J S Miller and J M Grimsley; Privates Julia Plummer, E Chandler, F M Stevens, M S Cox, M D Parsons, Granville Halsey, F M Parsons.

RECAPITULATION: Seventh N. C. Regiment—Killed 49, wounded 148, missing 18. Eighteenth N. C. Regiment—Killed 30, wounded 95, missing 27. Twenty-fifth N. C. Regiment—Killed 14, wounded 91, missing 2. Thirty-third N. C. Regiment—Killed 32, wounded 98, missing 67. Thirty-seventh N. C. Regiment—Killed 36, wounded 194, missing 8.

FOURTH REGIMENT NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS. It will be admitted that no Regiment in the Confederate army has suffered in this war more than the Fourth Regiment North Carolina State Troops, commanded by Col. Bryan Grimes, of Pitt county. This Regiment was ordered to Virginia soon after the first battle of Manassas, and encamped at Centerville, near that famous battle ground, with about twelve hundred strong, under the late Gen. George B. Anderson. Lieut. Col. Young having soon after resigned, Maj. Grimes was promoted to the Lieut. Colonelcy, and upon Col. Anderson's promotion, Lieut. Col. Grimes succeeded to the command. It went nobly through the Peninsula campaign, and at the battle of Seven Pines, and before Richmond, it did most efficient service. At the battle of Seven Pines, it did most efficient service, and probably suffered more than any other regiment engaged, having nearly every officer wounded and several killed, its Colonel having two horses killed under him, the flag shot thirty-seven times, and seven shot down while bearing the flag in a charge, four of whom were killed, when it was seized by its gallant Colonel, carried and planted upon the captured battery, and leaving after the battle only about one hundred men fit for duty. Since that battle the regiment has been reinforced by about three hundred conscripts. At the late battle on the Rappahannock, this regiment was in the thickest of the fight, and did great damage to the enemy, but paid most dearly for it. Col. Grimes went into the engagement with three hundred and forty-seven men and twenty-nine officers, and came out with only fifty-one men and five officers. The regiment is said to have made several most gallant charges, and successfully carrying batteries. Colonel Grimes, while leading his men, received three slight wounds, one in the hand, another in the side, and the third in the foot. The wound in the side was caused by a ball or piece of shell striking the buckle or clasp which fastened his sword, and so bending it as to make a slight flesh wound, and tearing the scabbard from his side, the ball glancing without doing other injury. The wound in the foot was quite painful, but not of sufficient importance to keep him from duty more than two or three days. While waving his sword it was struck by a ball, and broken off about ten inches from the point. The sword is now in this city; being useless for service, has been sent to a relative, and bears truthful evidence of his being in the thickest of the fight.

Col. Grimes is said to have borne himself with great gallantry and determination, and displaying the utmost coolness and skill. Those who have known him before the war have expected nothing less. Of firm and indelible purpose, and unwavering determination, of unquestionable courage, and possessing capital sense. Quiet, unassuming and unobtrusive in his manners, he is endowed by nature with the characteristics of a true gentleman, and the requisites of a valiant soldier never shrinking from any responsibility, but always steadfast, straight-forward and unswerving in the performance of duty.

I hope soon to see his personal flag, a Brigadier General, a position to which his past services have long since entitled him. Col. Grimes, however, has enlisted "for the war," and has taken his stand by his country from the most patriotic motives, and if his claims are overlooked, he will not overlook the fact that his country needs his services, and the same spirit that has marked his past, will continue to mark his future course to the termination of this unhappy war.

DIED: To the city of Richmond, on Sunday, the 10th of May, of wounds received at the previous Sunday, in the battle of Chancellorsville, J. E. S., a son of Dr. Smedes, aged twenty years and two months. He was Adjutant of the 7th N. C. Regiment. A faithful soldier of Christ in his life, a faithful soldier of his country in his death, we trust he now awaits the peaceful mansion of the blessed, the crown of glory which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give him in THAT DAY.