

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1862.

**REQUISITION NOTICE.**—We were requested last week, by Mr. J. H. Carson, to copy his advertisement from the Asheville News, and to inform the citizens of McDowell county, editorially, that Mr. L. F. Churchill, the attorney for Mr. Carson, would be at the next County Court in Marion to attend to the business of that office. We prepared such an editorial; but by some means our Foreman overlooked it; hence this notice this week. Let all persons concerned, attend in Marion next week, which is court week here, and see Mr. Churchill.

**THE DAILY BULLETIN.**—We would heartily recommend the Daily Bulletin to all who desire a daily newspaper. It is connected with a Telegraphic office, and gives daily dispatches from the various seats of war. It is one among many exchanges that we always receive with eagerness and delight. The Bulletin is issued in the town of Charlotte, N. C., weekly tri-weekly and daily. The prices for each may be found in our advertising columns. E. H. Britton, Editor and Proprietor.

For the Enterprise.

## AN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE AT NEWBERN.

**Measrs. Editors:**—As many false and slanderous reports have gone abroad as to the conduct of the 35th reg't, in the late battle below Newbern, N. C., we propose with your permission, to give the public the facts in regard to this regiment, believing that the public will do justice to any company of soldiers, when their conduct is fairly stated; also, believing you to be a wise, liberal and our army, particularly as regards the company from McDowell county. We, therefore, hope you will publish the following:

Gen. Branch issued an order on the 12th of March, commanding this regiment to be ready to march in one hour down the Neuse River to Fisher's landing, about 12 or 14 miles distant, as the enemy were coming up in force, and to prevent their landing. We left the camp about 6 P. M., and arrived at the point named about 10 o'clock that night. The Col. immediately posted pickets down the river, and up to Brown's battery; the balance of the regiment lay on their arms all night, distinctly hearing the drums beating and bands playing on the enemy's ships. It commenced raining about 12 o'clock and continued till daylight, when each company was assigned its position in the entrenchments, except company D, Capt. Lassiter commanding, and company B, Lt. Erwin, commanding, (Capt. Halyburton being absent.) Then two companies were assigned positions about 25 yards from the landing, on the side of a hollow in full view, and ordered if the enemy attempted a landing they were to run down and prevent it. Our regiment was very hungry, not having had any thing to eat since leaving camp; only a piece of bread and raw meat, (a small quantity) The enemy were coming up shelling the woods. When hearing our position the shells and balls flew thick and fast over and around us. Col. Campbell of the 7th regiment, was present, cool and brave as usual, eyeing the boats; and after a while Col. Sinclair seeing we had nothing to prevent their landing ordered us to fall back towards the railroad, which we did in order. While going a shell fell in the regiment, wounding three men in company C. At the railroad we met Capt. Brem's artillery and Col. Vance's regiment on the train. We were halted a few minutes and formed. Capt. Halyburton here joined us and took command of his company. We were all then ordered to fall back to our breast works at Fort Thomson, which we did and got there about 2 P. M., and found all our forces stationed. Our position was then assigned us. We remained there that evening and night resting on the wet ground. It rained all night. After a while we got a barrel of crackers and a little meat. Next morning the 14th, was dark and cloudy. We fired up our knapsacks and got into the entrenchments, ready for the enemy, whom the pickets coming in about sunrise, reported as coming up.

(To be continued.)

**Hon. R. K. Meade**, of Virginia late U. S. Minister to Brazil, who lately returned home and had been declared a candidate for Congress in the Petersburg district, died suddenly at his residence last week.

## War News.

From the Asheville News.

## THE GREAT BATTLE!

## FURTHER PARTICULARS!!

## SOUTHERN ARMS GLORIOUSLY TRIUMPHANT!!!

Greenville, Tenn., }  
April, 11, 1862 }

**Editor of News:**—I write this morning to give you the latest news from the battle on the Tennessee river near Corinth, which took place on Sunday and Monday, the 6th and 7th inst. I give the news as I got it on yesterday evening from Col. Tibbs, bearer of dispatches to Richmond. The eight thousand prisoners taken on Sunday are all safe. The second day's battle was only a repetition of the first. We whipped them, and drove them into their gun-boats.— Gen. Buell sent a flag of truce admitting their killed to be 15,000, and asked an armistice of three days to bury their dead, which was granted. The prisoners taken on the second day's battle run the whole number up to twenty-seven thousand. Our loss twenty-five hundred.

We took one hundred cannon, after leaving several large pieces on the field, which were disabled.

We also got sixty-five boxes of new guns, which had never been opened, together with any amount of small arms on the field.

Gen. Beauregard had a reserve of forty thousand troops that were not engaged in the fight, and has since been reinforced with Gen. Van. Dorn's army of twelve thousand.— Should General Buell's army cross the river to give us battle again, they are ours. The trap is set—the triggers all right—the game will be ours.

Respectfully,

H. G. ROBERTSON.

In addition to the foregoing letter from our friend Robertson of the Banner, we obtain from the Knoxville Register the following account of the battle on Monday:

We received yesterday but meagre details from the battle of Shiloh near Corinth. What we gather from passengers who left Corinth on Tuesday morning is somewhat vague.— The victory of the confederates on Sunday is fully confirmed. Our troops pursued the routed

Federal army to the Tennessee river, where great numbers of them were drowned endeavoring to embark upon their gun-boats. One of their transports it is said, was capsized, consigning its human freight to a watery grave. Our army slept in the enemy's tents on Sunday night.

During the night, Buell's army of 30,000 reached and crossed the river and on Monday morning attacked our forces. The battle on Monday is said to have been as desperate and bloody as that of Sunday; but our troops running short of ammunition were compelled to fall back upon Corinth, which at last accounts they were doing in good order, having taken a large additional number of prisoners. A private dispatch received yesterday, says that the enemy retreated to their gunboats on Monday, and there has been no fight since.

The prisoners taken on Sunday were sent under guard towards Corinth. Buell sent a brigade of cavalry to attempt to recue them, but a body of Confederate cavalry and artillery from Corinth, not only frustrated the movement, but captured the whole of the brigade of Federal Cavalry.

Our informant saw General Prentiss a prisoner at Corinth and saw him meeting with his command who were brought in prisoners after him. He made a speech on Monday night to his fellow captives. Several of the flags borne by the prisoners were inscribed,

"TO CORINTH OR HELL."

Our troops were compelled to abandon a portion of the cannon captured on Sunday, we presume, owing to their crippled condition, but spiked them before leaving them.

We are greatly disappointed that, after keeping our paper back several hours, we have very little additional news.— From a dispatch to the Knoxville Register, dated the 10th, we extract the following items:

It is asserted positively that Buell was killed. The enemy only attacked on the second day when reinforced, and was at every point whipped back under cover of their gunboats. Gen. Prentiss told Beauregard that he "had sixty thousand of the flower of the Federal army, but that he could not whip one hundred and twenty-five thousand Confederates." Gen. Beauregard replied that he "killed in the fight only thirty thousand, and could whip the Federals three to one one on a fair field."

**NORTH CAROLINA.**—The enemy is committing cruel depredation upon the people of Pasquotank, Craven, Jones, Onslow and Carteret. The enemy commenced a land and water attack upon Fort Macon, it is said on the 12th and was continued several days. A correspondent of the Wilmington Journal says:

"Col. White sent out about fifty men to capture a Federal picket of, as he supposed, twenty men, on Monday, but they were met by 300. Fifteen of our men were killed.— The remainder retreated to the Fort. The Federals then commenced an attack on the Fort, but with little success. They have eleven vessels outside and have sent to Newbern for the gun-boats. They are also erecting a battery on Bogue Banks, two miles from the Fort."

## WASHINGTON ON EXTORTIONERS.

In a letter written in 1779 to Joseph Reed, Governor of Pennsylvania, "Gen. Washington, in writing of extortioners, who were profiting on the public necessity said: 'It gives me sincere pleasure to find that the Assembly is so well disposed to second endeavors in bringing these murderers of our cause, the monopolizers, forestallers, and engrossers, to condign punishment. It is much to be lamented that each State, long ere this, has not hunted them down as pests to society, and the greatest enemies we have to the happiness of America. I would to God that some of the most atrocious in each State were hung up in gibbets upon a gallows five times as high as the one prepared for Haaman. No punishment, in my opinion, is too severe for the man who can build his greatness upon his country's ruin.'

**WHAT DOES IT MEAN?**—The French Minister to the United States arrived at Norfolk, via Annapolis in the French frigate Gassendi on the 15th April, and proceeded on to Richmond the next day. Something very important is indicated.— Express.

**VIRGINIA.**—Fredericksburg had been evacuated by our troops. The enemy numbering 13,000 occupied Falmouth on Friday, and commenced shelling Fredericksburg. The Confederates burnt the bridges across the Rappahannock and several of our vessels loaded with grain and cotton. Several skirmishes occurred before they reached Falmouth. Warrenton had been occupied by the enemy, but he had left. At last accounts Gen. Jackson was retreating before a strong force of the enemy towards Staunton. Fremont was advancing into Western Virginia, and his forces occupied Monterey and McDowell. Gen. Marshall was near the Kentucky line with a small force of confederate. The track of the enemy is marked with cruelties toward our unoffending people.

The Richmond Examiner of Tuesday morning last says, "The Conscription Bill was finally passed yesterday afternoon in secret session of the House of Representatives. The bill was immediately sent to the President for his signature, and the publication of it at present restrained by an injunction of secrecy."

## Miscellaneous.

The Confederate Senate has passed a bill for issuing gold and silver coin from the mints at Charlotte, Dalonega and New Orleans, of the same value of the old U. S. coin, but with different designs and perhaps different names,

The cotton factories of South Carolina have reduced the price of cotton yarn to \$1 per bunch. One manufacturer, Mr. J. S. Sims, has refused to receive more than \$1, since the commencement of the war.— This is noble.

**GEN. A. S. JOHNSTON'S FAMILY.**—In consideration of the fact that Gen. A. S. Johnston leaves a large family without resources, the Savannah Republica proposes to have a fund collected from voluntary offerings for their relief as the best monument and memorial to the gallant hero and General.

Mr. Wilcox, of Texas, stated in Congress the other day, that propositions had been made from Texas that if the government would pay for transportation, and driving, the people of the State would furnish the whole army with beef during the war and charge nothing for it. He said Texas could feed the world.

It is said that large quantities of quinine had been smuggled through our lines bought from Yankee vendors, which was found to be mixed with strychnine and morphine. The discovery was made by surgeon Lawrence, in Gen. Hardee's division.

It is stated by persons from Nashville, that Lincoln's proposed emancipation policy had produced a great change against the U. S. Government in Kentucky.

**WHAT TO DO WITH THE CONTRABANDS.**—The disposal of the thousands of "contrabands" that have flocked within the lines of the yankee army is troubling the wisest of the abolitionists in Congress. They find they have purchased an elephant. A Washington correspondent writes.

New England is regarded as the only available refuge for the "contrabands." It is proposed now to colonize them in Massachusetts, where they can be taught a variety of industrial pursuits in warm and comfortable workshops, and reduce the cost of labor to the manufacturers. These contrabands cannot remain with safety where they now are. The only place open for their reception is New England, although the majority of these men here scorn the idea of working for a living, and when asked to work answer that they did not come here to work but to avoid it.

**NORFOLK.**—We have no account of any movements of the Merrimac. A report was in circulation on Sunday evening that Burnside had landed 5000 troops at South Mills, Camden county, preparatory to a march upon Norfolk.