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JOTTINGS.

It is said that a negro lost \$32, being robbed in the Republican caucus at Raleigh one night last week. Next!

EDWIN O. QUIGLEY forged bonds on the city of New York to the amount of \$166,000, and has confessed. He has enough to get clear on.

ALL the accounts of the war between Japan and China say that Japan is licking China terribly. Neither side seems to know when it has enough.

Col Breckenridge is deeply chagrined at the signal failure of his lecture tour and has no hope of being elected Senator. And he, not the woman, did it.

THE papers are full of something about a caucus secret which is supposed to have escaped the caucus rooms. It would be better if more was known.

In the Kansas Legislative Republican caucus when Baker secured the Senatorial nomination, Mr. Ingalls secured one vote. Alas! how fleeting is fame!

HAVE customs, precedents, laws and the Constitution any rights or prerogatives, that the fusionists propose to consider, respect or acknowledge? Echo answers "have they?"

A MEMBER of the Canadian Parliament has been fined \$1 and cost for publishing a paper on Sunday just one time, giving an account of the Globe fire. And thus enterprise lags.

WHEN the French assembly voted against the French President. That President resigned. Now our President Cleveland would have thought the Assembly should have resigned.

THE new French President is a Protestant, the first Protestant ruler the country ever had. With the Socialists, Royalists and other disturbers of the peace his lot will not be a happy one.

HAWAII has had another revolution but not a successful one so far, as the Royalists seem to have gotten the worst of it and many of them are in prison. Hawaii is about as unsettled as Kansas.

VIRGINIA has at last gotten Morganfield from Ohio after lots of trouble. Morganfield is supposed to be one of the Aquia Creek train robbers, and Virginia rejoices. How about the Express Company?

GOVERNOR EVANS promises to be a worthy successor of ex-Governor Tillman, in the dispensary business. He is finding fault with the Italian Consul about the sale of wine to negroes. Perhaps it was a better article than the dispensary's.

THE BATTLE OF SHARPSBURG.

Robert E. Lee's Estimate of the Troops Was Correct.

The Nation and several other Northern journals have criticised and contradicted the statement made in Gen Fitz Lee's book that the bloody battle of Sharpsburg was fought by 35,000 Confederates. They say that the official reports in the war records office in Washington show that the Confederates had between 57,000 and 60,000 men. Fitz Lee wrote to the Nation that he had his information from the lips of Lee himself, and was also sustained by documentary evidence, but the Nation would not be convinced; it rested its case upon the Confederate reports made some time after the battle and published among the Confederate archives.

Now comes Col Walter H Taylor, who was Lee's adjutant general, and who, in a two column letter to the Norfolk Landmark, clearly establishes the fact that Fitz Lee is right and the Nation wrong. All who know Col Taylor know that he is an exact, plain spoken, conscientious man; a man who would not misrepresent for any purpose. The Colonel undertakes to "ascertain the number of Confederate troops actually engaged in the battle of Sharpsburg," and to do so he reviews the operations of Lee's army for several weeks preceding the battle in question. He shows that great numbers of stragglers from our army were bivouacked on the south side of the Potomac, and that these are included in the reports of the general officers whose reports the Nation relies on to contradict Fitz Lee. Heavy marching and severe engagements preceding the battle of Sharpsburg had reduced the fighting strength of all of Lee's forces and many of those troops which could be spared from Harper's Ferry did not reach the field until the afternoon (September 17, 1862.) Having examined and commented on the reports of all our division commanders, Col. Taylor says:

"Gen A P Hill's command consisted of the brigades of Branch, Gregg Archer, Pender and Brockenborough. He states the strength of the first three at 2,000. The other two were smaller, but allowing the average, say 700 for each, and we have for the division a total effective of 3,500.

"Gen I G Walker, who commanded his own and Ransom's brigades does not report his strength. Gen Ransom puts his effective strength at 1,600, and have his authority for his brigade was larger than Walker's making the strength of this division less than 3,200.

"With the exception of the brigade last mentioned and the two brigades of A P Hill's division, which are estimated, the following recapitulation is established upon indisputable and contemporaneous authority, being nothing less than the testimony of the commanding officers, as shown by their official reports made immediately after the battle:

Jackson's command	5,000
Longstreet's command,	3,812
D H Hill's division,	3,000
R H Anderson's division,	4,000
A P Hill's division,	3,400
McLaw's division,	2,893
L G Walker's division	3,200

Total effective infantry. 28,395

"The cavalry and artillery have been generally estimated at 8,000. They certainly did not exceed this. The return of the Army of Northern Virginia for October 10, 1862, shows an effective force of these two arms of the service of 7,870 men.

"The figures given above can be verified by reference to the official reports of the operations of the Army of Northern Virginia, published by authority of the Congress of the Confederate States and also contained in the records of the Union and Confederate armies. Series I, Volume 19, Part 1.

"With the official reports of his superordinates before him, Gen Lee in his report of this battle to the war department says: 'This great battle was fought by less than forty thousand men on our side, all of whom had undergone the greatest labors and hardships in the field and on the march.' The figures given in this statement will allow ample margin for probable discrepancies and yet be found within the numbers as reported by Gen Lee.

"Gen McClellan did not renew his attack on the 18th of September, the day was one of comparative quiet; both armies had suffered terribly, and during the night of the 18th Gen Lee withdrew his army to the southside of the Potomac river.

"Every day after the battle witnessed the return of a large number of men to their regiments, and these together with the force collected about Winchester, made a very material increase in the strength of the army before the next regular return was made."

Col Taylor quotes McClellan as saying that he had in action 87,164 men of all arms, and remarks that "if we undertake to construct a table of strength of his army after the battle according to the method adopted by Fitz Lee's critics, McClellan's strength would appear to be 119,943.

"We might thus contend that Gen Lee had 120,000 men opposed to him, which would bear to 57,000, the number of his army as made up by Gen Fitz Lee's critic, about the same proportion as the less than 40,000, reported by Gen Lee bears to the 87,154 carried into action by Gen McClellan."

So, taking into consideration the fact that few of our cavalry were actually engaged, Lee was no doubt right when he told Fitz that he fought the battle of Sharpsburg with 35,000 men.

It appears from Col Taylor's letter that it was the purpose of President Davis to join our army in Maryland, but that Lee sent Taylor from Frederick City to Virginia to meet President Davis and dissuade him from the purpose."

A Revolutionary Hero On Pensions.

Prof Edward Graham Daves writes to the Baltimore Sun as follows:

"Some years after the close of the Revolutionary Capt. Edward De Cowry, of Queen Anne's county, one of the Maryland heroes of the battle of Long Island, destroyed his commission in a fit of indignation at the claims for pensions by men who were not entitled to them or who he thought could afford to dispense with such compensation for their services.

"I served my country from patri-

otic motives," said this noble soldier, who had lost his health in British prison ships, and I hope that none of my descendants will ever claim pecuniary reward."

"A little more of this spirit in our own generation would solve one of our financial problems. It is very unlike that of a recent patriot who in a moment of despondence at non-appreciation of his sacrifices exclaimed: 'If I ever love another country then darn me!'"

LAST DAYS OF THE U. S. A.

Experience of the Last Command East of the Mississippi.

CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK.

"Bragg drew his last month's pay, \$600; I remember his old staff officer, Col Cleudowski, a Pole, who always talked of money as the root of evil, and claimed that the Confederates fought better because the money was poor, that they had to fight the enemy for all they wanted, yet when he came to be paid his amount was \$165. He talked so incessantly that the officers, by an error, counted out \$155. Cleudowski paused to say: 'Put \$10 more there,' and all laughed.

"Duke's command having gone to Woodstock, Breckinridge did not know what to do. A Federal force appeared. Breckinridge said: 'Go detain them while I get away.' Col. J B Clay, Capt. and I were sent to parley with the Federals. We did hold them a long time. Their major was a gentleman and was feeling good. He was half drunk. He did not want to fight, and neither did we. He begged us to surrender. We pleaded and joked for three-quarters of an hour, then said plainly as neither side wanted to fight we would go on one side of the road and let him pass, or he could go on one side and let us pass. He agreed and moved to one side, and we marched by. They cheered us and we cheered them.

"Gen Breckinridge, with his son, Cabell, and Col Theodore O'Hara and Major Wilson, made their way to the Florida coast. Then came our parting. I never realized that the Confederacy was gone till we began saying to each other good-bye. A number of Kentucky soldiers insisted on having a certificate of discharge. I wrote them each one, and without knowing what I was going to talk about. Capt Joseph Pettus showed me one here to-night. Our command was the last organized force of the Confederacy this side of the Mississippi River. We broke up May 6. I was commissioned by Governor Pickens January 16, 1861, and served till May 6, 1865. I always contended that I served longer than any other soldier in the Confederacy. When I reached home, Greenville, S. C., there was a Federal officer sent for me. I had only a horse and pistol, and had no parole, but as I had written a good many paroles I wrote one for myself, selecting a distant command, of whom the Federal officer knew nothing about, and it was satisfactory."

It is said that the first book printed in America came from the press of the City of Mexico in 1535. It was a Catholic book of devotion.