

# PETTIGREW'S BRIGADE AT GETTYSBURG FOR THE OBSERVER.

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 the history of this war, truth and justice demand that these should appear as they are. Having seen a communication 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 officers of the Brigade, which by a plain and reliable statement of facts renders nugatory the injurious reflection cast upon the Brigade, and also pays a worthy tribute to the memory of the noble dead: Therefore

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 Brigade has been concerned, Capt. Louis G. Young has manifested such zeal, and also displayed such marked gallantry on the field, as has won for him the highest esteem and admiration of the entire command, and especially are the thanks of men and officers due him for the admirable manner in which he has acquitted himself in a matter where their honor was so nearly concerned.  
Resolved, That a committee of three be 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.

Dear Sir: The officers and men of this brigade, through me, beg at your hands, an act of friendship, which no one now alive, but yourself, can 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, thus, yourself, can more appropriately supply this history.

I have been designing for some time past, at the instance of many of the officers, to write to you to this effect; but the change of camp and 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 gross and unjust accounts of the battle of the 3d of July, which appeared in the Richmond papers shortly after the retreat from Gettysburg, has prompted me to address this letter to you, without further delay.

Shall these injurious accounts go to the world uncontradicted? Shall they be permitted to be 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 them. You were not only an eye-witness of and a participant in those battles, but your means of acquiring information upon all subjects which related to them were equal to those of any subordinate officer who was present, and we beg that, in 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 RAPID, Feb. 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 refer to general incidents connected with occurrences 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 Brockenbrough, 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 advance. 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 was a most obstinate resistance, and the fight was for some time carried on at 40 to 20 yards interval. Our position to our left wing, composed of the 25th 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 to 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 fame for itself than this had. The prisoners, Heth having testified, that they, native to the soil, which they were fighting, had fought with unusual determination, but that they were making withstanding such an attack. The Brigade was more hotly engaged than any that participated in the first day's fight, and more of the enemy were killed and wounded in front of it than on any other part of the field. Such marked achievements could, of course, be accomplished only at great sacrifice; and the loss in killed and wounded amounted to 1000 to 1100, including a number of our bravest and best officers. The 25th 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 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 Regt. to that of the brigade. On the 2d of July, the Division moved until the afternoon, when it was ordered to the support of

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 position and prepared the way for an 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 given, and Gen'l Pettigrew was instructed to advance upon the same line with Pickett, a portion of 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 which we had to advance may be estimated when I state, that the fuses for the shells used by the artillery, stationed immediately in our front, were out for 14 miles. The ground over which we had to pass was perfectly open; and numerous fences, some parallel and others oblique to our line of battle, were formidable impediments in 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 approached a circle, from which a direct, oblique and enfilade fire could be and was concentrated upon him. The fire from our artillery and musketry, which was directed almost to a line of skirmishers in front of Pettigrew's and Archer's Brigades, advanced a little further, and in perfect continuation of Pickett's line, which arrived at the worst before we did only because they jutted 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 exposed, say 40 to 50 yards. Subjected to a fire even more fatal than that which had driven back the Brigade on our left, and the men listening in vain for the cheering commands of officers, who had all 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 sealed question, whether or not Cemetery Hill could have been 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 fiercely to gain victory, let its fearful losses attest. On 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 wounded; and the Brigade was commanded after the repulse from Cemetery Hill by Major Jones of the 26th Regt. N. C. Troops, who had been struck with a fragment of shell on the 1st, and knocked down and stunned in the 3d day's fight. Gen. Pettigrew was painfully and severely wounded; two of his staff were killed, and Lieut. W. H. Robertson still suffers from a wound which deprives the Brigade of his valuable services. On the 1st July, Capt. Tuttle of the 26th Regt. led into action two Lieutenants and 24 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 officers killed and 34 out of 38 men killed or wounded. Capt. Byrd with the 4th remaining, participated in the fight of the 3d. One of these, the flag bearer, was shot, and the Captain brought out the flag himself. We will give as examples to show how persistent 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 roll of honor, enlarged to receive the names of the many good and brave young Brigade has contributed, 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 no prisoners. After the repulse of the 3d July the enemy advanced a heavy line of skirmishers and captured some of the brigades, but to the majority of these no blame is to be attached. Col. J. R. Graves of the 17th Regiment, whose courage has frequently elicited comment and praise, would not permit those of his Regiment, in his hearing, some 150 men, to retire, telling them to wait the arrival of the supports, with which they would advance; they were then within forty yards of the stone fence, but the supports never reached this point, and the Lt. Colonel and his men were taken prisoners. In conclusion, I cannot refrain from a passing tribute to a few of the noble dead.

Col. Henry K. Burgess was killed on the 1st July, among a steady walnut in the hostile soil of Pennsylvania, side by side with those of his gallant comrades, Capt. W. W. McCauley, W. Wilson and C. T. Irell, 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 a charge, he exerted every faculty of his well-balanced mind to effect efficiency in his command, and the well-being of his men was his constant care. So well did he succeed as a commander, that his Regiment did its whole duty; and his influence is still felt by his men, in whose hearts he will always live. Of more than ordinary attainments, he cultivated 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 500 of his men who had fallen with him, the shouts of victory echoing in his ears, I could not but think that it was costly and pleasant so to die.

Col. Jas. K. Marshall of the 52d Regiment was killed in the charge upon Cemetery Hill. Prepared by a thorough military education for the sphere to which he was called, he possessed in no ordinary degree the qualities which make the distinguished soldier. To a remarkable aptitude for military matters, was added the faculty to discipline and yet command the affections of officers and men. Modest in his demeanor, he nevertheless valued right the power of earnest endeavor and unflinching determination; so no danger or difficulty seemed to him too formidable, and he mastered circumstances which seemed impossible. 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 Gettysburg he manifested skill 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 considerate to officers and men. He commanded the Brigade of Gettysburg, as in all the battles in which he participated, was conspicuous for coolness and courage.

He died at Martinsburg on the 16th July from the wounds which he had received.  
Capt. W. W. McCauley, Acting Brigade Inspector, was naturally brave, and he participated in the battle of the 1st July as though danger was an enjoyment. Intelligent and well-informed, as an officer, a graduate of West Point, his promotion would doubtless have been speedy had he lived, but his fate was to add one to the list of gallant dead. Seeing that the flag of the 26th Regiment, which had recently been borne by him, had fallen, he fell with it and was almost instantly killed.

The battles of the war can furnish no more marked example of high spirit and true earnestness, coupled with the acknowledged heroism of the brave, than the field, unable to move in consequence of his death wounds, he seemed to forget his sufferings 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 victory. 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 campaign has been thus far traced; therefore, approaching with reverence a subject so far above my power, I unguile my reflection with those I know, in eloquent eulogy are equally revolved in the hearts of the biographer and historian we leave the story of his life, replete from earliest childhood with all the endowments which characterize the noble and brave, to the God who has assigned him his place in the ranks of the brave who have been entrusted to one able to do justice to a subject so illustrious.

We will remember our Commander as one, where simple earnestness, anxious attention to duty, and abilities far beyond those commonly allotted to men, combined the affections, respect and confidence of all who knew him. With a mind capable of grasping every branch of knowledge, and with the heart of a hero, he was the acknowledged leader of his troops, and he was a thorough military education for the struggle in which we were engaged.

As practical as he was learned, he was an officer in the fullest sense of the word. He was the shering influence of his presence upon his troops, 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 his troops with a punishment, good order prevailed in the highest degree throughout the command. In all the duties of his life he was a model to his subordinates. When just entering the country, later, the favorite and trusted pupil of his father, and later still, even at his early age, he was a model to his subordinates. A bright and cheerful temper, at the head of his distinguished relative Mr. James L. Pettigrew, the greatest jurist of his age in America. But great as was his intellectual strength, approaching nearer the attributes of genius than any it has been my fortune to meet, above it all shone his pure and high character, his unselfish disposition, his earnest and fearless love of truth and justice. As a soldier it is useless to speak to you, you saw him manifest at Gettysburg and elsewhere, all the qualities of a great leader.

His promotion was urged by those under whom he served. You know his close attention to duty, his indefatigable and untiring energy, his noble forgetfulness of self and entire devotion to the cause for which he fought. He was a man of noble and noble spirit, and though under the command of Gen'l Lee for less than three months, in his preliminary report of last summer, comparing the great Commander of the Army of Northern Virginia with the great Napoleon, he said: "No one who had seen him would have hesitated to place him in the ranks of the great leaders of the world." He was a man of noble and noble spirit, and though under the command of Gen'l Lee for less than three months, in his preliminary report of last summer, comparing the great Commander of the Army of Northern Virginia with the great Napoleon, he said: "No one who had seen him would have hesitated to place him in the ranks of the great leaders of the world."

In the death of Brig. Gen. J. Johnston Pettigrew, the two Carolinas, the one his native, the other his adopted home, were bereft of one of their noblest and bravest sons. He was a man of noble and noble spirit, and though under the command of Gen'l Lee for less than three months, in his preliminary report of last summer, comparing the great Commander of the Army of Northern Virginia with the great Napoleon, he said: "No one who had seen him would have hesitated to place him in the ranks of the great leaders of the world."

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# MEETING OF KIRKLAND'S BRIGADE.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The delegates appointed by the men and officers 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 1864.

On motion, Capt J. K. Kyle of Cumberland was 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 Buncombe, Lt. Waddell of Orange and Sgt C. G. Davenport of Chowan, (a full delegation.)

20th Regiment: Capt A. B. Duvall of Ashe, Capt T. J. Cureton of Union, Capt J. A. Jarrett of Yadkin, Sgt W. P. Burr of Wake, Private J. J. Lambert of Chatham, Lt. R. N. Hudspeth of Caldwell, Lt. A. R. Johnson of Chatham, Private J. P. Wilcox of Moore, Ord. Sgt. J. A. Birch of Caldwell, and Capt. Thos. Lilly of Stanly.

44th Regiment: Capt J. M. Davis of Granville, Capt R. C. Brown of Edgecombe, Private Jas. M. Wallace and Sgt W. R. Hansell of Pitt, Capt J. Crump of Chatham, Capt J. C. Gaines of Montgomery, Private K. 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, Sgt N. N. Coddle of Nash, Sgt Hunter of Wake, Lt. Crichton of Franklin, Sgt. Hornor of Granville, Sgt Stronach of Wake, Private H. Sturdivant of Wake, and Private John Wagner of Alamance.

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

On motion, a committee of one from each Regiment, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, and the chairman appointed the following gentlemen: Capt J. M. Young 11th, Lt. A. R. Johnson 20th, Capt J. C. Gaines 44th, Sgt 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. Vance at the solicitation of his fellow citizens to express his views on 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; and whereas, the country and the people are entitled to know the views of the Governor of North Carolina; and whereas, it would not only be a great source of pleasure and gratification to us for Gov. Vance to visit and address this people, but also to feel assured that it would be productive of the greatest good, as no one could listen to him without resolving anew to bear with patience any privations, and to fight without faltering, until the glorious flag of the Union is again hoisted on the battlements of our country; therefore

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to make known to Gov. Vance the action of this meeting and to ask him in behalf of the officers and men of Kirkland'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 honor of the State will be preserved intact by his action, and that his reputation and honor will be kept unimpaired by North Carolina's soldiers in the face of his foes, and that by his untiring zeal and energy in providing for the men in the field and their families at home, he has shown himself peculiarly the soldier of the people.

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. Johnson, Lt. W. W. Carmichael and Sgt J. G. Moss. There being no further business before the meeting, on motion it adjourned sine die.

J. K. KYLE, Chm'n.  
C. G. DAVENPORT, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.  
Messrs. Editors:—It is truly cheering to see our brave and honored soldiers at this critical period of their country's history, consecrating themselves anew to her service. An army composed of such material may safely defy the strongest array of hired foreigners that the Yankee nation can bring against them. All honor to the brave and war-worn veterans who compose it!

The following extract from a letter written by a young man from Mocksville to his mother,—one who entered the service at the beginning of the war, and who has since been in the front of the bloody scenes connected with the various campaigns of that intemperate 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 conscripts, substitutes, 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 struggle. He will not be whipped, nay, charged with the shameful course the cowardly exemption are pursuing in the name of North Carolina. Talk about our State going back to the Union! Who says so? Do the men who have fought and bled in defence of her rights and interests say so? Or is it the cowardly mercenary, who, too dastard to raise his hand voluntarily, after doing all he could to shirk duty, is forced to do what every nation requires of the Foreigner within her limits, to take up arms in her defence? He may throw out his puny arms, and grasp the massive pikes upon which rests the fair temple of liberty, and at the same time, he may be as cowardly as a dog, and he will be the only one crushed in the end."

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 Carolina soldiers are showing what they think of those who are going back into the Union, by re-enlisting for the war. Our Brigadier General threw out a jeer 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 the war, or for the war, and I will never ever act so foolishly as to call 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 succeed, and go back into the Union, and her object will speedily be accomplished. The idea is too painful to contemplate; I therefore dismiss the subject."

This concludes the letter of this brave soldier patriot, who has met in deadly combat, and on many hard-fought fields the common enemy of our country. People of North Carolina! consider and ponder well his words.

YADKIN.

# 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, 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 Longstreet's corps crossed the Potomac on the 25th, and moved on to the front of the 25th, and the three divisions reached Chambersburg on the 27th of June. Here the whole corps remained for two days. From this point Hood and McLaws moved to Greenwood. Pickett was left at Chambersburg to guard and bring up the rear. On the 1st of July the corps received orders to move to Gettysburg. It was detained, however, several hours by Johnson's division and the train of wagons which came into the road from Shippensburg. McLaws's division, notwithstanding this delay, reached Marsh Creek, four miles from Gettysburg, soon after dark on the evening of the 1st July. Hood's division got within nearly the same distance by the same time, except Lewis's brigade, which had been on picket at Guilford rd. on the road to Emmitsburg, and returned about noon on the 2d. Gen. Pickett had not yet gotten up.

About noon of the 2d Lieut. Gen. Longstreet began a movement which he had previously been ordered by General Lee to make, viz: To move around and gain the Emmitsburg road on the enemy's left. The enemy having been driven back by the corps of Lieuts. Gen. Ewell and Hill on the first day, had taken up a strong position extending from Cemetery Hill along the Emmitsburg road. On account of the difficulty of finding a route by which the movement could be made without being observed, McLaws did not get into position opposite the enemy's left until about 4 o'clock. Hood's division was moved further to our right, and was placed in position partially enveloping the enemy's left. Ewell's battalion of artillery, with McLaws's division and Henry's battalion of artillery, with Hood's division, opened at once upon the enemy. Hood at the same moment moved forward, pressing the 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 hill were numerous stone fences, behind which the enemy sought shelter, and these they held with great pertinacity. The enemy were, however, driven from point to point until nearly night, when a very strong force of them met some brigades of Anderson's division, of P. Hill's corps, driving back one of the enemy's checking another. Barksdale's brigade, of McLaws's division, was also driven back at the same time.

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's 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 after the enemy on Ewell's front, and see how he has disposed of them. All was ready on this end of the line to attack at 8 o'clock in the morning, but word having been received that Longstreet was not yet ready for some hours, the whole of the artillery that could be brought to bear, was placed in position, the ground carefully reconnoitred, and every precaution taken to ensure success. Anderson's battalion of artillery, under Major Latimer, was placed in position on a hill, from which the batteries on Cemetery Hill, fronting the scene of the first day's fight, were taken in reverse, and two 25-pounder Parrott guns, belonging to the reserve artillery of the corps, were placed on the same ridge, 600 or 800 yards to their rear. Some of the other artillery of the corps was posted near the seminary, just to the right of the Middletown road; but finding its position unsuitable for doing much against the enemy, they fired only occasionally, in order to draw the fire of the enemy.