

GEN. BRYAN GRIMES.

In compliance with the request of many of our readers we herewith publish the address delivered by the editor of the Record at Raleigh, on Memorial Day, upon the "Life and Services of Gen. Bryan Grimes."

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—A people who forget their dead, deserve themselves to be forgotten. It is eminently right and proper that the people of North Carolina should ever hold in fond and grateful remembrance those heroes of the late civil war whose lives were sacrificed in her service. It is indeed a most appropriate and beautiful custom that sets apart one particular day in every year as "Memorial Day," when the women of our Southern States with flowers and maiden with their tears the graves of the Confederate dead.

As history has not been taught in the schools of the "Lost Cause," as the usual motto of the victor is, it is proper that the women of the South should perpetuate their memory by remembering those deeds to each succeeding generation. Yes, let the mothers tell their children, with proud accents and swelling bosoms, and yet with quivering lips and moistened eyes, how the men of North Carolina rushed to arms at the call of their State, and for long long years and on an hour led the fields from Bethel to Appomattox, by their prowess and valor, without imperishable laurels, and with glory upon their proud countenances. Tell them how bravely they fought, and how bravely they died. Tell them how uncomplainingly and patiently they endured the hardships of the toilsome march, the painful sufferings in the divided loyalties, and all the un- and unnumbered privations of a Confederate soldier's life. Yes, tell your children of that noble deed of valor that illumined the world with their bravery, of their determined devotion to duty, of their patient sufferings, that of their valor and heroism that have never been surpassed in any age or country. You cannot do justice to the memory of our gallant men, the praises of those brave men, the trials of so many of whom have whitened the hair of old men and the plans of old women.

The words of heaven, which were given to the great spirits of the world, and which have been the inspiration of all the noble deeds of men, are the words of heaven, which were given to the great spirits of the world, and which have been the inspiration of all the noble deeds of men. The words of heaven, which were given to the great spirits of the world, and which have been the inspiration of all the noble deeds of men, are the words of heaven, which were given to the great spirits of the world, and which have been the inspiration of all the noble deeds of men.

Bryan Grimes, a Major in the Confederate States Army, was born on the 2nd day of November, 1828, at Grimesland, in the county of Pitt, about eight miles from the town of Washington, N. C., and was the youngest child of Bryan and Nancy M. Grimes. He received a good education at the University of North Carolina in June, 1848. For his services he was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina in June, 1848. For his services he was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina in June, 1848. For his services he was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina in June, 1848.

sent in the convention and accepted the appointment of major of the 4th regiment of North Carolina, then serving at Gettysburg. He was also at the same time elected by Gov. Ellis the position of lieutenant colonel of the 8th regiment of cavalry, but declined these offices because he felt his duty to be in the field of military service, and he was not a military man. He was a member of the military board of the State of North Carolina, and was a member of the military board of the State of North Carolina, and was a member of the military board of the State of North Carolina.

On the 1st of May, 1862, Gen. Grimes was appointed lieutenant colonel of the 8th regiment of cavalry, and was assigned to the command of the regiment at Raleigh, N. C. He was promoted to the rank of major on the 1st of June, 1862, and was assigned to the command of the regiment at Raleigh, N. C. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel on the 1st of July, 1862, and was assigned to the command of the regiment at Raleigh, N. C. He was promoted to the rank of colonel on the 1st of August, 1862, and was assigned to the command of the regiment at Raleigh, N. C.

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regiment were detailed "to feel" the enemy, which they did in gallant style, driving everything before them until the north body of Hood's army was routed. Gen. Jackson himself accompanied Gen. Grimes in this movement, and when much resistance was shown by the enemy, would say, in suppressed tones: "Press along, colonel!" On the second day, Gen. Grimes and his regiment took active part in routing Hood's army, and on the third day an expedition occurred that deserves special mention. On the morning of the 22d of May, General Ransom's brigade, having been the first to get to the front the two previous days, was in the rear to support other troops who were in the advance. The brigade was in the rear of a...

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following winter was spent quietly, but armies preparing for the great conflict that was soon to begin at the Wilderness. Commencing on the 5th day of May, 1862, there was one almost continuous battle for a month, fighting all day and at night, resting on their arms in line of battle. Col. Grimes was actively engaged every day, but his services on the 12th and 13th days of May deserve special mention. The Federal troops, by a sudden movement, had surprised that portion of the Confederate line known as the "House Show," and captured about 2,000 men belonging to Gen. E. J. Johnson's division. It was necessary to retake this position, and Ransom's brigade was selected for this difficult task. The change was ordered, and while going gallantly toward General Ransom was wounded and was not able to keep up. At this critical juncture Gen. Grimes, seeing the need for prompt action, assumed the responsibility of ordering a second charge, himself leading it, and recovered the line by the use of his guns, capturing many prisoners and killing many of the enemy. The brigade numbered men. Truly, a most extraordinary feat. Gen. Lee himself rode down and personally thanked the brigade for its gallantry, saying that they "saved the day" for the country—they had saved the army.

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ment of the division Gen. Grimes actively set about removing all effects of the recent defeats that he sustained. He was busily engaged in re-organizing and inspecting the regiments, and enforcing the most rigid discipline. The result was that in a month's time, on the 22d of November, his division by itself routed 4,000 of Sherman's formidable cavalry. The week before Christmas Grimes' division went into winter quarters on Swift creek, about three miles from Petersburg, and for a few weeks enjoyed a comparatively rest, which was greatly needed. On the 15th of February Gen. Grimes with his division left winter quarters and encamped near Southland's station, about 12 miles from Petersburg, protecting Lee's right wing, where they remained until the middle of March, when they occupied the trenches in front of Petersburg, relieving Bushrod Johnson's division. The line of fortifications occupied by Grimes' division extended from near the famous "Crater" on the left to a farm beyond battery No. 45 on the right, a distance of at least three and a half miles. To defend this extended line Gen. Grimes had only about 2,200 men, and one third of them were cavalry on picket duty. Yet they well wonder then why Grimes' greatly superior numbers did not seem to break through this extended line. No one who himself did not experience a soldier's life in the trenches around Petersburg can appreciate the dangers and hardships endured by the men of Grimes' division. The trenches were usually knee-deep in mud, the men always on the alert and ready for action, or third ways on picket duty in the night, one third kept awake at the breastworks every night, and one third only off duty in a tent and sleeping in their arms and with no coverings, as best they could, and the continuous firing along the picket line. All night long, the pickets kept an incessant firing, the sound of the muskets and the flash of the rifle-blinding the darkness like fireflies on a summer's night, while now and then a mortar shell would explode with a deafening roar. And yet these brave men endured all this for the sake of their country, and on the 25th of March made one of the most desperate attacks of the war. On that day Gen. Grimes, at his last and final effort to break through the ends of Grant's encircling zone. It was a desperate undertaking, and came with slight hope of success. At one point in front of Petersburg, near Hare's Hill, the lines were only about 100 yards apart, and Gen. Lee determined to make a sudden sally at this place, and capture the enemy's line. A day or two before the attack was to be made, Generals Gordon and Grimes visited the point and carefully inspected the fortifications and arranged themselves with the nature of the ground. Just before day dawned about 200 men with muskets and bayonets, and in profound silence crept over the breastworks, placed their rifles in position, and, surprising and capturing the enemy's pickets before they could give the alarm, and had no time to load their weapons, and were upon the enemy before they could raise a shout. A bright general and 500 men were sent back as pickets, and the remainder of the division followed the sharpshooters and occupied the enemy's works. Other troops, among them were thousands and tens of thousands of men, had at the same time captured other positions of the enemy's works, and a brilliant victory soon followed our grasp, but it was only the mother's flesh that blundered for a moment and leaves the night darker than before. The expected reinforcements, Federal soldiers, did not come to their support, and the enemy soon collected a force ten times as large as ours and poured so destructive a fire upon our men that they were withdrawn after a most stubborn fight of two hours. Gen. Lee himself overlooked the scene of conflict from a hill near the old Bladensburg cemetery, and well do I remember the sad expression of his face as we passed him on returning to our quarters. In this short engagement Grimes' division lost 478 officers and men. This was the first battle in which Gen. Grimes was engaged after receiving his commission as major-general, and he acted with more than his usual gallantry, if such a thing be possible. He was the only Confederate horseback-riding captured horse, and thus rendering himself a conspicuous target for the enemy's fire, but, notwithstanding his great danger, he rode up and down the lines, inspiring and encouraging his men, who, emboldened with admiration of his dauntless courage, cheered him most lustily.

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