

night, a great portion of the time under a heavy fire of the enemy's artillery.

On Friday morning the brigades of Generals Preston and Adams were withdrawn, when the lines were reformed and straightened, and Smith's brigade was brought forward and placed in the lines, he having arrived and taken command on Thursday.

On Wednesday there was but little done by my artillery, on account of the impossibility of advancing it through the cedars and pedregal on my left. Captain [Lieutenant] Turner's battery was brought into action on that day by General Maney and did good service.

On Friday and Saturday Captains Stanford, Scott, Carnes, and [Lieutenant] Turner did excellent service with their guns, which had been advanced up the railroad by order of Lieutenant-General Polk. Lieutenant [A. A.] Hardin, of Captain Stanford's battery, with one section, was sent to the assistance of Colonel Manigault on Tuesday, and, while gallantly working his rifled pieces, was killed by a round shot.

On Sunday morning, at 1 o'clock, preparations having been previously made, my command brought up the rear as the army slowly fell back toward Shelbyville.

Although my division was originally placed in the second line as a supporting force, it was not long before it was all under fire and hotly engaged with the enemy, and I am proud to say that each brigade did good service. I cannot omit this opportunity to express my thanks for the fortitude with which they bore the hardships and their gallant, soldier-like bearing during the eight trying days they were in line of battle, and most of the time under fire.

A list of casualties of my command is herewith inclosed, the loss being 277 killed, 1,597 wounded, and 65 missing. Total, 1,939.*

My staff with me on the field—Maj. John Ingram, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. Joseph Vanlx, [jr.] assistant inspector-general; Maj. George V. Young, chief quartermaster; Maj. B. J. Butler, chief of subsistence; Maj. J. A. Cheatham, chief of ordnance; Lieut. J. G. Mann, engineer officer, and Lieut. A. L. Robertson, aide-de-camp—all managed their separate departments to my entire satisfaction.

Capt. Robert L. Weakly, who was badly wounded, and Lieutenant [J. H.] Marsh, of the artillery; Lieut. Thomas [H.] Henderson, adjutant of the Sixth Tennessee; Capt. R. A. Alston, of South Carolina, and Capt. J. Webb Smith, volunteer aides-de-camp, all behaved gallantly, and did good service in transmitting orders over the extensive field of operations during the day.

Maj. F. H. McNairy, my aide-de-camp, who had accompanied me on all previous battle-fields, was, unfortunately, absent, having been severely wounded by the accidental discharge of a pistol at Knoxville.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 B. F. CHEATHAM,
 Maj. Gen., Comdg. Cheatham's Div., Polk's Corps, Army of Tenn.
 Maj. THOMAS M. JACK,
 Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CHEATHAM'S DIVISION,
 Shelbyville, Tenn., January 8, 1863.

SRB: In compliance with orders from corps headquarters, the following report of the number of officers and men killed, wounded, and missing totals in tabulated statement, p. 677.

ing in the recent engagement near Murfreesborough, Tenn., is respectfully submitted:

Brigades.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Donelson's	10	68	42	532	1	16	700
Stewart's	8	52	22	311	2	2	399
Maney's	7	98	13	151	8	8	193
Smith's	7	98	48	516	3	35	707
Total*	28	270	125	1,511	4	61	1,989

B. F. CHEATHAM,
 Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]
 Report of officers and men actually engaged in the battle of Murfreesborough, in Cheatham's division.

Command.	Officers.		Men.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Donelson's brigade:					
8th Tennessee	38	436	474		
10th Tennessee	24	383	407		
36th Tennessee	30	262	292		
53d Tennessee	23	270	293		
Carnes' battery	5	68	73		
Total	110	1,419	1,529		
Stewart's brigade:					
4th and 5th Tennessee	41	417	458		
12th Tennessee	32	348	380		
24th Tennessee	31	313	344		
31st and 32d Tennessee	34	345	379		
Stanford's battery	4	70	74		
Total	142	1,493	1,635		
Maney's brigade:					
1st and 27th Tennessee	23	434	457		
4th Tennessee (Confederate)	34	357	371		
6th and 9th Tennessee	38	374	412		
Maney's Sharpshooters	3	88	91		
Smith's battery	3	78	81		
Total	101	1,281	1,382		
Smith's brigade:					
12th Tennessee	25	397	322		
13th Tennessee	16	230	246		
29th Tennessee	30	274	304		
47th Tennessee	19	259	278		
154th Tennessee (senior)	25	200	225		
9th Texas	47	47	94		
Allin's Sharpshooters	2	77	79		
Scott's battery	4	77	81		
Total	143	1,680	1,823		
Grand total	496	5,873	6,369		
Less 30 men from each regiment, as infantry detail			510		
Total loss, 1,939. Loss, 35 per cent.			5,839		

Respectfully submitted.

B. F. CHEATHAM,
 Major-General, Commanding Division.

* But see tabulated statement on p. 677, agreeing with totals given above.

during the engagements before Murfreesborough, Tenn., from December 29, 1862, to January 3, 1863, both inclusive :

On the 29th, the battery was ordered to take a position on Stone's River, about 2½ miles from Murfreesborough, on the left wing, and lay in position until late in the evening, when it was ordered to take another position about three-fourths of a mile farther down on the left. In that position it remained until about sunset, when I was ordered to return and park my battery for the night near the first-named position. The battery was not engaged during the day, and did not fire a single shot.

On the 30th, I was ordered to cross Stone's River and take a position in rear of your brigade, which I did. During this day the battery was not engaged, though exposed to heavy shelling from the enemy's guns. In this position the battery remained until late in the evening, when I was ordered to return and park my battery for the night in the same place it occupied on the night of December 29.

On the 31st, I was ordered to cross Stone's River and take a position about half a mile from said river, which was done, and the battery went into action, firing a few rounds. From thence I was ordered about half a mile farther onward, to take another position. At this point the battery went into action a second time, firing upon one of the enemy's batteries, as well as upon their infantry. In this second engagement the battery fired about 200 rounds, and was engaged about forty minutes; succeeded in silencing the enemy's battery, as well as driving back their infantry. The enemy's battery having ceased firing, and their infantry having fallen back, I was ordered to advance farther onward and take a position near the one occupied by the enemy's battery, which had been captured during the second engagement. In this position the battery remained until late in the evening, when I was ordered to another position to the right of the one last occupied, and at this point the battery was engaged about twenty minutes, firing several rounds. I then parked it near by for the night.

On the morning of January 1, I was ordered with my battery to take a position near the one last held the evening before, which was done. The battery lay in this position during the whole day without being engaged. On the night of January 1, it was parked in the same place, and the men, according to orders, went to building fortifications, which occupied them until a late hour.

At 2 o'clock in the morning of January 2, the battery was ordered to the right of the Nashville pike, to take a position on Stone's River, which was done, and during the day it was engaged six times, averaging about a half hour to each engagement. In the action of this day the battery succeeded twice (in connection with those of Carnes, Stanford, and Scott) in driving back a column of the enemy's infantry. The effect of our two 12-pounder Napoleon guns was noticed particularly during the whole day, and late in the evening they succeeded of themselves in driving back a column of the enemy's infantry. Some time after dark I was ordered back across the pike, and parked my battery for the night.

On January 3, I was ordered with my battery to the left on the Wilkinson pike, and lay in position during the whole day without being engaged. In the evening of this day I was ordered to camp about 2 miles from Murfreesborough, on the Shelbyville pike, and there parked my battery until the evening of the 4th, when I was ordered to proceed on toward Shelbyville.

The commander takes great pleasure to include in this report that his men remained steadily at their posts, filling their respective duties

during the hottest part of the engagement, and acted in every respect commendable as soldiers.

The list of casualties were 1 killed and 4 slightly wounded; also 8 horses killed and lost.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. B. TURNER,

Lieutenant, Commanding Smith's Battery Light Artillery.

Capt. THOMAS H. MALONE,
A. A. G., Maney's Brig., Cheatham's Div., Polk's Corps, Army of Tenn.

No. 212.

Report of Col. A. J. Vaughan, jr., Thirteenth Tennessee Infantry, commanding Fourth Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,

Camp near Shelbyville, January 9, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit an official report of the action of the Fourth Brigade, First Division, Polk's corps, Army of Tennessee, in the battle before Murfreesborough, temporarily under my command, during the engagement of December 31, [1862,] and the preliminary skirmish of the day before.

The brigade consisted of the **One hundred and fifty-fourth Senior Tennessee Regiment**, Lieut. Col. M. Magevney, jr.; **Thirteenth Tennessee Regiment**, Lieut. Col. W. E. Morgan; **Twelfth Tennessee Regiment**, Maj. J. N. Wyatt; **Forty-seventh Tennessee Volunteers**, Capt. W. M. Watkins; **Ninth Texas Infantry**, Col. W. H. Young; **Twenty-ninth Tennessee Volunteers**, Maj. J. B. Johnson; **Capt. P. T. Allen's company of sharpshooters**; Lieut. J. R. J. Creighton, and the light battery of Capt. W. L. Scott. Our line was formed, with the left resting on the Trume road, 300 yards in rear of Loomis' brigade, not far behind Smith's house. The **One hundred and fifty-fourth Senior Tennessee Regiment**, being detached to the support of Robertson's battery, occupied a position near the front line, with its right resting on the same road and opposite the house before named.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 30th, skirmishing, which had been going on between the pickets along the whole line, was entered into with great warmth in my front, and a battery of the enemy, which had been posted on an advantageous spot, opened upon the woods in which my command was in line, shelling it with great fury and wounding some of my officers and men, at the same time engaging Robertson's battery in an artillery duel of terrible severity. At one time this battery was threatened with an impetuous charge by the enemy, when the **One hundred and fifty-fourth Senior Tennessee Regiment**, in support, rushed forward, resisting with great gallantry the attempt, losing in killed and wounded several of its officers and men. After a shelling, about dark, of the camp-fires of this regiment by the enemy, the contest closed for the day, and we rested upon our arms for the night.

At daylight the next morning the battle opened, and before sunrise I received information that the front line needed immediate support, and moved my command forward. The Ninth Texas Regiment, having been for safety rested about 100 yards in rear of its position in alignment, was unable, because of that fact and the want of room between the

right of the line and the road, it being on the extreme left, to move in line with the brigade. Accordingly, Capt. M. W. Cluskey, assistant adjutant-general, moved it and rested it on the right of Wood's brigade. Moving the balance of my brigade obliquely across the open field to the rear and right of Smith's house under a tremendous artillery and infantry fire, I soon occupied the front of our line, on the left of Maignault's brigade, and engaged a largely superior force of the enemy in a most hotly contested fight, driving him away from two of his guns, which had been prominent in contesting our advance.

About the same time my assistant adjutant-general gave Colonel [W. H.] Young, of the Ninth Texas Infantry, orders to move forward from the position in which he had placed it, on the right of Wood's brigade, and attack the enemy sheltered in the woods in front of him, which he did in most gallant style, and succeeded in driving him, though with great loss, through the woods and open field on the other side. On the right, after driving the enemy from the guns mentioned, Maignault's brigade, not being supported by its reserve, gave way, and my brigade, having none either in reserve or on my immediate left, was forced by the enemy, heavily re-enforced, to withdraw, which it did, after being commanded by me so to do, in good order, rallying on their colors on their original line. I again advanced my command, this time through the woods and to the left of my former line of advance, and reached the large open fields between the Wilkinson and Triune pikes under a heavy fire of artillery. Forming on the left of Maney's brigade, I placed the Ninth Texas Infantry, which had again united with my command, on my right, and rested my men, to shelter them from the severe artillery fire of the enemy, which was being unremittingly hailed upon them. Ordered by Major-General Cheatham, I moved forward, with Maney on my right and unsupported on my left. Reaching the woods near the Wilkinson pike, I encountered Brig. Gen. Bushrod [R.] Johnson's brigade on a line of battle perpendicular to my own. After a delay on this account, I received the order to advance and engage the enemy. Moving through Johnson's line of battle, I changed front and advanced on the enemy, thickly posted in the woods on my right, from which they had been shelling our lines. Upon our near approach, he fled through the skirt of woods across the Wilkinson toward the Nashville pike. I again changed front, and, crossing the Wilkinson pike, moved through the same woods on their left flank with a view of cutting them off. When about half through these woods, engaging the enemy on my right flank as I went along, I met a line of battle somewhat lapping my left, which I found to be Wood's brigade, engaging another force of the enemy in his front. General [S. A. M.] Wood desired my support to save him from being flanked on the right. Accordingly, I moved forward and engaged this force, driving him across the open field and dirt road into the only remaining field between us and the Nashville pike, where a large wagon train of the enemy was distinctly visible. At this point I found myself about to be flanked on my right by a strong force of the enemy posted in the woods to the right of the field. Seeing no signs of any support on my right, which I had supposed was following me to continue my alignment on the right, I concluded to rapidly continue my advance upon the enemy, which had been driven toward the pike and which had again rallied and formed in line, and, by driving him, to force the troops threatening my flank to retire. Such was the spirit and vigor with which my men pursued this object that the troops on my left did not keep up with them, and before I could effect the purpose I had in view, my right flank was so severely enfiladed that I was

compelled to retire them after again driving the enemy from one of his batteries, which on that account I was unable to bring off. Withdrawing my troops to the Wilkinson pike, I there remained in line of battle on my extreme left for the remaining short portion of the day and for the entire night. There was no renewal of the engagement on Thursday, and on Friday morning Brig. Gen. Preston Smith having arrived, I turned over his command to him.

The battery of Captain Scott, being otherwise disposed, was not engaged with the brigade in the actions reported on. Its subsequent operations will form the subject of a report from its captain, through Brig. Gen. Preston Smith.

It is scarcely necessary to refer to the gallant conduct of the entire command. Obeying with alacrity every order I gave them to forward; engaging the enemy whenever they met him with a spirit and impetuosity which evinced their earnestness; retiring, even though exposed to the most galling fire, only when I ordered them, and rallying upon their colors whenever they were called upon to do so, they presented an exhibition of heroic valor seldom equaled and never surpassed by any body of men. The report of the fatality in the brigade demonstrates how well they have earned the tribute I pay them. The killed and wounded among officers illustrates how well they stood at their posts through all of the peril. The horses of every one of the general field and staff except one, and of every one of the regimental field and staff except two, were killed under them.

The incidents of conspicuous gallantry were so numerous as to preclude the mention of all of them in this report.

Colonel Young, of the Ninth Texas Infantry, seized the colors of his regiment in one of its most gallant charges and led it through.

When standard-bearer Quinn, a gallant soldier of the One hundred and fifty-fourth Senior Tennessee Regiment, was killed, Major [J. W.] Dawson snatched the broken staff, and carried it with the colors at the head of the regiment during the balance of the fight.

In many instances entire officers of some of the companies were killed and wounded, and they were gallantly led by the non-commissioned officers.

In the Thirteenth Tennessee Regiment Lieutenant-Colonel [W. E.] Morgan was mortally wounded, Major [Peter H.] Cole was killed, and senior Captain [W. J.] Crook was dangerously wounded. Captain [R. F.] Lanier took charge of the regiment and carried it gallantly through the fight.

All the regimental commanders behaved in a manner worthy of the responsible positions they had been called upon to occupy.

The company of sharpshooters was placed to the right of the One hundred and fifty-fourth Senior Regiment and not used as a separate command. Its commanding officer, Lieutenant [J. R. J.] Creighton, was dangerously wounded and Second Lieutenant [A. M.] Bunch was killed while nobly leading their men. Lieutenant [T. F.] Pattison carried them through the remainder of the fight with great credit.

Capt. M. W. Cluskey, assistant adjutant-general, discharged his duty to the fullest extent. Intrusting to him the execution of the most important orders, he carried them out with a promptness and coolness which greatly facilitated me in the direction of the brigade. In one of the warmest charges near the Nashville pike his horse was killed under him.

I must bear especial testimony to the gallant conduct of Lieut. Frank B. Rodgers aide-de-camp, and Capt. John W. Harris [Company L, Fifth

Tennessee, assigned to duty on my staff, who rendered most efficient aid in carrying out my orders and in rallying and cheering the men by their own example of personal daring and valor. Lieutenant Rodgers had a horse killed under him.

Maj. E. A. Beecher, brigade quartermaster, by his attention to the removal of the wounded from the field, the burying of the dead, and the gathering up of the guns and ammunition scattered upon it, and his efficiency in every way necessary to promote the interests of the command, is entitled to special commendation.

Accompanying this you will find a report* of the killed, wounded, and missing in this command, as also the separate reports of Col. W. H. Young, commanding Ninth Texas Infantry, and senior Capt. R. F. Lanier, commanding Thirteenth Tennessee Regiment, to which you are respectfully referred.

Respectfully,

A. J. VAUGHAN, JR.,
Senior Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. JOHN INGRAM,
Adj. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Div., Polk's Corps, Army of Tenn.

No. 213.

Report of Capt. R. F. Lanier, Thirteenth Tennessee Infantry.

SHELBYVILLE, TENN., January 9, 1863.

On the morning of December 31, 1862, about 6.30 o'clock, Lieut. Col. William E. Morgan, commanding Thirteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, had the regiment formed to the right of the Trinne road, upon which road the left of the brigade rested. We remained in line but a short while, when we were ordered forward to the support of Brigadier-General Gardner's [S. A. M. Wood's] brigade,† which was then engaging the enemy in a wood on the far side of a corn-field immediately in our front. We marched boldly forward until within 100 yards of the wood, when we were ordered to halt and lie down, as we had come under the enemy's fire. We remained in this position but a few minutes when the line in our front came retreating back, and we were ordered to rise and move forward, which the men did with a yell. Here we were under a galling fire, and I regret to state that Lieut. Col. William E. Morgan and Maj. P. H. Cole were mortally wounded, and many of our men were killed and wounded before we entered the woods, but our gallant men did not falter, but rushed forward with a shout and entered the woods, driving the enemy before them and forcing him to leave a steel piece of artillery, which he had used with terrible effect upon us. We continued advancing until ordered by Colonel Vaughan, commanding brigade, to retire, caused by a terrible cross-fire from the right. We fell back beyond the field, and quickly reformed the regiment and moved by the left flank up the Trinne road, where we were supplied with ammunition, and moved by the right flank in line of battle to the left of Brigadier-General Maney, in an open field, where we were ordered to halt and lie down to protect us from the terrible shelling from the enemy's battery on our right. From this position we moved forward across the Wilkinson pike and

rested a short time, and as we moved from here we changed front forward on first company, first battalion, and marched across an open field into a cedar thicket to the left of Brigadier-General Polk, and engaged the enemy and drove them across a field, and our men followed them, although raked by artillery from the front and right and a terrible fire of musketry. Near the Nashville pike we drove them from two pieces of artillery immediately in our front, with the assistance of the rest of the brigade. We fell back from here to the Wilkinson pike and bivouacked for the night.

On the morning of January 1, 1863, we moved a short distance to the right down the Wilkinson pike in rear of the division, massed, when I turned the command over to Colonel Vaughan, jr.

Without casting any reflections where all did their part nobly, I would here mention Private Ike A. Stone, Company I, who was severely wounded early in the engagement, but, binding up his wounds, he took charge of his company, the captain (Crook) being wounded. He received a second wound, but still fought bravely on. Adjutant [R. M.] Harwell called for some person to take the colors, when Private Leon Jonbert, Company G, volunteered and carried them through the remainder of the fight, always in front of the line and among the last to retire.

I herewith submit the list* of killed, wounded, and missing.
Respectfully,

R. F. LANIER,
Senior Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Col. A. J. VAUGHAN, JR.

No. 214.

Report of Maj. J. B. Johnson, Twenty-ninth Tennessee Infantry.

FEBRUARY 29, 1863.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Twenty-ninth Tennessee Regiment in the recent battle near Murfreesborough:

On Tuesday evening we were posted in line of battle about 60 yards in rear and to the right of Robertson's battery, which was soon after engaged in a furious cannonade with one of the enemy's batteries. We were exposed to the fire of the enemy all during the time, by which we lost several men killed and wounded, including two lieutenants of Company I, wounded.

Early Wednesday morning orders were received to advance and attack the enemy, strongly posted at the extremity of a large field about a quarter of a mile from our position, and, charging through this field, exposed to a brisk fire of shot and shell, the enemy were driven back from this position in disorder; but we not being supported on the flank, when the enemy came up with fresh troops, exposed to an enflanking fire on the left, the regiment and brigade were ordered to fall back to their original position, which they did in excellent order, having suffered the larger part of our casualties during the day at this place. Having rested for ten minutes, and received ammunition, an advance was ordered across the same field, a little to the left, the enemy having been driven back. They were again encountered in about a mile of the first position and,

* Embodied in No. 191, p. 676.

† Gardner was relieved from duty with the Army of Tennessee, December 14, 1862.

* Embodied in No. 191, p. 676.

after a short fight, fell back to a thicket of cedars and river bluff, affording protection to the enemy's line, and here the firing was so heavy that, after a short while, seeing that they were too strong for our greatly reduced brigade, orders were given to fall back to the road, half a mile back, where we encamped for the night.

The [conduct of the] officers and men in this regiment was admirable and commendable.

The casualties of the regiment were as follows: Went into the fight with effective force of 220 men; killed and wounded, 102; missing, 10. Total, 112 killed, wounded, and missing.

I noticed that a great many guns (chiefly Enfield rifles) after a short time became so foul that the balls had to be hammered down, thereby causing slow fire.

During the three days subsequent to the Wednesday fight our position was shifted several times in the lines, and, though exposed to an almost continued fire of artillery, no casualties ensued. We were on the extreme left of the line of battle, in the front line, during the last day.

Respectfully,

J. B. JOHNSON,

Major, Commanding Twenty-ninth Tennessee Regiment.

Capt. M. W. CLUSKEY,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 215.

Report of Lieut. Col. Michael Magerney, jr., One hundred and fifty-fourth Tennessee Infantry, Senior Regiment.

CAMP NEAR SHELBYVILLE, TENN.,

February 26, 1863.

SIR: I hereby submit a report of the part which my command took in the battle of Murfreesborough on December 30 and 31, 1862, and following.

On the afternoon of Tuesday, [December] 30, I was detailed by the major-general commanding to support Captain Robertson's battery of artillery, and late in the afternoon the same became warmly engaged with the enemy. I drew up my command in the rear of the battery, extending the left wing of the battalion, and a little forward, to take advantage of a dip in the ground. The enemy's guns opened on our battery, and also their skirmishers were deployed forward, when the left wing of my command became warmly engaged. At this time the enemy came out of the woods in force, evidently intent on charging our battery. As our gunners were in a great measure disabled by the severe fire to which they were subjected, I moved forward the line in front of the guns, determined to meet them with a counter-charge, but they fell back under cover, and I occupied my former position. A few limbers or caissons were blown up, when Captain Robertson limbered to the rear, I opening the ranks to allow of his guns passing through, and then retired. After dark the command was moved, by orders of Colonel Vanghan, to our place on the right of the brigade, and early on Wednesday morning we were brought into action. The command was not again detached from the brigade during the action.

I take pride in bearing testimony to the gallantry and good conduct

of both my officers and men during the battle. Among those conspicuous for bravery on the field, Maj. John W. Dawson merits a position, as also Adjt. W. H. Stovall, who took command of Company G after Captain [B. B.] Hutcheson was carried off the field wounded, and commanded the company with ability. In fact, it is impossible to discriminate where all nobly performed their part.

The regiment went into action 245 aggregate, and our loss was:

Killed.....	14
Wounded.....	53
Missing.....	3
Total.....	100

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

M. MAGEVNEY, JR.,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. One hundred and fifty-fourth Senior Tenn.

Lieut. F. B. RODGERS, Aide-de-Camp.

No. 216.

Report of Col. William H. Young, Ninth Texas Infantry.

JANUARY 6, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my regiment while separated from the brigade in the action of December 31, 1862:

The regiment advanced in its proper position with the brigade until the brigade entered the corn-field in front of the original line of battle occupied by it. Here the regiment, by its position, was immediately on the left of the field when the brigade became engaged. There being no enemy in my front, I moved forward, by order of Captain Cluskey, to the top of the next hill, when the enemy appeared off to my right-oblique about 200 yards. I ordered the regiment to fire, upon which they poured two volleys into the enemy; but perceiving that the brigade had obliged to the right, and knowing that my fire would be more effective by a nearer approach to the enemy, I moved by the right flank until my right was near the Twenty-ninth Tennessee; I then moved by the left flank and took position behind a tall fence and opened fire on the enemy, who was posted about 100 yards immediately in my front, behind a ledge of rocks and a fence. Here General Wood's brigade, which was on my left when Captain Cluskey ordered me forward, came up on my left again and opened fire; but seeing that our combined attack had but little effect toward dislodging the enemy, I ordered my regiment to cross the fence for the purpose of charging the enemy's position, which they did, but, mistaking my intention, advanced 50 paces and again halted and opened fire. Here, while endeavoring to get them to hear my command "forward," my horse was shot, as well as that of the lieutenant-colonel, and for five minutes the regiment received a most murderous fire, which killed and wounded more than 100 of my men, including nearly all of the commissioned officers. Seeing that we were suffering from a cross-fire, I resolved to charge and rout the enemy from his position. Passing down the line, I notified each company of my intention, and then, taking the colors, I ordered the regiment to move forward with a shout, both of which they did *a la* Texas. It was at this juncture that Captain Cluskey,