The Memphis Appeal.

THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS.

REPORT OF GEN. BEAUREGARD.

CONTINUED FROM SUNDAY.

During the period of this momentous events fraught with the weal of our country which were passing on the bloody plains along the Stuffy and Warrenton roads, other portions of the line of Bull Run had not been void of action of moment and of influence of the general result.

While Col. Evans and his sturdy band were holding at bay the Federal advance beyond the turnpike, the enemy made repeated demonstrations, with artillery and infantry, upon the line of Cocke's brigade, with the serious intention of forcing the position, as General Schenck admits in his report. They were driven back, with great loss by Lilliemann's section, and Rogers' four 6-pounders, and were so impressed with the strength of the line to be held in check and inactive even after it had been stripped of all its troops but one company of the 19th Virginia regiment, under Captain Duke, a meritorious officer. And it is worthy of notice that, in this engagement of over six pieces of guns, handled by volunteer artillerists, they had worsted such a notorious adversary as the Ayres—formerly Sherman's—battery, which had the control under the illusion that it had weighter metal than its own to contend with.

The regular brigades—Bonham's and Longstreet's—of the line of Bull Run, if not entirely engaged, were nevertheless under the fire of the day to an amount, among almost the entire artillery of long range; but, by a steady, veteran like maintenance of their position, they held, virtually, paralyzed all day, two whole brigades of the enemy, with their batteries (four) of rifle guns.

As before said, two regiments of Bonham's brigade, 2d and 5th South Carolina volunteers, and Kemper's battery took a distinguished part in the battle. The remainder, 3d Williams', 7th Bacon's South Carolina volunteers; 11th (Kirkland's) North Carolina regiment; six companies 8th Louisiana volunteers; Shields' battery, and one section of Walton's battery under Lieut. Garnett, whether in holding their post or taking up the pursuit, officers and men, discharged their duty with credit and promise.

Longstreet's brigade, pursuant to orders prescribing his part of operations of the center and right wing, was thrown across Bull Run early in the morning, and under a severe fire of artillery, was skillfully disposed for the assault of the enemy's batteries in that quarter, but, were withdrawn subsequently, in consequence of the change of plan already mentioned and explained. The troops of this brigade were, 1st, Major Skinner; 11th, Garland's; 20th, Lieut. Col. Harston; 17th, Corse. Virginia regiments, 5th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. Jones, and Wheat's battalion and company Virginia volunteers, and the day these troops evinced the most soldierly spirit.

After the rout, having been ordered by Gen. Johnston to the direction of Centerville in pursuit, these brigades advanced near to that place, when night and darkness intervening, Gen. Bonham thought it proper to direct his own brigade and that of Gen. Longstreet back to Bull Run.

Gen D. R. Jones early in the day crossed Bull Run with his brigade, pursuant to orders indicating his part in the projected attack by our right wing and center on the enemy at Centerville, took up a position on the Union Mills and Centerville road more than a mile in advance of the Run. Ordered back in consequence of the misconception of the orders to General Ewell, the retrograde movement was necessarily made under a sharp fire of artillery.

At noon this brigade, in obedience to new instructions, was again thrown across Bull Run to take the old stations. Unsupported by other portions, the advance was gallantly made until within musket range of the enemy's fortifications. Jones' brigade, in succession to the Rocky Ries, and under the concentrated fire of their artillery. In this affair the 5th, Jenkins' South Carolina, and Captain Fontaine's company of the 18th Mississippi regiment are mentioned by Gen. Jones as having shown conspicuous gallantry, coolness and discipline under a combined fire of infantry and artillery. Not only did the regiments fire of the brigade drive to cover the enemy's infantry, but the movement unquestionably spread through the enemy's ranks a sense of insecurity and danger from which by that route on their rear at the time, which served in augment the extraordinary panic which we know disbanded the entire Federal army for the time. This is evident from the fact that Col. Davies, the adjutant-general of the enemy, in his report, says his parts were induced to magnify one small company of our cavalry, which accompanied the brigade, into a force of 2,000 men, and Col. Davies, who commanded the Federal reserves at Centerville, says the movement "caused painful apprehensions for the left flank" of their army.

Capt. Terrell, commanding for the time the right of the line of Bull Run at Union Mills Ford, after the miscarriage of my orders for his advance upon Centerville, late the afternoon was ordered by Gen. Johnston to bring up his brigade into battle then ranging on the left flank. Promptly executed at this movement, he was ordered after a severe march reached the field too late to share the glorious fortune of the day. As the sun rose on the morrow, he was in the pursuit of the fugitives, but in a slender guard, Gen. Ewell was at once ordered to retrace his steps, and resume his position to prevent the possibility of his share by any force of the enemy in that quarter.

Brig. Gen. Holmes—left with his brigade as a support to the same position in the original plan of battle—had also been ordered to the battle field, marched with the utmost speed, but not in time to join actively in the battle.

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Cols. Bartow and Fisher, and Lieut. Col. Johnson, of Hampton's legion, in the battle of the 21st, by their valor gave earnest and great usefulness to the service had they been spared to complete a career so brilliantly begun. Besides the field officers already mentioned as having been wounded, many others distinguished by their duties, many others also received severe wounds after equally honorable and distinguished conduct, whether in leading their men to the charge or in rallying them when wavering, or temporarily shattered by the largely superior forces to which we were generally opposed.

The subordinate grades were likewise abundantly conspicuous for zeal and capacity for the leadership of men in arms. To mention all who, fighting well, paid the lavish tribute of their lives, or at least crippled, mutilated bodies for the 18 of Manassas, cannot well be done with in the compass of this paper, but a grateful country and mourning friends will set either their names and services to be forever pattern and pride of posterity.

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Col. Wm. Smith was as efficient, as self possessed and brave; the influence of his example and his words of encouragement was felt and acknowledged by many, and, the good conduct of which is specially noticeable, inasmuch as it had been embodied but a day or two before the battle.

Colonels Harper, Hanson and Hampton, commanding regiments of the reserve, attracted my notice, by their soldierly ability, as with their gallant commands, they returned the fortunes of the day, at a time when the enemy, by a last desperate effort, with heavy odds, had driven our forces from the greatly contested ground around the Henry and Robinson Houses. Yesterday, these and we have behaved better than these well led regiments.

High praise must also be given to Colonels Cocke, Early and Elzey, brigade commanders, and to Col. Rhett, commanding for the time the 30 and 4th South Carolina regiments. Under the instructions of General Johnston, these officers reached the field at an opportune, critical moment, and, handled and fought their respective commands, with capacity, decision and successful results which have been described in detail.

Col. J. E. B. Stuart likewise deserves mention for his enterprise and ability as a cavalry commander. Through his judicious reconnoissance of the country on our left flank, he acquired information, both of topographical features and the positions of the enemy, of the utmost importance in the subsequent and closing movements of the day on that flank, and his services in the pursuit were highly effective.

Capt. E. P. Alexander, C. S. Engineers, gave me seasonable and material assistance early in the day, with his system of signals. Almost the first shot fired by the enemy, passed through the tent of his party at the Stone Bridge, where they subsequently firmly maintained their position in the discharge of disorderly—the transmission of messages of the enemy's movements—for several hours under fire. I also, Captain Alexander acted as my aide-de-camp in the transmission of orders and in observation of the enemy.

I was most efficiently served throughout the day by my volunteer aids, Colonels Preston, Manning, Chisolm, Miles, Blake, Hayne and Chisholm, to whom I tender my thanks for their unflagging, intelligent and fearless discharge of the laborious, responsible duties entrusted to them. To Lieutenant S. W. Ferguson, A. D. C., and Colonel Heyward, who were habitually at my side, from 12 noon until the close of the battle, my specials acknowledgments are due. The horse of the former was killed under him by the same shot that wounded that of the latter. Both were sedulously useful to me, and displayed undaunted coolness and courage, until the enemy gave way and fled in wild disorder in every direction—a scene the President of the Confederacy had the high satisfaction of witnessing, as he arrived upon the field to that exhilarating result.

I also received on the time I reached the front, and signal service from H. E. Peyton, at the time a private in the Loudon cavalry, that I have called him to my personal staff. Similar services were also rendered me repeatedly during the battle, by T. J. Randolph, a volunteer aide, in the rank of Colonel Cobb's.

Captain Clifton H. Smith, of the general staff, was also present on the field, and rendered efficient service in rallying fugitives of orders.

I should be perjured me here, to record my profound sense of my obligations to Gen. Johnston, for his generous permission to carry out my plans, with such modifications as circumstances has required. From his services on the field, as we subjected it together, already mentioned, and his subsequent watchful management of the reinforcements as they reached the vicinity of the field, our countrymen may draw the most auspicious auguries.

To Col. Thomas Jordan, my efficient and zealous assistant adjutant-general, much credit is due for his able assistance in the organization of the forces under my command, and for the intelligence and promptness with which he has discharged all the laborious and important duties of his office.

Valuable assistance was given to me by Maj. Cabell, chief officer of the quartermaster's department, in the sphere of his duties—duties enlarged by far more than the ordinary difficulties and embarrassments attending the operations of a long organized regular establishment.

Col. R. H. Lee, chief of subsistence department, had but just entered upon his duties, but his experience, and long and valued services in his department, made him as efficient as possible.

Capt. W. H. Fowle, whom Col. Lee had relieved, had previously exerted himself to the utmost to carry out orders from these headquarters to render his department equal to the demands of the service; that it was not entirely so, it is due to justice to say, was certainly not his fault.

Deprived, by the sudden severe illness of the medical director, Surgeon Thos. B. Williams, his duties were discharged by Surgeon R. L. Brodie, to my entire satisfaction and, it is proper to say, that the entire medical corps of the army at present, embracing gentlemen of distinction in the profession, who had quit lucrative practice, to render their services in the field and subsequently, did high honor to their profession.

The vital duties of the ordnance department were effectively discharged under the administration of my chief of artillery and ordnance, Col. S. Jones.

At one time, when reports of evil omen and disaster reached Camp Pickens, with such circumstantiality as to be reasonable grounds for anxiety, the commander, Col. Terrett, the commander of the intrenched batteries, Capt. Sorrell, of the Confederate States navy, and their officers, made the most efficient possible preparations for the desperate defense of that position in extremity, and in this connection, I regret my inability to mention the names of those patriotic gentlemen in Virginia, by the side of whom I was at that time, when the intrenched camp at Manassas had been mainly constructed, relieving the troops from that laborious service, and giving opportunity for their military instruction.

Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Williamson, the engineer of these works, assisted by Capt. D. B. Harris, discharged his duties with untiring energy and devotion, as well as ability.

Captain W. H. Stevens, engineer Confederate States army, served with the advanced forces at Fairfax Court House for some time before the battle; he laid out the works there, in admirable accordance with the purposes for which they were designed, and yet so as to admit of ultimate extension and adoption to more serious use as a severe fire of artillery, was skillfully disposed for the assault of the enemy's batteries in that quarter, but, were withdrawn subsequently, in consequence of the change of plan already mentioned and explained. The troops of this brigade were, 1st, Major Skinner; 11th, Garland's; 20th, Lieut. Col. Harston; 17th, Corse. Virginia regiments, 5th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. Jones, and Wheat's battalion and company Virginia volunteers, and the day these troops evinced the most soldierly spirit.

After the rout, having been ordered by Gen. Johnston to the direction of Centerville in pursuit, these brigades advanced near to that place, when night and darkness intervening, Gen. Bonham thought it proper to direct his own brigade and that of Gen. Longstreet back to Bull Run.

Gen D. R. Jones early in the day crossed Bull Run with his brigade, pursuant to orders indicating his part in the projected attack by our right wing and center on the enemy at Centerville, took up a position on the Union Mills and Centerville road more than a mile in advance of the Run. Ordered back in consequence of the misconception of the orders to General Ewell, the retrograde movement was necessarily made under a sharp fire of artillery.

At noon this brigade, in obedience to new instructions, was again thrown across Bull Run to take the old stations. Unsupported by other portions, the advance was gallantly made until within musket range of the enemy's fortifications. Jones' brigade, in succession to the Rocky Ries, and under the concentrated fire of their artillery. In this affair the 5th, Jenkins' South Carolina, and Captain Fontaine's company of the 18th Mississippi regiment are mentioned by Gen. Jones as having shown conspicuous gallantry, coolness and discipline under a combined fire of infantry and artillery. Not only did the regiments fire of the brigade drive to cover the enemy's infantry, but the movement unquestionably spread through the enemy's ranks a sense of insecurity and danger from which by that route on their rear at the time, which served in augment the extraordinary panic which we know disbanded the entire Federal army for the time. This is evident from the fact that Col. Davies, the adjutant-general of the enemy, in his report, says his parts were induced to magnify one small company of our cavalry, which accompanied the brigade, into a force of 2,000 men, and Col. Davies, who commanded the Federal reserves at Centerville, says the movement "caused painful apprehensions for the left flank" of their army.

Capt. Terrell, commanding for the time the right of the line of Bull Run at Union Mills Ford, after the miscarriage of my orders for his advance upon Centerville, late the afternoon was ordered by Gen. Johnston to bring up his brigade into battle then ranging on the left flank. Promptly executed at this movement, he was ordered after a severe march reached the field too late to share the glorious fortune of the day. As the sun rose on the morrow, he was in the pursuit of the fugitives, but in a slender guard, Gen. Ewell was at once ordered to retrace his steps, and resume his position to prevent the possibility of his share by any force of the enemy in that quarter.

Brig. Gen. Holmes—left with his brigade as a support to the same position in the original plan of battle—had also been ordered to the battle field, marched with the utmost speed, but not in time to join actively in the battle.

Walker's 6-pdr. guns of the brigade however, came up in time to be used with precision and decided execution at the retreating enemy, and Scott's cavalry, joining in the pursuit, was called in the capture of prisoners and war materials.

This cursory, the details of which I have either sought to eliminate as fully as were filling an official report, it remains to record, was nearly won by the death of many affecting and valuable men of Virginia belonging to all grades of our society.

To the death of Gen. Barnard E. Bee, the Confederacy has occasion and its friends have cause to mourn. Of tried bravery and coolness he possessed the qualities of an accomplished soldier, and an able, reliable commander.

Cols. Bartow and Fisher, and Lieut. Col. Johnson, of Hampton's legion, in the battle of the 21st, by their valor gave earnest and great usefulness to the service had they been spared to complete a career so brilliantly begun. Besides the field officers already mentioned as having been wounded, many others distinguished by their duties, many others also received severe wounds after equally honorable and distinguished conduct, whether in leading their men to the charge or in rallying them when wavering, or temporarily shattered by the largely superior forces to which we were generally opposed.

The subordinate grades were likewise abundantly conspicuous for zeal and capacity for the leadership of men in arms. To mention all who, fighting well, paid the lavish tribute of their lives, or at least crippled, mutil