

EXPRESS &

GENERAL BANK'S EXPEDITION.

BEFORE PORT HUDSON, LA.,
June 13th. 1863.

Editor of the Express & Sentinel:

DEAR SIR:—Since writing you at Key West, Florida, I have witnessed and experienced the many variegated scenes of a soldier's life during the revolution of the year, both in quiet camp and battle's bloody strife, but the last two weeks has been by far the most exciting and destructive. Many brave and good men have by the hands of *traitors*, during this period, fallen a sacrifice to honors they are past enjoying upon earth, and been buried, minus sheet or shroud and with but a piece of wood at their heads, upon which is inscribed the name, rank and regiment of heroes second to none of which bears record. Many have received wounds of which they pine and die, but receive christian burial, while others who have received wounds of a less serious nature, will again be able to fight and eventually return to loved ones at home, proud of the evidence they will bring of their action in assisting to put down rebellion. Our loss in killed and wounded to the present time will fall very little short of two thousand. Of the loss of the Rebels we have no means of ascertaining, but the probabilities are that it will not exceed one-half of our own, as they have for several days possessed every advantage over us—the cover of woods, fallen timbers, deep ravines (almost impassible), and a thorough knowledge of the country being impediments to our near approach to their fortifications—all of which have been overcome and many of their rifle pits taken.

Our forces now form a line of battle seven miles in length, extending from the river above to the river below the fortifications of the Rebels. Our gunboats guard the river above and below, and a force upon the opposite side cuts off all communication there, hence the Rebels have no egress but to charge upon us in force, which they cannot now possibly do with success, as we are prepared to meet them at any moment with better guns, better soldiers, and in larger numbers than it is theirs to boast of. We have also created many batteries and breastworks, composed of live oak trees imbedded in the earth and

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med with a large amount of cotton bales, which become very useful. We are within speaking distance of the Rebels and have occupied this position for two weeks. They call us "Yankee thieves," and we call them "Rebel traitors," but while such interchange of sentiment is being echoed to and fro heads are lying low, for the moment a head is to be seen upon either side "pop goes a gun," and down falls a soldier. Hence it is but prudent for them to cover under their earthworks and for us to keep behind Uncle Sam's cotton. But this state of things will be of short duration. We are nearly ready to open a new scene with "peace-makers" which speak trumpet-tongued and inflict punishment with every warning. Vigorous efforts have been put forth in making preparations to bombard the place, and the work is nearly completed, and if we fail to bring them to a sense of justice we will convince them of their danger and Yankee determination. The question of taking Port Hudson is only a question of time. It is doomed to fall into our hands with all its inmates, should weeks still be required to accomplish the work.

Below I will give you the number of killed and wounded in the 91st N. Y. State Volunteers, and a list of the names of all belonging to Capt. J. G. McDermott's Company "O," principally organized in Clinton county.

Number of killed and wounded of the 91st Regt., is 82.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded of Company C:

Captain John G. McDermott, wounded in left knee.

Color-Sergeant Edward Gill, wounded in right side.

Corporal Franklin Polker wounded in fore finger of right hand.

Private Joseph Bashey wounded in two fingers of left hand.

Private Warren G. Fadden wounded in right hand.

Private George Childs killed.

Private Albert Barnhart killed.

The last two were enlisted at Albany.

Respectfully yours,

H. C. E.

RETURNED HOME.—Lieut. William Diamond, of the 91st Regiment, who was wounded during the first assault on Port Hudson, reached his home in this city Saturday morning. He is in a debilitated condition, and suffers very much from his wound.

A CARD.—The following Card has been handed in:

ALBANY, N. Y., July 17, 1863.

To 1st Lieut. Andrew Dodds, 91st Regt. N. Y. S. V.:

Sir—We, the undersigned veteran members of K Company, Ninety-first Regiment N. Y. S. V., desire to return you our sincere thanks for your uniform kindness and courtesy towards us while in command of the Company. Your careful and painstaking attention to our welfare while in garrison or camp, and extending over the long period of nearly four years, and your bravery on the battle field, have won for you our highest esteem and admiration. We sincerely hope that you will speedily recover from the effects of wounds received in the service, and beg to assure you that you will always have our best wishes for your future happiness and prosperity.

Sergeants, Francis McCann, Henry Lodge-wick; Corporals, Abner D. Sacer, Augustus Krumm, Aaron Pulver; Musicians, Robert J. Hannah, William N. Herry; Privates James Dennis, Charles J. Lord, James Mellon, Frederick Tucker, Fisher A. Green, Thomas D. Nicholas, Christian Rhodes, John M. Russell, Michael Smith, Peter Shaver, Philip Schrim, Reuben R. Tanner.

NEW STATION HOUSE.—The Special Com-

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Death of John B. Moore.

Among the earliest volunteers from Columbia County were two brothers, John and David Moore, residing in the town of Austerlitz. They enlisted in the 91st Regiment, then expecting to be led by the gallant Cowles, and were dispatched to Key West, thence to Pensacola, and finally joined Gen. Grover's Division and participated in the memorable Texan campaign, being engaged in no less than thirteen different skirmishes. Both were subsequently taken sick and sent to the Hospital at Brashear City in May last. From there they were removed separately to the Marine Hospital in New Orleans, *each being ignorant of the other's presence there.* On the 4th of July, several weeks after their arrival, John died of chronic dysentery, and was buried without David's knowledge. The latter still remained in the Hospital at last accounts so ill that the intelligence had not yet been broken to him by his brother Milo, of the 128th, who communicates this intelligence.

Mr. Moore leaves a wife and four children dependent at Austerlitz. He was a farmer about 38 years of age, a devoted husband and father, but above all a sincere patriot, declaring himself willing to give up his life in the service of his country, if God should so order. He has been as good as his word!

CASUALTIES IN THE NINETY-FIRST REGIMENT.

—The following is a list of inmates of the St. Louis Hospital at New Orleans, who were wounded in the storming of Port Hudson:

First Lieutenant W. S. Hurwert, Co. C; Sergeant S. Townsend, Co. D; Corporal A. Annock, Co. D; Corp. M. Scripture, Co. C; Corp. P. H. Garity, Co. H; Privates Jacob Decker, James N. Wands, Co. D; Detor De-long, Co. G; Samuel Sneade, Co. E; Michael Scott, F. Bartholomew, Co. A.

The following is a list of killed and wounded from the 25th to the 31st ult:

KILLED—Corporal George Cramer, Co. A; Corp. McKeever, Co. B; Orderly Sergt. McCormick, Co. D; Geo. Childs, Co. C; H. McGee, Sergt. Elms, J. O'Hara, Co. E; Corp. Salisbury, W. Duff, Co. F; W. Carson, P. Crain, Co. G; P. Austin, G. Vanderpool, M. Taylor, Co. H; Sergt. Smith, Co. I; W. Saxby, Co. K.

WOUNDED—Sergt. E. Grace, John Cradon, C. Christian, W. Allen, C. Marzy, J. O'Connor, Co. A; Geo. Davidson, Corp. H. Brown, J. Newberry, Co. B; Sergt. Gill, Corp. Pilky, J. Bushby, W. Fadden, Co. C; Corp. White, G. Salisbury, R. Watson, Thos. Haley, W. Devenlin, — Goodnan, Co. D; Lt. Chase, Corp. Dash, J. Martin; P. O'Sullivan, J. Deach, M. Fitzgerald, J. Price, Martin; P. Bell, Co. E; Sergt. Leoper, J. Donnelly, C. Harley, J. Blood, J. Bartlett, T. Kennedy, J. Allen, J. Goodrich, J. Goodman, Co. F; Sergt. Thornton, Corp. Thornton, D. Quackenbush, J. Carr, P. Gaffney, Corp. Haaman, H. Sweeney, P. Connolly, P. Keefe, J. Merry, J. O'Brien, Co. G; P. Snyder, Co. H; Lt. Bradford, F. Parsons, L. Gun, P. Johnston, C. Stickles, J. Blackburn, L. Richardson, Co. I; H. Shook, A. Tremble, P. Chism, Co. K; J. McMahon, Co. H; Sergt. Owens, Co. E; Maj. Geo. W. Stackhouse, Capt. John Cook, and Capt. McDermott.

THE WOUNDS OF CAPT. "JOHNNY" COOKE AND MAJOR STACKHOUSE OF THE NINETY-FIRST REGIMENT.—We have heretofore announced that these officers had been wounded. The following is an extract from a letter of a member of the 91st regiment, dated New Orleans, May 31st :

Among the many wounded at the battle now pending at Port Hudson, is Capt. Johnny Cooke, of the 91st. While gallantly leading on his men to a rebel battery, he was struck by a musket ball in the arm, about half way from the shoulder to the elbow, shattering the arm terribly. The Doctors have come to the conclusion that they can save his arm and life. There is not an officer in the 91st regiment more respected or better liked than Captain Johnny Cooke.

Major Stackhouse is also wounded very bad, being shot through both legs. The 91st regiment met with the heaviest loss of any white regiment. Col. Van Zandt is now commanding a brigade, and Major Stackhouse was commanding the 91st regiment when he received his wounds.

Port Hudson—Captain "Johnny" Cooke and Major Stackhouse Wounded.

ST. JAMES HOSPITAL, NEW ORLEANS, }
May 31st, 1863. }

MR. HASTINGS—Sir: Among the many wounded at the battle, now pending at Port Hudson, was your old neighbor, Captain John Cooke, of the 91st Regiment New York Volunteers. While gallantly leading on his men to a rebel battery, he was struck by a musket ball in the arm, about half way from the shoulder to the elbow, shattering his arm terribly, so it was thought at one time he would have to lose his arm. But the doctors have come to the conclusion that they can save his arm and life. Nothing but the best of care can do it. I can say of truth, that there is not an officer in the 91st Regiment more respected and better liked, than Capt. Johnny Cooke, of Company F. Major Stackhouse of the 91st Regiment, is also wounded very bad, being shot through both legs. The 91st Regiment met with the heaviest loss of any white regiment. Three negro regiments charged on one battery four times and got almost exterminated. Our loss in Colonels and Generals is heavy. Colonel Van Zandt is now commanding a brigade, and Major Stackhouse was commanding the 91st Regiment when he received his wounds. Port Hudson is ours only Banks is now getting his heavy guns in position so he can throw a shell or two.

Yours,
S. B., 91st N. Y. Vol.

The Death of Joseph Martin.

DRUM CORP 91st REG'T, N. Y. VOL., }
In the Field Near Washington, La., }
May 3d, 1863. }

At a meeting of the Drum Corps attached to the 91st Regiment, New York Volunteers, in regard to the sudden and sad demise of one of its members, John Martin, by the accidental discharge of a musket in the hands of a private, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, By the dispensation of Our Heavenly Father, we are called to mourn, in connection with our regimental officers and soldiers, the unexpected and sudden death of Joseph Martin, impressing solemnly on our minds, the injunction of Scripture that, "In the midst of life we are in death."

Resolved: That in the loss of our brother and companion, we tender our sympathy and heartfelt sorrow to the parents of the deceased, at the same time we are nerved with the assurance

that he was ever prompt to the call of duty, worthy of a more general emulation.

Resolved, That the Drum Corps attend the funeral of the deceased this afternoon, (Sunday) May 3d, at 1 1/2 o'clock at Washington, Louisiana, and also that the proceedings of the meeting, by request, be published in the daily Knickerbocker and Express.

Resolved, That the officers of this meeting be requested to send a copy of these proceedings to the parents of the deceased.

JOHN T. STEWART, Drum Major,
President.

DAVID VAN COTT, Secretary.

DEATH OF LIEUT. WILLIAMSON.—Among the many brave men who fell in storming the fortifications of Port Hudson, we are pained to add the name of Lieutenant Williamson, of the 177th Regiment. He fell while gallantly leading a charge on some of the works. He was a man highly esteemed by the regiment. He was brave and courteous, and entered the service from pure love of country. He has a large circle of friends in this city who will mourn his early death. He was a member of the firm of Williamson & Sons.

Death of Major Stackhouse and Adjutant Shepard—Wounding of Other Officers.

Albany is again called on to mourn the loss of more of her gallant sons. We have intelligence of the death of Major Stackhouse and Adjutant Shepard. The former died from the wounds received in the assault on Port Hudson on the 23th of May, and the latter was killed while gallantly leading his company to the attack made on the 14th instant. Major Stackhouse was an old and true soldier. For many years he was one of the most active members of the old Albany Artillery. He was among the first to offer his services when the rebellion broke out, and rallied to the defence of Washington with the Twenty-fifth Regiment. He afterwards joined the Ninety-first Regiment, and was made Major, in which capacity he had served with distinction on the coast of Florida, and in the campaign of the lower Mississippi, under General Banks. He was in all respects a true soldier, and died like a patriot, in defence of the old flag, which he so much worshipped. Peace to his ashes.

The loss of young Shepard is a terrible blow to his family and friends. Highly gifted and enthusiastic in his profession, had he been spared, he would have made his mark in the army. He met the fate worthy of a brave boy. He died with his face to the enemy, while leading his men up to the mouth of the enemy's cannon. His memory will be cherished by his many young friends, who sadly deplore his premature death.

We fear, from the accounts received, that we will be obliged to add to the list of deaths our boyhood's friend, Lieutenant Diamond, of the same regiment. We hear that he was mortally wounded in the attack of the 14th instant, and that his life was despaired of. We will not give him up for lost until we have further intelligence. We know his pluck, and will hope for the best.

Colonel Benedict, who led the Second Brigade in the assault of the 14th, writes to his mother: "On this advance I lost Colonel Bryan, shot through both legs. He fought as the brave only do, and so died, at eleven o'clock. Also, Major Bogart, struck by a shell,

which tore away his sword hilt and carried it through his hip. He lived but a few minutes. It being impracticable to convey his body to Baton Rouge, he was buried at the foot of a tree, which is marked and a board put up.— Colonel Blanchard was not hit, though exposed to all the fire. Captain Hineford was touched on the hand, slightly. Lieutenant Neville was badly wounded. Several brave men of the One Hundred and Sixty-second were killed outright; about twenty-four wounded, some mortally. The Forty-eighth Massachusetts had two killed and twelve wounded. The One Hundred and Seventy-fifth lost heavily. Our medical attendance is good, and the wounded are well cared for."

A letter to a member of Mr. Shepard's family says of the Ninety-first: "Our loss, so far, has been very heavy indeed, having but five officers left out of all that went into action this morning. Captain Lee is badly wounded; Lieutenant Heremeth, badly; Matthias, badly; Diamond, badly; Stackhouse, badly (since dead); Hamburger, slightly, and a very great number of men; but the particulars are not known as yet, for the Ninety-first never has and never will flinch from the foe."

The same letter, in speaking of young Shepard, says: "Your brother has earned for himself the reputation of being a gallant and brave officer, and I have heard the men speak in glowing terms of his conduct in several hard-fought battles, especially those of the 25th and 27th of May, before Port Hudson."

HOME MATTERS

A Defence of the Ninety-first Regiment.
Correspondence of the Times & Courier,
IN THE FIELD, 26 MILES ABOVE ALEXANDRIA,
ON THE RED RIVER, LA., MAY 26, 1862.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES & COURIER—
Sir: I forward a copy of a letter which has been sent to the New Orleans *Era* for publication, and which, by your publishing also, will confer a favor on the Ninety-first New York Volunteers, as the statement given in the *Era* on the 29th ult., disparages and that very unjustly the conduct of the Ninety-first in the action at Irish Bend, and which may be copied in the Northern papers. The writer of the article knew, as well as we did ourselves, that the Ninety-first never occupied or was placed in line of battle with the Thirtieth Connecticut and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth New York, or that we were within a mile of them at the time, but this is only of a piece with other transactions that take place in this Department, where every one seems happy to have a fling at the New York Regiments; and even where any regiment of the Empire State does any effective service, it is glossed over and scarcely mentioned, while some Massachusetts, Maine, or Connecticut regiment gets all the credit. And this is not only the case with the Ninety-first, but applies equally as well to the Seventy-fifth New York, as effective a Regiment as there is in the service of the United States, and which it has proved by its past service.

CAMP, ALEXANDRIA, LA., May 9, 1862.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE *Era*—Sir: Will

you do justice to the Ninety-first New York Volunteers by publishing the following facts relative to the fight above Franklin, and correct the statement which appears in your paper of the 29th ult., in describing that battle, and in which your correspondent has made very many errors, (perhaps unintentionally,) especially in relation to the Ninety-first New York Volunteers, a regiment that forms part of the First Brigade, commanded by General Dwight, and not of the Third Brigade, commanded by Col. Birge, as appears in your paper of that date? This states that "Colonel Birge advanced in line of battle, with the Thirteenth Connecticut on the left, the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth on the centre, and the Ninety-first New York on the right. The Twenty-fifth Connecticut and Twenty-sixth Maine were deployed in advance as skirmishers," and again: "For some reason the Ninety-first New York on arriving at the line of skirmishers, made a halt under cover of a ditch, while the left (Thirteenth Connecticut,) and centre (One Hundred and Fifty-ninth New York) kept marching towards the enemy. This halting gave the enemy a chance to flank the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth New York, and he was not slow to take advantage of the mistake." So far as the Ninety-first New York is concerned this is all pure fiction, for it did not go into the field or have any orders to move until the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth New York, Twenty-sixth Maine and Twenty-fifth Connecticut, together with a section of artillery, were falling back, and the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth New York had lost all its officers, and had met with the whole loss it sustained for the day, as well as the other regiments engaged. The First Brigade being called on to prevent a flank movement of the enemy's left and support the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth, who were falling back, the Ninety-first was selected, and that regiment, under charge of Col. Van Zandt, advanced by itself, amid a storm of shot, some two hundred yards towards the enemy, who had, after the falling back of the Third brigade, formed in line of battle in a cane field, with woods in their rear. The Ninety-first halted and fired a volley, which broke the enemy's line of battle, who then sought shelter in the woods. Col. Van Zandt then commanded the Ninety-first to lay down and fire as sharpshooters, in which position they kept up a most galling fire at the enemy, for whenever any one of them exposed himself from behind the shelter of a tree, he was sure to fall. This caused the enemy to fall further back, when the Ninety-first advanced; and as they advanced, they deployed as sharpshooters, and effected a lodgement in the edge of the woods, and in a very short time drove the enemy completely through them, into an open clearing, until they got under the protection of their own artillery. The Ninety-first captured many prisoners in the woods, who said that they held a number of the 159th prisoners, and would have captured the battery had it not been for the advance and very destructive fire of the Ninety-first; and they admitted a loss at least of 140 to 150 men from the first volley fired by the Ninety-first.

Major Stackhouse, who had the right wing of the Ninety-first, saw a portion of the 159th New York in front of him in a ditch, held as prisoners. The rebel Twenty-eighth La. had 100 picked men as sharpshooters on his flank, galling him considerably with their fire, and to avoid firing at the 159th, he had to direct the fire of Cos. B and F obliquely, which drove the enemy from his position, when the men of the 159th came in, and passed in squads through the right wing of the Ninety-first.

The Ninety-first was more than an hour in the woods, driving the enemy through them, without any support from any other regiment, till the Sixth New York appeared on their right—half of that regiment being deployed as skirmishers, the other half being held in reserve. I am sir, yours respectfully,

AN OFFICER OF THE 91st N. Y. S. V.

The foregoing was all that was considered necessary to refute the slur thrown on the Ninety-first in the *Era* of the 20th ult., though much more could have been written, but which, coming from a member of the Ninety-first, would have appeared too egotistic; for it is an undoubted fact, which cannot be gainsayed, that the Ninety-first did alone effect, unaided and unsupported, that which the whole of the Third brigade, consisting of the Thirteenth Conn., One Hundred and fifty-ninth N. Y., Twenty-fifth Maine, Twenty-sixth Conn., and a section of battery failed to accomplish; and if the application of Col. Van Zandt for four pieces of artillery, and a sufficient force thrown out on his right, had been complied with—and he made the application repeatedly—the whole of the rebel force would have been captured, including their artillery, and prevented Gen. Taylor from making the flank movement, by which he escaped.

There was certainly great culpability or incompetence displayed somewhere, and the parties implicated can choose which term suits them best. The prisoners taken repeatedly told us that they were only playing with the regiments' first engaged, and were sure of a very easy victory, but when the Ninety-first came into action, they found to their cost, that they had other kind of soldiers to deal with, and who knew how to fire, for they emphatically said "devils from hell" could not stand the fire of the men with the blue ribbons in their hats. A prisoner we captured yesterday, acknowledges he was in the fight at Irish Bend, and says they were in the battery when our regiment commenced firing, but they had to abandon it double quick. The men of the Ninety-first always had great confidence in their Colonel, and held him in great respect, but now that confidence is unbounded; for they have seen his calm courage on the field of battle, where he was as calm and collected, without a particle of excitement, as if simply going through a dress parade, continually cautioning the men to fire low, and pointing out to the men where to direct their fire when any rebel exposed himself from behind the shelter of a tree, and though the men of the Ninety-first would be sorry to lose Col. Van Zandt, yet they consider that he ought and is entitled to have a star on his shoulder and be

in command of a brigade, to which his past services fully entitle him.

"Fair Play is a Jewel," is an old aphorism, and one of universal application, but one that is totally ignored in this department, so far as the New York regiments are concerned. All details for provost duty to occupy towns and places that we have passed through, are made from the New England regiments, and nineteen twentieths of the officers detailed for special duty, and on the different staffs are all selected from the same class of regiments. The 6th N. Y. V., was marched from Brashear City, on the borders of the Gulf of Mexico to above Alexandria on the Red River, La., though not having a month to serve, and are now waiting transport to be sent back again, yet the Twenty-second Maine was detached as soon as we commenced our advance from the same brigade to which the Sixth belong, leaving the First brigade at present with but three regiments, the Ninety-first N. Y. V., One Hundred and Thirty-first N. Y. V., and 1st La., in the field.

We notice and cannot shut our eyes to the fact that not only a difference exists between the New York regiments and those from New England, so far as the officers are concerned, but that the rank and file of the New England regiments are allowed far greater latitude than those from New York, and what is only considered venial for one of the former to do, yet in the latter becomes a crime, punishable by death, and which has been inflicted in more than one case, without even a trial, but simply on the order of a General. Our earnest prayer is that we may be removed from the Department of the Gulf and placed somewhere else, where justice may be shown to all and partiality to none, come from what State the regiment may.

I am, yours respectfully, FAIR PLAY.

EXTENSIVE STRIKE—EXCITING DEMONSTRATION.—Yesterday morning, a general strike occurred among the Longshoremen in this city, who have thus closely followed up the example set in New York on Saturday. They claim an advance from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day. It is alleged that this demand would have been complied with, if employers had been assured that these terms would be satisfactory for the season. The strikers at first embraced laborers attached to the Swiftsure, Troy and Winnie lines, but these soon after visited the Central railroad and drew the laborers there into the strike. They went to the Elevator of the road, in course of construction, and compelled the hod carriers to quit. In the afternoon the Central workmen, who demanded an increase from nine shillings to a dollar and a half, all quit. They then proceeded to the Central Elevator again and ordered the masons down from the scaffold, but this the latter refused to do, and threatened to punish the first man who should attempt to get upon the scaffolding.— They then visited the freight depots of the Northern road, closed the doors and drove the laborers out. They also made a demonstration upon the Central freight houses, but the doors were closed and they were prevented from entering. Subsequently, they paraded the streets in a body, headed by a band of music.

Mr. Jeffers, the Freight Agent, has telegraphed to the West not to forward any more perishable freight for the present. There are 300 cars here loaded, which the strikers will not allow to be unloaded. Orders have been given to pay all the men off.

These strikers may be entitled to an increase of wages; that is a question that concerns exclusively their employers and themselves. But it concerns the public that they shall not be permitted to indulge in riotous demonstrations; and they should be advised to abstain from violence towards those who may be disposed to work. They will be far more likely to secure what they demand by conducting themselves in an orderly manner, and also avoid the punishment which will be certain to follow any violation of law.

the mob burst forth in

HOME MATTERS

From the Ninety-First Regiment,
REAR OF PORT HUDSON, LA.,
91ST REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.,
June 15, 1863.

To the Editor of the Times & Courier:

Sir:—Yesterday was fought the bloodiest battle the 91st has been engaged in, and we glory in the thought that the regiment not only sustained its previous character for gallantry and heroism, but that it exceeded anything it had ever achieved previously. But I sincerely regret and mourn our very heavy loss in killed and wounded. Among the former are Capt. Hurlburt, Co. K, and Adjutant Lieut. Shepard, both officers being shot down while leading that company to the charge, for on the fall of Capt. Hurlburt, the Adjutant took command of his company, and in gallantly cheering them on, received his death wounds. Of all the officers that went into action only five remain for duty, the others being wounded, viz: Capt. Lee, and Lieuts. Herewith, Diamond and Matthias, severely; Stackhouse, slightly, and Barker got injured by a fall in a ravine, but he kept up until the battle was over. The number of men killed and wounded is reported to be 88 out of 293 that went into action, our regiment being reduced to that small number by battle and disease. A number of the wounds are slight, and many will again join the regiment, but still a good many will have to be discharged as unfit for service.

The 91st were armed with three and five pound hand grenades, besides their rifles, which they carried slung over their shoulders. They were to be covered by the 75th New York and 12th Connecticut as skirmishers, while they went up to the rebel entrenchments and hurl the hand grenades over, which they partially succeeded in doing through a tremendous fire, and with the loss of many men, the fire from the skirmishers not being so effective as could be wished to keep the rebels quiet.

When the 91st had gained the position it was to occupy, another regiment was ordered to advance and take position in front of the 91st. (I do not know what regiment it was.) It either refused or held back to make the advance, when our regiment was again ordered forward the Colonel saying, "I know it is hard,