

estimated at ten or 15,000. Captain Inabnet, Company "B", of the First Regiment, wounded, was its only serious casualty. During the operations just detailed the weather had been of the severest character. Snow lay on the ground several inches thick, while the sky was overcast with heavy clouds which excluded the warming influence of the sun. Fires were not permitted during the presence of the enemy and, but scantily clad, our men suffered accordingly. Their spirit, however, had sufficed to defeat the overwhelming numbers of the Federal Army in the same woods where Hood's Corps had fought so gallantly and nobly. Hood's season of repose seemed promised to ensue.

Troops remained in their arms until the 1st of February, 1863.

The following incident occurred before the stonewall the day after the assault which deserves to be recorded. A young soldier of the 1st Battalion, 1st South Carolina Infantry, of the 1st Regiment, of Kershaw's Brigade, unable longer to withstand the cries for water of a wounded Federal in front of our works, filled his canteen from a comrade's and in the face of a deadly fire from the enemy's picket line (notwithstanding, too, the entreaties of his companions) advanced to the wounded soldier and relieved his thirst. The poor wretch, grateful for the act of humanity, raised himself with difficulty on one elbow

On Mengo's death, at the second Manassas, Lieutenant Colonel and with the other hand shook the now empty canteen to his comrades who were firing as a sign of the Confederate's mission. The firing immediately ceased by the 1st Battalion, who recognized by the superior at once ceased and the brave soldier, who had risked his life to relieve a fellow creature's suffering, retreated safely to our lines. as only a question of the convenience of the Authorities at Richmond.