

died from the effects of a wound received while leading on one of the regiments composing the Brigade to which I belonged. He was loved and honoured by the troops under his command, and deeply mourned. Above all, he was a good disciplinarian—a quality not so much appreciated in the Confederate Army as might be for the ultimate success they seem to feel so sure of. It seems hard for the men taken immediately from their firesides and homesteads, to understand the absolute necessity of enforcing discipline.\* General Beauregard (to whom I acted as aide-de-camp on several occasions) is another good disciplinarian, and seems to have not only a thorough knowledge of Engineering and Fortification, but has a way of concentrating his forces in a manner that almost invariably ensures him a victory.† I have remarked this also with one or two of the Federal generals, although such a campaign as this (with so many and varied disadvantages on both sides, especially as regards the roads,

\* The following is an extract on Discipline, taken from Lt. Col. E. Bruce Hamley's work on "The Operations of War." "It is probably unnecessary to insist on the fact that organization and discipline confer vast advantages on an armed force. \* \* \* Discipline, in fact, is a union of very different qualities, each of which is an important element in war. It means cohesion of the units, and suppleness of the mass; it means increased firmness and increased flexibility; it means the most efficient combination of many and various parts for a common end."—*L. S.*

† The following are the views of Lieut. Col. E. Bruce Hamley, on Concentration: "The commander of an army, that feels the grasp of a formidable enemy on its communications, is not in a position which admits of pause or deliberation. His first step must be to concentrate his forces; till that is effected, he can only attempt to retreat under penalty of sacrificing all the troops that have not joined him; and the more extended his front, the greater will be his danger. \* \* \* Whatever course he resolves on—whether to break through the cordon, or to evade it, it is indispensable that he should operate with his army entire. To divide his forces for any purpose, will be to play the adversary's game."—*L. S.*