

Correspondents' Column.

E. P. J.—Those who enlisted subsequent to July 18, 1864, are not entitled to the second installment of bounty unless they served one-half of the term for which enlisted, unless discharged by reason of a wound or injury as contradistinguished from a disease.

E. R. M.—The time for paying for horses lost in service, expired January 1, 1876, but a bill is now before Congress to extend the time for adjusting and paying such claims. Send me the names of your comrades who lost horses in the service in order that the time shall be lost after the bill becomes a law.

W. H. P.—The Equalization Bounty Bill has not become a law. No law granting additional bounty has been enacted since July 28, 1869.

W. T. G.—The bill granting three months extra pay to survivors of the war with Mexico passed the House of Representatives, but has not been called up in the Senate.

J. M. R.—A man who enlisted between July 22, 1861, and October 24, 1863, or between April 1, 1864, and July 18, 1864, unless discharged by reason of a wound or injury as contradistinguished from disease, is not entitled to any bounty.

R. B. L.—The bill granting a pension to survivors of the war with Mexico and their widows without regard to the former having been disabled, or died in the service, has passed the House of Representatives several times, but has always failed in the Senate. There are strong hopes that the bill will pass the Senate this session.

W. C. G.—Soldiers are entitled to twenty-five cents a day for the period they were held prisoners of war and a like allowance for the period properly absent on furlough, provided they put their furloughs in evidence.

F. K. S.—A soldier charged with desertion who can prove to the satisfaction of the War Department that there was no intent to desert, can have his record amended so as to show him absent without leave only, and thus recover full bounty.

E. M. T.—A soldier who, after serving nine months, receives an honorable discharge and then re-enlists in another organization as a volunteer between January 1, 1863, and April 1, 1864, is entitled to an office-muster as a veteran. Such muster will give the soldier \$102 or \$202 more bounty, according to the date of enlistment.

A. L. T.—The lawyer is wrong. Pension to minor children ceases by law when they severally attain the age of sixteen years. They are allowed until they are twenty-one to apply through a guardian and draw pension up to the time they reached the age of sixteen. Failing to apply before they are twenty-one, they forfeit all title.

C. W. B.—Your claim for pay and bounty was properly rejected. Your wife (the soldier's mother) having been granted the divorce and custody of the children was the rightful claimant. If you had been living with the mother of the soldier when the application was made, the pay and original bounty would have been allowed to you as the father's claim has priority.

O. A. W.—You are wrong. The mother's claim for pension has priority to the father's; the father has no title to pension while the mother lives.

A. B. C.—You are right and your adviser wrong. The widow who applied for a pension within five years from the date of death of her first husband and afterwards remarried, is, upon completing her claim, entitled to draw pension from the date of soldier's death to the date of marriage. The pension then accrues to any minor children who may be entitled.

F. M. M.—You are not entitled to compensation for clothing and valuables lost in battle or taken from you while a prisoner of war.

L. Y. E.—The Government will not reimburse you for expenditures for the services of a civil surgeon and nurse while absent from your command on a furlough. You can only recover twenty-five cents a day as compensation of rations, and not even that unless you have your furlough.

D. W. E.—Soldiers on furlough (unless veteran furlough) were required to pay their own transportation.

J. P.—The charge of desertion, unless erroneously made and contrary to fact, cannot be removed and is a perpetual bar to the payment of any bounty. Such a charge is not, however, a bar to pension.

E. E. H.—You are not entitled to \$24 a month pension unless wholly incapacitated for the performance of any manual labor. The phrase "any manual labor" which occurs in the law, is construed to include the lighter kinds of labor requiring education and skill, hence if you are physically (mentally is not meant) able to perform these lighter or kinds of labor, your pension would not be increased to \$24 a month.

Cleveland Leader.

We copy the following good-tempered and well-reasoned article from this valuable paper. So far as it goes it is correct, and its conclusions are fairly stated. But if the Leader will notice our article of this issue he will see that the evils of the law are far greater than he has on his examination found them, and in the interest of pensioners and pension claimants, he will with us demand its early repeal.

Our attention has been invited to apparent inaccuracies in an article we published a few days ago, copied from the telegraphic correspondence of the New York Tribune, with a request that we correct them. The new law therein referred to is as follows, to wit:

"An act relating to claim agents and attorneys in pension cases.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

1. It shall be unlawful for any attorney, agent, or other person to demand or receive for his services in a pension case a greater sum than ten dollars. No fee contract shall hereafter be filed with the Commissioner of Pensions in any case. In pending cases in which a fee contract has heretofore been filed, if the pension shall be allowed, the Commissioner of Pensions shall approve the same as to the amount specified in the contract. Sections 4768, 4769, and 4786 of the Revised Statutes shall not apply to any case or claim hereafter filed, nor to any pending claim in which the claimant has not been represented by an agent or attorney prior to the passage of this act.

"Sec. 2. Section 4785 of the Revised Statutes is hereby repealed.

"Approved June 19, 1878."

It does not appear from a careful reading of this law that the fee allowed an attorney is dependent upon the allowance of the claim. On the contrary, the repealed portions are those which provided that the fee was only due in case of success, and that it should be deducted by the agent for paying pensions and sent to the attorney. The fee not being a contingent one, may be demanded at any time. True, the law does not require that it be paid in advance, yet, nevertheless, if an attorney demands it, we do not see how a claimant can compel a rendering of the service desirable and necessary to the adjustment of the claim. Practically, then, it would seem that those who have claims to be prosecuted must pay the fee in advance if it is demanded, or accept the alternative of not having it prosecuted at all. In this view we are not quite certain that claimants are benefitted by the new order of things to the extent that it might otherwise appear.

It is suggested that certain classes of claims cannot be prosecuted for the small fee now allowed. If that is true, deserving claimants in some cases may be practically entirely deprived of the privilege of availing themselves of their rights under the pension laws.

We desire to see every soldier have whatever the laws permit to him, and can favor neither a law or a policy which works to his disadvantage.

List of the Battles of the War of the Rebellion.

We continue in this number the publication of an alphabetical list of the Battles of the War of the Rebellion from authentic sources, to be continued hereafter. It will be pleasant, we hope, for the old soldiers to see again the names and dates of battles in which they or their friends took part.

PLACE.	STATE.	DATE.
East Point	Ga.	Sept. 5, 1864.
East Point	Miss.	Oct. 1, 1864.
East Point	Tenn.	Oct. 10, 1861.
Eastport	Miss.	Oct. 10, and Nov. 11, 1864.
Ebenezer Creek	Ga.	Dec. 7, 1864.
Ebenezer Church	Ala.	April 1, 1865.
Eden Station	Ga.	Dec. 7 to 9, 1864.
Edgfield Junction	Tenn.	Aug. 29, 1862.
Edisto Island	S. C.	April 18, 1862.
Edward's Ferry	Mo.	July 1, 1861.
Edward's Ferry	Va.	June 17, and Oct. 21, 1861.
Edward's Station	Miss.	May 16, 1863.
Eel River	Cal.	May 3, 1863.
Egypt Station	Miss.	Dec. 28, 1864.
Elizabeth City	N. C.	Feb. 10, 1862.
Elizabethtown	Ark.	Oct. 1, 1863.
Elizabethtown	Ky.	Dec. 27, 1862.
Do.	Ky.	Dec. 16, and 24, 1861.
Elliott's Mills, also known as Camp Crittenden.	Mo.	Sept. 22, 1861.
Elk Creek	Kan.	July 16, 1863.
Elk Creek	Nev.	Aug. 15, 1864.
Elk Fork	Ky.	Dec. 28, 1862.
Elkhorn Tavern	Ark.	March 8, and Oct. 16, 1862.
Elkin's Ford	Ark.	April 4 to 6, 1864.
Elk River	Tenn.	July 2 to 14, 1863.
Elk Shute	Mo.	Aug. 3 to 4, 1864.
Elkton	Ky.	Dec. 12, 1864.
Elkton Station	Ala.	May 9, 1862.
Elkwater	W. Va.	Sept. 11, 1861.
Ellison's Mills	Va.	June 26, 1862.
Elm Grove	Miss.	July 16 and 21, 1864.
Enterprise	Mo.	June 17, 1862.
Enterprise	Mo.	Aug. 7, 1864.
Enlora Church	Ark.	May 9, 1861.
Evacuation Battery Gregg and Fort Wagner.	S. C.	Sept. 7, 1863.
Evacuation of Corinth	Miss.	May 30, 1862.
Evington Heights	Va.	July 3, 1862.
Expeditio from Vicksburg to Jackson.	Miss.	July 5 to 9, 1864.
Expeditio from Vicksburg to Meridian.	Miss.	Feb. 3 to March 5, 1864.
Expeditio into Western	N. C.	Dec. 9, 1864, to Jan. 14, 1865.
Do.	N. C.	Jan. 29 to Feb. 11, 1865.
Expeditio to Black Bayou.	Miss.	April 5 to 10, 1863.
Expeditio to Hamilton	N. C.	Dec. 9 to 12, 1864.
Expeditio to Jacksonville.	Fla.	March 29, 1863.
Expeditio to Steele's Bayou.	Miss.	March 10 to 23, 1863.
Expeditio up Yazoo River.	Miss.	Feb. 1 to March 8, 1864.
Explosion of Ammunition, City Point.	Va.	Aug. 9, 1864.
Explosion of Magazine, Fort Fisher.	N. C.	Jan. 16, 1865.
Ezra Chapel	Ga.	July 28, 1864.
F.		
Fairburn	Ga.	Aug. 1, 1864.
Fairfax	Va.	July 13, 1862.
Do.	Va.	June 27, 1863.
Fairfax Court-House	Va.	June 1, 1861.
Do.	Va.	March 8, 18 3.
Fairfax Station	Va.	Sept. 17, 1864.
Fairfield	Va.	July 3 and 5, 1863.
Fairfield	Tenn.	June 29, 1863.
Fair Gardens, also known as French Broad and Kelly's Ford.	Tenn.	Jan. 27 and 28, 1864.
Fairmount	W. Va.	April 29, 1863.
Fair Oaks	Va.	May 31 and June 1, 1862.
Do.	Va.	Oct. 27 and 28, 1864.
Falling Waters, also known as Haynesville and Martinburg.	Md.	July 2, 1861.
Do.	Md.	July 14, 1863.
Fall of Petersburg	Va.	April 2, 1865.
Falmouth	Va.	April 18, 1862.
Farmington	Miss.	May 3, 9, 26, and 28, 1862.
Farmington's Farm	Tenn.	October 10, 1863.
Farmville	Va.	April 7, 1865.
Farr's Mills	Ark.	July 14, 1864.
Fayette	Miss.	Nov. 22 and Dec. 22, 1863.
Do.	Miss.	Oct. 5, 1864.
Fayette	Mo.	Oct. 7, 1862.
Do.	Mo.	July 1, Sept. 24, and Nov. 18, 1864.
Fayetteville	Ark.	July 15, Oct. 24, 27, and 28, and Dec. 7, 1862.
Do.	Ark.	April 18, 1863.
Do.	Ark.	May 19, June 24, Aug. 28, and Oct. 23, 1864.
Fayetteville	N. C.	March 13, 1865.
Fayetteville	Tenn.	Nov. 1, 1863.
Fayetteville	W. Va.	Sept. 19 and Nov. 15, 1862.
Do.	W. Va.	May 17 to 20, 1863.
Federal Point	N. C.	February 11, 1865.
Ferry's Landing	Ark.	Sept. 7, 1863.
Fisher's Ferry	Ala.	April 8, 1865.
Fillmore	Va.	Oct. 4, 1864.
Fish Bayou	Nev.	June 8, 1864.
Fish Creek	Va.	Jan. 22, 1865.
Fisher's Hill	Va.	Aug. 15, Sept. 22, and Oct. 8, 1864.
Fishing Creek	Ky.	Jan. 19 and 24, 1862.
Do.	Ky.	May 25, 1863.
Fish Springs	Tenn.	Jan. 23, 1863.
Fitzhugh's Crossing	Va.	April 29 and 30, 1863.
Fitzhugh's Woods	Ark.	April 1, 1864.
Five Forks	Va.	April 1, 1865.
Five-Mile Creek	Ala.	March 31, 1865.
Five Points	Va.	Jan. 1, 1864.
Flat-Lick Forks	Ky.	Feb. 14, 1862.
Flat Shoals	Ga.	July 28, 1864.
Flint Creek	Ark.	March 6, 1864.
Flint River	Ga.	Sept. 1, 1864.
Flock's Mills	Md.	Aug. 1, 1864.
Florence	Ala.	May 27, 1863.
Do.	Ala.	Jan. 26, April 13, and Oct. 6, 1864.
Florence	Ky.	Sept. 17, 1862.
Florence	Mo.	July 19, 1863.
Florence	S. C.	March 3, 1865.
Florida	Mo.	May 22 and July 1862.
Flowing Springs	Va.	Aug. 21, 1864.
Floyd	La.	July 1, 1864.
Floyd's Fork	Ky.	Oct. 1, 1862.
Forsyth	Mo.	July 22, 1861.
Do.	Mo.	Aug. 2, 1862.
Fort Abercrombie	D. T.	Sept. 3, 6, 23, and 25, 1862.
Fort Adams	La.	Oct. 7, 1864.
Fort Anderson	Ky.	March 25, 1864.
Fort Anderson	N. C.	Feb. 18, 1865.
Fort Blain	La.	April 12, 1863.
Fort Blair	Ark.	Oct. 6, 1863.
Fort Blakely	Ala.	March 31 to April 9, 1865.
Fort Blunt	I. T.	March 27 to June 19, 1863.
Fort Brady	Va.	Jan. 24, 1865.
Fort Brown Road	Texas.	Dec. 14, 1862.
Fort Burham	Va.	Dec. 10, 1864.
Do.	Va.	Jan. 24, 1865.
Fort Cobb	I. T.	Oct. 21, 1862.
Fort Cottonwood	N. T.	Aug. 28 and Sept. 18, 1864.
Fort Craig	N. Mex.	Aug. 23 and Sept. 6, 1861.

CLAIMS! CLAIMS!

This Claim House Established in 1865!

GEORGE E LEMON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

OFFICES, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, AND 19, No. 916 F STREET NORTHWEST,

Washington, D. C.

P. O. Lock Box 325.

Pensions.

If wounded, injured, or have contracted any disease, however slight the disability, apply at once. Thousands entitled.

Heirs.

Widows, minor children, dependent mothers, fathers, and minor brothers and sisters, in the order named, are entitled.

War of 1812.

All surviving officers and soldiers of this war, whether in the military or naval service of the United States, who served fourteen (14) days; or, if in a battle or skirmish for a less period, and the widows of such who have not remarried, are entitled to a pension of eight dollars a month. Proof of loyalty is no longer required in these claims.

Desertion

does not operate as a bar to pension in cases of volunteer soldiers, but does in cases of regulars or those who served in the Navy or Marine Corps.

Increase of Pensions.

Pension laws are more liberal now than formerly, and many are now entitled to a higher rate than they receive.

Restoration to Pension Roll.

Pensioners who have been unjustly dropped from the pension roll, or whose names have been stricken therefrom by reason of failure to draw their pension for a period of three years, or by reason of re-enlistment, may have their pensions renewed by corresponding with this house.

Land Warrants.

Survivors of all wars from 1790 to March 3, 1850, and certain heirs are entitled to one hundred and sixty acres of land, if not already received. Soldiers of the late war not entitled. Land warrants purchased for cash at the highest market rates, and assignments perfected. Correspondence invited.

Prisoners of War.

Ration money promptly collected.

Furlough Rations.

Amounts due collected without unnecessary delay. Such claims cannot be collected without the furlough.

Horses Lost in Service.

Claims of this character promptly attended to.

Bounty and Pay.

Collections promptly made.

Property taken by the Army in States not in Insurrection.

Claims of this character will receive special attention.

In addition to the above we prosecute military and naval claims of every description, procure Patents, Trade-Marks, Copyrights, attend to business before the General Land Office and other bureaus of the Interior Department, and all the departments of the Government.

We invite correspondence from all interested, assuring them of the utmost promptitude, energy, and thoroughness in all matters intrusted to our hands.

GEO. E. LEMON.

REFERENCES.

As this may reach the hands of some persons unacquainted with this House, we append hereto, as specimens of the testimonials in our possession, copies of letters from several gentlemen of political and military distinction, and widely known throughout the United States:

BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS, October 24, 1875.

I take great pleasure in recommending Captain GEORGE E. LEMON, now of Washington, D. C., to all persons who may have claims to settle or other business to prosecute before the Departments at Washington. I know him to be thoroughly qualified, well acquainted with the laws, and with Department rules in all matters growing out of the late war, especially in the Paymaster's and Quartermaster's offices. I have had occasion to employ him for friends of mine, also, in the soliciting of patents, and have found him very active, well-informed, and successful. As a gallant officer during the war, and an honorable and successful practitioner, I recommend him strongly to all who may need his services.

S. A. HURLBUT, M. C.,
Fourth Congressional District, Illinois,
Late Major-General U. S. Vols.

CITIZEN NATIONAL BANK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 17, 1879.

Captain GEORGE E. LEMON, attorney and agent for the collection of war claims at Washington City, is a thorough, able and exceedingly well-informed man of business, of high character and entirely responsible. I believe that the interests of all having war claims requiring adjustment cannot be confided to safer hands.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
President.

W. F. ROACH,
Secretary.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3, 1875.

From several years' acquaintance with Captain GEORGE E. LEMON, of this city, I cheerfully commend him as a gentleman of integrity and worth, and well qualified to attend to the collection of Bounty and other claims against the Government. His experience in that line give him superior advantages.

W. F. SPRAGUE, M. C.,
Fifteenth District of Ohio,
JAS. D. STRAWBRIDGE, M. C.,
Thirteenth District of Pennsylvania.