

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 30, 1886.

ARTICLES FORTHCOMING.

BATTLE OF EZRA CHURCH.—A graphic description of one of the engagements of the Atlanta campaign. By Col. Albert C. Brackett, 34 U. S. Cav.

ON HORSEBACK.—Sketches of the 16th N. Y. Cav. By C. W. Miles, Cortland, N. Y.

THE LIEUTENANT'S ESCAPE.—A story of the war. By A. Haven, Star Valley, Kan.

CHICKAMAUGA.—The battle as seen by an enlisted man. By H. Allyngh, Co. H, 31st Ohio, Rock Rapids, Iowa.

OUR FIRST BATTLE.—A sketch of one of the early engagements in the West. By W. S. Morris, Concordia, Ill.

A BOY'S ADVENTURE IN OLD CALO.—By W. Thornton Parker, M. D., late Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, Newport, R. I.

RECOLLECTIONS OF GEN. GRANT.

By His Son—Col. F. D. Grant.

We take pleasure in announcing to our readers the early appearance of a series of articles from the pen of Col. Fred Grant, who writes his recollections of the Vicksburg Campaign. He accompanied his father on the memorable campaign through all the weary marches, desperate battles and the long siege which culminated July 4, 1863.

It is wonderfully interesting, full of the adventures of a boy who was thrown into the midst of wonderful scenes filled with untold dangers and novel horrors to the mind of a youth just from the quiet circle of the home fireside.

Col. Grant tells many things interesting and significant for mature readers, while to the boys his narrative will prove thrilling beyond description here. While the story is a plain history of what he saw and heard at his father's headquarters and on the battlefield and bivouac, it reads like a romance, more entertaining than anything from the pen of Peter Parley or Capt. Mayne Reid.

GEN. GRANT'S MEMOIRS.

The second volume of the Personal Memoirs of Gen. U. S. Grant, published by Webster & Co., is at length issued and ready for delivery. Many of our readers have been supplied with copies of volume one by THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and we are prepared to furnish them volume two upon the same terms. Volume two is a trifle larger than the first, and is bound in the same style. The progress and the battle, however, of the second volume is rather better, owing to less haste in execution than in the first. The price of each in cloth is \$3.50, or \$7 for the two. We send either volume upon these terms postpaid to anyone desiring the work.

CAPTURING A LOCOMOTIVE.

All persons wishing to engage in the canvas of this thrilling book will find it to their advantage to address THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for terms, etc. It is one of the best-selling books of the times, and those already engaged in its sale are highly gratified at the handsome returns made. They also send the book as a premium for eight new subscribers, or for ten in conjunction with a year's subscription to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

FACTS FROM THE CAMPFIRE.

This most exciting book of adventure is now offered for the small sum of 50 cents, or free for a club of five new yearly subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. No soldier who reads this book can fail to be deeply interested, as the most thrilling adventures and hair-breadth escapes are told in a way to bring back vividly to the mind the days of '63-64.

THE GEAR WATCH.

Send 10 pre-paid yearly subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE and secure one of these reliable and handsome, steel-winding, nickel watches, which are made by the great expert work by the celebrated Waterbury Watch Company of Connecticut. The price of the watch and a year's subscription to the paper is \$3.50. Send for samples to aid you in canvassing for clubs.

THE RED COON.

This most interesting and ably written work, by John McElroy, is now having a very large sale, and the new edition will soon be exhausted. Send to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE and secure a copy.

WOMEN'S CYCLOPEDIA.

We have secured a new supply of this most excellent work, which is in itself a small library. It contains a wealth of information which cannot be thoroughly realized until the book is inspected. It will be sent to any person sending in a club of six new subscribers, and will be sent in conjunction with THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for one year for \$1.00.

TABLE OF PENSION RATES.

We have a carefully-prepared table of pension rates compiled from official sources, which shows the exact rates for every grade of disability. It is printed on heavy paper, and will be sent to any address on receipt of 15 cents.

The magnificent year in which St. Louis entertained the triennial convolve of the Knights Templar gives pleasantest hopes in regard to the 21st National Encampment there next year.

RALLY ON THE G.A.R.

Every year demonstrates more conclusively that the place for every man who honorably wore the blue is in the ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic. The history of this or any other country does not show another organization planned so wisely and conducted so ably as this has been. It will not do to compare it in this respect with the Masons, Odd Fellows, and similar orders, for the reason that it was built on wholly different lines and dealt with different materials. The Masons, for example, have had centuries of growth in which to perfect their organization, and they recruit slowly and with great care. Every possible point about which there might be a controversy has been settled long ago, and all that the members have to do is to go along the even tenor of their ways according to well-established precedents. The Grand Army, on the other hand, sprang into existence to unite into fraternal relations, on a new, untried basis, vigorous, active, aggressive men, with the widest difference of views on religion, politics and society, and only united by a common love of country and honorable military service in defense of her institutions. Out of this material has been built, the strongest, most compact and harmonious Order in the world. It has reconciled internal dissensions, brought into accord jarring elements, disarmed the suspicion and hatred of those who sympathized with the cause against which its members bore arms, and won the love and admiration of the entire Nation.

The success with which this has been done is a monument more glorious than any of bronze or marble to the intelligence and capacity of the American soldier. The G.A.R. is his work, and his alone. Alone and unaided he has built up an organization superior in all that commends itself to the respect of men to any that illumine the pages of history. The famous Knights of the Temple, of the Red Cross, or any of the proud organizations of to-day do not approach it in purity and exaltation of motive or in dignity and usefulness of conduct, and in character of membership. Every member of every Post in the land can proudly challenge comparison of it with any other organization in his country.

When it comes to the specific purpose for which it was organized it is found to fulfill its purpose better than any other organization that has been proposed or suggested. It is above all the representative of the soldiers of the country. If in any respect it falls short of doing all that is required to bring it up to an ideal standard of usefulness its constitution is so elastic and easily amended as to readily incorporate any improvement that may be practical. With 300,000 devoted members, all eager to develop it to the highest degree, and whose labors have been so fruitful of good in the past, we may rest confident that no idea or feature of benefit to the soldiers that may develop in the future will fail to be adopted by it.

This makes the outside and rival organizations that develop from time to time seem so unnecessary as to be almost folly. Often these are the work of men who have been ejected from the G.A.R. for sufficient cause, or of men whose fretting ambition and selfishness will not let them accept in the Order the subordinate places in which their merits, character, or the necessities of organization place them.

Every proposition to start an organization outside of the G.A.R. should be scrutinized rigidly and the character of the men making the proposition examined. Disappointed aspirations or less worthy motives will almost invariably be found at the bottom of these propositions. Fortunately these organizations are becoming fewer every year, as the G.A.R. fills more completely the public mind.

The demonstration of the G.A.R.'s eminent usefulness and purity of purpose and action removes from it the last objection that any ex-soldier can have against becoming a member. No man who served honorably can give a good reason for staying out any longer, and duty dictates that he should place himself shoulder to shoulder with his comrades as of old. If it is good for them to be there it is good for him to be there also. If they are doing a good work, he knows from his knowledge of them and what they are doing, that they are doing a good work, he should be sharing in it, and he is sharing if he is not bearing his full share. He ought to be animated to-day by the same generous impulses that led him years ago to take his place in ranks alongside of those who were doing battle for what they believed to be right.

The year which has just passed should be fruitful of increase to the G.A.R. We believe it will be. The splendid administrations of those who preceded Commander-in-Chief Fairchild have paved the way for a magnificent development of the Order's strength, and he is the man of all others to carry forward with increased momentum the work so superbly carried on up to this time. We firmly believe that when he hands the gavel over to his successor in St. Louis next year it will be as the official head of half a million of the veterans who crushed the life out of the rebellion.

So mote it be.

AID FOR CHARLESTON.

The comrades have received Commander-in-Chief Fairchild's appeal for the destitute people of Charleston in the happiest manner, and there is every prospect of a generous contribution from the Order for the poor people of that afflicted city.

This is as it should be. The G.A.R. now stands higher in public esteem than any other Order in the country, and nothing increases that esteem more than a prompt and generous response to the appeal for the help

of those who were once our enemies but are now our fellow-citizens.

We can make this response with very little effort. If every Post in the country will give an average of \$5, it will make a grand total of about \$25,000, which will go a long way toward relieving the misery that must reign in Charleston during the next few months. But the Posts can do more than this. They can appeal to the people in the communities where they are situated to join in with them. Wherever there are Posts there are many people outside of the G.A.R. who are willing to contribute liberally. What they want is to be solicited, and to be sure that their contributions will reach the people for whom they are intended. The Posts will satisfy both these requirements. They can send out solicitors in whom the whole community has confidence, and the machinery that will be put in operation to convey the contributions to Charleston is also auspicious.

Consequently every Post ought to be able to duplicate its own contribution several times by the amounts it may secure outside. The suggestion of Commander-in-Chief Fairchild was an excellent one; that is, that in every Post committees should be appointed immediately on receipt of his circular to solicit contributions from the general public, and that it be announced that the next meeting of the Post should be an open Campfire, to which the general public should be invited, and the object be to raise funds for Charleston. The best speakers and most prominent men among the comrades should be put on the program for addresses, and nothing neglected that will increase the interest and the amount.

Comrades, act at once and altogether in this matter.

NAIL THE FLAG TO THE MAST.

If ever soldiers are going to do anything for themselves this is the campaign when they must lay the groundwork. They must make sure of the men who are to be elected to Congress this Fall. There must be no more juggling with words, no more keeping the word of promise to the ear and breaking it to the heart of the veterans.

Let us know precisely what every man proposes to do for us when he takes seat in Congress.

See to it, every comrade, that the man who aspires to represent you in the National Legislature answers fairly and squarely these questions: Are you in favor of the recommendations of the National G.A.R. Pension Committee? Will you, if elected, or if now a Member, vote to make those recommendations into law? It will be a grave mistake—a blunder that will approach a crime to our distressed comrades—if election day is allowed to come on without every candidate for Congress being put squarely on record as to his position on this important question.

The man who will not answer these questions distinctly and squarely in the affirmative should not receive a single vote of a veteran.

To vote for him is to vote to continue our broken-down comrades in the poorhouses, where they are now dragging out miserable lives.

THE BATTLE OF ATLANTA.

A New York artist of ability, who was inspired by the description of the battle of Atlanta written by Gen. Fuller, which appeared in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE about a year ago, set about making a picture of the engagement. After he had made the preliminary sketch, another artist undertook the work of making an accurate study of the ground upon which the battle was fought, and these, with the photographs of the leading officers in Gen. Fuller's Division, taken during the war, have been combined into a wonderfully interesting and spirited picture. It shows nearly all of Fuller's original brigade, with the rebel column, under the command of Gen. Walker, making the attack. The picture has received the praise of all the soldiers who have seen it, and photographs have been made of it by McKeeckie & Oswald, the leading photographers of Toledo.

RHODE ISLAND ACTS PROMPTLY.

The first official response to the Commander-in-Chief's circular comes from Rhode Island, as follows: HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF RHODE ISLAND, G.A.R., ELIZABETH BUILDING, 104 N. MAIN ST., PROVIDENCE, SEPT. 23, 1886. Circular, No. 5. The Department Commander, as in duty bound, calls the special attention of the comrades of this Department, through their Posts, to Circular No. 1, of Sept. 23, issued by the Commander-in-Chief, relating to the immediate needs of the stricken people of Charleston, S. C.

Prompt endeavor and an exercise of that charity which leads one to the noblest sacrifices for the needy and destitute will render our efforts duly effective and enduring. Let each Post forward its offering with little delay as possible to Asst. Q. M. G. Franklin A. Chase, Cashier of the Rhode Island National Bank, Providence, R. I.

By command of THEODORE A. BARTON, Department Commander. FELIX MAUMBER, Assistant Adjutant-General. At the last session of Congress an appropriation was made for continuing the work of furnishing headstones for unmarked graves of United States soldiers, sailors and marines in city, town and village cemeteries and other burial places, and the War Department is now perfecting arrangements for supplying all that may be required. Requests for the necessary blanks on which to make applications for such stones should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

MISS KATE FIELD, one of the ablest and most brilliant women in America, is fighting the Mormon iniquity with a zeal and ability that deserves all praise. There is no woman in the world so well calculated as she to carry on this crusade, and the comrades wherever she has been show a disposition to rally enthusiastically to her assistance. They should do so, and give her firm support. Commander-in-Chief Fairchild has heartily endorsed her and her work.

THE EXECUTIONS IN ANDERSONVILLE.

To THE EDITOR: I have heard that there were five or six Union prisoners hanged in Andersonville Prison by their fellow-prisoners. What crime had they committed, and was it lawful hanging?—W. A. H., Wakefield, O.

The men to whom the correspondent refers belonged to the organized gangs of plunderers who were known in Andersonville as "Raiders." They were mostly bounty-jumpers, who had deserted to the rebels when it got too hot for them in our lines, and were put back into the prison among the others at a time when the rebels thought there was a prospect of exchanging them for their own men. They used to watch the incoming prisoners and take away from them whatever they had managed to smuggle past the rebels who searched them. As the prisoners from the Army of the Potomac were frequently well provided with money, watches, blankets, etc., and came in in such large squads that the rebels found it difficult to strip them all, they formed tempting prey for these rascals. If a prisoner offered any resistance to the Raiders he was liable to be killed, and as many as three men were killed in one night during the latter part of June, 1864. This condition of affairs became so very bad finally that Serg't Leroy L. Key, Co. M, 16th Ill. Cav., a man of undoubted courage and great executive capacity, undertook the work of organizing a force which would suppress the villains. Quite a spirited fight took place between the "Regulators," as Key's command was called, and the Raiders, on the 3d and 4th days of July, 1864, which resulted in a signal victory for the Regulators. About 150 of the Raiders were arrested, of whom three were subsequently killed in running the gauntlet and a number of the remainder were tried before a court-martial, consisting of 13 Sergeants chosen from the latest arrivals in the prison. These sentenced six of the Raiders to be hanged, which sentence was carried into effect on the 11th of July, 1864, inside the prison, and in the presence of all confined there, as well as the entire garrison and a great number of people from the surrounding country. The severe proceedings were generally approved, and brought order and security into the prison.

SEVEN GREAT CAPTAINS OF HISTORY.

To THE EDITOR: In your article on Comrade W. T. Sherman the following statement occurs: "He commanded more and better soldiers than Turenne, etc., or any but the seven great Captains of the world's history." Please enumerate the seven great Captains. If I was called upon to name them I should put "Uncle Billy" first. Please answer in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE and excuse this scrawl, for it was written by one of Uncle Billy's boys, who lost the use of his right hand in the battle of Recca.—ALEXANDER ROE, St. Louis, Mo.

Our ideas of the seven great Captains of history are: Alexander, Hannibal, Cesar, Gustavus Adolphus, Frederick the Great, Napoleon Bonaparte and Ulysses S. Grant. Our reason for making this classification is that these men commanded the entire military resources of their respective peoples during great national epochs, and achieved results which altered the course of history. We place Gen. Sherman in the second class, or among the great commanders who commanded immense bodies of soldiers, but not the entire force during great epochs, and won final success. We think the classification is a correct and rational one. What Gen. Sherman might or might not have achieved as the supreme commander of the Armies of the United States or of any other army is a matter of speculation. It is sufficient to say that he was not in supreme command, and therefore did not have the opportunity to do as he might have done had he been in the place of either of the great Captains of history whom we have enumerated. It is high enough praise for him, as it ought to be for any man, that he commanded the immense army that he did with such consummate skill and secured the great results he did. As we said in our previous article, we think his career more brilliant than any of the distinguished Generals whom we classed him with, and that in purity of character and exalted patriotism he was the superior of nearly every one of the great military men outside of our own country who have filled so large a share of the pages of history in times past.

ARISTOCRATIC GREED.

It is characteristic of the Aristocratic party in the English Parliament that they should insist that the prime reason for the inability of the Irish peasants to pay their rent was their indulgence in whisky and the amount that they subscribed to the League. They never seemed to think that the converse of this proposition would have much more force, to wit: That the Aristocrats took the bread out of the mouths of poor men and their wives and children to squander it on harlots and gambling. This is certainly much truer than the other argument, for the subscriptions to the Land League are quite modest, and much as has been said about the indulgence of the Irish in whisky, the fact still remains that they are among the most temperate people among the lower classes of Europe. They do not drink near the amount of spirits that the frugal and thrifty Scotch, German, Danish, Dutch, Norwegian and Swedish peasantry do. Both of these arguments, however, leave out of sight the great and fundamental principle of land tenantry, to wit: That no landlord has the right to exact so much of the profits of the cultivation of the earth as to leave the man who does the work of cultivation only what is barely sufficient for his actual subsistence, and even margin whatever for the comforts and luxuries of life.

THE FAMOUS FAT MEN'S CLUB OF CONNECTICUT mourns its decadence. At the recent annual clambake at Raton Point there were only 11 present, with an aggregate weight of about 3,200 pounds, where in past years there were 100,000 pounds of solid, handsome fat has sat down to the banquet. There are just as many fat men in Connecticut as ever, but the bonds of fraternity between those that can pull down the scales at more than 200 pounds are weakening very rapidly.

SOLDIERS IN CONGRESS.

DR. LOUIS E. ATKINSON.

Louis E. Atkinson was born in Delaware Township, Juniata County, Pa., April 15, 1841. His father, Adam Atkinson, who was by trade a miller, died in August, 1852. Young Atkinson was educated in the common schools of Juniata and also attended Airy View Academy, at Port Royal, then under the charge of Prof. David Wilson, and Millwood Academy, at Shade Gap, Huntington County, of which W. H. Wood, Esq., a prominent lawyer of Huntington, was Principal. Upon leaving the latter school he studied medicine, and graduated with credit in himself on March 4, 1861. He was appointed Surgeon in the United States army, and was stationed at a General Hospital in Baltimore until January, 1863, when he was commissioned as Assistant Surgeon of the 1st Pa. Cav., and at once joined his regiment in the field, in front of Freder-



icksburg. He participated in the campaigns of 1863 and 1864, being constantly on duty with his regiment in the field. On Sept. 25, 1864, he was mustered out as Assistant Surgeon and returned home on a brief visit to his family and friends. He did not long remain at home, for on the 10th of October, after passing an examination for the position of Surgeon, he was commissioned as such, assigned to the 28th Pa., and mustered into service at Deep Bottom, Va., on the 14th of the same month. He remained on duty with his regiment, and on April 5, 1865, was present at the capture of Richmond. The 28th was retained in service until Dec. 15, 1865, when it was mustered out. Dr. Atkinson was thus and for some time thereafter in a hospital at Danville, Va., suffering from camp fever and rheumatism of the joints. In February, 1866, he returned home, broken in health, and so much disabled that he was compelled to use crutches, and has remained so disabled ever since.

After consulting the best medical talent of the State, and undergoing treatment for two years, which proved ineffective, he was compelled reluctantly to abandon the medical profession and seek some other means of livelihood. He studied law with Ezra D. Parker, Esq., of Millintown, and was admitted to the Juniata bar in September, 1870. Hon. James H. Graham, then President Judge, was one of his examiners for admission to the bar, and was so favorably impressed with his examination that he spoke in the highest terms of it; and a friendly rivalry began between Judge Graham and the subject of this sketch which was terminated only by the death of that venerable jurist.

Soon after his admission to the bar Dr. Atkinson secured a large practice, and he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession ever since. Always a Republican, he has participated in every political campaign since his return from the army, and done good and effective service in behalf of his candidates. He has not been a seeker of office for himself, but has confined his efforts to the support of other candidates and the principles of his party, and in the Juniata now enjoys the confidence of the people and no man more fully deserved it.

Dr. Atkinson was elected to the 45th Congress by the people of the State, and it is every reason to believe he will be returned to the 50th. During his three years in Washington he has shown himself to be an unwavering friend to the defenders of the flag. He has been a persistent attention to the claims of the disabled soldiers of his district for pensions, and has supported every bill for the increase of pensions to soldiers and their dependent relatives, and measures looking toward a liberalization of the pension laws in the interest of the men who fought for the preservation of the Union. No Member of Congress visited the Pension Office more frequently in the interest of his constituents than he has done, and more intelligent attention. His medical education gave him an advantage in pension claims that few others had, and his knowledge of the law enabled him to advocate the interest of his constituents with marked success. One of his legs was so disabled that he cannot take a step without his crutches, he gets around with wonderful activity. He is a faithful, painstaking legislator, and has the respect and confidence of the people of the 18th District of Pennsylvania have placed in him.

PERSONAL.

Capt. Andrew M. Callahan, formerly of the 73d Ind., and one of the ill-fated Straight raiders, is in Washington attending the National Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons. Comrade Callahan is a skillful and prosperous dentist at Topeka, was at one time President of the Kansas Ex-Prisoners of War Association, and is now Grand High Priest of Kansas of the Royal Arch Masons.

Col. Hugh D. Gallagher, of Greensburg, Ind., has been appointed Indian Agent on the Pine Ridge Agency, Dak. In place of Mr. Gallagher, concerning whose administration there has been so much talk during the past two or three years.

One of the most entertaining conversationalists in Gen. H. H. Hunt, now Governor of the Soldiers' Home in Washington, and during the war the splendidly efficient Chief Artillery of the Army of the Potomac. When he is in the humor he can recount reminiscences of the services of that grand old army in a way that would make a Campfire of it if it were not intended to tell an audience what he will tell any individual. He was asked during a visit to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE office the other day about the Orleans Princes who were recently expelled from France on the ground that they were pro-secessionists and in sympathy with the Republic. "You were on Gen. McClellan's staff with them, were you?" said THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. "Yes," replied the old Artilleryist. "I knew them very well, and better men and soldiers I never was acquainted with. They were modest, unassuming, as brave as Cesar, and thoroughly painstaking in everything that pertained to their profession of soldiery. They had the rank of Captain on Gen. McClellan's staff, and took their tours of duty with a punctiliousness that was hardly equaled by any of our own officers. I had an opportunity of testing this during the siege of Yorktown. I was then a Colonel in charge of the Artillery, and on reporting to Gen. McClellan's tent one dark, rainy, disagreeable night, I found the staff very much exercised about the construction of a certain battery which was to have guns placed in it during the night and open fire early in the morning. He questioned me about the battery and I gave him the best information I had, and he was very much pleased. I promised to send an Aid to examine the matter. He said, 'Here you can have one of mine,' and turning told the Orderly to call the Aid who was on duty. The Aid Du Charteau hurriedly replied, 'I was a little out of breath about giving orders to Princes. But I informed him what I desired. The battery was a long distance away, the night was intensely disagreeable, and I hardly expected as ready a compliance with the order as he manifested. He went off and I went to my tent to sleep. Along late in the night I was awakened by somebody stumbling over my tent ropes. I called out and asked who was there, and I heard the Aid's voice in reply. He came to the entrance of my tent and put his hand on my shoulder to come in, but he said no—he was dripping with rain and would only make my tent unpleasant. He reported that the battery was all right; that the guns were in position where they could be drawn to the works and mounted as required, and that everything was in a state of preparation. I determined to test him and I questioned him carefully, and I found that

instead of taking the word of the officer in command that everything was as it should be, he had considered himself as my personal representative and had looked into everything with his own eyes, just as if I had been there myself. He had insisted on the officer in command procuring a lantern and had come with him to every point on the works, and after satisfying himself with regard to it, had gone back to where the guns were, a good distance away, and examined the road over which they were to be drawn up to be mounted. All this was done in an disagreeable night as one could imagine, and a large proportion of officers sent on such a duty would have simply contented themselves with accepting the statements of the officers in charge, and would have sought shelter as soon as possible.

"Why did the Princes leave Gen. McClellan's staff at the time they did? Was it on account of Napoleon's increasing unpopularity to this command?" "No. That had nothing to do with it. I was kept informed as to what was going on. You know they have in France what are called 'family councils,' which are regarded as very binding on all his Generals. A council of family kind had been called in London and it was the duty of these Princes to attend. They staid over much longer than was intended they should, in order to see the end of the campaign, but finally had to fall before the battle of Gettysburg. They were very anxious to take leave of me and told me the circumstances, and said that they had already missed two steamers and would have to travel very rapidly in order to catch the one upon which their passage was made."

"Maj.-Gen. Daniel Butterfield was married Sept. 21, in London, Eng., to Mrs. F. P. James, of Cold Spring, N. Y. Mrs. James has long held a prominent place in New York society. She is a handsome woman of middle age. Her first husband, a wealthy banker, died several years ago, leaving her the bulk of his large fortune to his widow, Gen. Butterfield was an intimate friend of Mr. James, and after his death became the business adviser of the widow. Mrs. James went to Europe early in the summer and the General early in 1874, from New York in the latter part of August. Gen. Butterfield is one of the best known men in New York. He was born in Utica. His father was one of the founders of the express business in the United States, and the General early in 1845, from New York, raised a regiment and volunteered his services to the Federal Government. Although not a graduate of West Point he was appointed Brigadier-General Sept. 2, 1861, and after performing gallant services under McClellan in the Peninsula campaign, was made Major-General Nov. 29, 1862. The Comte de Paris and other distinguished Frenchmen who offered their services to the Union cause served under him and a warm friendship existed among them. When the French Chamber of Deputies enacted the famous decree expelling the Princes Gen. Butterfield wrote to the Comte de Paris, inviting him to New York. After the battle of Gettysburg Gen. Meade made Gen. Butterfield his Chief of Staff. Since the war the General has been engaged in various railroad and other business enterprises.

Capt. Charles J. Von Hermann, 4th U. S. Inf., has been placed on the retired list. He is a native of Prussia. He entered the volunteer service from that of a Major and Aid-de-Camp in 1861, and served through the war with conspicuous gallantry. He was mustered out in 1866 and soon after commissioned a Captain in the 33d U. S. Inf. He was transferred to the 4th Inf. in 1870.

The Republican candidate for Congress in the 1st Congressional District in Colorado Joseph B. Chesdole, is just in the prime of life, and in his 46th year. He is a native of Perryville, Vermillion Co., Ind. In July, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Co. K, 6th Ind. Cav., and went immediately to the front, where he remained until the close of the war. He has been in battle and faithful in all the hardships and dangers incident to the life of a soldier. Private Chesdole returned to his humble home and made haste to get into school, entering Asbury University. By his industry he made rapid progress, and soon graduated with the distinguished honors in the school of law. He then moved to Terre Haute, where until 1873 he followed his profession. Early in 1873 he located at Frankfort, Clinton Co., and took charge of the Frankfort branch of the National Bank.

Gen. Absalom Baird, Inspector-General of the Army, has returned to the War Department from an official trip to Fort Riley, Kan.

Brig.-Gen. Miles is having a peculiarly disagreeable experience just now, notwithstanding the fact that he is a member of the Indian Campaign. The War Department officials are endeavoring to get him for accepting the surrender of the Apaches on conditions, although it is not yet proved that the report to that effect is correct. The Acting Secretary has telegraphed to him several times for a full account of the surrender and the attending circumstances, but he has not yet complied with the demand for a report, although the last dispatch was of a very peremptory character. It is said he is having a bitter controversy with Maj.-Gen. Howard, who he claims has been guilty of an insubordinate manner in not sending his reports through him instead of to the War Department direct. Gen. Howard is Gen. Miles's immediate superior, and in view of the customs of the Army it is the opinion of the officers here that the former has just grounds for complaint.

Andrew R. McGill, the Republican nominee for Governor of Minnesota, was born in Crawford County, Pa., Feb. 19, 1840. In 1860 he went to Kentucky, where he taught school, and remained until after the war broke out in 1861. In June of that year he removed to Minnesota, and settled in St. Peter. He taught school there until August, 1862. When President Lincoln called for an additional 500,000 troops McGill enlisted as a private in the 9th Minn. He served in the army one year, and was discharged on account of pulmonary troubles. In 1864 and 1865 Mr. McGill edited and published the St. Peter Tribune, which he still owns. He was elected Clerk of the District Court, and served one full term of four years. In 1868 he was admitted to the bar.

Gen. Henry A. Barnum, of New York, was in Washington last week. Gen. Barnum was so severely wounded at the battle of Malvern Hill that he was left for dead. He recovered, but still bears a most painful wound. The next son born to him after the battle was named Malvern Hill. He has now grown to be a promising young man, and recently graduated at West Point with honors. He has just been assigned to duty in Texas.

Gen. Black, Commissioner of Pensions, left last week for the West on public business. During his absence he will visit the soldiers' Homes at Dayton, Milwaukee and Leavenworth. He will also visit and inspect several of the Western Pension Agencies. The Commissioner has been engaged since his return from San Francisco in the preparation of his annual report and estimates.

It will surprise many to learn that Gen. Sheridan peddled newspapers in New York and Chicago before he went to West Point.

Dr. W. W. French, of Ballston, N. Y., who was Captain of Co. F, 11th N. Y., is the candidate of the Prohibitionists for Congress from the 20th District of New York.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles will deliver the address at the unveiling of the soldiers' monument at Mauch Chunk.

Judge Kellsey's health has much improved, and his great usefulness in Congress will be much increased in consequence.

Last Saturday night a great reception was accorded at Pittsburgh to Gen. Beaver and Gen. Osborne, Republican candidates respectively for Governor and Congressman-at-Large of Pennsylvania, and Gen. John A. Logan. They were escorted to the place of meeting by a torchlight procession numbering a thousand. All about the route the candidates were greeted with cheers and a plentiful supply of red fire. When the column reached the hall the immense auditorium was completely packed and hundreds were unable to gain admission. Gen. Beaver's appearance was the signal for a great outburst of applause, and was the loudest the reception accorded Gen. Logan, who reached the hall at 9:30 o'clock. When he stepped upon the stage Gen. Beaver was speaking. The applause was so intense that for fully five minutes Gen. Beaver was unable to get on. When Gen. Logan rose to speak he was tremendously cheered. He concluded his address with a glowing tribute to the war record of Gen. Beaver and heartily commending him to the citizens of Pennsylvania as a man fully worthy of their heartfelt support in the November election.

It is by no means implied because a man happens to take up his residence in the Soldiers' Home that he is of gallant and military ancestry. The people of the Virginia Peninsula are interested in the marriage of a couple of charming young ladies to two veterans domiciled at Hampton. These parties are Thos. Gallagher, 49 years old, who has succeeded in inducing Miss Maggie Duggan, aged 23, to link her fortunes with his, and Geo. W. Wood, 45 years old, who Ellen Woodson, aged 23, has taken for better or for worse. This item will thrust the iron into the soul of Hon. A. J. Warner, of Ohio, who, if it will be remembered, succeeded in having an amendment to the Widowed Pension bill introduced that a widow in order to be entitled to a certain pension, must be wedded to him before the passage of the act.

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