THE 17th NEW YORK.

A Graphic Sketch of Its Services at Jonesboro.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In your issue of Feb. 14, 1886, there appeared a letter full of misrepresentations from Charles Van Wye, of Browning, Mo., which I desire, by your kind permission, to answer and correct. He states that at the battle of Jonesboro the 17th N. Y. "fell back in confusion." As I had the honor of serving in that old invincible regiment, which never knew fear or confusion, especially at Jonesboro, I am in duty bound to contradict his statement.

My regiment belonged to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Corps, known to all the soldiers of the war as "Morgan's Web-footed Cavalry." It was the only Eastern regiment in the Corps, and I truthfully and proudly say that a braver division of men never marched up to glory or down to death.

At Jonesboro the opposing forces were no less than the immortal Cleburne's Division of the Confederate army, commanded by that hero in person, who subsequently lost his life at Franklin.

It will be borne in mind that Comrade Van Wye belonged to the Third Division of the Fourteenth Corps and was lying down at the exciting time we were engaged with the enemy. Notwithstanding this, he states he distinctly heard above the roar and rattle of artillery and musketry Col. Grower, who belonged to the Second Division, calling upon his regiment, which Van Wye says was "falling back in confusion," to rally round their colors; also he saw Col. Grower snatch the colors from the color-bearer's hand and continue to loudly call for a rally of his men till he fell from his horse mortally wounded. Now is not this statement preposterous? How could Comrade Van Wye, who was in the Third Division, hear the Colonel of a regiment in the Second Division give commands? It was impossible. The roar of those booming guns that day rose higher and louder than any human voice that has ever spoken in this world.

Perhaps Comrade Van Wye was attached to the 17th N. Y., or the "Red-headed Woodpeckers," as we were appellated by the Western troops? I do not believe he was, for his statement sounds strangely like information (?) obtained from and circulated by "coffee coolers" or "gum chewers," who were always at the far rear, out of all strife and real danger.

In order to have justice meted out to my regiment and to show wherein Van Wye erred relative to it in this fight, I will state that it stood about 400 men for duty just before the battle. During the fierce contest we were ordered to charge a line of breastworks in our front, where the enemy were strongly intrenched. Over dead and dying, in the face of a pitiless fire, we rushed without fear, without confusion, till the breastworks were stormed, the enemy put to flight in great disorder, and the guns and works with nearly a brigade of prisoners came into our possession, with a loss to us of about 118 killed and wounded, among whom was our brave and beloved commander, Col. W. T. C. Grower. He led this charge dismounted, and was dismounted when shot through the groin, from which he died after 12 hours' intense suffering. It was Capt. Fisher, commanding the color company, who snatched the colors from the dying color bearer's hand and, waving them above his head, fearlessly led the regiment till victory was ours. The old 17th N. Y. never knew confusion that day. My remembrance of that battle is vivid, for it was for valor—and I modestly say it—that I was promoted to Chief Musician after the fight.

I trust Comrade Van Wye will prove himself clear of the suspicion of being a "coffee cooler." In those stirring days "coffee coolers" were generally the ones to circulate rumors of a brigade or regiment being captured, or having fallen back in confusion. For instance, at the battle of Bentonville, N. C., this class of soldiers reported that the Second Brigade, Fourteenth Corps, had been surrounded and captured by the enemy, while the truth of the matter is, instead of being captured, they fought like Spartans, waist-deep in a swamp, till the Confederates got in their rear, and then the order was given to about-face and charge, which they did with great valor, routing the enemy with frightful loss of life and scoring a brilliant victory for the brigade. Gen. Vandever stood on the works after the battle and drank a toast to the men, in which he complimented them upon their "cool courage and discipline displayed in the victory just won." The "coffee coolers" had us captured, and no doubt we would have been had we been made of no sterner stuff than they.

When Col. Grower fell at Jonesboro, and was told that he could live but a few hours at most, he called Capt. A. M. Whaley, Regimental Quartermaster, to whom was given directions for the disposition of the Colonel's personal effects. Col. Grower's last words were: "I am satisfied to die; my regiment has done its duty, as it will always." A brave soldier was he, and there was no nobler, manlier man.

There was another hero in this battle—only a boy in years, but a man in courage—whom I desire to mention before I close this letter. The morning of the battle I was directed by the Adjutant to detail a drummer to carry one of the markers. It fell to a little drummer boy of Co. A, named Richard Roth, or "Little Dick," as the boys were wont to call him. In the afternoon indications pointed to hard fighting, and the Adjutant ordered the boy to turn the marker over to one of the men so that he might seek a place of safety. "Little Dick" implored to be allowed to keep and carry the guide, to which reluctant consent was given. All day long this brave, bright-eyed boy was at the head of the regiment. Twice in that awful charge he was wounded, but he still clung to the marker. When leaping the rebel breastworks he was pierced by a ball which swept him down to death, but not till the joyous intelligence was his that the regiment had achieved another victory more than glorious. How could a regiment of men show confusion when only a boy—its pride and idol—displayed such coolness and courage?

While those of us left of the rank and file read every day of the achievements of Grant, Hancock, McClellan, and others, whose valor and heroism are written in letters of never-fading colors upon the tablet of eternal fame, and to whose memory great monuments are to be erected, we do not forget the memory and valor of "Little Dick" and a thousand other such heroes who gave up their lives in that terrible war, and of whom the world knows nothing.—PETER MEAGHER, Drum Major, 17th N. Y., formerly of Co. C, 32d N. Y., Aplington, Butler Co., Iowa.

The Capture of Fort Harrison.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I saw in one of your issues a statement by Col. Bennett that Gen. Stannard, with his brave Vermonters, charged and took Fort Harrison Sept. 29, 1864. Now, I positively say that is not the case. The brigade that took the fort was the Third Brigade, Third Division, Eighteenth Corps. The Third Brigade was composed of the 188th and 58th Pa., 21st Conn., and 40th Mass. We fell in and marched to Deep Bottom, crossed the James River on pontoons, and formed our line of battle, the 58th Pa. in front, the 188th Pa. as a support, and charged nearly a mile, the 21st Conn. on the skirmish-line and the 40th Mass. on the left, and took Fort Harrison. Our brigade was commanded by Colonel (afterwards Brevet Brigadier-General) Roberts, as kind and brave an officer as ever drew a sword. Gen. Burnham commanded the Third Division and Gen. Ord the Eighteenth Corps. Gen. Burnham was killed and Gen. Ord wounded in the charge. This I know to be so, for I was an eye-witness and was in the assaulting column, and was wounded in the right hand.

Now, I do not wish to take one laurel from Gen. Stannard or his brave Vermonters; but honor to whom honor is due. The Third Brigade was as good fighting stuff as ever went to the front, and did as good fighting as any set of men could do when properly handled. If Col. Bennett wishes to continue the controversy we will have it out, for there are some of the boys living yet that will attest my statements.—A. R. DEPEW, Co. A, 188th Pa., Moscow, Lackawanna Co., Pa.

Who Got in First?

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Replying to an article in your issue of Aug. 26, headed "Seniority of Muster," wherein P. C. Wright, Secretary, 29th Mass. Regimental Association, wants an explanation as to how the 1st Minn. claims to be the first regiment mustered into service for three years, etc., I will undertake the job, and I think I can make the explanation as "clear as mud." The 1st Minn. was originally mustered into service for three months, on April 29, 1861. Four days after, on May 3, the call for 300,000 men for three years appeared, and all three months' organizations that had not been filled to the maximum were ordered to be disbanded. The old 1st started in for a fight, and did not intend to be bluffed by this call for "three years or during the war;" so by a unanimous vote the regiment retained its organization for three years, or 30 years if necessary to wipe out the rebellion, and in consequence of this act we were accepted for three years from date of our original and only muster, the 29th day of April, 1861.

The official records of the War Department will corroborate all the above. We were never mustered into "State service." Capt. A. D. Nelson, U. S. Army, mustered us into Uncle Sam's service. In connection with the above, I will inform Comrade Wright and the balance of mankind that Minnesota also claims and has the honor of being the first State in the Union to make a tender of troops to President Lincoln for suppressing the rebellion.—J. R. KING, First Sergeant, Co. A, 1st Minn.—the first man mustered for three years, and also the first volunteer for the rebellion—277 West Seventh St., St. Paul, Minn.

THE CROUSE FAMILY.

A Grand Record of Patriotism and Sacrifice.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In a late issue of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE a friend of the Crouse family attempted to give them the credit he thought their due for their part in putting down the rebellion, but he makes some mistakes. The Crouses do not want more than justice. We have thought best to make what we know to be a correct statement as to the service of our family. The brothers served as follows: Winston, Co. I, 29th Iowa; William, Benjamin, Harrison and Frederick, Co. A, 43d Ind.; Calvin and Eli, Co. E, 46th Ill.; Henry, 71st Ind.; Stephen, Co. H, 1st Iowa. Cav. William was taken sick during the battle of Helena, Ark., and died three or four days later. Winston and William were soldiers in the Mexican war from Indiana. Harrison was taken prisoner at Marks Mills, Ark., and was kept in Confederate prison at Tyler, Tex., for nine months. Calvin is the one of whom it was said in the article referred to that he lost both eyes at Shiloh. This is not true. He was terribly wounded by a large musket-ball, which caused the entire loss of one eye and with it almost the entire right side of the face. The wound was a fearful one, and has never healed, but is still a ghastly, open wound, and he is compelled to wear a covering over that side of the face. And yet he has been able to work, and, being a good manager, has accumulated a competence of this world's goods, and is still happy. Henry was taken prisoner three different times, twice making his escape, but the third time it stuck, for he was conveyed to Libby Prison, where, from close confinement, disappointment and starvation, he died. Stephen did over three years active service in the armies of the Southwest, and quit the service much disabled.

There were, it is true, 10 brothers of the family, but, as the above list shows, just nine of them were in the army. Several of the boys lived in Southern Illinois when they enlisted, and they elected Andrew to stay at home to take care of the homes and families of those going to the front. It is, however, more than likely that he would have made as good a soldier as any in the family. The father of these boys was a patriot from "way back," and always instilled into his boys the love of country. Were the country again in danger of dissolution or invasion there would doubtless be some of the Crouses at the front.—CALVIN CROUSE, STEPHEN CROUSE, Leon, Iowa.

A Remarkable Record.

It may be doubted whether any single company can equal Co. A, 61st Pa., for the number of brothers in its ranks and their record of service. It was known as the "Company of Brotherly Love." The brothers were as follows:

Brewer—Thomas H., wounded; A. T., wounded; C. M., mustered out; J. M., wounded; D. B., discharged for disability; J. E., discharged for disability.

Brady—I. V., killed at Wilderness; Lemuel, killed at Laurel Hill.

Crawford—J. L., wounded; Alexander, discharged for disability.

Chambers—J. M., wounded; Z. T., wounded.

Ellis—A. A., mustered out; John, killed at Fort Stevens.

Fairbanks—E. J., killed at Fair Oaks; R.W., killed at Fort Stevens.

Helman—I. S., wounded; J. K., mustered out; Daniel, mustered out.

Keel—J. R., wounded; Peter, wounded.

Lemmon—T. A., wounded three times, prisoner and killed; N. S., killed in action.

Mott—George, killed at Fredericksburg; W. H., wounded.

Moore—Alexander, killed at Fort Stevens; T. M., wounded.

McQuown—A. B., killed at Fair Oaks; William, discharged for disability.

Price—I. N., wounded three times and finally killed in action; David, died of fever.

Pierce—A., wounded; Thompson, wounded.

Short—John, killed at Fair Oaks; J. C., wounded.

Stewart—J. A., wounded, lost arm; H. V., killed at Wilderness.

Stuchell—Jackson, killed in action; C., wounded, lost eyesight.

Stewart—James, killed at Petersburg; Thomas, discharged.

Sylvis—Henry, killed at Marye's Hights; John, discharged.

Tozer—N. S., mustered out; Thomas, discharged for disability.

Wissinger—William, wounded; Samuel, wounded.

Weaver—G. F., wounded; S. T., wounded.

Work—J. T., mustered out; J. A., killed at Williamsburg.

There was a father, John Tetterington, suffered nine months in Libby Prison, and son, Aaron, killed at the Wilderness. Of the 53 persons named 19 were killed and 22 wounded. But 12 escaped the casualties of battle.

CONDENSED LETTERS.

C. J. Momyer, Lieutenant, Co. K, 15th Iowa, Allerton, Iowa, disagrees with Gen. M. D. Leggett on some points regarding the battle of Atlanta. Comrade Momyer says his regiment, the 15th Iowa, was the extreme left of the Seventeenth Corps, and was not captured, as stated by Gen. Leggett. Only a few individual members of the regiment fell into the hands of the Philistines.

J. W. Frazier, Co. E, 3d Ohio, Fawn, Kan., pays a high compliment to the gallantry of Goodin's Brigade at Perryville. He says the 3d Ohio, Col. John Beatty, lost very heavily in the fight, his own company (E) losing 28 out of 48 who went in. He says: "Goodin's Brigade undoubtedly for a time checked the rebels, and their loss was probably as heavy as Lytle's, but the last fighting of that bloody battle was done on a line of the Russell house, at least a quarter of a mile in the rear of where Goodin met the enemy."

Lindsay Steele, Captain, Co. E, 30th Ill., Chester, Ill., takes Comrade O. B. Fuller to task for saying that the 30th Ill. was in the rear guarding the transports during the battle of Belmont. He writes: "The 30th Ill. was in the center of the lines, on the right of the 31st and on the left of the 27th Ill., and was in the thickest of the fight all day. The 30th Ill. never did guard duty anywhere, but was always in front when called on, and it was generally called upon when any fighting was in sight."

P. W. Bennett, Co. I, 1st Iowa, 2003 11th street, Washington, D. C., takes his turn in firing at Capt. Cracklin over the latter's account of Wilson's Creek. Comrade Bennett cites plenty of official documentary evidence to show that the 1st Iowa did not break and not rally that day. He says: "The report of Maj. John M. Schofield states that 'our line on the left pressed the enemy with great vigor and coolness, particularly the 1st Iowa regiment, which fought like veterans.' The return of casualties at the battle of Wilson's Creek shows that the 1st Iowa had 12 killed, 138 wounded, 4 missing—total, 154; while the regiment that Capt. Cracklin belonged to had 5 killed, 59 wounded, and 6 missing—total, 70. The official reports and figures from undoubted authority, compiled soon after the action, more than 25 years ago, serve to prove that the part taken in the battle by the 1st Iowa was at least as meritorious as was that of the regiment to which Capt. Cracklin belonged."

G. W. Curfman, Co. D, 55th Ill., defends the honor of the Second Division, Fifteenth Corps, which he says did not get demoralized and run at Atlanta.

Henry Koon, Co. A, 18th Mich., Forestville, Mich., relates his experience in the rebel prison at Cahaba, Ala.

Samuel Houston, 431 Locust street, Lawrence, Kan., desires that every member of the 2d Kan. immediately send his name and post-office address.

John L. Rogers, Co. G, 4th Ohio Cav., Ironton, O., sends a sketch of the services of his brigade, which consisted of the 1st, 3d and 4th Ohio, 2d Ky. and 4th U. S., and was commanded by Gen. Eli Long.

E. R. Reid, Co. H, 2d Wis., Madison, Wis., answering Comrade Pruyn, says: "The Wisconsin brigade was duly recorded in history as the 'Iron Brigade of the West' before 'the advance on Fredericksburg' was ever thought of. They won the title at Gainesville, South Mountain and Antietam, and were thus reported in the Wisconsin Adjutant-General's Report of Sept. 30, 1862; while 'the advance on Fredericksburg' did not occur till Dec. 13."

J. F. Gwynn, Signal Corps, Army of the Cumberland, Carmichael's, Pa., says that Lieut. Sherfy was on Kenesaw Mountain at the time Gen. Sherman signaled to Gen. Corse. We hope we have the comrade's name spelled right, for he says: "Many of our boys in the army dreaded being killed, because they said in publishing the list the newspapers would be sure to spell their names wrong."

L. A. Patterson, Jacksonville, Ill., claims that the Twentieth Corps suggested to the Fifteenth Corps the badge of a cartridge-box, which was adopted by the latter.

F. R. Stewart, Captain, 49th Ohio, Fostoria, O., stands by Capt. Garretty in regard to the composition of McCook's Corps at Perryville. He writes: "Every officer or enlisted man who belonged to the Army of the Cumberland should have known by this time, if he did not then, that the army in pursuit of Bragg was composed of three Corps—McCook's, Crittenden's and Gilbert's, with the division of Dumont unassigned. Gen. Thomas at that time was second in command and not commanding any particular Corps, although at the time of the battle of Perryville he was with and took charge of the right wing, Gen. Crittenden's Corps. McCook's Corps was composed of the divisions of Sill, Rousseau and Jackson."

Edward Bradfield, Co. G, 14th Me., now Co. E, 13th U. S. Inf., Cedar Canyon, N. M., corrects Comrade J. H. Smith in regard to the 7th Vt. He says: "Gen. Banks and not Gen. Butler commanded before and after the siege of Port Hudson. Gen. Butler did reprimand the 7th Vt., but it was for conduct at Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 5, 1862.

Lewis Campbell, Co. E, 70th Ohio, Darlington, Mo., sends an account of the part his regiment took in the battle of Shiloh. It was in the brigade with the 48th and 72d Ohio, commanded by Gen. R. P. Buckland.

W. H. Lee, Sergeant, Co. D, 8th Iowa Cav., corrects Comrade Munson Wolfe. He says: "When our cavalry brigade was organized in the Spring of 1864 for the Atlanta campaign it consisted of the 4th Ky. M't'd Inf., 6th Ky., 2d Mich., 1st Tenn., and 8th Iowa, commanded for a while by Col. Dorr, of the 8th Iowa, and then by Gen. John T. Croxton. If my memory serves me right our brigade remained unbroken until the close of the Wilson campaign in the Spring of 1865."

Stephen N. Tolman, Co. D, 40th Mass., 145 Everett avenue, Chelsea, Mass., heartily approves the course of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE in regard to the G.A.R. Pension Committee. He thinks the pension ratings do great injustice to soldiers who have lost the sight of one eye. They received only $4 per month for a long time, and now only $8, which he thinks very small compared with other disabilities.

W. H. Smith, Co. K, 8th Iowa Cav., Sutton, Neb., reminds Comrade Munson Wolfe, 1st Tenn., that the 8th Iowa Cav. was one of the regiments that formed the Cavalry Brigade on the extreme right at Nashville Dec. 15, 1864. The Colonel that first commanded the brigade was J. B. Dorr, of the 8th Iowa. The brigade was composed of the 1st Tenn. Cav., 4th Ky. M't'd Inf., 2d Mich. Cav. and 8th Iowa Cav.

Dan Knight, Co. C, 5th Iowa Cav., Colfax, Iowa, disputes the claim of Comrade Archer, 7th Ohio Cav., to the capture of the bridge at Pulaski, Tenn. He says the job was neatly done by the 5th Iowa. His own horse was killed near the bridge and a number of his comrades were killed in the charge.

M. R. Denniston, 33d N. J., Washingtonville, N. Y., informs H. C. Farnesworth that the 33d N. J. was engaged the 8th of May, 1864, at Rocky Face Ridge, Ga. It was on the extreme right, and lost 96 men and four officers killed and wounded. It could not have been at Dug Gap, as Farnesworth says.

Edwin W. Smith, Co. G, 54th Ohio, Covert, Kan., writes to correct an error he made in his Atlanta article. He should have said the 81st Ohio instead of the 82d. The 82d Ohio was not in the Fifteenth Corps. He would also like to make honorable mention of the 12th and 66th Ill., of the same brigade and corps, who, along with the 81st Ohio, so nobly and gallantly helped the Second Division to retake the lost lines.

Lieut. A. Miller, Co. D, 2d M. S. M. Cav., McCune, Crawford Co., Kan., writing of the Marmaduke raid says he was Officer of the Day, received the flag of truce for immediate surrender, and after the battle marched with the force at the Cape, consisting of the 2d Mo. Cav., 1st Neb., and 1st Mo. battery. Gen. Vandever's force consisted of the 16th and 13th Ill. Cav., 3d Mo. Cav., and Battery C, 1st Mo. Art.

B. F. Maull, Co. A, 3d N. J., Bridgeton, N. J., says the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 15th N. J., First Division, Sixth Corps, were the First N. J. Brigade and not the Second, as stated by Comrade Gore, 2d N. J. The First was Phil. Kearny's old brigade.

A. M. Casteel, Co. E, 13th Mo. Cav., Freeland, Carter Co., Mo., will be glad to answer any inquiries relative to the graves of two Union soldiers near that place. One of them has on a board the name "J. D. Secor, Co. K, 11th Wis. Died Jan. 1, 1863." The men belonged to the command of Gen. Davidson. They should be removed to one of the National cemeteries.

Clinton M. Vermillion, Co. A, 59th Ohio, Assaria, Kan., takes issue with the comrade who said the Third Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Corps, was not in action at New Hope Church on the Atlanta campaign. He says he was in that brigade, and received a wound at New Hope from the effects of which he has never recovered.

G. W. Jackson, Co. G, 124th Ill., Chester, Neb., has noticed that the G.A.R. Pension Committee is censured by many comrades for not voting to pension all ex-prisoners of war. He does not think this class more entitled to pensions than any other disabled soldiers. He believes all comrades not able to perform manual labor entitled to the promised support from the Government when they are needy and dependent upon charity or other support.

David A. Snowman, Co. H, 4th Me., Caribou, Me., thinks Congress should pass a law giving $8 per month to all dependent or disabled soldiers and do away with the vast amount of special pension legislation. He hopes the Grand Army will work solidly for this.

William M. Mackey, Co. C, 14th Ill., Hutsonville, Ill., declares that the attack on Sunday morning at Shiloh was a surprise to the Union army, or at least to a large portion of it. He says that "when the picket-line came tearing back in confusion our regiment was cleaning guns for inspection, some with the barrels off the stocks; others were packing knapsacks or polishing shoes."

S. E. Chandler, Co. E, 24th N. Y., Minneapolis, Minn., agrees with Comrade Pruyn that the Iron Brigade was composed of the 14th Brooklyn, 22d, 24th and 30th N. Y. and a battalion of Berdan's Sharpshooters from the Spring of '62 until the brigade was disbanded in May, '63. "Then," he says, "the Wisconsin Brigade took the name. We do not deny that they carried the name from that time till the close of the war, but we do claim, and they know our claim is just, that they got it second-hand."

E. Kneeland, Co. F, 32d Mass., Minneapolis, Minn., says: "I have in my possession a book called the 'Letter Writer,' which I picked up on the battlefield, with the name 'E. D. Weston, Co. B, 1st U. S. Chasseurs' written in it. If he is living or any of his relatives I would be glad to restore the book to them."

James Harrel, Co. D, 50th Ind., corrects Comrade Charles A. Curtis in reference to the battle and surrender at Munfordville, Ky. He says Curtis omitted the 67th Ind., whose, Major (Abbott) was killed at Fort Craig, from the list of regiments captured. He says Curtis was wrong in saying the fighting began Sunday, Sept. 17. The battle opened Sunday, Sept. 14, and the surrender was on the 17th, Wednesday. He joins Comrade Curtis in the desire to have Gen. Buell explain why this command was allowed to be sacrificed.

C. B. Ashton, Co. B, 81st Ind., Utica, Ind., thinks Comrade W. W. Hopkins, Co. D, 101st Ohio, in his sketch of the charge on the rebel works at Nashville, while claiming so much honor for his regiment, forgot that the 81st Ind. and 90th Ohio were in same line with the 101st and swept over the works at the same time. He would like to have something from Col. Kirby, who commanded the brigade.

J. P. Allinn, Lieutenant, Co. B, 1st W. Va. Cav., Waynesville, Green Co., Pa., writes that he has in his possession a medal presented by the State of West Virginia to "James Jackson, Battery B, 1st Reg. Lt. Art. Vols," which he will be glad to send to the owner.

John T. Booth, Historian, 36th Ohio, Hartwell, O., wishes every comrade of the regiment to send him his address. He would also like the addresses of families of comrades deceased.

J. G. Ellis, Quenemo, Kan., chides "Carleton" for omitting to mention the 130th Ill. in his account of the battle of Mansfield, in the Red River campaign. He says the 130th suffered heavier loss than any other regiment in Banks's army, and thinks it ought not to be ignored.

He writes: "I picked up Col. Vance, the commander of our brigade, when he was shot off his horse, and straightened him out, but was compelled to leave him to die on the field."

R. R. Risley, Co. E, 10th Ind., St. Johns, Clinton Co., Mich., claims that his regiment opened the battle of Perryville. It had a brush with the enemy the evening before, was on picket during the night, and was the first to receive the fire of the Confederates when the action began.

W. H. Bartlett, Co. G, 10th Mo., Pueblo, Colo., wonders if all the members of his regiment except himself have passed over to "that undiscovered country." If any of them are alive he wishes they would wake up and say something.

A. J. Maxwell, Co. I, 32d Ohio, Chetopa, Kan., insists that his regiment was on the extreme left at the battle of Atlanta. The rebels came in on the flank and the 32d was half surrounded.

H. S. Morgridge, Co. C, 1st Iowa, Milton, Iowa, contributes to the volley fired by members of his regiment at Capt. Cracklin for saying that the 1st Iowa broke at Wilson's Creek, and did not rally again during the day. He says: "Two companies of the 1st Iowa were placed in support of Totten's battery. The regiment occupied the center of the line, and at no time during the day did it break in disorder. It marched from the field with ranks greatly decimated at the same time the 1st Mo. and 1st and 2d Kan. retired, with its regimental organization intact, Lieut.-Col. Merritt and Maj. Porter in command, as they had been during the entire day."

James R. Cleveham, Co. C, 6th Ill. Cav., would like to "draw out" some writer in the old Second Brigade (Col. Datus E. Coon), Fifth Division (Gen. Ed. Hatch) of the Cavalry Corps, the brigade being composed of the 2d Iowa, 7th Kan., 12th Mo., 9th and 6th Ill., which did such conspicuous service during Hood's Tennessee campaign.

Charles K. Radcliffe, Co. F, 105th Ohio, Baldwin, Mich., disputes the claim of Charles Allinger that the 24 Mo. lost more in killed and wounded—106—than any other regiment on the Union side at Perryville. The 105th Ohio was in Terrill's Brigade, Jackson's Division, and lost 48 officers and men killed and 217 wounded, a total of 265—more than double that of the 2d Mo.

J. R. Clark, Co. G, 9th Pa. Reserves, Clarendon, Pa., replying to the questions of Comrade W. H. H. Kennedy, 11th Pa. Reserves, Maple Plain, Iowa, "Who got Gen. Meade's Christmas dinner?" says it was Sam Nolan, of the 6th Pa. Reserves, that purloined the turkey on which Gen. Meade and his staff expected to feast. He would like to have Sam get up and "confess."

H. W. Phelps, 95th Ohio, Westerville, O., thinks that Serg't Glanville looked so fondly upon his own regiment (the 10th Minn.) at Nashville, that in his account of the battle he failed to do justice to the 72d and 95th Ohio, 93d Ind. and 114th Ill., which were also in McMillan's Brigade. He says: "We know the 10th Minn. was composed of very brave men, and Col. Jennison was a favorite with the brigade; but the other regiments were also made up of men and officers who were always found as far to the front as the 10th Minn. In the charge where the 10th lost so heavily the loss of the other regiments was equally great."

AN UNEQUALED OFFER

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FOR $1.75 Additional we will send the watch to any one who will hereafter send us four subscribers at $1 each—total, $5.75.

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FOR $2.25 Additional we will send the watch to any one who will hereafter send us two subscribers at $1 each—total, $4.25.

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