FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About Their Old Campaigns.

ROANOKE ISLAND.

Massachusetts Replies to Gen. Hawkins, 9th N. Y. Zouaves.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In your issue of Jan. 20 appears an article of nearly four columns which attempts to show that the 9th N. Y. made the first charge on the battery of the enemy at Roanoke Island. In that fight I was a Captain, in command of Co. A, 21st Mass. My regiment, or four companies of it, was on the immediate right of the battery. The Second Brigade, led by Gen. Reno in person, marched by flank through the swamp toward the right of the enemy. There, among the bogs of that swamp, we answered the shots of the rebels as well as we were able. Our regiment lost 57 men, of whom 13 were killed or mortally wounded.

Several companies of the 51st N. Y. were near us at that time. It was the continued firing of that gallant regiment, together with the 21st Mass., which drove the Confederates inside their earthworks for protection. Gen. Reno was at the front of the line. He said, in my hearing:

"Col. Maggi, can you charge and take that battery?"

The reply was, "We can, General."

Then the order was given by Gen. Reno to charge. At this time my company was in a good position to charge. We did so, together with the other companies of my regiment and the 51st N. Y.

The first color planted on that battery was the State flag of Massachusetts, carried by gallant Corp'l Ethan Blodgett, Color-Bearer of the 21st Mass. The next was the U. S. flag of the 51st N. Y. There was not a man of the 9th N. Y. Zouaves inside the battery at the time we made that charge. They came up in a short time, but not until the last running rebel was well out of sight. They then came running, shouting, "Zou, Zou," as if they had captured the fort.

These are the facts, and I can obtain a hundred men of the 21st Mass. to substantiate it, if necessary. Corp'l Blodgett, who planted the first flagstaff on the works, is living; Charles F. Walcott, at that time Captain of Co. B, 21st Mass., afterward Colonel of the 61st Mass. and Brevet Brigadier-General, is at No. 10 Tremont street, Boston. He will gladly give any information required. He was one of the first to enter the works. Capt. W. T. Harlow, Assistant Clerk of Courts of Worcester County, is living in Worcester; consult him. Many others I could mention if space would permit. I know nothing of Will L. Welch, Co. A, 23d Mass.

Gen. Hawkins says the 9th N. Y. had two Lieutenants and 13 privates wounded; the 21st Mass. had 13 killed and 44 wounded. Among the wounded were Capt. T. S. Foster, Adj't Fraser A. Stearns, hit twice; one First Sergeant and two Corporals.

Now, I do not wish to criticize the valor and bravery of the 9th N. Y. The following extract from the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, written soon after the battle, may be of interest to the Colonel of the 9th N. Y. After describing the flight of the rebels and the entry of the 21st and 51st into the battery, the writer said:

Hawkins's Zouaves next came dashing over the ditch and up the side, to find the works in the possession of their friends. It was a question of distance who should arrive first, for undoubtedly the Zouaves would have stormed the battery at the point of the bayonet had the works not been evacuated.

Gen. C. Reno's (official) report of that fight says:

I proceeded at the head of the 21st Mass. toward the enemy's right. I ordered a charge, which was most gallantly executed by the 21st Mass., 51st N. Y. and 9th N. J. Lieut.-Col. Maggi's regiment (21st Mass.) captured the flag of the fort and raised the first flag.

The writer of the article speaks of Col. Maggi, of the 21st Mass., in a very insulting manner. Was Col. Hawkins with the 21st Mass. or in another part of the field, where he belonged? Why does he now say that we charged without orders? It is not at all a "troublesome proposition for the officers of the 21st Mass. to explain." We have it in the official report of Gen. Reno, who ordered the charge.

Col. Hawkins attempts to give a reason why his report of that day's work was not in a prominent place in the history of the Roanoke affair. He says he penciled "on the head of a barrel on a half sheet of fools-cap paper the carclessly-worded report, and kept no copy." He says he is possessed of a peculiar temperament, which often "leads him to do or not to do and say things that a discreet person would avoid."

One writer has said that "Some of our gallant brother regiments, fearing that the war would end before there was legitimate glory enough to go around, made claim to honors belonging to other regiments."

The gratuitous aspersion cast upon the bravery and military duties of Col. Maggi on that occasion is wholly uncalled for, and, to my mind, cruelly unjust. I am certain no honorable soldier or gentleman will ask to share the honor of writing such an article with the unjust and unkind flings at brother officers who were not a whit behind Col. Hawkins, of the 9th N. Y., in bravery and honor.—GEORGE P. HAWKES, Captain, Co. A; afterward Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding 21st Mass. for 15 months, and Brevet Brigadier-General Volunteers, Templeton, Mass.

A Case of Enforced Abstinence.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I was a member of the 16th Ohio, that responded to the first call for 75,000 men. About the 3d of July, 1861, on Cheat River, West Virginia, some of our officers conceived the idea that a treat would be in place for the National holiday. So several barrels of whisky were procured, and one lone barrel of ginger-snaps for the supposed few who might not feel like imbibing the "red-eye." The barrels were safely stored in an old house that stood near our camp, but much nearer the field-officers' quarters. A strong guard was placed over the whisky, with positive orders to allow no one but commissioned officers to enter the room. We were in the enemy's country and expected an engagement at almost any time, and at that time we were but little skilled in warfare. Some of us thought that under the circumstances it would be better to be sober, so a plan was laid to secure a sober Fourth.

The house spoken of had a basement that was not occupied. During the day a survey of where the whisky was located was made and an augur procured. Long after the sun had hidden his face behind the mountain a small squad of soldiers might have been seen in the basement boring holes through the floor, the aim of which was to tap the barrels and let the whisky flow to Cheat River rather than down the necks of the boys. After much boring every barrel was tapped, and we had the satisfaction of seeing the whisky on its way to the river. Early next morning some of the boys, eager to wet their whistles, drank from the little pools along its course, and a few got gloriously "happy," but as a regiment we were sober. Some of our poor officers were so disappointed they made every effort to detect the lads who committed the unpardonable sin, but they could not be found.—W. E. MONTGOMERY, 120th Ohio, Macon, Mo.

The 15th Ind. Battery.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In your issue of Jan. 13 Comrade W. H. Phelps, 95th Ohio, claims all the honor at the battle of Nashville for the Sixteenth Corps, and all the fighting for McMillen's Brigade. Pardon me for reminding the comrade that the 15th Ind. battery, of the Twenty-third Corps, opened the road, destroyed the rebel line on Shye's Hill, and protected McMillen's Brigade from any opposition, until it entered the rebel lines with but little loss. Gen. Bate, who commanded the rebels, credits the Union artillery with destroying his line (see Cox's "Franklin and Nashville), and this artillery that destroyed the Shye's Hill line was the 15th Ind. battery, of the Twenty-third Corps. If I remember right, the Twenty-third Corps helped to do up Hood at Franklin, two weeks before.—"SHRAPNEL," St. Louis, Mo.

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OSTERHAUS'S DIVISION.

It Had a Hand in the Battle of Lookout Mountain.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have patiently waited and anxiously watched for some comrade of Gen. Osterhaus's First Division, of the Fifteenth Corps, to move forward on the skirmish-line and show through your columns the part performed by that division at the battle of Lookout Mountain, about which the White Star boys are having so much fun. It is well known to history that the above division was cut off from the rest of its corps by the breaking of the pontoon bridge the evening before the battle, and by orders from Gen. Grant was temporarily attached to the command of Hooker, where it remained and took an active part in the battle of Lookout, Missionary Ridge and Ringgold, or Taylor's Ridge.

At Lookout Mountain our division occupied a position on the extreme left of Hooker's line, our left resting on the Tennessee River at the north base of the mountain, at the mouth of Lookout Creek. The rebel works were on the opposite side of the creek, extending around the base of the mountain from the north point to well around the west side.

Early in the morning of the day of the battle our division was manuvered in plain view and short rifle range of the rebel works, and finally

CHARGED DOWN TO THE CREEK,

all of which was done to attract attention, while the White Star boys were gaining position on the left flank of the enemy, which they did in good style, causing the rebels to abandon their whole line at the base and fall back on their main works about half way up the mountain.

Our division then bridged the creek, crossed and advanced up the north face of the mountain and took these works in flank, making it possible for the White Star boys to plant their flag on the summit the next morning.

I have a very distinct recollection of marching, or rather climbing, up that mountain through the clouds, coming out under a clear sky soaking wet, and of fighting up there until 12 o'clock at night, during which time the First Division of the Fifteenth Corps did all the fighting, and

REPULSED FOUR CONSECUTIVE ATTACKS

from the rebels, who were trying to dislodge us and regain the mountain. The right of my regiment extended up to the base of the palisade of rock on the top. The rebel left in none of these assaults extended beyond the center of our regiment. After the assaults ceased we lay on our arms until morning without fire, and suffered with cold intensely. Early in the morning we moved down the east side of the mountain (while the White Star boys were planting their flag on the top), crossed the valley, waded the creek and took possession of Missionary Ridge and the rebel works without firing a gun.

We had but a short time, however to congratulate ourselves on our easy success, when Breckinridge's Division of rebels was down on us on the double-quick. We had such an advantage by being in rear of their works that we soon turned them back and captured a large part of the division. The First Division of the Fifteenth Corps and one Indiana regiment of Hooker's Corps, supported by the balance of the White Star boys, did all the fighting that was done under Hooker at Missionary Ridge.

The next morning we started in pursuit of the enemy. Our division was in front, and skirmished all that day with the rear-guard, picking up a great many prisoners. Early next morning we

FOUND THEM AGAIN

posted on Taylor's Ridge, at Ringgold, where our regiment and the 76th Ohio got seriously cut up by Pat Cleburne's Division, after getting on both our flanks, through Hooker's neglect to have his White Star boys protect them. It was here, while our two regiments were fighting hand-to-hand with one of the best fighting divisions in the rebel army, that Gen. Butterfield, of Hooker's staff, rode up to Grant, who was watching the fight, and pointing toward us remarked:

"There, General, is the way Joseph's men fight"—meaning Hooker.

Gen. Grant, in his quiet way, replied, "Yes, P. Joseph Osterhaus."

I don't wish to reflect on the White Star boys, for they fought grandly at Lookout (but they did not do it all), and on the Atlanta campaign they kept up their front, and were good fighters, foragers and stayers generally. I expect this modest effort will bring down a whole brigade of the White Star boys on me, but I shall expect support from the old First Division of the Fifteenth Corps.—E. C. MOUNT, Co C, 4th Iowa, Guthrie Center, Iowa.

THE REBEL CAPITAL.

A 11th Conn. Comrade Describes the Occupation of Richmond.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Who were the first Union troops that entered Richmond, Va., on the morning of the 3d of April, 1865? There appear several claimants for the honor, but I think it belongs to the 11th Conn., as the following statement of fact will prove.

After passing the enemy's earthworks at Chapin's Farm, did you not, comrades, abandon everything but the gun and cartridge-box? And I believe you made the best time that was possible for any body of troops to make until you reformed at the entrance to the city. We heard shells exploding in front and supposed there was a battle going on. It proved to be the enemy's arsenal, which had been set fire, as well as the principal portion of the city. As we advanced there were no troops in our front. We could see in the distance people running, carrying bundles, abandoning their homes and stores, or engaged in plundering.

And the darkies, they did not run! I can hear them singing yet. They lined both sides of the street, and appeared wild with delight, shouting "Blessed Massa Linkum!" "Dar's de Yanks!" "Dar's de Yanks!" "We uns been waiting fo' you!" etc. Some of them were carrying small Union flags and others with packages of tobacco and whisky were trying to pass them to the boys.

The regiment halted and stacked arms inside the Capitol grounds, 12 paces in front of the Confederate Capitol, on the morning of April 3, 1865, as a postscript on a letter—now in my possession—states; the letter was begun the night before. When we stacked arms I went to the building, paced the distance, and with a pencil finished it on that stack of arms. There were no Union troops in the Capitol grounds before us. Details for patrol duty and safeguards were sent out at once. Our boys were released from Libby and Castle Thunder, and the straggling Johnnies put in their places. All not detailed as above went to work with a will to put out the fires. There was a dilapidated fire-engine in the Capitol grounds, but it proved to be useless. We finally formed lines and passed water in anything we could get until the flames were subdued. We were assigned quarters in the Exchange Hotel, and did provost-guard duty in the city for about two months.—HENRY MORRISON, First Lieutenant, 99th N. Y. and 11th Conn., 547 Quincy St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A Hoosier of the 83th.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: It goes without saying in this part of the country that THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is *the* paper for every one, old or young, rich or poor, soldier or citizen. There is no one who enjoys reading the communications contributed to its columns more than myself. I know something about the "soldier business," for I was "thar."

I think it might be said that every old soldier is more particularly interested in reading descriptions of marches, battles, etc., in which his own regiment or brigade took a part, and in this connection I would suggest that the boys would like to hear from E. P. Hammond, Rensselaer, Ind., who was Colonel of the 87th Ind. This regiment has a glorious record and he, I think, is writing, or is about to write its history. The 87th was in Brannan's Brigade, along with the 9th and 35th Ohio and 2d Minn., at Chickamauga, being the Third Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Corps. "Carleton" has all but ignored this brigade in his account of the battle of Chickamauga.

After the reorganization of the Army at Chattanooga in the Winter of 1863-64, our brigade was the Second of the Third Divison, Fourteenth Corps, and participated in all the ups and downs of the Division from Ringgold to Atlanta and Jonesboro; on the march to the sea, the writer being detailed as one of "Sherman's Bummers;" Savannah, where we played "chuck-a-luck" down behind the railroad embankment, and where we had rations of rice till you couldn't rest. We crossed the Savannah at Sisters Ferry, marched up through the Carolinas and finally rounded up at Washington, at the grand review in May, '65. Is there not living some member of Battery I, 4th U. S. Art., who can tell us some of his experiences while in our brigade?—HENRY C. GREEN, Co. E, 87th Ind., West Bay City, Mich.

Pains in the back, kidney and liver troubles are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Give it a trial.

PICKET SHOTS

From Alert Comrades All Along the Line.

The Atlanta Campaign.

Charles F. Kimmel, 72 High street, Dayton, O., thinks it is high time to "let up" on the capture of De Gress's battery. He says no one can successfully dispute the claim of the 66th Ill., and in support of this declaration he gives the official report of Col. J. J. Philips, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, Sixteenth Corps.

James K. Wallace, Co. K, 98th Ill., Altamont, Ill., referring to "Carleton's" statement that a division of the Twenty-third Corps first crossed the Chattahoochee at the Roswell factory, says that the Second Cavalry Division, commanded by Gen. Garrard, composed of the brigades of Col. Eli Long and Gen. Wilder's Mounted Inf., burned the factory on the 9th of July, 1864, drove the rebel pickets from the river, forded the stream and formed their lines on the other bank. They were relieved at night by a division of infantry. In regard to the planting of the first flag in Chattanooga, he says Wilder's Brigade crossed the Tennessee River a few miles above Chattanooga on Sept. 8, 1863, and could have planted a flag in the city at that time, but there was a sour-wine brewery between where they were and the city, and that was considered of more importance by the boys than the planting of a flag in Chattanooga or anywhere else. To say that they ransacked the brewery very feebly expresses it.

Geo. W. Eddy, Captain, 53d Ohio, Jasper, O., writes of the part taken by his regiment in the battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864. He says his regiment retook from the rebels DeGress's and one other battery, with a large number of prisoners. He has no doubt that other regiments assisted in that charge, but he says he saw four times as many of the 53d Ohio as of any other regiment.

H. H. Kindig, Sergeant, Co. H, 19th Mich., Fulton, Mich., says that Comrade Snider and others are mistaken in regard to the 19th Mich. in the charge upon the fort at Resaca. He says the regiment participated directly in the charge, and lost 14 killed and 66 wounded, including the Colonel.

George E. Gowing, Co. E, 49th Ohio, Sulphur Springs, O., writes briefly of the very conspicuous services of the 49th Ohio in the Army of the Cumberland. He says the regiment was actively engaged at New Hope Church, losing more than half its nmmber. He says the brigade had little need for bugles, as the lungs of Gen. Bill Gibson were sufficient for all purposes.

Jonathan Lewellen, Co. C, 33d Ind., Linden, Ind., would like to read a sketch of the services of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Corps, which was composed of the 33d and 85th Ind., 19th Mich., 22d Wis., and was first to enter Atlanta.

H. O. Martin, Battery A, 1st Ohio L. A., Akron, Ohio, referring to the question of Comrade Doyle, Fleming, Mo., says he thinks it was his battery that Gen. Thomas had in the works on the hill above the bridge at Peach Tree Creek. The battery belonged to Newton's Second Division, Fourth Corps. It did very effective work during the engagement.

James Taylor, Co. L, 3d Ohio Cav., Millbury, O., refers to Kilpatrick's raid around Atlanta, and would like to hear from any of the comrades who participated in it.

Wm. Stahl, Ithaca, Mich., says that the battles of New Hope Church and Pickett's Mills, may, as Comrade Bird says, be the same, but the fight that Willich's Brigade was in was Pickett's Mills, May 27, 1864. He says that brigade was not engaged on the 25th, but was very badly cut up on the 27th, one of its regiments, the 49th Ohio, losing 207 killed, wounded and missing out of 413 who went in.

The Guntown Picnic.

Chas. W. Shaw, Co. A, 93d Ind., Bloomington, Ind., sends a brief account of the part his regiment took in the Guntown expedition. He belonged to the First Brigade, First Division, Sixteenth Corps, commanded by Col. McMillan, of the 72d Ohio, composed of the 72d and 95th Ohio, 93d Ind., 114th Ill., and 9th Minn. He thinks the expedition was very badly managed or it would not have resulted so disastrously.

E. R. Morris, Sergeant, Co. E, 95th Ill., Marengo, Ill., sends a sketch of the services of his regiment in the Guntown expedition. The Colonel of the regiment, T. W. Humphrey, was mortally wounded in the fight. He was succeeded in the command of the regiment by Capt. E. N. Bush, Co. G, who also fell mortally wounded, and Capt. Wm. Stewart, of Co. F, took command. In a few moments he was shot through the thighs and the regiment was taken from the field by Capt. Skellinger, of Co. K. The 95th was very badly cut up, losing heavily in killed and wounded and in many prisoners.

Robt. Cowden, Lieutenant, Battery I, 1st Ill. L. A., and Lieutenant-Colonel, 59th U. S. C. T., Bird City, Kans., referring to the request of Comrade Boyington for a history of the Guntown expedition, says he has given a very full history of that unfortunate trip in the history of the 59th U. S. C. T., written and published by him. He says his command formed the rear-guard of the advancing column, and that a portion the 55th U. S. C. T. covered the retreat of the disorganized army. He would like the address of Comrade Boyington, and would also like the name and address, if he is living, of the wounded Illinois soldier who so generously exchanged with him his place in the ambulance just after leaving Ripley, Miss., on June 11, for the writer's place in the saddle, which he was no longer able to occupy. Col. Cowden thinks he was saved from capture and death by this kind act.

Petersburg.

Miles W. Buck, Co. K, 50th Pa., Tyrone, Pa., thinks that the first entry into Petersburg was made by the 2d or 20th Mich., 60th Ohio or 2d Conn. He is not certain which, but he thinks it was the Connecticut boys.

Hiram Oldroyd, Co. B, 20th N. Y., Thompsonville, Conn., says that among the many who have criticized his communication in regard to the first entry into Petersburg, none except Comrade Hanover have even attempted to give any proof that his statement was incorrect. He says that he did not make the claim for the purpose of getting any glory, but simply as a historical fact. He quotes from the order issued by Gen. Collis from his headquarters at City Point, April 7, 1865, and also from a letter written by Brig.-Gen. M. R. Patrick, Provost-Marshal General, Army of the Potomac, both of which state that the 20th N. Y. was the first to plant its colors above the captured city of Petersburg. A citation from the regimental history corroborates this. Comrade Oldroyd gives an extract from a letter just received from Gen. Collis, dated New York, Jan. 11, 1887, which says: "Long before daylight next morning, April 3, my brigade was in line of battle and slowly pushing on to Petersburg, and we would have been there before but for the risk I feared of being fired into by our own army, who would not recognize us in the dark. When dawn appeared we were far in advance of all other troops and a general rush was made to outstrip us in the race to the city. But I always believed that my brigade was the first to occupy the town."

M. Fickle, Co. A, 60th Ohio, Somerset, Kan., says that Comrade Bolton is badly "off" in saying that the Massachusetts cavalrymen entered Petersburg 24 hours before the 60th Ohio. The writer does not claim that the 60th was the first regiment to enter the city, but he does say and is prepared to maintain that the flag of the 60th Ohio was the second to wave over the city on the morning of April 3, 1865. No Federal troops could have occupied the city 24 hours previous to that time, as the Confederates did not abandon their works until the evening of April 2.

A. M. Burfied, Co. F, 211th Pa., Rice's, Minn., says the Second Brigade, Third Division, Ninth Corps, composed of the 205th, 207th and 211th Pa., charged and took Fort Damnation. He would like to have the Drum-Major sound the long-roll and bring the 211th Pa. to the front. His brother was killed in the battle of Fort Mahone.

James M. Walton, 1st Mich. S. S., Muskegon, Mich., says that he volunteered to carry the colors of the 1st Mich. into Petersburg on the morning of April 3, directly from Fort McGilvray, and planted them on the court-house at 15 minutes before 4 o'clock. The commanding officer of that brigade received the surrender of the city.

George J. Davis, Co. C, 116th Ohio, Ewington, Ohio, alludes briefly to the services of his regiment in the capture of Petersburg. He has no doubt that many other regiments did as well, but he thinks there was none any better for promptness and efficiency in the discharge of duty than the 116th Ohio.

In Prison Cell.

James E. King, Co. A, 1st Ky. Cav., Humphrey, Ky., says he is a Kentuckian by birth, but not a drop of rebel blood ever ran in his veins. He was one of the few in his County who voted for Abraham Lincoln in 1860, when it was dangerous in the South to be guilty of such heresy. He enlisted in the 1st Ky. Cav. at the beginning of the war, and in Oct., 1863, while in the line of duty, was captured with 450 others at Philadelphia, Tenn. He says they were taken to Belle Isle, and thence to Andersonville. In both places they were inhumanly treated and suffered untold misery. He would like to hear from Thos. Grimsted, if he is yet living.

N. T. Connell, Co. I, 7th W. Va., Williamsport, W. Va., writing of his prison experiences, says he was captured Sept. 7, 1861. The prisoners were tied to a long rope together and marched to Richmond, where they were placed in Libby Prison. He speaks of the hard treatment they endured, by which their health was destroyed, and thinks it but a matter of justice that Congress should do something for that class of soldiers.

John A. Emerson, Co. E, 2d N. H., Haverhill, Mass., wishes to imform his comrades with whom he was confined at Belle Isle, Andersonville and Florence, that he is still alive and will be glad to assist any of his comrades who may desire evidence from him.

Joseph Green, Co. F, 16th Me., Saco, Me., was glad to hear from his old comrade in confinement at Belle Isle, Louis P. Lienberger. The writer remembers the killing of the Lieutenant's dog by the prisoners, and says at that time he would have been glad to exchange a corn-dodger for a piece of dog-meat. He says that one day the prisoners were ordered in line to be counted. They moved a little too fast to suit the rebel officer in command and he seized a musket and struck one of the prisoners over the eye, cutting a severe gash and knocking him down. The writer belonged to the First Corps and was captured the first day at Gettysburg.

Morris Sullivan, 51 South Washington street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., says he was a prisoner at Florence in March, 1865, and gives an account of the hasty removal of the prisoners at the time the place was threatened by Sherman's army. He was finally discharged at Washington Navy Yard, June 6, 1865. He would be glad to hear from some of his old comrades in confinement.

C. W. Hammond, Co. I, 113th Ill., Pittwood, Ill., says he was confined in Andersonville Prison from June 19 until Nov. 24, 1864, and thinks he saw some of the hardships of prison life. When he entered the stockade he weighed 195 pounds, and when, after being paroled, he reached Chicago he weighed 76 pounds. He thinks men who suffered like that deserve the consideration of Congress.

S. H. Sappington, Eldorado, Kan., writes of an interesting foot-race which took place in Andersonville Prison. "Limber Jim," the sutler, offered a peck of peanuts as the prize to be contended for. The distance was about a mile around the stockade. Six men entered the lists and ran the race amid great excitement among the boys, who made the most extravagant bets upon the result, putting up buttons, knives, combs, soup-bones, etc. The guards outside thought that the commotion indicated a break of the prisoners, and trained the guns of a battery to bear upon them until they learned the cause of the tumult.

W. S. Boots, Co. L, 1st Ohio H. A., Spencer, O., says he was in a rebel prison with Comrade Dunn, 25th Iowa, but does not know anything about the $50 Government bond spoken of by him. He says the 2d and 3d N. C. Confederate regiments, which guarded Salisbury Prison, were composed largely of Indians.

Lost and Found.

W. O. Curtis, Independence, Iowa, wishes that the soldier who got his pocketbook at Bridgeport, Ala., in Nov., 1863, would return its contents, part of which was $60 in greenbacks. If he will do so the writer will be under obligations and will "ask no questions." He would like to know the name of the doctor who ministered to them while they lay in camp at Black River Bridge in Aug. and Sep., 1863, and his postoffice address if living.

John Wilson, Co. K, 46th Ill., Gallatin, Mo., found between Shawnee Mission, Kan., and Westport, Mo., a large silver ring with gold setting, bearing the inscription "W. H. H., Co. A, 13th Mo. Cav.," which he would be glad to return to the owner if he will make himself known.

Levi Rauch, Co. C, 18th Pa. Cav., 1233 South Sixth St., Denver, Colo., would like to hear from some of his old company comrades. He wishes to ask concerning a memorandum book containing $10 and a gold penholder, which he lost near Winchester, Va., in the Spring of 1865.

C. D. Heldt, Co. F, 24th Ind., No. 2 Adams Ave., Evansville, Ind., says that 20 years ago Adam Conrad, Co. F, 135th Ind., left his discharge with him. He still has it, and would be glad to return it to him or his friends.

L. W. Bailey, Captain, Co. D, 128th Ohio, Cleveland, O., has the discharge of Americus Austin, Corporal, Co. B, 128th Ohio, which he would like to restore to him or his friends.

J. B. Evans, 102d Pa., has the discharge from the Regular Army of Herman Gerpeheimer, Co. L, 2d U. S. Art., which was picked up on the battlefield of Gettysburg.

Ludwill Bacon, Co. B, 48th Mo., lost in St. Louis his discharge and a statement of his appointment to First Sergeant. He will esteem it a favor if any person having the same will return it to him.

L. Gilbert, No. 46 Sylvan Ave., New Haven, Conn., has an inkstand that belonged to some soldier of the 29th Ohio.

Geo. W. Gould, Co. C, 9th Pa., Oakland, Md., lost at North Platte, Neb., his two discharges, one from the three months' service and one from the three years' service. He would be greatly obliged for their return.

J. L. Wallace, Co. I, 6th Ill. Cav., Somerset, Ill., has a nice gold watch which he found near Port Hudson, La., during the first day's attack on that place. Three initials are engraved on the outside. If the owner will prove property he will be glad to restore it to him. The watch is worth about $100.

George A. Shidler, Logansport, Ind., has the discharge of Zenas R. Bradley, Co. E, 9th Ill. Cav. He went West from New York before the war. He died two years ago at Dexter City, Mo. If any of his friends wish the discharge they can get it by addressing as above.

J. H. Ostrom, Co. E, 17th Ill., Davenport, Iowa, 510 Spring St., has the discharge of Jacob Ekleberry, Co. H, 61st Ohio, which he will be glad to return to him or his friends.

T. B. Hartzell, San Diego, Cal., has the discharge of Edwin P. Stephenson, Co. E, 16th Ohio. It has been in his possession 15 years, and he would be glad to restore it to Stephenson or his friends and will explain how it came into his possession.

J. H. Trevely, Co. E, 6th Me., Iowa City, Iowa, says that while his regiment was encamped near Lewinsville, Va., in the Winter of 1861, the Chaplain took charge of the regimental mail. He had a post set in the ground just outside his tent with a box, through the top of which the boys dropped their letters. One evening after the boys had been paid off and a large number of them had inclosed money to their friends, the Chaplain went out to get the mail and found the box gone. He says it was believed that there was fully $750 in the box, and he thinks it would be an excellent scheme for the man who took it to make himself known.

Frank Miller, Given Post, 133, G. A. R., Wooster, O., has a veteran badge or medal presented to Reuben King, Co. E, 49th Ohio, which he would be glad to restore to the owner.

Lewis A. Fisher, Co. F, 100th Pa. (Roundheads), New Castle, Pa., has the discharge of Capt. Dan'l S. Foster, Co. F, 8th Vt., which he found on Gallup's Island, Boston Harbor. He or his friends can have it by addressing him.

Help!

L. L. Solliday, Breckenridge, Tex., thinks THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE the best paper he ever saw. He says that many of the people in that part of Texas are on the point of starvation on account of the disastrous drouth last Fall. The G.A.R. sent a committee to Charleston to look after the wants of those people, and he thinks they would do a work of humanity and charity by aiding their suffering comrades in Texas. The crops were almost a total failure, and he says he knows of many families who are actually suffering for food. If any person chooses to assist them, contributions may be sent to Judge E. L. Walker, Breckenridge, Tex.

E. A. Fletcher, Franklin, Neb., says that one of his comrades has a disease of both ears, caused by exposure in the war. He is not yet deaf, but is gradually losing his hearing. He has ringing sounds in both ears that are extremely annoying and often painful. He has tried numerous physicians without obtaining relief, and would be glad to have suggestions regarding treatment from any comrades who may have been similarly affected.

Joseph Mooney, Carbon, Tex., writes of the great suffering in that section of the country in consequence of the drouth last Fall. He says the people have not been able to raise crops of any account, and many of them are almost wholly destitute of means on which to live during the Winter. Old soldiers from the North are scattered all through that part of Texas and are looking starvation squarely in the face.

Wm. H. Replogle, Co. B, 15th Ind., Ora, Ind., says that he was one of the charter members of Elmer Post, G.A.R., at Elkhart, Ind. He removed to Ora, Stark Co., and bought some hotel property and had nearly paid for it, but on the morning of Jan. 6 it took fire and was entirely consumed, with all his furniture and clothing, and he is left absolutely destitute. He is almost dependent on charity, having poor health and receiving but a very small pension.

Mrs. E. E. Moon, Mason, Minn., mentions the cases of two disabled and destitute soldiers who are unable to work, and their families are suffering for food and clothing. She thinks it is very hard that men who lost their health in the service of their country should now be compelled to endure so much suffering.

Wesley Krysher, Co. C, 39th Iowa, Cleveland, Tenn., says that the G.A.R. Post of that place is in great need of funds, and is getting up a fair to help raise the wind. He says he has made a rocking-chair from pieces of wood cut on a number of battlefields, in which there are several bullets. He proposes to put up this chair at ten cents a vote, and invites the G.A.R. comrades to "chip in," as all the money raised will be devoted to the fund to the relief of needy comrades and their widows and orphans.

Information Asked and Given.

Joseph Porter, Rome, N. Y., asks for information concerning Wm. A. Farrell, who enlisted at Utica, N. Y., in 1847 for the Mexican war, and died near Monterey, Mexico. The writer would like to know to what company and regiment he belonged.

W. L. Van Hagen, Adjutant, Philip R. Schuyler Post, G.A.R., Philadelphia, Pa., asks information of Comrade Jacob H. Brown, Co. H, 3d N. J. Cav., who disappeared from his home some time ago. He is about 60 years of age and a blacksmith by occupation.

H. C. Connelly, Major, 14th Ill. Cav., Rock Island, Ill., replying to the inquiry of Comrade Van Arsdale, says that no detailed history of the 14th Ill. has ever been published.

Dennis Springer, Co. H, 4th Minn., Monticello, Iowa, would like to know what has become of the organization of that regiment which was made at the National Encampment at Minneapolis, Minn., two years ago last July, and what became of the money that was raised to pay for a book or register of the same.

Linn Loughridge, Warren, Minn., would like to know if the man is living who went with him to burn the bridge in Georgia on the 19th of December, 1864. The writer was a Corporal in Co. B, 92d Ill., and at that time was at Kilpatrick's headquarters. He would be glad to correspond with any old soldiers who may desire to settle in the Red River Valley.

Armour Robison, Shobe, Bates Co., Mo., asks information of his father, James Robison, who enlisted in Kansas and served in a cavalry regiment, he thinks the 9th. He was promoted to Sergeant and served during the greater part of the war.

William H. Hodges, Co. E, 3d Me., and Co. A, 16th Me., Glendale, N. Y., wishes to ask any old soldiers who live in West Virginia to write him in regard to the best part of that State to live in, with reference to good land, good water and good air.

Mrs. Ann M. Ritch, 1618 Ridge Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., is greatly distressed over the disappearance of her son, Chas. F. Ritch, late Quartermaster-Sergeant, U. S. A., at Camp Supply, Indian Territory. When last heard from he was in Dodge City, Kan., from which place he telegraphed Aug. 25, 1886, that he would start the following morning for the East. All efforts to ascertain his whereabouts have proved unavailing. He served three years in the war of the rebellion and afterward enlisted in the 18th U. S. Inf. His mother will be thankful for any tidings of him.

Western Skirmishers.

J. H. Maxwell, Dawson, Minn., says that many of the comrades in the West are having hard sledding with going 50 or 75 miles to market; having to travel 100 miles to mill and give half the grain for toll; with grasshoppers, hailstorms, blizzards and borrowing money at from 20 to 50 per cent. Many of them have been compelled to mortgage their homes, and they rarely succeed in lifting the mortgages. He does not think life on the frontier is quite what it is cracked up to be.

David Hanselman, Forest Hill, Pa., says that many of the old soldiers would go West and take up land if they had the means with which to do so. He thinks the Government could well afford to aid them in this matter.

John A. Gross, 43d Mass., Helix, Ore., says there is some vacant land in the County in which he lives, Umatilla, and in other Counties adjacent. The best land has been taken up and of course can be secured only by purchase. Any comrade addressing him, inclosing stamp, will receive an answer to any questions he may ask about the country.

H. H. Raymond, Co. E, 46th Pa., Dawson, Dak., speaks with much enthusiasm of the soil, climate and other advantages which that section of the country offers to those wishing to settle in the West. He will be glad to correspond with any comrades on the subject. He is not in the real-estate business and has no ax to grind, but feels a warm interest in the veterans and will be much pleased to give them any information or assistance in his power.

W. P. White, Maple Hill, Kan., says there is a good opening in his place for a wagon-maker to start business. Any comrade wishing information can get it by addressing him as above.

The Honored Dead.

Henry L. Bell, Co. K, 15th Mich., Waltz, Mich., writes feelingly of the great loss suffered by the soldiers in the death of Gen. Logan, and sends a copy of the General's farewell address to the Army of the Tennessee, issued at Louisville, Ky., July 13, 1865. The address has been heretofore printed in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

S. Turner, 916 Chester street, Little Rock, Ark., pays a feeling tribute to the memory of Gen. John A. Logan.

Alonzo D. Stephens, Co. E, 3d R. I. H. A., Thompson, Conn., mourns with all the comrades the death of Gen. Logan. He wishes to inform Comrade Murphy, Mt. Vernon, O., that the address of Thos. Burdy is Putnam, Windham Co., Conn.

W. H. Driggs, Co. C, 17th Ill., Canton, Ill., pays a very touching and beautiful tribute to the memory of the great soldier, Gen. John A. Logan. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE would be glad to print it in full, but the enormous pressure upon its columns will not permit.

The Last Campaign.

H. J. Shapley, Co. M, 6th Ohio Cav., Copopa, O., says he was present at the capture of Gen. Ewell and his staff, as described by Lieut. Allum, Co. B, 1st W. Va. He says Gen. Custer jumped up from his breakfast as they were brought in and shook hands with them, as some of them were among his old chums and acquaintances before the war. He thinks Lieut. Allum is mistaken in saying there was no fighting on the morning of April 9, as the writer is sure he "scratched gravel" on that day.

D. C. Rose, Co. M, 15th N. Y. H. A., Mount Vernon, Wash. Ter., would be glad to hear something from the Winthrop Brigade, which was composed of the 5th N. Y. Zouaves, 140th and 146th N. Y., and 15th N. Y. H. A. It belonged to the Second Division, Fifth Corps. The writer was wounded at the battle of Five Forks, where the gallant Gen. Winthrop was killed at the head of his command.

He Wants to Pay An Old Debt of Gratitude.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: On Feb. 23, 1864, a comrade from an Illinois cavalry regiment was leading a black horse belonging to the Major. He exchanged the horse for mine, which was wounded. He made a sling out of a yellow silk handkerchief, in which he placed my wounded arm. I think he was from the Second Brigade, Second Cavalry Division, Sixteenth Corps. The above occurred near Pontotoc, Miss., on the return from the West Point raid. I traded that handkerchief for an interest in a piece of corn bread, but I would like to replace it with a new one, if the comrade can be found.—E. M. CHAPLIN, Co. I, 7th Ind. Cav., Warsaw, Ind.

**An Invisible Ægis (Armor).