FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About Their Old Campaigns.

ROANOKE ISLAND.

How the Works Were Carried and Who Carried Them.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have been a reader of your paper for 10 years, and for "chock" I have seen nothing to compare with Col. Hawkins's account of the 9th N. Y. at Roanoke Island. I was there, and in the battery when the 9th N. Y. came in. The 21st Mass. had the first man wounded after the troops landed on the island. Private Henry H. Howard, of Co. G, was shot through the hip while on picket the night of the 7th. The First Brigade, Gen. Foster, opened the fight on the morning of the 8th. The Second Brigade, under Gen. Reno, then went in. The 21st Mass. passed through the First Brigade, with Cos. D, and G, the flank companies, in the advance. We filed to the left into the swamp, where the brush was so thick that the Johnnies thought nothing could get through. Gen. Reno was with the advance all the time. He was making for the right flank of the rebel line.

We worked our way so far to the rebel right that when we came out to the open ground in front and around the battery they could not bring the three guns of the battery to bear on us; but we had nearly the whole of the infantry to face, and it was hot. Here Capt. T. S. Foster, of Co. D, was wounded, and here we received the fire of the 9th N. Y. and 10th Conn., I think. See the report of Col. Ferrero, of the 51st N. Y., where he says: "I found the fire of the 9th N. Y. was directed into our ranks. I ordered my bugler to sound the order to cease firing." The troops that fired from our right took us for the enemy coming out to flank them, as the 21st had on the old U. S. gray uniform.

Gen. Reno was with Cos. D and G, in the advance. Shortly after we came to the opening he gave the order to Lieut.-Col. Maggi, of the 21st, to charge, and Cos. D and G, with the rest of the regiment that had come up, went into the fort, captured the flag of the battery and planted our State flag on the works. Capt. Ethan Blodgett was the man who carried it. The bearer of our flag fell into the ditch. The flag of the 51st N. Y. was planted beside the State flag of the 21st Mass., three companies of the 51st coming into the battery on our heels, and the Johnnies were going up the island.

The 21st and a part of the 51st were in the battery when Hawkins's Zouaves came up the road with their shout of "Zou! Zou!" The man who shot Howard while on picket the night before had Howard's Harper's Ferry rifle when they surrendered further up the island. The prisoners said the Yanks fought well, but when "them d—d gray-coated Regulars" came out of the brush, where they thought nothing could get through, it was more than they could stand. Nearly every one of the Johnnies carried knives from 10 to 18 inches long. The 21st lost 13 killed and 45 wounded.

The following was published at the time in the New York *Commercial Advertiser* by their correspondent with the army. After describing the entry of the 21st and 51st into the battery, and the flight of the Johnnies, the writer says: "Hawkins's Zouaves next came dashing over the ditch into the work in possession of their friends; that it was but a question of distance who should arrive first." The idea of the 9th N. Y. or any other regiment going up that narrow road in front of that battery while the rebels had possession, and not lose any more men than Col. Hawkins reported that the 9th lost—two Lieutenants and 13 privates wounded; not a man killed by all the grape, solid shot and shell he speaks of. If he should tell that to an army mule he would get his hat kicked off, if nothing more. A regiment going up that road in front of that battery while the enemy was in possession would have lost every man, as they had to march by the flank for over half a mile. And I tell you them Johnnies were no slouches at handling their guns, and they had a point-blank range the whole distance. Only 15 men wounded! How is that for high? Or, as the Dutchman says, How high ish dot? I want to say to Col. Hawkins that Col. Maggi was no "Shaksperean pattern" of which he speaks, but Col. Maggi was an officer, every inch of him, from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot. He served some 16 years under Garibaldi, and he knew a soldier's place. He was afterward Colonel of the 33d Mass.

Col. Hawkins quotes from Gen. Reno's report. What does Reno say? He says in his report to Burnside: "I proceeded at the head of the 21st Mass. toward the enemy's right. We were soon hotly engaged; but without stopping I kept moving my flank toward the left (the enemy's right), but owing to the depth of the water and the dense underbrush we made only slow progress. Finally, after two hours, we succeeded in turning their right. I ordered a charge, which was most gallantly executed by the 21st Mass., 51st N. Y. and 9th N. J. During the engagement Foster's Brigade gallantly attacked in front, and Gen. Park was in the act of turning their left when my brigade charged and carried the battery. Lieut.-Col. Maggi's regiment (21st Mass.) captured the flag of the fort and raised the first colors." The captured flag was sent to Gov. Andrew, Boston. —HENRY A. WARREN, Co. D, 21st Mass., Birmingham, Conn.

Capture of the "Rocket" Battery.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In December, 1862, the 11th Pa. Cav. lay at Suffolk, Va., and did scouting as far as Edenton, Elizabeth City, South Mills, and sometimes as far as Winton and Jackson, N. C. We were an outpost for the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, headquarters being at Fort Monroe. We had many engagements at Franklin, on the Blackwater. The enemy gave us much trouble with a rocket battery captured from Gen. McClellan's army on the Peninsular campaign. They used cotton powder, and it made no report. The first thing we would hear was the ball whizzing and screeching over our heads. Col. S. P. Spear often said if he could get them on our side of the Blackwater he would show them a Yankee trick.

On Monday, Dec. 1, 1862, two brigades of infantry, under Gens. Foster and Wessels; Battery D, 4th U. S. Art., and a battery of the 7th Mass. Art. and nine companies of the 11th Pa. Cav. started out, and at daylight of the morning of Dec. 2 ran in the rebel pickets at Beaver Dam Church. We stopped to get coffee and hardtack, and Co. I was put on picket. It was not long until Col. Griffin, commanding the 62d Ga. Inf. (called 2d Ga. Cav.) crossed the river at Franklin with his rocket battery to attack us. Co. I held the rebels in check until Cos. G, A and B started on a gallop to its support. As soon as Co. I saw them coming they drew sabers, gave a yell, and charged into the dismounted and mounted Georgians. They only got to fire two shots with the battery when they broke and ran. Our boys knocked them right and left, capturing horses, guns and all the men of the battery and about 75 more. Our infantry gave us cheer after cheer, stating that was the first time they ever saw cavalry doing the fighting while the infantry was cooking breakfast.

As soon as we got to camp our Colonel ordered grindstones to sharpen our sabers, and swore that the next time he wanted to see some heads cut off instead of being pounded with dull swords. We afterward used the guns to advantage at the siege of Suffolk.—WILLIAM J. SHIRBY, Co. G, 11th Pa. Cav., Altoona, Pa.

PORT REPUBLIC.

A Sketch of the Campaign of Shields's Division.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The troops engaged at Port Republic were the Third and Fourth Brigades of Gen. Shields's Division, commanded by Gens. Tyler and Carroll. Tyler's Brigade consisted of the 5th, 7th, 29th and 66th Ohio. Carroll's Brigade was made up of the 1st W. Va., 7th Ind., 84th and 110th Pa. In addition to these troops were the 1st W. Va. Cav. and Huntington's and Damm's batteries. Shields's Division did not belong to the Eighth nor the Twelfth Corps, as claimed by some, but had lately been transferred from Banks's to McDowell's Corps, and had a few days before been ordered to join the latter at Falmouth, on its way to help "Little Mack" in his trouble before Richmond.

Instead of joining him we were ordered back to Front Royal, footsore and ragged, while McDowell's troops came along in the cars. Shields made a forced march to Front Royal, capturing it, with a rebel regiment and supply train. We had not been here more than two days when in rolled the cars with McDowell's bloated soldiers, who disembarked, pitched their tents and went into camp.

While all this was going on Stonewall Jackson was making breakneck speed up the Valley. Shields's Division, now half shoeless and in rags, started to head him off at Port Republic, burn the bridge, and take him in. History tells the rest.

I would like to have some of the comrades explain why this bridge was not burned. If it had been burned could these eight regiments have captured Stonewall's Corps? Why was Gen. Shields relieved, and why was this Division, so well officered, broken up and distributed among other commands? When it came to fighting it had no superior. It had never turned its back, and did not know what defeat was before Port Republic, where eight of its regiments fought for two days more than four times their numbers, and then only gave up when there was no more powder and lead to be had. Stones, clubbed-muskets and bayonets had been freely used here for the first time during the war. If our friends whom we left in camp had come up to Luray and held the two gaps in the mountains, thus giving us the First and Second Brigades, results might have been different; for either Jackson or Shields would then have had the worst defeat of the war. Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Virginia and Pennsylvania had their best blood there.

This division was almost self-supporting. I remember the 7th Ind. capturing a mill and turning out as good meal and flour as could be had at Mt. Jackson. At Front Royal Gen. Tyler sold 500 barrels of flour from a mill we had captured, at $5 per barrel in "fac-simile money," and on the way to Port Republic he bought for the soldiers all the shoes and clothing that the merchants of Sidytown had.

I have often wondered what regiment it was that took possession of a country still in Ashby's Gap, on our march to Falmouth. It was the rear-guard next day, and I thought it was the largest regiment I ever saw. It was impossible to keep them closed up; even Stuart's cavalry could not do it. They were all in good fighting trim that day, but a little weak in the knees. If ever there was a hard-looking set of soldiers it was Shields's Division on inspection at Bristoe Station, after the Port Republic campaign. The 1st Va. was the most conspicuous for being pantless; the 7th Ind. next. We were being inspected by one of Uncle Sam's Regulars, and the atmosphere was blue with words not mentionable here, but we were soon transformed from shoddy black to true blue.

We were loaded into box-cars and shipped to Alexandria, where we separated as a division, having been banded together for more than a year, and having Phillippi, Laurel Hill, Cheat Mountain, Rich Mountain, Carnifax Ferry, Cross Lanes, Carrick's Ford, Winchester, Greenbrier, Romney, Middletown, Woodstock, Front Royal and Port Republic inscribed on our banners. Wherever those troops went they still kept up their good reputation in the Army of the Potomac and in the march to the sea, always farthest to the front.—JIMMIE MAX, 7th Ind., Omaha, Neb.

AT CEDAR CREEK.

A Voice from the Army of West Virginia.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Your readers were not much surprised on opening THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of Dec. 30 to hear the old familiar toot of the Sixth Corps horn. In fact, we were surprised that it remained silent so long. We had not heard the familiar blast for two or three weeks, and were thinking that perhaps the last of the Sixth Corps tooters had joined the Grand Army above, and that we would have a rest until the resurrection morn, when, awakened by a blast from Gabriel's trumpet, they would again seize their instruments and greet us with the old familiar sound. Capt. D. A. Lockhart, Co. A, 61st Pa., winds up in the following strain:

The Sixth Corps in this battle of Cedar Creek did almost all the fighting, losing 2,200 men, and with the assistance of the cavalry achieved the destruction of Early's army. Then once more to the transports and down the Potomac; farewell to the Valley forever and to Washington until the rebellion closed.

As he evidently ran out of breath at this point, let us complete the strain and thereby anticipate another article: "The Sixth Corps now returned to Grant's army, and, after considerable skirmishing around Hatcher's Run, finally succeeded in breaking the enemy's lines in front of Petersburg, capturing Forts Gregg and Harrison, driving the demoralized enemy before them; fighting them again at Five Forks, High Bridge, Farmville, etc.; finally interposing themselves at Appomattox between the cavalry and Lee's army, compelling the surrender of the latter, thereby ending the war. Of course there were a few other troops along in this campaign, but 'the Sixth Corps did almost all the fighting.'"

The writer of this article was one of the Army of West Virginia, and our brigade, being the smallest, was on detached duty at the time of the battle of Cedar Creek guarding a supply train from Martinsburg. We were beyond Kernstown that morning on our way up when we met the demoralized portion of Sheridan's army seeking safety in flight. We were immediately halted and deployed across the Valley to arrest the stragglers; and I will say right here that they did not all belong to the Army of West Virginia and the Nineteenth Corps.

I have never heard, and never expect to hear, a member of the Army of West Virginia deny that it was a complete rout on the morning of the 19th of October so far as they were concerned, but I do assert, and without fear of contradiction from honest men, that the result would have been the same had the position of the Army of West Virginia been occupied by either the Nineteenth or Sixth Corps. Capt. Lockhart says:

The Eighth and Nineteenth Corps were shattered and fled in confusion to the rear. The Sixth Corps alone remained. It was finally forced back more than a mile, when it was halted and assumed the offensive, with what brilliant results the country knows.

In justice to the Nineteenth Corps I will say that the paragraph above quoted is not true. There was only a part of the Nineteenth Corps in any confusion, a large portion of them retaining their organization and fighting as well as any portion of the Sixth Corps. Again, instead of being forced back over a mile, they were forced back more than five miles; and instead of Gen. Wright being ready to assume the offensive when Sheridan arrived, I have always understood that when Gen. Sheridan reached the field Gen. Wright informed him that he had the army "in good shape to retreat," and Sheridan's reply was:

"Retreat! H—l and d—nation, we're going back to our camps before night."

And when the offensive was assumed, not only the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps, but also a large part of the Army of West Virginia, who were rallied by Sheridan's personal magnetism and had followed him up on his famous ride, took part in the last grand charge that led to victory.

To prove that "the Sixth Corps did all the fighting at the battle of Cedar Creek," Capt. Lockhart says "its loss was 2,200." If that is any evidence of good fighting qualities, the other corps did still better fighting, as their loss was far heavier in proportion to numbers, Sheridan's total loss being 6,500.

Col. Jos. Thoburn, of the 1st W. Va., commanding a division of Crook's army, who lost his life on that fatal morning while trying to rally his men, had informed Gen. Wright that the left flank of his army was exposed, and that he should have cavalry there to protect it, and Wright had promised that he would send the cavalry, but did not do so. I have always believed that it was through Gen. Wright's negligence that the surprise at Cedar Creek occurred.

And now, Mr. Editor, allow me to say in conclusion that we do not desire to pluck a single leaf from the laurels of the grand old Sixth Corps. They were good fighters, as good as ever rammed a cartridge into a musket, but they were American citizens, and any other equal number of American citizens under the same circumstances were just as good.—S. B. JENKINS, Co. I, 12th W. Va., New Cumberland, W. Va.

Renewed Her Age Ten Years.

That life may be prolonged is the desire of every invalid, even with suffering, but this is not all Compound Oxygen does, as the letters of many patients testify. A Lawrence (Mass.) lady writes:

"My old troubles are all slowly leaving me. I have renewed my age ten years or more."

A farmer writes from Lockesburg, Ark.:

"I am feeling better and clearer of pain than for years. I can plow all day."

A lady writes from North Waterford, Me.:

"My mother, although 81 years old, feels as well as she did when 40 years old. She walks around the house spryly and does considerable work. She is living, she says, a new life."

If you think that you or any of your friends might be benefited by the use of this treatment, you can decide after an examination of a record of its work in a multitude of cases. A pamphlet of nearly two hundred pages will be mailed, free, to any applicant by DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PICKET SHOTS

From Alert Comrades All Along the Line.

The Shenandoah Valley.

David W. Watson, Sergeant, 1st U. S. Cav., New Richmond, O., thinks Capt. Lockhart, 61st Pa., did great injustice to the Eighth and Nineteenth Corps, and also to the cavalry, in his account of the battle of Cedar Creek.

James W. Anthony, 17th Ind. battery, Marion, Ind., says that Capt. Fitts should have fired grape and canister at Capt. Lockhart for his misrepresentations of the Nineteenth Corps at Cedar Creek. The writer belonged to that corps, and says it did as good fighting as the Sixth in every respect.

J. A. Waltman, Creston, Iowa, wishes to thank Capt. Fitts for his able article in reply to Capt. Lockhart, 61st Pa., in regard to the Shenandoah Valley campaign. He thinks it very desirable that the disputes between the comrades should cease.

J. H. Gates, 160th N.Y., says that if the Sixth Corps had been attacked at Cedar Creek as the Eighth and Nineteenth were, Capt. Lockhart, 61st Pa., would have seen the battle in a very different light. The writer briefly sketches the services of the Nineteenth Corps, to which he belonged, in the Valley, and regrets that Capt. Lockhart should do it such injustice.

B. Warren, 26th Mass., compliments Adjutant Davis, 30th Mass., and Serg't Hummel, 8th Ind., for their fair and faithful accounts of the fighting at Cedar Creek. He regrets that members of the Sixth Corps should claim so much, while depreciating their comrades of the Eighth and Nineteenth Corps.

Samuel Neptune, Co. D, 122d Ohio, Chariton, Iowa, says Comrade McFarland was mistaken when he said that the Sixth Corps was eating breakfast when the attack was made at Cedar Creek. He belonged to the Second Brigade, Third Division, and says the men had eaten their breakfast and had their things packed ready to move before the firing began in front of the Eighth Corps. He believes the Sixth Corps saved the day.

Martin V. Bruce, Sergeant, Co. D, 3d Ind. Cav., Cochran, Ind., sends a copy of a congratulatory order issued by Gen. Custer Oct. 21, 1864, concerning the brilliant cavalry opperations in the Shenandoah Valley. Want of space forbids its publication.

Philp Smathers, Co. B., 82d Pa., Ringgold, Pa., sustains the statements of Capt. Lockhart in regard to the battle of Cedar Creek. The writer belonged to the Sixth Corps, and gives a brief sketch of the engagement as viewed from his standpoint. He says the men of the Sixth had all they could do to stop the panic-stricken soldiers of the Eighth and Nineteenth Corps, and perhaps some of its own men as well. He thinks, however, that any corps in the army would have done just as the Eighth and Nineteenth did, if suddenly overwhelmed by the enemy as they were. He does not blame them for giving way, and gives them credit for their subsequent good behavior.

J. L. Ledford, Co. K, 116th Ind., Winchester, Tenn., sends a brief sketch of the battle of Cedar Creek.

Around Chattanooga.

A. B. Tanner, Co. I, 66th Ohio, Attica, O., sends a lengthy contribution to the Lookout Mountain controversy, which want of space will not permit us to print in full. He says the Second Brigade of the White Star Division consisted of the 5th, 7th, 29th and 66th Ohio, 28th and 147th Pa. The brigade left Wauhatchie early on the morning of Nov. 23, and crossed the creek at the foot of Lookout Mountain, capturing some Confederate pickets. The brigade then moved up the mountain, and was actively engaged. He says he thought then, and has always since understood, that the White Star boys took Lookout Mountain.

Henry Beauman, Co. K, 51st Ohio, Magnolia, O., says it was on the 24th of Nov., 1863, that the men of Whitaker's Brigade swept around the face of Lookout Mountain. Early in the morning of the 25th they scaled the palisade, and the 8th Ky. was the first to plant its flag on the point of Lookout. He urges the 8th Ky. to stand by its colors.

S. W. Poling, Sergeant, Co. H, 66th Ohio, Broadway, O., urges Comrade Blundin to stick to his text. He says the 8th Ky. did not plant its colors on Lookout until the rebels had been driven off by the White Star boys.

Thos. Morgan, Co. K, 93th Ill., Antioch, Cal., sends a copy of an old song that was sung in the Army of the Cumberland after Bragg's defeat at Lookout Mountain. He belonged to Whitaker's Brigade, and says the men of the 8th Ky., followed by those of the 96th Ill., were the first troops on the point of Lookout Mountain.

J. M. H., Lincoln, Kan., asks what troops rowed the boats that carried Gen. Hazen's Brigade from Chattanooga to Brown's Ferry, and also Gen. Turchin's Brigade across the river at that point.

Wm. H. Johnston, Co. C, 94th Ohio, Piqua, O., has been much interested in the controversy over Lookout Mountain. He belonged to Carlin's Brigade, which was on the extreme right of the Army of the Cumberland, joining Hooker's left. He thinks the White Star boys are entitled to the credit of clearing the way for those who did plant the first flag on the summit, if they did not put it there themselves.

D. M. Kingery, Co. E, 87th Ind., Metea, Ind., says he cannot settle the dispute over the planting of the first flag on Lookout Mountain, as he belonged to Thomas's army, that was lying in front of Mission Ridge waiting for the movements of Sherman and Hooker. He refers to the great privations endured by that army during the two months between the battle of Chickamauga and the assault upon Mission Ridge, and briefly sketches the magnificent charge that swept the enemy from the crest.

J. M. Puckett, Co. B, 8th Ky., Mount Eden, Ky., pays a high compliment to the gallant soldiers of the White Star Division, but says the flag was first planted on Lookout Mountain by Capt. John Wilson, of the 8th Ky.

W. V. Simmons, Sergeant, Co. K, 75th Ill., falls to see the justice of the claim of the White Star Division that it did the whole business at Lookout Mountain.

H. W. Brandle, 3d Mo., Cummings, Ill., agrees with Comrade Mount, 4th Iowa, that the White Star Division did not properly support Osterhaus's Division at Ringgold.

The Guntown Trip.

Laban Maulding, Co. D, 4th Iowa Cav., Silverton, Ore., writes a brief sketch of the Guntown expedition under Gen. Sturgis. He says that if the Government would do its duty to the old soldiers it could find a place to dispose of some of the Treasury surplus. He would be glad to hear from any of his old comrades of Co. D.

E. T. Cook, Co. B, 10th Minn., Dell Rapids, Dak., referring to the account by Comrade Eli Stringer of the Guntown expedition, in which it was stated that the 72d and 95th Ohio, 114th Ill. and 10th Minn. were all whipped, says that the 10th Minn. was not in that engagement at all, being stationed at Columbus, Ky., at the time. It reached Memphis very soon after the return of the troops from Guntown. He thinks Comrade Stringer should have said the 9th Minn. instead of the 10th.

A. S. Carr, Co. E, 2d N. J. Cav., read with interest the sketch of Col. Jackson, of the 1st Miss. M'f'd Rifles. The writer pays a high tribute to the courage and faithfulness of the loyal Mississippians. He is not pleased with Col. Jackson's defense of Gen. Sturgis, who commanded the Guntown expedition. He says that instead of Forrest having from 18,000 to 20,000 troops and Sturgis 6,000, the fact is that the force of Forrest did not exceed 10,000, while Sturgis had fully as many, and as good troops as were in the service. He thinks if the expedition had been commanded by Gen. Grierson or A. J. Smith the result would have been different.

John Sherwood, Co. D, 72d Ohio, Mechanicsburg, Ill., gives a brief sketch of his observations during the Guntown expedition.

T. W. Russell, Co. F, 72d Ohio, sends a sketch of the Guntown expedition.

Roanoke Island.

Charles T. Hall, Co. K, 25th Mass., Highlandville, Mass., says that at Roanoke Island the members of the 10th Conn., wearing gray overcoats, were mistaken for rebels by the 9th N. Y., Hawkins's Zouaves, and fired upon by the latter. When the whole of the 10th sprang to their feet the Zouaves were panic-stricken and many of them rushed to the rear in great confusion. The 21st Mass. and 51st N. Y. charged and took the fort and planted their flags on the ramparts.

H. S. Hadlock, Co. K, 21st Mass., Monroe, Mass., referring to the article by Gen. Hawkins on the battle of Roanoke Island, says that the 9th N. Y. Zouaves did not charge the fort until the works had been carried by the 21st Mass. and part of the 51st N. Y. The State flag of the 21st Mass. was the first to be planted on the works.

Fort Harrison.

G. W. Chamberlain, Co. B, 148th N. Y., Crescent City, Fla., has been surprised to see no mention of the 148th N. Y. at Chapin's Farm. The regiment was actively engaged and assisted in the capture of Fort Harrison, with 15 pieces of artillery. The enemy made five charges in their desperate efforts to recapture the works, but failed.

C. W. Clayberger, Co. G, 108th Pa., says the first flag planted on Fort Harrison was that of his regiment, which was placed there by Serg't Wm. Graul, color-bearer of that regiment.

Williamsburg.

Luther O. Weeks, Co. F, 6th Vt., alluding to the battle of Williamsburg, says he knows that Gen. Hancock was there with his brigade and was actively engaged. He turned the rebel left and contributed in no small degree to the victory.

B. F. Ogden, Co. H, 7th N. J., Cedarville, N. J., replying to various comrades who have criticized his statements in regard to the battle of Williamsburg, insists that it was fought by the divisions of Hooker and Kearny, and that the credit of the victory belongs to them.

Richmond.

F. G. Storey, 40th Mass., Boston, Mass., wishes that the commander of the Third Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-fourth Corps, would settle the question as to what regiment first entered Richmond on the morning of April 30, 1865. He asks if Gen. Roberts can give any information on the subject.

Geo. F. Wiselogle, Co. E, 3d Mich., Pulaski, Mich., sends a sketch of the experiences of his company at the battle of the Wilderness.

Geo. N. Santee, Storm Lake, Iowa, says he belonged to the 81st N. Y., First Brigade, First Division, Eighteenth Corps. He gives a brief account of the action at Fort Harrison and the occupation of Richmond.

Petersburg.

O. Johnson, 11th Vt., files a claim for the Vermont boys of being the first to enter Petersburg. He says they got in early on the morning of April 3, and he thinks there were no other Union troops then in the city.

David Watson, 20th N. Y., Elba, N. Y., supports the statement of Comrade Oldroyd that members of the 20th N. Y. were the first to enter Petersburg.

Random Shots.

L. R. Thompson, Co. F, 26th Ill., Homer, Ill., sends a brief sketch of the services of his regiment under Grant and Sherman. He thinks that if Mr. Cleveland had been a member of that regiment, and had shared in its exposures and hardships, he would not have vetoed the Dependent Pension Bill.

J. J. Sutton, Sciotoville, O., wishes the address of all survivors of the 2d W. Va. Cav., for the purpose of completing a regimental organization.

S. R. Nelson, Co. A, Merrill's Horse, Jamesport, Mo., tells how a lot of cavalrymen secured a number of black bottles from the Sutler's wagon, and imbibing their contents became exceedingly hilarious.

J. W. Griswold, Co. G, 44th N. Y., Marble, Mich., says he has seen very little in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE concerning the Fifth Corps, and he wonders what has become of the survivors. He says the Fifth Corps had a hand in all the fighting of the Army of the Potomac, and no body of troops did its duty better.

W. H. Clark, Zearing, Iowa, says he served in the 46th Ill., which was in many hard-fought battles, and he would be glad to see some account of its achievements. He hopes Congress will give the old soldiers their due.

A. Cameron, Co. B, 15th N. Y. H. A., Wawarsing, N. Y., replying to Comrade Rose, says that about the last thing he remembers of Winthrop's Brigade was the charge of the 15th N. Y. H. A. one dark night on the Sutler's tent.

F. Hercher, Co. A, 21st Wis., Menasha, Wis., and C. C. Juckett, Co. A, 1st Mich. Engineers, Tekonsha, Mich., send copies of the Rebel Spy's song, which has already been published as furnished by other comrades.

C. D. Haskins, Co. K, 1st Mo. Cav., Corneau, Mo., gives an account of the killing of a notorious marauder and bushwhacker named Burton or Button, who lived in a cave in the Ozark Mountains, Missouri. He thinks the two men who killed him belonged to an Iowa regiment, and would like to know their names. He would also like the address of Lieut. Ben. F. Johnson, Co. K, 1st Mo. Cav.

S. J. Lewis, Co. F, 13th Pa. Cav., Box 79, Mondamin, Iowa, says that his regiment was the first to enter Raleigh, N. C., and Dan. Caldwell was the man who flung to the breeze the first Union flag in that city. He says Gen. Geary told him that the "White Stars" were the first on Lookout Mountain.

J. L. Harris, Pawtuxet, R. I., complains that many of the soldiers were induced to join the "Union Veteran Army" under representations that it would be of great advantage to them. He says they have received no benefit whatever, and have only lost their money.

W. J. Morris, McKinney, Tex., would be glad to hear something from the 3d Ark. Cav. He would like to hear from John Curtis, of Co. G, who was a fellow-prisoner with him, or any of his old comrades.

Geo. Bingham, York, Neb., wishes to inquire what battles the 64th N. Y. were in. His father was in Co. G of that regiment.

Geo. H. McChesney, Syracuse, N. Y., says that he and many others are as full as they can hold of the flag-planting on Lookout Mountain. He says no one regiment could have done it without the help of others, and he thinks there is a great deal of nonsense about the controversy. Referring to the statement of a comrade that Col. Hoffman did not command the 56th Pa., he says the comrade probably confounded him with Col. Huffman; that Col. Hoffman did command the 56th Pa., and also a brigade in the Fifth Corps after Gen. Rice was killed at Spottsylvania.

Creed Starke, Macksville, Kan., does not like to see so many comrades making such large claims for glory due to themselves and their regiments. He would be glad to see no more of the quarreling among the comrades.

Ezra Cornwall, Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath, N. Y., discharges his piece at the Editor of the New York *World* for his persistent opposition to all legislation for the benefit of the soldiers.

DeWitt C. Miller, Co. E, 84th Ill., Forest Grove, Ore., says that two or three days after the battle of Chickamauga an island in the Tennessee River just below Brown's Ferry was discovered to have a good crop of corn, which the troops needed. Some of them manned an old ferryboat, with which they tried to slip down the river to that point and ferry the teams across to the island. The rebels captured the boat and her crew. He would be glad to hear from any of his comrades on that excursion, either by letter or through THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

F. S. Domm, Co. E, 13th Ohio Cav., Secretary of the Ohio Soldiers' Association of Kansas, Emporia, Kan., wishes to call the attention of Ohio soldiers in that State to the organization indicated, and to urge them all to join it. He says there are 4,600 Ohio soldiers in Kansas. The roster already includes a large number of these, and it is desired that all will send their addresses.

August Schodeneke, Battery G, 5th U. S. Art., Augusta, Wis., says he has never seen anything in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE from his battery, and he wishes some of the boys would write an account of the battle of Sabine Cross-roads. He says he was taken prisoner in that fight and remained in confinement for a year.

F. M. Jeffers, Co. G, 28th Iowa, wonders whether his regiment ever did anything that was worth recording. He remembers a great deal of active service and hard fighting, but he has never seen anything about the regiment in print.

J. C. Lewis, Secretary, West LeRoy, Mich., writes that Merrill's Horse will hold a Reunion at St. Louis on the second day of the National Encampment in September. He desires the addresses of all the survivors of the regiment, particularly of the Ohio battalion, which consisted of Cos. B, C, G and K.

Henry Walsh, Co. C, 4th Wis. Cav., Sheboygan Falls, Wis., sends a sketch of the services of his regiment, which, he says, was the last from Wisconsin to be mustered out.

W. L. Sanford, First Lieutenant, Co. I, 14th Ill. Cav., Chana, Ill., having recently read Comrade John McElroy's "Andersonville," is vividly reminded of the engagement in which he and others were captured in East Tennessee. The writer gives a sketch of the services of the 14th Ill. Cav., which were of the most arduous character.

Geo. W. Barter, Lieutenant, 20th Wis., Tucson, Ariz., says he has never seen a published account of the battle of Prairie Grove, and would be glad if some member of the 20th Wis. or 1st Iowa Cav. would furnish a sketch of that engagement.

Henry L. Clapp, Knoxville, Ill., says he cannot understand why some of the comrades protest against the use of white bronze for monuments. The writer believes this material to be most excellent, as it is durable and attractive to the eye, and has the advantage of cheapness as compared with marble and granite.

W. R. Garrison, Co. F, 43d Ind., referring to the capture of the two pieces of artillery at Jenkins's Ferry, on the "Camden Trip," says the guns were taken by the 29th Iowa and 2d Kan. He says the 43d Ind. returned from that expedition with only 100 men out of 350 who started.

Personal.

Harlow Chace, Gloversville, N. Y., sends a sketch of his personal experiences as a private in Co. E, 69th N. Y. He enlisted at the age of 18, and after some months of arduous duty was prostrated by disease and wasted to a mere skeleton. He was entirely broken in health, and yet he only gets a pension of $4 a month. He says he voted for Mr. Cleveland, but if God will forgive him he will never do it again.

Charles Lewis, Co. G, 13th Ill., Westgate, Iowa, suggests that as many as possible of the comrades of his regiment come together at Dubuque, Iowa, during the Department Encampment in April and have a good time. He was taken prisoner in the Spring of 1864, and was kept in confinement until the close of the war, and did not again see his regiment.

M. J. Rogers, Co. A, 51st Ohio, West Hope, O., was very glad to find in Comrade J. K. P. Peneil, whose name he saw in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, an old Andersonville comrade. He wrote him at Galena, Kan., and sends a copy of a very pleasant letter received from him, renewing the old acquaintance of more than 20 years ago.

George W. Gregg, Co. K, 6th Mass., Waltham, Mass., wishes to ask the person who wrote him a postal card from Nashville, Tenn., and signed himself "Colonel, 8th Ga. Cav.," to give him his address in full, as he wishes to write to him.

J. H. McBurney, Co. K, 13th Ky., Marion, Kan., would like to read something about his regiment. He says he was severely wounded at Kenesaw.

J. B. McQuill, Co. B, 82d Mo., Carthage, O., speaks in the highest terms of the benefit he derives from reading THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

Jacob M. Stiles, Co. H, 82d Ind., Madison, Ind., says he was a prisoner 17 months and has been disabled ever since. He receives the magnificent sum of $4 a month.

H. D. Cromwell, Co. I, 84th Ill., Paxton, Neb., says that the officer with long whiskers who led the charge and recaptured the Union breastworks at Franklin was Maj.-Gen. Stanley, commanding the Fourth Corps. He was wounded at the time.

Willis Glover, Irvin, Ky., gives a brief sketch of his services during the war, and says the Government has lost sight of him, and he feels that he has been greatly neglected. He is badly disabled, and it is scarcely possible for him to support himself, and yet he gets no pension.

John Fort, Co. D, 93d Ohio, Gays, Ill., gives a sketch of his services in the war. He would like the address of Col. W. W. Barry, 5th Ky.

W. L. Sanford, Co. I, 14th Ill. Cav., Chana, Ill., was pleased to notice in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE that that splendid officer, Maj. H. C. Connelly, of his regiment, is still living. Replying to the inquiry regarding a history of his regiment, the writer says he prepared one, but it has not been published for lack of funds. He hopes some arrangement will be made to do so soon.

Joseph H. Sypherd, Co. A, 14th Iowa, South Charleston, O., wishes to ask Comrade McClure, whose name recently appeared in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, if he is the McClure who was First Lieutenant of the Residuary Battalion of the 14th Iowa.

Albert J. Cox, Co. I, 60th Ohio, Vanceburg, Ky., would be glad to hear from any of his old comrades. He says he has only heard from one of them since the war.

J. Colburn, Co. I, 9th N.Y. Cav., Clare, Mich., would be glad to see an account of the Gordonsville raid. He would like to hear from the members of Co. I.

Chauncey M. Allard, Corporal, Co. B, 17th U. S. Inf., Castle Hill, Me., says that he has never seen anything in print concerning the services of his regiment at the battle of Gettysburg. He says he received two wounds there, and lay on the battlefield four days. He is disabled by reason of his wounds, but is unable to draw a pension on account of his having been marked on the rolls as a deserter, which he says is a great injustice to him.

F. B. Noble, Stanley, Kan., would be glad if the members of the Regular battery to which he belonged would write to him, especially those who were with him at the battle of Antietam, where he was wounded. His wound has impaired his memory so that he cannot remember names.

Mrs. C. H. Wells, 4537 Evans ave., St. Louis, Mo., sends a clipping which gives an account of the death of John Parker, an old soldier, who died from want and starvation in that city. The facts have already been given in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. She thinks that if there were less red tape and more humanity at Washington, such cases as that of Comrade Parker would be unknown.

Wm. H. Lewis, Co. H, 11th Conn., Spencer, W. Va., expresses the pleasure he feels at the passage of the recent pension bill by Congress. He would be glad to hear from any of his comrades.

Lewis F. Parish, Ravanna, Mo., says he is getting very tired of the disputes among the comrades, and hopes they will form a new line and touch elbows as of old. He says he was the "little one" of his regiment, being but 16 years old when he enlisted, in 1862. He served more than three years, was in many battles, and a prisoner for six months.

A. C. Caswell, Co. C, 15th Ill., Belknap, Neb., wishes to inform his comrades that a few of the survivors of the 15th are yet alive and fit for duty. The 15th was almost annihilated at the battle of Shiloh, and he thinks no regiment in the service had a better record. He would be glad to hear from any of his old comrades.

David Evans, Frederick, W. Va., wishes to correct an inadvertent error in the publication of his name recently in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. It should have read David Evans, son of G. B. Evans, 14th Ky.

Chas. L. Handy, Manton, Mich., writes that one of his grandfathers served under Washington through the whole of the Revolutionary war, and was in every battle he could get into. His name was Paul Sawyer. He and his three sons also served in the War of 1812. The writer's other grandfather also served through the Revolutionary war, losing an eye. The writer's father, Horace Handy, served through the War of 1812. The writer himself served during the late war and helped to lay the pontoon-bridge on which the troops crossed at Fredericksburg.

Andrew G. Pringle, Co. G, 12th Ind. Cav., Mitchell, Dak., says his father and two sons, all the men in the family, went to the war. His father and brother both gave their lives. The writer says he is wholly disabled from doing any work and draws $8 per month. He would like to hear from some of his old comrades.

W. C. Loring, Co. G, 11th Ky., Fraser, Ky., speaks of the gallantry of Col. S. P. Love, and the long and faithful services performed by that regiment. He wishes some one would write up a sketch of his regiment.

S. A. Comer, Co. I, 27th Ohio, Plainfield, Ind., says he has never seen anything in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE about Capt. Geo. W. Pepper, late of the Fifteenth Corps, who wrote a book on Sherman's "March to the Sea." The writer says he has always prided himself on lying, but he yields the palm to Capt. Pepper.

H. M. Ford, Orderly Sergeant, Co. F, 9th Ky. Cav., says that about Oct. 1, 1862, near Bloomfield, Ky., on the march from Louisville to Perryville some one appropri