FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About Their Old Campaigns.

THE VALLEY CAMPAIGN.

A Maine Comrade Reviews a Published Account.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In a recent issue of the Delaware (Ohio) *Gazette*, and two weeks later in the *Trade Review*, published at Sedalia, Mo., I noticed an able (?) review of "The Valley Campaign of 25 Years Ago," under the various captions of "Stonewall Jackson's Raid," "Shenandoah Valley Campaign," "Kernstown or Winchester," "March and Countermarch," and "Cross Keys and Port Republic." Though the writer of the communication wields his pen like one "to the manner born," he is not prevented from making several very wild mistakes. He spread it on too thick in some instances, and too thin in others. For an illustration, in his learned disquisition entitled "March and Countermarch," he says:

> Banks had pursued Jackson as far south as Harrisonburg. He (Banks) had about 6,000 men after Shields's Division was taken away. Thus Banks was in the rear of Jackson.

The writer then proceeds to portray the battle of Bull Pasture, between Gen. Jackson and Gen. Milroy, the latter defeated. Then, after the digression, he returns to Banks and continues:

> Immediately after this fight (Bull Pasture, McDowell, or Sullington's Hill), Banks retreated to Strasburg, 50 miles north. There he fortified himself, so as to protect the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 47 miles further north. Halting not to rest, Jackson pushed on after the Federal troops. Having driven back Milroy and Schenck, the next move on the chessboard was for him to crush Banks, weakened as he was by the withdrawal of Shields's Division. Jackson therefore turned his attention to Banks. * * * Flying around to the eastward again, after the battle of McDowell, Jackson came to Front Royal. At this point, and between him and Banks at Strasburg, lay Col. Kenly, with 1,000 Federal troops. If Jackson could annihilate this force the connection between the armies of Banks and McDowell would be broken.
>
> Accordingly, May 23, 1862, he made a fierce attack on Col. Kenly's little band at Front Royal and cut it to pieces. This was the third battle of the Shenandoah campaign. There was nothing now between Stonewall Jackson and Banks.
>
> Banks retreated with his small force yet further north. He left Strasburg and started for Winchester.
>
> It was now a race and a chase between Banks and Jackson to the Potomac. If Jackson paused till the forces of Fremont or McDowell could come up he would be cut to pieces. He therefore determined to push on, surround Banks if possible, and destroy his army before it could be reinforced. He pursued Banks hotly, and once more the old town of Winchester became the scene of a fight, the fourth in the campaign. Banks kept back for several hours the advancing Confederates. This was May 24 and 25. But the Southern soldiers poured in in larger and larger numbers. There was nothing but to run for it. From Winchester Banks retreated to Martinsburg. He only waited here two hours, when he was up and away again. At sunset May 25, Banks reached the Potomac River at Williamsport. To cross over to the Maryland side of the river was the next thing.
>
> The broken army had retreated in confusion, leaving great quantities of stores behind them. Jackson had literally driven them into the Potomac. Into the river they plunged. The ferry took across the ammunition train, the cavalry swam their horses, the wagon trains crossed by the ford, and the infantry were conveyed over by means of a pontoon bridge, which had been brought down the valley from the Upper Shenandoah. At last the remnant of Gen. Banks's broken army was all across just in time, for at that moment Jackson appeared opposite, on the Virginia side of the Potomac.
>
> Having been there at the time this inaccurate historian refers to, possibly I can straighten some of the numerous kinks in his narrative. In the first place, Col. Kenly had his own regiment—1st Md., numbering 750 men, and the larger part of the company of Zouaves which was Gen. Banks's body-guard—all told not to exceed 850 men; not 1,400, as the writer stated.
>
> The next assertion that I desire to contradict is the statement that on "May 23 he made a fierce attack on Col. Kenly's little band at Front Royal, and cut it to pieces." The fact is Jackson did not go to Front Royal, but sent Gen. Ewell instead with 10,000 troops, while he (Jackson) held Banks at Strasburg. Strasburg is distant from Winchester 25 miles, and Front Royal but 19. Before Jackson had reached Strasburg by several miles, Ewell was sent off toward Front Royal, and it was expected that he would effectually defeat Kenly and his Marylanders by the time Banks reached, or at least left, Strasburg. Then Ewell, having six miles less to march to reach Winchester, the objective point, than Banks had, he could easily get there first. But the brave and heroic Kenly fought stubbornly for four hours, and contested every foot of ground for seven miles; consequently by the time Ewell had accomplished the few minutes' labor of brushing Kenly aside, Banks, having improved the time, had nearly reached Winchester. These events transpired on Saturday, May 24, instead of the 23d. Many of Col. Kenly's men and his baggage-train escaped to the mountains, thus avoiding capture.
>
> Gen. Ewell, after defeating Kenly, instead of marching directly to Winchester, took a circuitous route, leaving Winchester two or three miles to the left, and halted his force about that distance northeast of the town, just before reaching the railroad leading to Harper's Ferry.
>
> The next error is where he asserts that Banks "only waited two hours in Martinsburg," when the truth is he did not make any halt there. He further states: "At sunset, May 25, Banks reached the Potomac River at Williamsport." It should read "reached the Potomac River *opposite* Williamsport."
>
> He then declares: "Jackson had literally driven them into the Potomac. Into the river they plunged. The ferry took across the ammunition-train, the cavalry swam their horses, the wagon trains crossed by the ford, and the infantry were conveyed over by means of a pontoon bridge," etc. Such senseless twaddle as this neither sounds well nor looks well on paper; but his following statement is even farther removed from the semblance of truth than this. He says: "At last the remnant of Gen. Banks's broken army was all across just in time, for at that moment Jackson appeared opposite, on the Virginia side of the Potomac."
>
> The infantry did not cross on a pontoon bridge, as there was no such thing there to cross upon. We slept on the Virginia bank of the river that night and were in no hurry to cross the next morning, for Jackson was four miles from us and did not approach any nearer while we remained at Williamsport. I am inclined to think but a trifling force followed us farther than Martinsburg, 11 miles distant.

Hearsay is not a valuable or reliable source from which to acquire information, and any person attempting to write "history" should be extremely careful of his authority. Oftentimes in correct history minute details are meager, but the writer of the article referred to got them in, especially the erroneous ones.

"Into the river they plunged!" Truth is not so elastic as that. Not a single soldier of Banks's army plunged into the water until, two days later, we went bathing in the canal.

Judging from the tone of the entire article in controversy, the writer doubtless considered Jackson an unusually brave, competent and efficient commander. He was familiar with every hill and valley, every crossroads, cowpath and goat-track in all that country, and with from 25,000 to 30,000 men he would fall suddenly upon 5,000 or 6,000, and after several hours' severe fighting succeed in forcing them back. Nothing exceptionally efficient or even ordinarily smart about that. History will bear me out when I assert that whenever he met anything like equal numbers of Yankees in battle he was invariably defeated, and I fearlessly defy anyone to prove to the contrary. I have nothing to say against Gen. Jackson as a good soldier and a competent one, but when a General never wins a victory unless he possesses great advantage in point of numbers over his adversary, he is not superior to one who sometimes wins a victory in a rough-and-tumble catch-as-catch-can skirmish.—VIRGIL TRUE, Co. H, 10th Me., Laclede, Mo.

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WILLIAMSBURG.

What a Member of the 2d R. I. Saw There.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have read considerable in your valuable paper about the battle of Williamsburg, and would like to tell what I saw. I was in Co. K, 2d R. I., commanded by Col. Frank Wheaton. In the first place, we were hurrying up as fast as the sticky mud would permit, when some cavalry boys coming from the front passed close to me. I noticed one man had lost his little toe, the blood dripping as he rode along. Another had received a fearful slash across his back from right shoulder to waist, and blood was coursing down over his saddle. Although badly wounded, he appeared to be in good spirits, for he said with a smile that our fellows were standing right up to them and giving them h——l. (Sheol was not known at that time.)

We pressed on, and finally formed line just behind a knoll, while the battle raged just over in the woods in our immediate front. Our line extended as far as I could see from right to left. We were lying down, trying to keep our powder dry and muzzles down, on account of one of those "Virginny" showers, which had a way of coming up so unexpectedly.

Soon after the heavy firing ceased we were ordered to rise up, when we moved by the right flank right down into the woods over dead men and knapsacks—if I remember right they were of the 22d Mass.—and took our position in the bushes, which were a little higher than our heads, directly in front of Fort Magruder, the 7th Mass. just behind us. Here we had quite a laugh at our Colonel's expense. Fort Magruder was throwing missiles very carelessly in our direction. One of them coming pretty low, caused the Colonel to dodge behind a large pine tree. Although we knew that he was all right, the boys could not help laughing, and he even laughed himself, which was something unusual for him.

Soon after he gave the command to lie down. I think I obeyed that order as quickly as any order I ever received in my life. Almost immediately there was a tremendous cross-fire of musketry, which passed over us, cutting down the small bushes around us at about where our heads would have been had we stood up. The missile that caused our Colonel to dodge struck a man in the 7th Mass., killing him and wounding several others.

That night I was out on picket in charge of three others. I was Eighth Corporal at that time. About midnight I heard the Johnnies giving orders and, as I thought, spiking their guns in Fort Magruder. Next morning I saw a long line of skirmishers advance and occupy the fort. My regiment, with others, was soon ordered up, had stacked arms near the fort. I went into it, and it was an awful sight. The ground was literally covered with dead men and horses. I don't think there was a gun but was disabled. The ditch around the fort was about half full of dead men and water. My regiment and the 98th Pa., two squadrons of cavalry and two batteries started in pursuit of the fleeing Johnnies through Williamsburg, and for miles one could see that self-preservation was the first law of nature. We followed them up to Mechanicsville, where a guideboard read, "Five miles to Richmond." I was sent out on picket that night about one and a half miles on the turnpike toward the (as I thought) doomed city, and at daylight could see the spires. Then we returned to camp directly in rear of Mechanicsville. There was nothing to prevent us from going into Richmond that day. If no one turns up and says I dreamed all this I may sometime give an account of what I saw afterward.—O. H. P. HOWARD, Corporal, Co. K, 2d R. I., Brevet-Major, 37th U. S. C. T., Fall River, Mass.

THE 14th IND.

Experiences of Some Hoosier Soldiers Before They Had Cut Their Eye-teeth.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The 14th Ind. served in the Army of the Potomac. Its first Colonel was Nathan Kimball, and no braver officer ever led a regiment. The 14th Ind. was made up in Western Indiana, and was organized at Camp Vigo, near Terre Haute, where it drilled until June 23, 1861. Just before we left Camp Vigo Gen. G. K. Steel, of Rockville, made Co. A boys happy by giving each member of that company $2.50. I don't know whether that money came out of Gen. Steel's pocket or whether it was made up by the citizens of Rockville, but I do know the boys got the money. There were fully 5,000 people to see the regiment leave for the war. After the handshaking was over the train pulled out for Indianapolis. We reached the Capital city about 3 o'clock p. m., and marched up Illinois and Washington streets to our camp just west of the canal, which we named Camp Kimball.

Mr. Editor, if you could have been in our camp at Indianapolis and heard how the boys talked and how they wrote home, I know you would have set us down as the greenest regiment that ever left Indiana. I remember writing to my girl and telling her that I was at Indianapolis, 80 miles from her, and before another week I might be in my grave at Richmond, Va. We thought Richmond was the only place we would find any rebels to fight, and we were afraid they would all be whipped before we got there.

We drilled at Indianapolis until the 4th of July, 1861. I remember one night the regiment was called out about 1 o'clock by a false alarm. It had been reported in camp all day that Gov. Morton feared the State House would be burned that night, and we were green enough to be believe it. Our officers told us to be ready to fall in at a moment's notice. Sure enough, about 1 o'clock that night the long roll was beaten by Drum-Major Kemp. Just as we were getting into line there came one of the hardest rains I ever saw. The officers were excited, and Co. B got lost, and was found 200 yards from the regiment, off on our right flank. After standing in that rain an hour, Col. Kimball came along the line and said: "Boys, I only wanted to see how quick you could get into line. You may go to your tents!" The 13th Ind. was about 300 yards in our front and was called out at the same time. I believe if they had fired one round in the air that night the 14th Ind. would have jumped into White River.—JAMES ARMSTRONG, Co. A, 14th Ind., Rosedale, Ind.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

Serg't Gorman Planted His Foot There First, If He Didn't the Flag.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have just read Capt. Wilson's article in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE renewing the controversy over the Lookout Mountain affair; also appending order for leave of absence on account of his heroism in planting the 8th Ky. flag on the point of Lookout, after the enemy had been absent some two or three hours. Capt. Wilson and some others forget that there were two approaches to the top of the mountain—one at the "nose" or point, and the other around where we were encamped, under the bluff at the spring, where the rebels came down for water. At this point a rude ladder of two poles, about 30 feet in length, with strips fastened on them for rounds, was the means of communication from the top to the spring.

Just as day began to break, and long before the sun was up, while the darkness covered the valley below, not having heard any shots from above for some time, some of us decided to attempt a passage up that ladder. Serg't Michael Gorman, of Co. F, 111th Pa., started up first, Serg't Guy second, and the undersigned was the third. We three passed up and on to the top of the mountain, at which time not a living soul was to be seen; but away in the distance, some 40 or 50 rods, were some tents still standing, and for these we went, as we were not thinking about planting flags, but looking for the enemy.

After investigating the condition of the deserted camp, finding everything removed but a few old tents, we started to return, and as we did so espied Capt. Wilson coming up the point of the mountain with his flag. We then began to think about planting flags, and our own (that of the 29th Pa.) and other flags of our division, we immediately brought up. This is the flag-planting business in a nutshell. I am willing to concede that the 8th Ky. flag was first on the mountain; but Capt. Wilson was not the first Union soldier that planted a foot there, for Serg't Michael Gorman, of Co. F, 111th Pa., was the man.—L. J. DYKE, Sergeant-Major, 111th Pa., Burlington, Kan.

Three Harvest Excursions

Will be run by the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY on Tuesday, August 30; Tuesday, September 20, and Tuesday, October 11, 1887, to all prominent land points in Northern Iowa, Western Minnesota, Dakota and Nebraska, at one fare for the round trip. Excursion tickets will be good to return within thirty days from date of sale. For further information address A. V. H. Carpenter, General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

FORT BLAKELY.

Something About the Second Division of the Sixteenth Corps.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: As the article written by Comrade Conover in a recent issue of your paper leaves the Second Division of the Sixteenth Corps entirely out of the charge of Fort Blakely on the 9th of April, 1865, I will call his attention to a few corrections that should be made to his statement. The First and Third Divisions of the Sixteenth Corps, commanded respectively by Gens. McArthur and Carr, were stationed on the south side of Bayou Minetta and in front of Spanish Fort, and the 11th Mo., which the article referred to places before Blakely, belonged to Gen. McArthur's command.

The Second Division, commanded by Gen. Garrard, was composed as follows: First Brigade, Col. John I. Rinaker, commanding—119th and 122d Ill., 89th Ind. and 21st Mo.; Second Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Gilbert commanding—27th and 32d Iowa, 6th Minn., 10th Kan. and 117th Ill; Third Brigade, Col. Harris commanding—11th Wis., 35th N. J., 58th Ill. and 178th N. Y. Besides the infantry, Rice's Ohio battery, the 9th Ind. battery, and probably another artillery company, belonged to the command; also an Indiana battery, commanded by a Capt. Gin, from Gen. McArthur's force, volunteered its service in the affair and did gallant work.

At the commencement of the siege the command was in the reserve near Sibley's Mill, but on the afternoon of April 3 the division moved into position in front of and near the center of the rebel line, at the right of Gen. C. C. Andrews's Division, of the Thirteenth Corps, and on the left of Gen. Steele's command. After throwing up intrenchments and having several heavy skirmishes, with a terrible artillery fire on both sides, we advanced our lines from 100 to 500 yards between the 3d and the 9th. On the afternoon of April 9, at precisely 4 o'clock, the three brigades were in line in their intrenchments, and a few minutes later the bugle call—the signal agreed on—was sounded for a charge. The boys being let loose on the frowning fortifications of Blakely, went in in a manner peculiar to Gen. A. J. Smith's "Guerrillas," and of course "got there" in due form. The distance from our intrenchments to the rebel works was from a quarter to three-quarters of a mile, and over a flat, level bottom, which had been heavily timbered, but the trees had been felled in such a way as to best obstruct our advance. Besides this, before we reached the intrenchments of the enemy we had to tackle a double line of abatis and a thick line of torpedoes buried in the ground and attached to wires stretched from stump to stump. The division captured all the artillery in front of it and about 1,000 prisoners, including 200 officers, among whom were Gens. Lydell and Thomas and Cols. McCowan and Gates, besides a number of battle-flags.

The writer of this, who was at that time on staff duty at Gen. Garrard's headquarters, does not propose to discuss what any other division did in that charge. Being on duty at the front, he is not supposed to be posted as to the movements of the Thirteenth Corps, of Steele's command, but the facts stated are reported from personal observation on the ground. My memory of the affair is refreshed by a letter from Capt. W. G. Donnan, the gentlemanly and efficient acting A. A.-G. of Gen. Gibert's Brigade, giving extracts from the official report of the siege.—T. G. CAPPS, First Lieutenant, Co. E, 122d Ill., and Brevet Captain U. S. V., Greenfield, Ill.

THE 2d AND 7th OHIO CAV.

Why They Had So Few Men in the Fight at Buffington Island.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: For the information of Comrade J. C. Scruggs, Co. C, 2d Tenn., I will quote a paragraph from the history of the 7th Ohio Cav., which reads as follows:

> On the 7th day of June, 1863, the regiment again crossed the Cumberland River and marched to Monticello, where it had some fighting. On the 9th, when returning, the 7th Ohio Cav. being the rear-guard, it was followed by the enemy and attacked at West's farm, at which place a severe fight ensued, in which the 7th lost several in killed and wounded.

I will add that the 2d Ohio Cav. was with the 7th at the time. But before these regiments started for Monticello there was an order issued for 12 officers to be selected, with 350 picked men and horses, from the 2d and 7th Ohio Cav., who joined Col. Sanders on his raid into East Tennessee, and this detail was not with the regiments at West's, but started to join Sanders before the return of the 2d and 7th from Monticello.

Gen. A. V. Kautz in his article on the Morgan raid mentions the fact that Gen. Pegram was on the south side of the Cumberland River, to confront Gen. Carter, who was on the north side, and that we would go over there and run him (Pegram) away, but he would follow us back to his old position; and this was one of the times mentioned by Gen. Kautz. Gen. Pegram seemed to have the organ of caution largely developed. To drive Pegram away from our front, we sometimes did not have more than 300 or 400 men, made up from detachments from the 1st Ky. Cav., the 2d and 7th Ohio Cav. and the 112th Ill. M't'd Inf. Our habit was to go up the river in the night, and at daybreak we would drop in between the rebels' reserve picket and their main force, and take them in without firing a shot. Pegram finding his picket gone, would "light out," and our detachment would "whoop 'em up" for two or three days, and then they would follow us back to their old camp again.

The writer of this sketch was on this detail three times during Gen. Carter's stay at Somerset, Ky.

I think it justice to the 2d and 7th Ohio Cav. to say that my friend, Gen. Kautz, should have mentioned the fact that the 12 officers and 359 men from these two regiments sent on the Sanders raid, had not rejoined their commands when the 2d and 7th went in pursuit of Morgan. It would have shown in part why they had so few men in the charge at Buffington Island.—R. C. RANKIN, Captain, Co. E, 7th Ohio Cav., Ripley, O.

Losses of the 48th N. Y.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: A number of comrades have given the losses sustained by their regiments, the last being J. C. Harris, of the 83d Pa., who gives its losses at 311 killed and died, 397 wounded; total, 708. As yet I have seen none that exceeded the 48th N. Y. Our losses in four years' service were: Killed in action, 236; wounded, 623; total lost in action, 859. Add to these 40 died in rebel prisons and 86 died in camp, and it brings our losses up to 985. These figures are not guess work, but are taken from the files of the War Department. I think we met with as heavy loss in a single battle as any regiment with the same number of men. We went into the charge upon Fort Wagner with 16 officers and less than 500 men; we lost 15 officers killed and wounded, 83 men killed, 173 wounded and 28 prisoners; total loss, 284. At Olustee, Fla., we lost 247. We took part in the charge at Cold Harbor, and sent to the rear more prisoners than we had men in the regiment, but suffered no such loss as we did at Wagner and Olustee. The 48th took part in a good many of Grant's and Butler's battles. It was in Pennypacker's Brigade in the charge on Fort Fisher, and made its last fight at Wilmington.—WM. REVILL, Co. K, 48th N. Y., Cronomer's Valley, N. Y.

Wounding of Stonewall Jackson.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I must take issue with Comrade G. N. Barrett's account of the fall of Stonewall Jackson, and uphold Comrade Nutter, of the 1st Mass., as his regiment was nearer the scene of action, and mine was next his on the right, on the picket-line, directly on the plank road. The first challenge to the party of horsemen was given by either a member of Co. I of my regiment or of the right company of the 1st Mass. No answer being received, three shots were fired by our men to the left of my company (E), followed immediately by a volley from the rebels on the other side of the plank road and the artillery fusillade. The reason the horsemen were not sooner challenged was they were supposed to be our own officers, as the General (Revere) commanding the Excelsior Brigade and other officers were known to be outside our picket-line. In my opinion it is impossible to tell from whom Stonewall received his wound, whether our men or his own, as there was scarcely an interval between the first three shots and the volley; but I am assured that the truest information on the subject must come from either the 1st Mass. or the 4th regiment of the Excelsior Brigade, which were right there.—WM. H. HALEY, Co. E, 73d N. Y.; 2d N. Y. Fire Zouaves; 4th regiment, Excelsior Brigade; Second Division, Third Corps; Riverdale, New York city.

Children are at school again. Hood's Sarsaparilla will keep them in good health. Try it.

PICKET SHOTS.

From Alert Comrades All Along the Line.

Personal.

John McGaugh, Co. F, 16th Kan. Cav., says he would be glad to have Col. Sam Walker, of his regiment, write a sketch of the Powder River expedition against the Indians in 1865.

Azro Blakslee, Independence, Kan., gives this as his address in answer to an inquiry.

Louis C. Fisher, Co. A, 51st Pa., 1127 Wallace street, Harrisburg, Pa., would be glad to hear from Lucius Lake, same company and regiment, who was wounded in one of the rifle-pits in front of Petersburg in December, 1864, or January, 1865. The same ball passed through the skirt of the writer's blouse.

Geo. A. Allen, Commander Post 95, Globe, Ariz., will be glad to give information to any comrade wishing to engage in the cattle business. He thinks he can be of service to any such, and invites correspondence.

John Shafer, Sergeant, Co. I, 143d Pa., says that he is one of six brothers who served in the army. The total of their service was 14 years and one month. All but one were in the Army of the Potomac, and all were fortunate enough to come out alive.

John M. Cartwright, Co. I, 49th Ohio, Stanley, O., says he was a member of Willich's "Horn" Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Corps, and would be glad to see more from the survivors of that brigade.

A comrade wishes to know the address of Jas. Henry Wolfe, Co. F, 53d Ohio. Any one able to give the information will confer a favor by doing so through THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

Caleb Graham, Haynes Station, Ark., says he belonged to the 3d U. S. Art., and sends greeting to his old comrades. He would like to meet them at St. Louis, but will not be able to do so because of lack of means.

Valentine Rawlie, Co. G, 97th Ohio, Chillicothe, Mo., shouts "Bully for Foraker" in his enthusiasm over the Governor of Ohio. He wishes he could write and talk like Private Dalzell and Corporal Tanner, and he would "make Rome howl."

K. G. Bawbell, Co. K, 10th Ohio, Dudinville, Mo., would be glad to correspond with any of his old comrades, and hopes to see a goodly number of them at St. Louis.

J. D. Clymer, Co. G, 12th Tenn. Cav., Commerce, Mo., would be glad to correspond with any of his old comrades. He wishes one of them would write an account of the charge of the regiment on the Granny White pike at Nashville, under Col. Geo. W. Spalding. The writer received a slash from a rebel saber in that engagement.

Chas. Blowers, Co. K, 19th Iowa, Moline, Ill., says that he is not ashamed of having been a soldier, notwithstanding the ignominy that has been heaped upon the veterans of the war. He served more than three years, and is ready to go again if necessary.

Peter H. Williams, Co. I, 34th Ohio, Wapakoneta, O., says he was in every battle in which his regiment participated. During the Lynchburg raid, in May and June, 1864, he was with a portion of the regiment which went to Wytheville. He would be glad to hear from any of his old comrades.

Nick Barry, Co. K, 31st Iowa, Walker, Iowa, has watched THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for sometime in vain for something from his old comrades. He says he is going to St. Louis, and hopes to meet many of them there.

Lost and Found.

Fred. Zorn, Co. E, 8th Ohio, Montezuma, Iowa, wonders whether the soldier who got his pocketbook in the ambulance between the Wilderness and Fredericksburg would like to return to him the silver coins which it contained and some of the greenbacks.

Dan'l Kline, Alta, Iowa, has the discharge of John R. Broot, Co. D, 46th N. Y.

Luther O. Weeks, Proctorsville, Vt., lost in Rutland, Vt., Nov. 4, 1864, his discharge from Co. I, 13th V. R. C., dated at Providence, R. I., Oct. 18, 1864. If any reader has it or knows of it the writer will be under many obligations for information in regard to it.

J. Thropp, Lincoln, Va., writes that Merton Miller, of Fairfax County, Va., plowed up a silver ring on which is engraved: "C. W. Hight, Co. K, 6th Pa. Cav. Vet." The owner or his friends can have it by addressing the writer.

Patrick Byrnes, Corporal, Co. B, 69th N. Y., 73 Ludlow street, New York city, inquires for his discharge and warrant, which he lost in March, 1866.

Information Asked and Given.

E. E. Warren, Co. E, 8th Ohio, Bone Spring, Kan., would like to wake up the members of his regiment, so that they would write something. He thinks they are altogether too modest. He would like to hear personally from any member of Co. E. He inquires if anything has ever been learned of the fate of Lieut. Craig, of that company, who, so far as the writer knows, has not been heard from since the battle of the Wilderness. He would like the address of Capt. Jas. E. Gregg, of Co. E, who when he last heard of him was in Santa Fe, N. M.

Samuel G. Rice, Verona, Wis., would like to hear from any of his comrades who were in the Third-Street Hospital at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1864 and 1865; also the addresses of Dr. Sanborn, J. B. Coon, Frank Hodges, W. W. Ritchie, Frank Halden and Billy West.

Mrs. Sarah Huffman, Columbia, Iowa, asks information of her son, Caleb H. Grove, 31 years of age, medium size, black hair and mustache, and is a little stoop-shouldered. She has not heard from him for two years.

Caroline Madden Elliott, Cameron, Mo., asks information of James or Milton Cassiday, father and son. They were taken prisoners during the war, and when last heard from were in one of the prisons at Richmond, Va.

Random Shots.

W. H. Galigar, Co. F, 37th Ill., Cleopatra, Mo., says that in the article headed "Burying a Quartermaster" it should have said 37th Ill. instead of 37th Ind. The writer says that he was one of the chief mourners.

H. Fry, Eugene City, Ore., regrets that many of the comrades will not be able to attend the Encampment at St. Louis for lack of funds. He suggests that the next Encampment be held at Chicago.

J. W. Buckley, Co. K, 106th Ill., Lincolnville, Kan., inquires what regiments were with Gen. Kimball from Haines's Bluff, Miss., up the Yazoo River in 1863. The 106th was one of them and the writer gives a brief sketch of his adventures during the trip.

Hira H. Ashmore, Chaplain, 25th Ill., Peoria, Ill., objects to the statement of Comrade Screene, 6th Ohio battery, that the latter was fired upon by the Chicago Board of Trade Battery at Stone River. He says the fire of the Board of Trade Battery at the time referred to by Comrade Screene was upon four lines of the enemy which were advancing across an open field and were within a short distance of the battery. The writer says that it was Sanderson's battery that killed Gen. Polk on Pine Mountain, Ga.

J. H. Taylor, Co. I, 154th I. V. I., Wood River, Neb., sends a clipping from the Omaha *Herald* to show that they have soldier-hating papers in Nebraska as well as elsewhere.

J. M. Phillips, Co. A, 16th Wis., West Fork, Ark., says it "makes me sick" to see certain newspapers charging that the soldiers went into the army for the sake of the pay and the bounty.

Wm. Edmonds, Co. C, 4th W. Va., Williamstown, W. Va., says he has long looked for something from his regiment. The writer does not claim that it put down the rebellion, but it did its full share, and he thinks it is entitled to a place in the history of the war.

B. Honey, Co. K, 36th Ill., Manhattan, Kan., wonders if all the survivors of his regiment have "gone where the woodbine twineth." If any of them are alive he wishes they would make themselves heard.

Jacob Slonigar, Co. A, 10th Kan., Mendon, Ill., replying to Comrades Ferris, 47th Ill., and Allen, 32d Iowa, says he thinks both are mistaken as to the composition of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Sixteenth Corps. The writer says the 10th Kan. belonged to that brigade and participated actively in the storming of Fort Blakely.

W. H. H. Kennedy, Maple Plain, Minn., expresses in very caustic language his opinion of the soldier-hating press, which is so virulent in its abuse of the veterans. The writer thinks they are nearly all of the class in the North of those who were skulkers during the war and did nothing to help the Union cause.

James C. G. Smith, Co. D, 40th Ind., Fredonia, Kan., referring to an inquiry as to what Indiana regiments took part in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, says the 40th was one of them, and lost heavily in the charge. The writer says that at the State Reunion four years ago he was elected Secretary of Indiana soldiers in Kansas. He has a large list of them, and will cheerfully answer all questions touching addresses, etc., provided return postage is inclosed. He hopes to meet a large number of his old comrades at St. Louis. He requests them, as far as possible, to bring lists of addresses of soldiers known to them, to be placed in the custody of the Secretary, as such are found extremely valuable.

L. Fisher, Co. F, 23d Wis., Imperial, Neb., referring to Comrade Beebe's article on the fight at Cane River, remembers that the Johnnies were up very early that morning. The brigade commanded by Gen. Lucas was fired upon by artillery and driven back of the infantry supports about 4 o'clock a. m. A small division of the Seventeenth Corps, commanded by Gen. T. Kelley Smith, engaged the rebels and repulsed them with severe loss. The writer would like to have some comrade of the 8th Wis. or 5th Minn. tell what he saw at Yellow Bayou.

A. W. Blood, Co. I, 11th Mich., Box 96, Leavenworth, Mass., referring to the statement of Comrade Cooke that Michigan did not pay her soldiers any bounty until March, 1863, says that he enlisted in Michigan, Aug. 24, 1861, and received from the State a bounty of $200.

B. F. Knoll, Co. C, 20th Ill., Stratton, Neb., correcting Comrade Palmer, 30th Ill., in regard to the First Brigade, Third Division, Seventeenth Corps, says that at the organization of the brigade, it was composed of the 11th, 20th, 31st and 45th Ill. After the battle of Shiloh the 11th Ill. left the brigade, and the 124th Ill. and 23d Ind. were added. It remained thus until the close of the war.

Allen Frame, Co. C, 73d Ind., Buchanan, Mich., thinks Comrade Lewis, 64th Ohio, was wrong in giving the regiments composing Harker's Brigade. The writer says it consisted of the 64th and 65th Ohio, 13th Mich., 51st and 73d Ind. and 6th Ohio battery. [THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE informs the comrade that he is right as to the composition of Harker's Brigade from 1861 to 1863; afterward the brigade was changed, containing, also, at different times, the 125th Ohio, 3d Ky., 15th Mo., 22d, 27th, 42d, 51st and 79th Ill.]

H. H. Fellows, Co. I, 14th Mich., Manchester, (State not given,) writes briefly of the scouting and picketing done by his regiment while stationed at Franklin and Columbia, Tenn., in the Fall and Winter of 1863.

H. E. Phelps, Co. F, 185th Ill., McGrawville, N. Y., corrects the statement of Comrade Harris, 83d Pa., that the 185th was in but one battle. The writer says the regiment was in nine engagements, and lost nearly half its strength of between 1,000 and 1,100 men. The regiment was at the surrender of Lee and lost the last man killed in the Army of the Potomac, Lieut. Hiram G. Clark, of Co. G. He was killed by a cannon-ball just as the white flag was raised. The regiment was almost constantly under fire from the time of the battle of Chapin's Farm, in September, 1864, until the final surrender.

Ed. C. Brown, Co. C, 3d Mich., Sheldon, Iowa, correcting a comrade as to the composition of the Third Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Corps, says that in 1865 the 3d and 4th Mich. and 13th Wis. belonged to that brigade and went with it to Texas. At that time Gen. John Beatty commanded the brigade. Besides the regiments named, it then contained the 15th and 49th Ohio.

Joseph A. Arkle, Co. I, 3d U. S. Cav., Wheeling, W. Va., hopes the members of his company are not all "mustered out." It is very important to him to hear from some of them, and he hopes if any of them see this they will communicate with him.

Scott Sherman, Co. E, 2d Ohio Cav., Stanberry, Mo., regrets seeing nothing in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE from the survivors of his regiment, which had a long and active service, and made a brilliant record. He wishes to hear from some of his old comrades.

A. W. Morley, Co. H, 8th Wis., Orange Hights, Fla., corrects Comrade Walker, Co. D, 47th Ill., Fort Dodge, Iowa, in regard to the roster of the Eagle Brigade. He says it was composed of the 11th Mo., 47th Ill., 8th Wis., 5th Minn., and later the 9th Minn. He says the 5th Me. never belonged to the brigade. [The comrade is informed that the 5th Me. was probably a misprint. It should have been 5th Minn.]

D. J. Vance, Co. M, 4th Iowa Cav., Mankato, Kan., wishes to correct an error made either by himself or by the types, in his recently published communication. It read the last battle *west* of the Mississippi, when it should have been *east*. He thinks there was a battle later in Texas.

L. G. Hunt, Co. G, 20th Ohio, Mount Vernon, Ohio, says Comrade Palmer, 30th Ill., is himself mistaken in his attempt to correct Comrade Knykendall, 31st Ill., in regard to the composition of the First Brigade, Third Division, Seventeenth Corps. He says that during the Vicksburg campaign it consisted of the 20th, 31st, 45th and 124th Ill., and 23d Ind. The Second Brigade contained the 20th, 68th and 78th Ohio, and 30th Ill. Subsequently the 32d Ohio took the place of the 30th Ill., but afterward left the brigade and was replaced by the 17th Wis. during the Atlanta campaign. The 20th, 68th and 78th Ohio were never in the First Brigade. The Second Brigade was commanded successively by Gens. Elias S. Dennis, M. D. Leggett, B. F. Potts and R. K. Scott.

Ben Johnson, Co. I, 25th Ind., Jacob City, Utah, has a plan for disposing of the rebel flags and war trophies. He suggests that they be turned over to the G.A.R. and put on exhibition, the fee charged to create a fund to be expended in aid of the destitute and disabled ex-Confederate soldiers.

Wm. Grist, Co. D, 174th Ohio, Ridge, O., asks what has become of all his comrades. He has never seen anything from them in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. The regiment was composed mostly of men who had seen service in other regiments, with a liberal sprinkling of boys who had been too young to enlist before. The regiment was mustered under one of the last calls for troops, and went immediately to the front. Although it was but a comparatively short time in the service it did a great deal of hard duty.

O. H. P. Golden, Allegany, Pa., does not like to hear the comrades "brag" so much. In the great majority of cases the regiments, companies or individuals who happened to "get there" first were deserving of no more credit than their comrades, who did fully as much to contribute to the happy result of the war. He urges all comrades to help each other in every possible way, and whenever they have a chance to vote for a soldier for office to do so irrespective of party.

S. E. Boswell, 30th Ill., Monmouth, Ill., correcting two or three comrades in regard to the composition of the First Brigade, Third Division, Seventeenth Corps, says that it contained the 30th, 31st and 45th Ill., 17th Wis., 68th and 78th Ohio.

J. M. Chadwick, Co. E, 21st Mo., Hurdland, Mo., does not like to see costly monuments erected to commemorate the deeds of Robert E. Lee and others who made war against the Union. He thinks that treason should be made forever odious, and that all those who participated in rebellion should be allowed to pass into oblivion.

W. P. Richards, Co. A, 8th Ky. Cav., Union City, Tenn., says he is not a member of the G.A.R., but he heartily approves the principles of the Order and spirit of independence and loyalty which is exhibited by its members.

J. R. Pratt, Co. A, 2d Ohio Cav., Akron, Ohio, says that Comrade Fry, in his account