FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About Their Old Campaigns.

THE 11th PA. CAV.

A Terse Sketch of One of the Best Regiments in the Eastern Army.

The 11th Pa. Cav. was originally organized under the official designation of "Harlan's Light Cavalry." It was raised during August and September, 1861, by Col. Josiah Harlan, of Philadelphia, under special authority from the Secretary of War. Under this authority companies were raised in different States: Co. A from Iowa, E and F from New York, I from New Jersey, M from Ohio, and the remainder from Pennsylvania.

The organization of the regiment was completed on Oct. 5, 1861. Its strength consisted of 41 officers and 1,089 enlisted men. The regiment was assigned to Brig.-Gen. Innis N. Palmer's Brigade, and on Oct. 16 marched from Camp Harlan, on the Seventh-street road, Washington, to Camp Palmer, near Ball's Crossroads, Va., where it went into camp for instruction and drill.

It having been ascertained at this time that Congress had only authorized the raising of regiments by States, and that consequently the formation of "Harlan's Light Cavalry" as an independent organization was irregular, it was attached to the Pennsylvania State organization Nov. 13, 1861, and received the official designation it now retains of the 11th Pa. Cav.

On Nov. 19 the regiment broke Camp and marched to Annapolis, from which point it proceeded in transports to Camp Hamilton, near Fortress Monroe, remaining there six months, engaged in drill, scouting and picket duty. In March, 1862, Cos. M and C were detailed for duty at Newport News. On May 15 A, E, G, H and L companies, under Lieut.-Col. Spear, were sent to Portsmouth, Va., and subsequently to Suffolk, Va. The remaining five companies, under Col. Harlan, were ordered to White House, Va., and assigned to duty in the Army of the Potomac; in the beginning of June, 1862, participated in the Peninsular campaign, and on July 15 returned to Suffolk, Va. Col. Harlan left the service on Aug. 19, 1862, and Col. Spear became his successor. Reconnoissances to the Blackwater and frequent skirmishes were of almost daily occurrence. The battle of Deserted House, in which the regiment took a prominent part, occurred Jan. 30, 1863; that of Franklin on March 17, 1863, where Lieut. Mowday was killed. The siege of Suffolk by Longstreet continued from April 11 to May 3, 1863. In this siege the regiment was actively employed. On the 21st of June, 1863, the regiment embarked on transports for White House, on Pamunkey River, Va., and on the 26th, at the Virginia Central Railroad bridge over South Anna River, near Hanover Courthouse, Va., attacked the enemy's works in the rear by a mounted and dismounted charge, resulting in the capture of 125 prisoners.

During the expedition Brig.-Gen. W. H. F. Lee (now a member of Congress from Virginia) was captured, and he and Col. Spear at once recognized each other as old friends. On the 4th of July, 1863, Cos. G and M destroyed the railroad bridge, station and public property at Ashland, Va. On July 7 the regiment left for White House, and subsequently went into camp at Bowers Hill, seven miles from Portsmouth, Va. On the 25th a raid was made into North Carolina as far as Jackson, resulting in the capture of 40 prisoners and 100 horses. Soon after this the regiment went into camp at Camp Getty, three miles from Portsmouth, Va. From October to January of this year 400 veterans of this command re-enlisted for three years' additional service.

These veterans comprised the best material in the organization, furnishing nearly all the officers and non-commissioned officers of the regiment for the hard-fought campaigns of subsequent years. On the 23d of January, 1864, the regiment left for Williamsburg, Va., where it remained until April 8. In February it participated in the expedition to Bottoms Bridge. In this month Co. G was detached for duty on the Eastern Shore of Virginia. The regiment returned to Portsmouth in April, and was brigaded with the 1st District of Columbia, 3d N. Y. and 5th Pa.

On May 5, 1864, the Stony Creek bridge was destroyed, the Nottoway bridge burned and the enemy defeated at Jarrett's Station. Loss of the regiment, one man killed, ten men and Lieut. Prud'homme (at present Professor at the Naval Academy at Annapolis) wounded. During this raid the regiment marched 300 miles in six days. On the 24th the engagement at Flat Creek Bridge took place, in which Lieut. Schriver was killed. The results of this expedition was the destruction of a large amount of railroad track on the Danville, South Side & Weldon Railroad, and rebel Government property—including station buildings, locomotives, cars, and warehouses filled with stores. The losses were one officer and five men killed and 10 wounded. On the 9th of June, 1864, the regiment participated in the attack on the enemy's works in the rear of Petersburg, Va., in which one gun and 50 prisoners were captured, and a part of the regiment got into the edge of the town.

From the 21st to the 30th of June, 1864, the regiment was engaged in the celebrated raid of Kautz's and Wilson's Divisions, having for its object the destruction of the Danville Railroad. The loss in this raid to the regiment was 130 killed, wounded and missing, among which were Captains Reynolds, Loomis, Bailey and Roberts, and Lieut. Tears. During July the regiment remained in camp at Jones's Neck, engaged in refitting. Co. L was detached to the Eastern Shore of Virginia on the 14th, relieving Co. G. The division was subsequently attached to Gen. Sheridan's forces, and constituted a part of the 15,000 cavalry with which he engaged the enemy at Deep Bottom on the 29th.

From the 18th to the 25th of August, 1864, the regiment was engaged in all those important and hard-fought actions by means of which the Weldon Railroad was occupied and held by our forces. On the 29th Lieut. Neilson was killed. Many will recall his expertness in swordsmanship. The regiment was furnished with the Merrill, Sharp, Starr and Burnside carbine.

In November, 1864, the command went into Winter quarters two miles north of the James River, doing picket duty for the right of the line. In regard to proficiency in regimental evolutions, probably no regiment of cavalry in the army could excel the 11th.

Toward the close of March, 1865, Brig.-Gen. Ranald S. Mackenzie relieved Gen. Kautz of the command of the division. In the battles which followed the crossing of the James and Appomattox Rivers on the 28th of March, to the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox Courthouse on April 9, 1865, the 11th took a conspicuous part.

On the morning of the surrender Mackenzie's Brigade had orders to engage the enemy and develop his position. It moved forward to the Lynchburg turnpike, about a mile west of Appomattox Court-house, near which Lee's army lay. This movement placed the brigade directly across Lee's line of escape. Two divisions of the Twenty-fourth Corps followed by the same route. Other troops were rapidly coming up. The 11th was now ordered forward, and had the honor of opening the attack in the final battle of the war.

On the day following the surrender of Lee, a squadron of the 11th, under Capt. Thornton Elliott, was detailed to search for buried artillery. Noticing several places on the late battlefield and vicinity of Red Oak Church, where the ground was partially burned over, he ordered them uncovered, and exhumed and took possession of 54 pieces of field artillery, carriages and caissons not included in the property surrendered. In this short campaign the 11th regiment captured and delivered to the proper officers 110 fieldpieces, 41 mortars, six heavy guns, 120 carriages and caissons, seven forges, and a large quantity of ammunition and other stores.

The regiment was ordered to Lynchburg, Staunton, and finally to Richmond, where it arrived on April 24; thence to Charlottesville on May 16, '65; remaining there until the close of July. On the 13th of August, 1865, was mustered for discharge at Manchester, Va., and went thence to Camp Cadwallader, Philadelphia, where on the 19th of August, 1865, it was discharged and paid. Since that time Gens. Mackenzie, Spear and Stratton, Cols. Skelly (killed) and Stetzel, and Capts. Ward and Mahon have died.

Correspondence is now solicited by the writer of this sketch from the survivors of the 11th for a grand Reunion some time during the coming Summer. By inclosing a 2-cent stamp to prepay postage, a circular containing details will be forwarded.

It might be proper to state in this connection that immediately upon the surrender of Lee's army Lieut. James H. Clover, Regimental Commissary of the 11th, being the nearest to the field with his wagons, distributed among the vanquished Confederates 20,000 rations, for which he was highly complimented by the commanding officer for prompt and efficient management of the supply department over which he had charge.—SAMUEL R. STRATTAN, Adjutant, 11th Pa. Cav., No. 518 Tenth street n. w., Washington, D. C.

Corporal Pike's Comrade.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I notice in your issue of Nov. 3 an article headed "Corp'l Pike; His Daring Exploits as Scout and Spy," intended as information to Capt. J. W. Hinkley, of Sparta, Wis., by H. C. Olds, 66th Ohio, and Major 145th Ohio. Maj. Olds's information is incorrect. The writer was a colleague of Corp'l James Pike, and knows whereof he speaks. James Pike was a son of the old editor of the Hillsboro (Ohio) *Democrat*, commonly called Col. Pike. James (or Corp'l) Pike joined Co. A, 4th Ohio Cav., at Cincinnati, O., when the regiment was organized, under the supervision of Col. John Kennett, its first Colonel, in August and September, 1861. In December, 1861, the 4th Ohio Cav. reported to Gen. O. M. Mitchel at Bacon Creek, Ky., for duty; and before Mitchel's command made a forward movement, Corp'l Pike had already been detached from his company and regiment. He went and came when he pleased, and always made his report in person to Gen. Ormsey McKnight Mitchel. Corp'l Pike carried the standard of the 4th Ohio Cav. onto the cupola of the Tennessee State Capitol when Nashville was surrendered to Gen. Mitchel, and the writer was one of about 15 who accompanied him on that occasion, while the late Gen. Forrest could be plainly seen from the Capitol with about 500 cavalry right where Fort Negley was afterward constructed. The latter made no attempt, however, to capture us, the reason being that Capt. Loomis's battery was standing on the brink of the river, on the Edgefield side; Capt. Loomis being very anxious to obtain permission from Gen. Mitchel to commence reducing the town, as Loomis termed it "a —— rebel hotbed anyhow." But Gen. Mitchel stayed those Parrott guns from belching forth destruction to the Tennessee Capital. Corp'l Pike was probably the most efficient scout of the entire army by relating simply facts, and leaving out the soaring imaginations of the many fiction writers. The Fayetteville episode of which H. C. Olds speaks is partly true; that is, Pike stopped the seven wagons loaded with pork on their way to Huntsville, Ala., forced the teamsters at the muzzles of two navy's to haul the wagons in a branch and fire them. The act was a complete and bold Yankee trick, and one which has scarcely been excelled in the line of fiction, as there were seven teamsters and four guards, making 11 men that Pike captured on this occasion. James Pike never served with the Army of the Tennessee, but after leaving the Cavalry Corps headquarters reported to Gen. Rosecrans, where the writer was called for by him (Pike) to accompany him.

Of his many sneak expeditions, as they may be properly termed, I was his companion in several trips made by him to different parts of the late so-called Confederacy. Pike was taken prisoner twice, and would no doubt have stretched hemp; one instance being in 1862, when he was captured by the Texas Rangers, had it not been that a small party of our men had gobbled up the Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st La. Cav., whom we exchanged for Pike, without waiting for orders from any general officer. The last time Pike was taken prisoner was by the Confederate pickets in Nickojack Gap; but he was retaken by some of our cavalry immediately after, and in fact before the Confederate reserve pickets had started to take him to Dalton. The writer would like to see the old comrades confine themselves to facts, and not give us great buncombe stories; facts are sufficiently thrilling.

Jim Pike used to carry a Henry rifle, but found the Spencer more efficient (which gun he re-sighted for himself, as he also did one for your humble servant); and he was the most deadly marksman at a human figure I ever met. Gen. George H. Thomas remarked of James Pike, after Chickamauga, that he did not doubt but Pike had laid out 25 to 30 of the enemy during the fight on Sunday. The writer had the fortune, if it may be called such, to be with Pike and near him the greater part of that lively Sunday, and is how living in hopes that all the men he shot during that late unpleasantness are living and doing well.—HENRY W. DICKMAN, Co. F, 4th Ohio Cav., Fort Wayne, Ind.

THE 7th WIS.

Its Service and Losses.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I would not for the world belittle the services of any man or body of men, or draw invidious comparisons as to their services in preserving our National unity and integrity. There is in every loyal heart a benediction for all who were engaged in that holy cause, and a halo of glory will ever surround the names of those who suffered and died for the equal rights of all men. Each and every organization, whether garrisoning forts or guarding prisoners, escorting ambulance or ammunition trains, or for the faithful performance of any duty which fell to their lot, is entitled to the gratitude of the Nation and to the "Well done thou good and faithful servant," as well as those who were placed at the front.

If those who are making up the history of the late war would bear this in mind and rely upon personal knowledge instead of hearsay, and figures and facts instead of fancies, for their statements, and be careful not to claim too much for any one body of troops, especially when in action and sharing the same dangers with other troops, they would not arouse so much jealousy nor provoke so much bitter criticism and censure.

The truth should be told and retold, that the great sacrifices for Union and liberty may be ever fresh in the minds of the people and duly appreciated.

The regiment to which I had the honor to belong—the 7th Wis.—did not do more than its share of fighting at Gainesville, Fitzhugh's Crossing, Gettysburg, or at any other battle. According to the records of the War Department it was engaged in only 25 battles, and did not lose 50 per cent. of its entire strength in each battle. Nor did it capture regiments and brigades of prisoners, yet it did its full duty always and suffered severely.

As no one ever gave the record of this regiment through your paper, and as it will be of interest to many, I give a brief sketch of its service and loss. It was mustered into the U. S. service Aug. 18, 1861, for three years or during the war; re-enlisted Dec. 28, 1863, and mustered out July 3, 1865.

Original strength, 1,029; gain by recruits, 685—grand total, 1,714.

Loss during the service: Killed in action and died of wounds, 272; died of disease, 124; wounded, 761—total, 1,157.—L. E. POND, 7th Wis., Westfield, Wis.

The 24th Mo.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The survivors of the 24th Mo., known as the Loyal Legion, held a Reunion at St. Louis during the National Encampment. 35 members being present. It was agreed that we use every means in our power to complete a full roster of all the surviving members of our old regiment, together with as complete a history of the same as we are able to get. To that end Michael Horine, Orderly Sergeant of Co. F, Cassville, Mo., was chosen to do the work for us, if he will accept the trust.

Our hearty thanks are due the good people of St. Louis, and especially the members of Frank P. Blair Post, No. 1, at whose headquarters we held our Reunion, for the very royal manner they entertained us during our stay in the city. And surely we will never forget the little drummer boy of Co. I, Robert Arms Vernell, who now lives in the city, and well acquainted with all points of interest, who, after the Reunion was over, volunteered to show us the great sights in the city, which no other than St. Louis can boast. Bob has grown to a mature man long since, but is still the same jolly, whole-souled fellow he was in '61 to '65. Our old comrades spoke in high terms of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE as being the ex-soldier's best friend, and many who were not subscribers declared their intention to become such.—WM. WITTEN, Co. F, 24th Mo., Altoona, Kan.

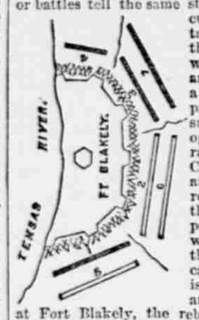
Where Are You Going?

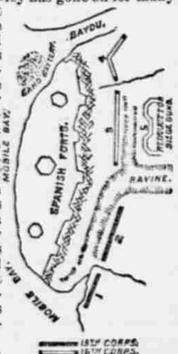
If you have pain in the back, pale and sallow complexion, bilious or sick headache, eruptions on the skin, coated tongue, sluggish circulation, or a hacking cough, you are going into your grave if you do not take steps to cure yourself. If you are wise you will do this by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," compounded of the most efficacious ingredients known to medical science for giving health and strength to the system through the medium of the liver and the blood.

IN MOBILE BAY.

The Question of Who Fought There Settled by Maps.

It is a singular thing of the late war that so few men who participated in the same marches or battles tell the same story alike. The discussions that have taken place through these columns bear witness of this fact, and in no instance of a single battle or campaign has there been such wide diversity of opinion as of the operations of Gen. R. S. Canby's campaign around Mobile, which resulted in the fall of that great Southern port. Who fought and who did not fight at the assault upon and canture of the Spanish Forts on April 8, and on the next day at Fort Blakely, the rebel stronghold that guarded Mobile? Did the Thirteenth Corps or did the Sixteenth fight at or capture those points? The controversy has gone on for many months, and gallant comrades who were there have disputed with a sharpness closely nearing acrimony, but each one told of what he saw and remembered himself. What one man of a division of men in battle knows anything personally of what another division is doing? It is as much as each man can do to attend properly to the business in his immediate front, and thus there are almost as many varying stories of each action as there were men engaged therein.





Herewith THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE presents maps of the Spanish Forts, showing the relative position of the troops that engaged that day, and of Fort Blakely on the day following, and it is believed this will be accepted as settling the question as to what troops fought at each place. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is indebted for the maps to Comrade R. B. Wime, formerly of Co. H, 40th Mo., of Whitehall, Ill.

THE KEY TO MAP OF FORT BLAKELY.

1. Gen. C. C. Andrews's Division, Thirteenth Corps.
2. Second Division, Sixteenth Corps.
3. Steele's Division, Thirteenth Corps.
4. Colored Brigade of Steele's Division.
5. First Division, Sixteenth Corps.
6. Third Division, Sixteenth Corps.
7. Third Division, Thirteenth Corps.

The black lines denote the Thirteenth Corps and the open lines the Sixteenth.

THE KEY TO MAP OF SPANISH FORT.

1. Gen. Bartram's Brigade, Thirteenth Corps.
2. Third Division, Thirteenth Corps, Gen. Benton.
3. Third Division, Sixteenth Corps, Gen. E. A. Carr.
4. Fifth Division, Sixteenth Corps, Gen. McArthur.
5. Advanced redoubt for siege-guns.

The black lines denote the Thirteenth Corps and the open lines the Sixteenth.

COL. WASHINGTON'S DEATH

The Exact Story, Told by Maj. Weiler.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Comrade S. F. Dent, Co. E, 15th Ind., who recently told the story of the death of Col. John A. Washington, Topographical Engineer on Gen. Robert E. Lee's staff, near Elkwater, W. Va., errs so much in various points that I send you the substance of the true story as recently published on oath of one familiar with the facts, as I am the Serg't Weiler referred to. Col. Washington was a near relative of George Washington.

"During the month of September, 1861, the Union forces lay at Elk Water, W. Va., and Capt. G. W. Stough, of Co. E, 17th Ind., was ordered to move his command to the support of the outposts, as the enemy, under command of Lee, were reconnoitering the camp, and there were indications that an attack was contemplated by his entire force. While at the outpost (Sept. 13, 1861) the report came that the enemy was circling to the right and rear, and Capt. Stough was directed to reconnoiter a ravine not far distant and verify the rumor, if possible. Weiler was a Sergeant at the time, and he was given two men and was ordered to proceed in advance on the side of the mountain, while the company marched along the road at the base, a given point being named where they were to rejoin the command. Near the appointed meeting-place Serg't Weiler and his men met three men on horseback, dressed in blue, but with their hats peculiarly marked, the one in the center having the bearing of an officer, and the trio evidently scouting around to see what could be seen. On observing the Sergeant, they wheeled squarely to the right and attempted to ride away, but Weiler cautioned his men, who were good shots, to "take the middle one," and he dropped from his saddle, while the others escaped. The accuracy of the aim may be judged from the fact that all three of the shots took effect in the body near the heart, one of the bullets in its passage tearing away a part of the scabbard of the sword which he wore.

"Papers in his possession showed him to be Col. John A. Washington, Topographical Engineer of Gen. Lee's staff, and on his person was found his sword, two revolvers, a field-glass, $1,500 in money, and a remarkably accurate map of the Federal camp, giving the forces even to the artillery and cavalry, and the number of available men, with a plan of attack, showing the different roads to be taken by the advancing forces, and other data, the whole of which proved of inestimable service to the Union cause. All of these things were reported to the Secretary of War, who publicly thanked Serg't Weiler for the service he had accomplished, and in directing the return of the body to the Confederate forces Weiler was permitted to go along. This act also led to his speedy promotion as Second Lieutenant, and gallantry on other fields advanced him to a Major's commission. One of the two revolvers taken from Washington was also given him, and he still preserves it as a valuable memento."—J. J. WEILER, Sergeant, Co. E, 17th Ind., and Major, 17th Ind., Johnson City, Tenn.

A TERSE STORY.

A Big Brigade at Peach Tree Creek.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Lieut. Roby's "Peach Tree Creek," in your issue of the 3d inst., contains errors. After a lapse of 23 years mistakes are excusable. No regiment in the famous First Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Corps, wants to wear the laurels won by any other. Our fighting was such that all shared the honors when won, and we "swore jointly" at reverses. The brigade—composed of the 104th Ill., 15th Ky., 42d and 88th Ind.; 2d, 33d and 94th Ohio; 10th and 21st Wis.—was divided into two wings; the first four, the left wing, commanded by Col. M. C. Taylor, of the 15th Ky., and the last five regiments, the right wing, commanded by Col. Anson G. McCook, of the 2d Ohio, in the absence of Gen. W. P. Carlin, our regular commandant. On the 20th of July, 1864, our brigade crossed Peach Tree Creek at Howell's Mill, the left wing in front and the right wing in the second line. The 104th Ill. joined to the right of the Twentieth Corps, with its right (104th's) retired toward a ravine; next came the 15th Ky., in echelon across the ravine, with the 88th and 42d Ind. to its right. The rebel attack was with fury, and when they reached the right of the 104th Ill. and found it retired, they mistook it for the extreme right of the army and swung around to envelop it. In so doing they exposed themselves to a flank and enfilading fire from the 15th Ky., which staggered them. The 15th Ky. seeing their confusion, broke over their (15th's) rude log barricades and charged upon their flank, and at this point commenced the rolling up of the rebel line, which continued until they were driven into their lines at Atlanta. The 104th Ill. lost heavily in this short engagement. The rebels planted their battleflag on the log works of the 104th. Here for the first and only time I saw bayonetted men. It was Lieut. St. John, (not John Thomas,) an Aid on the brigade staff, who was shot off his horse just to our left. This brigade, I think, was all of the Fourteenth Corps that was in the battle of Peach Tree Creek, and though not large, yet it proved on this occasion, as the Fourteenth Corps did on many others, to be the saving clause in the battle.—D. N. SHARP, Adjutant, 15th Ky., Shelbyville, Ky.

The severest cases of asthma are immediately relieved by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

PICKET SHOTS.

From Alert Comrades All Along the Line.

Personal.

John Campbell, Co. G, 50th N. Y., Traer, Iowa, speaks of the recent letter of T. W. Harris complaining that the rebel side is not admitted to the columns of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. The writer goes on to say that this paper, like the majority of Union soldiers, is perfectly willing to hear the stories from the Confederates, and further that he has no objection to fraternizing between the soldiers of the two sections, if the rebels will come half-way. He does not blame them for the side they took, because the majority of us, had we lived in the South, would very likely have taken that side.

A. M. Rocher, Sergeant, Co. E, 2d Mich. Cav., Mitchell, Dak., corrects the recent statement that the 2d Mich. Cav. was in only 10 engagements during the rebellion, and says that it was nearer a hundred. Capt. Thatcher, in the history of the regiment, entitles his book "A Hundred Battles in the West," and the writer thinks he puts it very mild.

James H. Wurthen, Co. F, 6th Iowa, Oberlin, Kan., was one of the six men referred to by Comrade Harvey Reed as captured by Wheeler's men near Blockville, the rest of whom were murdered. Three of the men were of the 6th Iowa, one of the 46th Ohio, one of the 33d Ind. and the other of the 100th Ind. They were captured while eating dinner without leaving a guard out; placed in a room with a sentry at each door, while consultation was had over their final disposition. While standing in the room the writer made a rush through a window, followed by his comrades. The sentries fired upon them and a good deal of shooting was heard while he was hiding in the adjacent brush for two or three hours, but he never saw or heard of any of the other five. He knows that the two men of his regiment never returned.

Lafayette Fraris, Co. C, 48th Ohio, Washington, D. C., was badly wounded at the assault on Fort Blakely, April 9, 1865, and had water and food brought out to him under the walls by Comrade A. L. Shumard, who did it at the risk of his life. Comrade Fraris would like to hear from Shumard.

Allen Berry, Co. K, 14th Ind., Mecosta, Mich., writes regarding Comrade Patterson's inquiry about the stolen goose, that the goose belonged to the 14th Ind. and was stolen from it by the 32d Ohio down at Cheat Mountain in the Fall of 1861, and stolen from the foragers by the 25th Ohio. He thinks Comrade Patterson has not much to say.

Chas. A. Linthecum, Co. I, 24th Mo., Riverside, Cal., says the discussion over the origin of the term "Grab a root" reminds him of a little incident. While the Sixteenth Corps lay at Cairo in September, 1864, the men were paid off, and that night filled the theater there where an emotional play was on the boards. When the distressed heroine of the play despairingly exclaimed "What shall I do," some "yahoo" in a blue blouse yelled, "Grab a root!" That stopped the play for a few moments.

H. H. Parker, 6th Ill. Cav., Charleston, Mo., says he is old and very poor, and has never yet received a pension. He asks the old comrades to assist him in procuring him evidence if they can.

John Morrison, Co. F, 70th Ohio, Albany, Ore., has watched THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for news of his old regiment, and wants his comrades to wake up. He says they were men who never turned their backs on the rebels, except at Shiloh, when everybody did. If comrade Dickerson, his old company teamster, is still living, he wants to know if he has the saddle he captured at Shiloh.

Seth Burgess, Co. E, 9th Vt., Prentice, Wis., tries to settle the controversy about the entrance into Richmond by claiming that the 9th Vt. led the column, followed by the 19th Wis. and the 13th N. H.

Luther Andrews, Co. I, 5th R. I. H. A., Pine City, N. Y., has never seen anything in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE from his company and thinks it is about time. He wants to know if his regiment ever holds Reunions, and where.

Wood Douglass, Co. H, 149th Pa., Kansas City, Mo., corrects Comrade John E. McPeck, 126th Ohio, regarding the assertion that the Fifth Corps was not engaged at Spottsylvania until late Sunday evening, May 8, when the fact was that the Corps was in action before daylight that day.

John L. Rogers, Sergeant, Co. G, 4th Ohio Cav., and James Roberts, Co. C, same regiment, both of Ironton, O., write gossipy letters about the famous Corp'l Pike. So much has been said about Pike's wonderful deeds that it would require half a dozen columns to collate the letters already in hand.

James H. Pendleton, Co. G, 26th Ky., Vine Grove, Ky., says there are mighty few Yankees in his locality, and especially ex-Union soldiers. He likes to hear from comrades, and THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is a Godsend to him.

Daniel L. Cornell, 10th Wis. L. A., Eu Claire, Wis., states that it was his battery that was attached to Kilpatrick's command during the march to the sea. He gives the address of three comrades of his old battery, as follows: Madison B. Wheeler, Knapp Station; James Steuart, Ogala, and Henry Darrow, Land Creek; all in Wisconsin.

Griffith Lytle, Downs, Kan., says that the bullet which he speaks of in the "Picket Shots" of Oct. 27 is one that struck him on the hip, but is not now in his body.

Random Shots.

Wilbur H. Weber, 6th Mich., Lampasas, Tex., writes again about Baton Rouge, expressing his surprise that anyone should think his screed about the battle there of August, 1864, was intended to detract from the 14th Me. for having been surprised by a rebel sortie from the works. He thinks Col. Porter's indignation was uncalled for; but if, as Col. Porter asserts, there was no surprise, and Gen. Williams and others knew there was to be an attack, then they were wilfully criminal in not making arrangements to meet it. The loss of 93 killed and 26 wounded was taken from the American Encyclopædia, which he considers good authority.

Chas. M. Garrall, Co. I, 25th Ill., Joplin, Mo., says that at the battle of Chickamauga his regiment was in three charges the afternoon of Sept. 19; they crossed a cotton-field, from which the rebels drove them three times. In the middle of the field was a ditch in which two field-guns were lying, and from which the horses had been cut. Neither troops made any attempt to get these guns, but they remained there as our army was finally driven from the field at sunset. He has an impression that the guns belonged to the 8th Ind. battery, but is not certain. Who can tell?

L. W. Grant, 8th Ohio, Saugatuck, Mich., writes in relation to the recent story "A Visit to Bull Run," and especially with reference to the statement that the rebel Black Horse Cavalry was not in action at all at the first Bull Run. He says that he was with Gen. Shields's command at Winchester in March, 1862, when a comrade found a Winchester paper, published the year before, which contained nine verses of doggorel poetry devoted to the prominent part alleged to have been taken by the Black Horse Cavalry in the battle named.

Mat. F. Kippax, Co. A, 17th U. S., San Antonio, Tex., gives a new version of the stable call: "Go to the stable as soon as you are able, and give your horses some water and hay. (Repeat.) For if you don't do it, you surely will rue it, for you will lay in the guard-house all the next day."

P. Carry, Co. C, 56th Ohio, Sigourney, Iowa, writes a story of what he calls the "Charge of the 191 ammunition and ration wagons, led by Gen. Banks, at Sabine Crossroads." The wagons were captured and the Thirteenth and Nineteenth Corps driven back until they were saved the next day by A. J. Smith's Sixteenth Corps at Pleasant Hill.

J. V. Albertson, Co. B, 25th N. J., criticizes Comrade Carpenter, 89th N.Y., regarding Fredericksburg and Suffolk. Barnside made no crossing at Fredericksburg in September, but did on Dec. 11, 1862. The 89th N. Y. did not cross in pontoon boats, but on a pontoon bridge, Friday afternoon, Dec. 11. As for the siege of Suffolk, in the Spring of 1863, the command that captured the batteries in the woods comprised the 26th N. Y. and a Connecticut regiment. The 89th N. Y. were good boys, but very fond of chickens and plug tobacco.

S. R. Erril, Co. F, 13th Pa. Cav., Watertown, Pa., tells a good story on a company of his regiment while at camp near Fayetteville, N. C., just before the surrender in 1865. The women in the neighborhood used to come into camp to trade produce for army supplies, but all of a sudden refused to trade for coffee. It was found that the boys of Co. C had been drying out their coffee-grounds on boards and trading it off, and it took a pint of the grounds to make a quart cup of coffee—very weak coffee, indeed.

W. J. Campbell, Co. F, 29th Mo., Moline, Kan., wants some old comrade to tell him, if he knows, how the Seventh Division, Seventeenth Corps, came to be transferred to the Fifteenth Corps (as the Third Division) after the fall of Vicksburg. He would also like to know how many commanders they had for that division, as he can only remember Gens. Paine, Hamilton, Blair, Quinby and John E. Smith; and why they had so many?

A. F. Dalton, Co. E, 132d N. Y., North Columbia, Cal., says there was not a full company, but only part of one, of Indians in the 132d N. Y., and of the number the First Lieutenant and First Sergeant were full-blooded redskins. They made good soldiers; all did their full duty, and all lived to get home but one, who was captured at Batcheler's Creek, N. C., and died at Andersonville.

Lieut. Wm. H. Golden, Co. B, 22d Ind., De Laney's Creek, Ind., corrects Comrade Bowman, 4th Iowa, in his statement as to the position at Bentonville and Pea Ridge. The right was held by Sigel with one division, and with Jeff C. Davis's command on the left. When the troops got back as far as Pea Ridge, Davis's Division had during the night moved from the left to the right, and fought in that position on the next day, when Sigel was not engaged. He makes this correction as the due of Jeff C. Davis, who was as brave a General as ever rode a horse.

Will Lindermann, Phillips's battery, 2d Ill. L. A., Alameda, Cal., tells of Harper's Ferry in 1862 that all the letters published have omitted his battery and the 12th Ill. Cav., which were among the commands there. It was the 12th Ill. Cav. and 8th N. Y. Cav. that cut their way out and captured the rebel wagon-train near Antietam, and the brigade was commanded by Col. White. Phillips's battery was stationed on Bolivar Hights near the railroad tunnel, and was the last battery to cease firing. Col. White's Brigade, after breaking through the rebel lines, returned from Martinsburg to Harper's Ferry just in time to get "scooped."

Isaac E. Coltman, Battery D, 1st Wis. H. A., says that his regiment, if they did not put down the rebellion, helped as well as they knew how, for he remembers well the scratch they had to make at Brashear City, La., in 1864, when the troops were driven over a fence with the Johnnies close on their heels. But he says our boys got their second wind, and the rebs came to a sudden halt and had to "skin out."

Peach Tree Creek.

John F. Cline, Sergeant, Co. C, 101st Ill., Pacific Junction, Iowa, says the First Division of the Twentieth Corps did not cross at Peach Tree Creek until the evening of the 20th of July, and while the men were making coffee the rebels charged them and forced them back. He says that he was recently blackballed on application for admission to a G.A.R. Post in Iowa because he is in the saloon business.

John G. Faris, Sergeant, Co. B, 86th Ill., Mt. Ayr, Iowa, takes issue with Comrade Brown, 49th N. Y., in the latter's description of Peach Tree Creek, because Brown apparently saw only what occurred in his immediate front, and lost sight of other troops that also crossed at Peach Tree Creek before the Twentieth Corps. The Fourteenth Corps was the pivotal corps at the Chattahoochee, and was on Peach Tree Creek before the Twentieth Corps crossed the river.

In Prison Cell.

Patrick Hodge, Co. C, 112th N. Y., Gerry, N. Y., would like to know what has become of his comrades who were with him in digging the tunnel in the northeast part of the prison at Salisbury. If any of them are living he would be glad to hear from them.

Lucius Jones, jr., Nashville, N. Y., says he has a list of all the Union soldiers who died at Andersonville, and will be glad to answer any inquiries addressed to him, inclosing stamp.

Blind Half Hundred.

W. H. H. Hardin, Corporal, Co. H, 50th Ill., writes that the true reason of the name given to his regiment of the "Blind Half Hundred" was that between Co. H of the 50th and E of the 16th, from the latter twitting the former on being new recruits, or "fresh fish," both companies being from the same neighborhood at home, the men of the 16th, in retaliation, nicknamed Co. H the "Blind Half Hundred," because three of the men in it were one-eyed.

A. S. Carper, Drum-Major, 50th Ill., Des Moines, Iowa, gives another version of the origin of the name "Blind Half Hundred" for his regiment, and says the name was given by Gen. Prentiss, who took the name from a famous Russian regiment known as the Invincible Blind Half Hundred.

Ex-Prisoners of War.

Louis Kiefer, Bismarck, Dak., says he was a prisoner at Belle Isle, having been captured, with a wound in his head. After his exchange he re-enlisted, and was with Sherman on the Atlanta campaign and on the march to the sea.

James Brown, a veteran at Sing Sing, N. Y., objects to the rule adopted by the Ex-Prisoners of War Association, that three months in a rebel prison should be necessary to obtain a pension under the present legislation to be asked from Congress. He was captured at Gaines's Mill, and was in Libby and Belle Isle 65 days, and from his treatment is now broken down in health. Others are in the same condition, and he does not think three months or over necessary to fix the limit of disability.

Joseph M. Walsh, Co. B, 4th Mass. Cav., 214 Athens street, South Boston, Mass., would like to know whatever became of Henry Neil, 2d Me. Cav., who was taken prisoner after the Red River fight; or of any of his regiment who were in prison with him at Millen, Thomasville, or Andersonville in 1864-'5.

Homes for Settlers.

John Hindman, Lieutenant, Co. G, 34th Ill., Elmo, Ark., says he attended the National Encampment at St. Louis, and heard many of the comrades inquiring concerning land and advantages for settling in the West. He says he will be glad to give any information in regard to the section where he lives to any comrades who may address him at Elmo, Independence Co., Ark.

J. L. Anderson, Co. H, 72d Ind., Madison Crossroads, Ala., says he has located in Northern Alabama, and is much pleased with the country. He says that there is plenty of Government land there, but it is being rapidly taken up. He lives 20 miles northwest of Huntsville.

B. F. Bevelle, Co. G, 22d Mo., Alma, Neb., writes enthusiastically about his location, which is in the Republican Valley, and the most fertile and productive of that section. He urges old comrades to settle there, but negatives his advice by specifying that there is no vacant land now in the country round about him.

Lost and Found.

J. D. Lynch, Santa Ana, Cal., has lost a wreath of moss and shells which was made by his wife to send to Harker Post, at Shelby, O. It was first exhibited at the Los Angeles County Fair, and then sent to the Encampment at St. Louis. It has disappeared, and he would like to hear anything in relation to it which may be within the knowledge of any comrade. Did any of them see such a wreath at St. Louis?

Dr. William Morris, Co. K, 7th Iowa, Springfield, Iowa, had his discharge papers stolen in the Summer of 1872. He would be exceedingly glad to have them back.

John Kline, Co. G, 16th Iowa, Epworth, Iowa, would like some comrade to tell him the whereabouts of a gold pen and silver holder which he carried through Andersonville Prison and loaned to a comrade for a moment at Davenport, Iowa, on his way home after the war. The moment was long, for the articles were never returned to him.

Corp'l Chas. Davis, Dover, N. H., has in his possession a marriage license and certificate made out in 1807 at Savannah, Ga., for Richard F. Williams and Mary Miller, which he found in a house near Rollins, N. C., in 1864. He will return it to anybody it is useful to. He would like to know from some old comrade what Confederate General it was to whom Gen. Meade sent rations on that stormy, dark night after the surrender of Gen. Lee's army. He went with Gen. Meade's son with the rations to carry out the order.

J. G. Fraizer, Co. C, 104th Ohio, Rollo, Mo., has in his possession a Corporal's warrant, which was issued in June, 1863, to Henry Emil Shearer, Co. E, 8th Ill., and given at Vicksburg, for meritorious conduct at the battles of Raymond, Miss., and Champion Hills. He would be glad to return it to whoever may be entitled to it.

Information Asked and Given.

The Editor of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has advance sheets of an interesting story