FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About Their Old Campaigns.

BATON ROUGE.

What Comrade Welton Saw and Experienced in His First Battle.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Some time in the early days of June, 1862, the 6th Mich. arrived at Baton Rouge, La., after a trip up the "Father of Waters" as far as Warrenton, Miss., having had some hard experience, and were assigned quarters in the United States barracks, which had been in existence for a number of years previous to the war. We were grateful at the change from extremely active service to the much-needed rest and quiet which we were soon enjoying, broken only by frequent picket duty and an occasional reconnoissance. The weather, however, being delightful, these duties were a source of enjoyment to us, as they afforded unlimited scope to our

ABILITIES AS FORAGERS;

and what soldier ever repined under such circumstances? The 4th Wis. shared with us the duties of the post.

Along about the 1st of July the remainder of the troops composing Williams's Brigade, (who had been up at Vicksburg endeavoring to cut a canal between two points on the river for the purpose of leaving Vicksburg without water communication,) began to arrive, one regiment at a time, at Baton Rouge, and were gladly welcomed by us, as we all well knew that we had been occupying a dangerous position, far from supports or reinforcements, in case we were attacked by a superior force of the enemy.

The force at Baton Rouge on the evening of Aug. 4, 1862, was composed as follows: 9th Conn., 30th Mass., 14th Me., 7th Vt., 21st Ind., 4th Wis. and 6th Mich. regiments of infantry; Nims's 2d and Manning's 4th Mass. batteries; also, two guns which had been captured, and were manned by a detachment from the 21st Ind., commanded by a Lieut. Brown.

On account of the long sea voyage, with its inertia and confinement, necessary for transportation to that department, and the hardships of the trip up the river, combined with the debilitating effects of the climate of the far South, from all the force before mentioned only about 2,500 effective men could be mustered for duty, and many of these took their places in line of battle from the convalescent wards of the different hospitals in the city. So much for the personnel of the force, all under command of Brig.-Gen. Thomas S. Williams, a brave and efficient officer, although somewhat unpopular with the Western men of his command on account of the rigorous discipline which he undertook to enforce.

On the night of the 4th we were informed that a large force of the enemy were

WITHIN STRIKING DISTANCE,

and that a fuss with them in the near future was highly probable, and we were ordered to have one day's cooked rations in our haversacks, canteens filled and our fighting implements in good condition for business, and everything in good shape so as to be ready at the first tap of the long roll.

On account of numerous previous rumors to the same effect which had proved false, many of the boys neglected the part of the orders relating to rations and water, and realized their mistake very early the next day.

Our regiment (the 6th Mich.) was camped without tents on the morning of the 5th on a road leading east from the city, at the "Ball Alley," in a grove of live-oaks, one company (C) being on picket in our front.

I slept well, and when the first picket firing commenced on the morning of the 5th I had just arisen and finished my simple toilet, being an habitual early riser. I immediately donned my accouterments and ran to the quarters of Lieut. Dickey, commanding company, and awakened him, and then took my place with the company, which by this time was rapidly forming, in consequence of which action our company was ready for business before the alarm was beaten.

In obedience to orders from headquarters, three companies (A, B and F) were, with the section of artillery, left at the Ball Alley, under the command of Capt. Cordon, of the 6th Mich.; the remaining six companies of the regiment then in camp were double-quicked to a position partly covering the Magnolia Cemetery.

When we arrived at our position in line of battle, which was a good one, we found four guns of the 4th Mass. battery in position; but from some unaccountable reason, to the best of my recollection, they did not fire a shot. In moving out to our position we had to file right and move toward the front for some distance in four ranks, marching endways; and right here the first shell passed over our heads, I should judge about 20 feet above the ground. Being a shot from a rifled gun, its motion was what the boys used to call "quick and devilish." It being unexpected, we were somewhat surprised—to put it mildly—and every man, as far as I could see ahead,

COURTESYED TO THE GROUND

without waiting for orders. After taking position we were ordered to liedown. Quite sharp firing had by this time begun on the left, and the morning being foggy, and what little air there was stirring bringing the smoke of the firing all to our front, we were consequently unable to see 10 rods in our front; but we could hear, and knew that we should soon have a hand in. As we lay on the ground we could see under the fog to about the hight of a man's knees, and I could plainly see the legs of the Johnnies long before we could distinguish their forms through the dense obscurity. Capt. Clark, commanding the detachment, ordered us to lie close and preserve silence until ordered to commence firing, and I distinctly remember how terribly anxious I was to begin business long before he got ready. The rebs came on in fine style, with a nicely-dressed line, until they were within about 50 paces of us, when Capt. Clark gave us the command to

"LET THEM HAVE IT; AND AIM LOW!"

As we fired it seemed to me as if more than one-half of them went to the ground; we being so near and lying down, about every shot took effect.

The terrible effect of our fire seemed to demoralize those unhurt, and they turned and ran back some 40 rods to a piece of timber on the farther side of the cemetery, where their officers succeeded in forming a new line, and they being strongly reinforced, after a short time again advanced. Of course, they had given us the benefit of their best efforts in the shooting line, and up to this time our losses had been quite heavy.

The fog and smoke had now lifted and cleared away, and when they again advanced we had a good view of them from the start. We reserved our fire until they were again about half-way to us, when we commenced to fire at will. They immediately raised the cry of "Don't shoot; you are firing on your own men." Lieut. Ralph, of Co. I, Acting Adjutant, says, "I will find out," and rode promptly down to the front between the two lines, until he ascertained that it was a hoax, calculated to deceive us into inactivity, when he galloped back amid a shower of balls, but came off unharmed; as brave a feat as anything I saw in my nearly four years of service. At about the same time I discovered that the force advancing wore fringed hunting shirts and leggings as a uniform, and called the attention of Lieut. Dickey, commanding Co. E (who was lying close to me), to the fact, and he immediately ordered our company to give them —— under the short-ribs. The whole detachment then began giving them

LIBERAL DOSES OF COLD LEAD,

and the destruction in their ranks was fearful; but still they steadily and doggedly came right along, their front ranks loading and firing as they came, all in perfect order and discipline, and with as much deliberation as though on drill, until they were again within about 40 paces of our line, when the order was given us to "Rise up and fix bayonets," which was promptly obeyed. Next came the order, "Guard against infantry," which position was as promptly taken. Their officers immediately gave the order to charge, but we had given them such a terrible punishment in the two advances that the men did not seem to have the determination to come on, and after wriggling around like a bunch of earthworms in a tin cup for a short time, they broke and ran back to the timber again.

Of course we were not idle all this time, and as soon as they broke we again began giving them Government rations of lead as fast as they could be issued. Our force being so small our officers did not attempt a countercharge, feeling that the holding of our position and beating them off would be glory enough for this occasion.

They again got their lines reorganized, and moved off by the left flank for the purpose of turning our right, but Nims's battery now whirled into position a little to our right and rear, when we immediately moved into position to support the battery.

The enemy made desperate efforts to capture the battery, but the "battery boys" served them up the canister so lively and we of the support "assisted" to the extent that they were compelled to retire in much disorder, and did not again come on, and as far as we were concerned the battle was ended.

After a short time Breckinridge withdrew his whole force, and Col. Cahill, who had succeeded to the command, (Gen. Williams having been killed early in the fight,) reformed the line on a shorter basis, and we patiently awaited the expected renewal of hostilities which did not come.

The carnage was fearful considering the number engaged; our whole loss being some 400 killed and wounded, and our small regiment losing 16 killed and 48 wounded. The loss on the part of the rebels was appalling, and in the published reports of their loss I am confident that half was never told. Their official loss was reported as 93 killed and some 400 wounded, but I know that 78 dead rebels were picked up and buried in front of the position of our regiment, and the fighting in front of the 21st Ind. and 14th Me. was fully as sanguinary as with us.

One thing which contributed to extraordinary loss on our side was the absence of all defensive works, and it has always been a mystery to me why as experienced a soldier as Gen. Williams had utterly neglected to fortify our position at Baton Rouge. In the latter days of the war such things were taken as a matter of immediate necessity in every camping-ground of two days' occupation.

As regards this battle I have not attempted a complete history, and if any one finds that it does not tally with his idea of the same, let him consider that I have not undertaken to write of anything except what came under my personal observation. Just exactly what other regiments were doing I know not, as I had all that I could attend to right in my immediate front, and have written nothing to provoke controversy. I will say here that I hope that our old Department of the Gulf will be oftener heard from.—GEO. A. WELTON, Sergeant, Co. E, 6th Mich., Pine Creek, Mich.

Cedar Creek.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have perused every article published in your columns bearing upon the Valley campaign, and should now like to give my views of the battle of Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864. Serg't Toms's article was excellent. I do not say this because he was a member of my regiment, but because it was correct in every detail.

Every soldier knows who shared brave Sheridan's victory on that ever-to-be-remembered day that no one command did all the work. The unfortunate circumstance which attended the Eighth Corps was no discredit to the sleeping soldiers who were surprised and almost demoralized by the reception they had of Early's command serenading them with powder and ball at so unexpected a time, and so ill prepared to receive them. I ask any brave man, of any corps or color, what would any body of men on earth have done under the circumstances? The Nineteenth Corps were nearly as badly dealt with; they had no time for action, and with the Eighth Corps in retreat, and darkness overspreading them, their misfortune certainly was not discreditable. The Sixth Corps was informed of the situation, and therefore prepared to do their duty, which either of the other corps would have done under the same circumstances. The Nineteenth Corps I knew well; I have seen them thoroughly tested, and I can say for them, with truth, that a braver and better body of men never "skinned a potato, ate mule meat with the hair on, or ever shouldered a musket"; and even at Cedar Creek, notwithstanding the terrible shock they sustained, they bore an equal share in the retreat, and won as much glory with the bayonet as any corps ever won. I shall not forget them. Neither will I forget one Col. George M. Love, of the 116th N. Y., who became so intoxicated with the thoughts of victory, that with all the bravery of a lion he led his command with such impetuosity as to be far enough in the advance to capture the battle-flag of the 2d S. C., being the only officer in that battle who was that close to the Confederate colors. Can the Sixth Corps say this much; that their officers were as near the emblem of treason? No, sir. For the benefit of all my comrades I will give the names of those who did capture battle-flags, and the regiments to which they belonged; but permit me to ask you not to get angry with me when I say that there were 10 battle-flags captured in that battle by individuals. Six were captured by the cavalry and four by the infantry. I will give their names, and then ask yourselves what corps did the fighting.

Cavalry captures, Oct. 19, 1864, Cedar Creek: Ulrich Crocker, private, Co. M, 6th Mich.; Fred. Lyons, Corporal, Co. A, 1st Vt.; Jeremiah Parks, private, Co. A, 9th N. Y.; Thomas Wells, Chief Bugler, 6th N. Y.; John Walsh, Corporal, Co. D, 5th N. Y.; Eri D. Woodbury, Sergeant, Co. E, 1st Vt.

Infantry captures: Col. Geo. M. Love, 116th N. Y.; David Rigle, Corporal, Co. F, 87th Pa.; Richard Taylor, private, Co. E, 18th Ind.; Ira Hough, private, Co. D, 8th Ind.—JULIUS D. RHODES, Co. F, 5th N. Y. Cav., Washington, D. C.

The Charge at Monterey.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: A great many of your readers were considerably surprised to see published in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of Nov. 10 an article written by a member of the 5th Mich. Cav., under the name of John Allen Bigelow, in which the writer pictures out in glowing colors the scenes of that midnight cavalry charge which took place at Monterey Hotel on the night of July 4, 1863, just after and but a few miles from the battlefield of Gettysburg, which is known as the Monterey cavalry charge.

The writer claims that the 5th Mich. Cav. took the advance, led the charge and captured Ewell's wagon-train at that time. To be sure, his article was written in a running, racy style, with a good deal of trot and gallop, and from the tone of it one can imagine he hears the bugle sounding as he charges through column after column of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. He cracks a few jokes on his race in reference to the charge, which he could do at this late day with perfect security, nestled as he is safe in the great pineries of Michigan; but with death staring them in the face we doubt if there was a single man in the ranks of the forlorn hope that made the charge on that eventful night who felt the least bit in a joking humor.

It is now a quarter of a century since the night of that memorable charge, and our friend of the 5th Mich. Cav. may have come to the conclusion, perhaps, that there were none living at the present time who knew the circumstance of that charge but himself; hence he communes with his own thoughts through the columns of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, which thoughts scintilate in the noonday sun like unto his "flashing sabers" that dark night.

If the 5th Mich. Cav. led the charge at Monterey, why has the country not heard of their daring exploit long since? And where were Cos. A and C, of the 1st Ohio Cav., and also the 1st Va. Cav., at that time?

There should be no hesitation or delicacy to claim honors justly due one another in this matter, and if the 5th Mich. Cav. made the charge to them belongs the honor, and no one should dare to rob them of it; but if they did not, then the honor belongs to "them other fellers," who now challenge the 5th Mich. Cav. to furnish positive proof that they took the advance and charged and captured Ewell's wagon-train at Monterey Hotel on the night of July 4, 1863. When that is done through the columns of this paper and substantiated without a doubt, then the honor shall rest where it rightfully belongs. Now, let us hear from that regiment.—J. L. MILLIKAN, Washington Court-house, O.

Homes for Soldiers.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have been getting so many letters since my last "Picket Shot" in your valuable paper, that I thought if you would permit me I would communicate to comrades through your columns.

The prices of land ranges from $5 to $100 per acre, unimproved. Improved, $75 to $500 per acre, according to location. Raisins here bring 5 cents per pound loose in sweat-box, and we can raise about 7,000 pounds to the acre. I will say to all intending to come here the sooner the better, for land is going up all the time.—W. A. WHITE, Fresno, Cal.

"I have been afflicted with an affection of the Throat from childhood, caused by diphtheria, and have used various remedies, but have never found anything equal to BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES."—*Rev. G. M. F. Hampton, Piketon, Ky.* Sold only in boxes.

The 12th Wis. Battery at Corinth.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: My 11-year-old daughter has copied my report of the 12th Wis. battery at Corinth, and if you think it worthy a place in your paper I should be glad to see it published:

HEADQUARTERS 12TH WIS. BATTERY, CAMP IN THE FIELD, Oct. 9, 1862.

MAJOR: In compliance with instructions received, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the 12th Wis. battery in the battle of the 4th inst. at Corinth:

Under directions of Col. Holmes, of the 10th Mo., a point was selected and the battery placed in position. The position chosen was a good one, having a range or field of fire comprising nearly half a circle—right, front and left. The battery was posted a short distance to the north and east of the town, and in the right wing of the army, commanded by Gen. C. S. Hamilton. The battle raged furiously in our front for some time. Batteries D, K and H of the 1st Mo. and the 6th Wis. were silenced and taken, after hard fighting in our front. The enemy still advanced in great numbers, driving back our front line amidst the most terrific firing all along the line from right to left. At 8:45 a. m. the battery opened fire on the advancing columns and lines of the enemy with shell and case-shot, being supported by the 10th Mo. and 48th Ind., who never fell back, but poured into the enemy's lines a most destructive fire of musketry. The enemy continuing to advance, my guns were double-shotted with canister and fired with great rapidity until every round of that description of ammunition in our chests were expended, as well as all contained in the ammunition-wagons. One gun in the battery was disabled, after firing but 1 rounds, by having a shell wedged in the bore, and sent to the rear for repairs, and was not again in the action. The remaining guns were fired with great dexterity, consuming in all 207 rounds of ammunition, until the enemy was routed. I am highly pleased with the manner in which the non-commissioned officers and men handled their guns, obeying every command and performing promptly every duty assigned them. I would respectfully call your attention to the gallant conduct of First Serg't Samuel E. Jones and Corp'l Marcus Amsden, both of whom distinguished themselves to a high degree. It is but justice to a brave comrade to say that during the battle Lieut. George S. Nash, Battery D, 1st Mo. Art., came to me hatless, coatless, powder-begrimed, bloody, and in tears, saying: "Immell, I lost my guns; command me." "Take that gun," was the answer; and he worked it as only a veteran could.

During the continuance of the engagement my attention was called to a number of the enemy's sharpshooters who had advanced to within a short distance of our line under cover of some buildings, and by direction of Capt. Harris, Adjutant-General of Gen. Sullivan's staff, who gave the notice of their position, I turned two guns on the buildings, which drove them out in a very short time. Many shells were fired over our advancing infantry into the retreating rebels. Our loss in the battle was: Killed, none; wounded, seven slightly; missing, none; six horses killed.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
L. D. IMMELL,
Second Lieutenant, 1st Mo. L. A., commanding the 12th Wis. battery.

To T. H. HARRIS, Adjutant-General, Third Division, Army of Mississippi.

—L. D. IMMELL, Washington, Mo.

Rocky Gap and Droop Mountain.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In your issue of Dec. 8 Comrade Ringler, of the 5th W. Va. Cav., in speaking of the Rocky Gap fight, says, "they got whaled like sixty, but it was no fault of the boys," etc.

Now for the "fault," as I understand it. Some time before the battle began our troops captured a wagon loaded with applejack, and when the action began quite a number of the men as well as officers were ingloriously drunk, the commanding officer among the number.

I will not go into details, neither would I mention the affair were it not to try to do justice to an injured comrade. I feel it is my duty to enter my protest against the injustice done a Christian soldier for doing his duty, regardless of military red-tape and West Point-ism.

Now, it came about in this way: Rev. Mr. Liday was Chaplain of one of the West Virginia cavalry regiments engaged in that battle; was present and saw the disgraceful conduct of those who were intoxicated, and when the command returned to Beverly "wrote up" the whole affair in plain English, which was published in the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, a paper which had quite a large circulation with the West Virginia soldiers. For this he was cashiered.

Few men, if any, stood higher in the M. E. Church as a minister in West Virginia both before the war and after. The writer met him several years after, and in conversation with him reference was made to the circumstance of his arrest and dismissal from the service, when he told me many things connected with the battle that was new to me, which I shall not mention here. He was then Presiding Elder in the M. E. Church and considered one of the ablest ministers in the West Virginia Conference.

The comrade fails to mention that there were other troops than the cavalry engaged in the battle of Droop Mountain. Had the cavalry been alone, as in the battle of Rocky Gap, they would have gotten another licking. If the 28th Ohio and 10th W. Va. hadn't been there to flank the Johnnies, in all probability you would have had time for your blood to cool before routing the rebs out of their works. I know you were as brave a little band of veterans as ever went to battle, but you couldn't do impossibilities.

I am sure the old 28th Ohio Germans will not forget the part the 10th W. Va., under Col. Harris, took in that affair. Speak out, old 28th Ohio.—W. S. WHEELER, Co. H, 10th W. Va., Hutchinson, Kan.

Vicksburg to Meridian.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In your paper of Jan. 5 ("Picket Shots") Comrade G. C. Starbuck, of the 5th Ill. Cav., comes forward to correct Comrade Bullard, Co. C, 10th Mo. Cav., in regard to Winslow's Brigade on the campaign from Vicksburg to Meridian, Miss., in February, 1864. What I want to say is that the 10th Mo. Cav. was all in the brigade, instead of Co. C only, and that we were the first to cross Black River Bridge, and that the 4th Ohio Ind't Cav. received the first charge of the rebels at Champion Hills the next morning, and lost several in prisoners. This was on the Jackson road. The 10th Mo. Cav. was in the advance on the right-hand road on the eastern slope of the hill, where we drove the rebel skirmishers back. When the regiment was formed in line of battle, Cos. M and I were ordered forward, and when we had advanced some 200 yards in a narrow lane the rebs charged us, and Co. M lost in killed, wounded and prisoners 15; Co. I lost two wounded and one prisoner, which was myself.

Now, Comrade Starbuck, please tell us what regiment in the brigade had a battery of artillery on the Meridian campaign? If you can't tell that, then we will conclude that you wasn't there at all.—MILTON F. MURPHY, Co. I, 10th Mo. Cav., Oak Hill, Mo.

Atlanta and Ezra Chapel.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I see in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of Jan. 5 Comrade Wilson, of the 9th Iowa, has considerable to say about July 22 before Atlanta, but he is wrong in saying Col. Martin's Brigade was sent to the Sixteenth Corps. I belonged to Col. Martin's Brigade, and know that we stayed in the works until the rebels drove us back, and we stayed back until reinforced by Gen. Mercer's Brigade from the Sixteenth Corps, composed of the 12th and 66th Ill. and 81st Ohio. I do believe the First Division did its duty at all times, and especially on that day, in helping us of the Second Division to regain our works and recapture DeGress's battery. But, comrade, Mercer's Brigade had a finger in that pie.

As regards the battle of Ezra Chapel, I saw it just as Comrade Shelton, of the 70th Ohio, saw it. On that day our guns got very hot, and our regiment was relieved by the 35th N. J. (Zouaves); and I do think they did some of the prettiest firing by volley that I ever heard. Long life to the 35th N. J.—G. W. SHRUM, Co. G, 111th Ill., Rural Hill., Ill.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above-named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address.

Respectfully,
T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

Stick Together.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I strongly indorse Comrade Frank McCullom's idea that "no reduction of the surplus should be made until old soldiers are paid the difference between gold and greenbacks received during the rebellion." It is our right, and we should have it—$13 a month in gold or silver, or its equivalent. And I think no old soldier should vote for any man for Congress unless he knows him to be in favor of their rights and will pledge himself to do all in his power for them. I think we all ought to stick together, for by so doing we can accomplish much good. Let no old soldier throw his vote away.—J. T. BUCHANAN, Greenville, Ill.

Write to E. A. Armstrong, Detroit, Mich., for his G.A.R. or S. of V. Price List. Sent free.

PICKET SHOTS.

From Alert Comrades All Along the Line.

Personal.

Richard Clifford, Ware, Mass., wonders if there are any survivors of Battery A, 1st Mass. L. A., commanded by Capt. W. H. McCartney, of which he was a member.

Thos. Potter, Daville, Tex., wants the names and addresses of all surviving comrades of Co. I, 2d Ark.

J. E. Allsup, Co. G, 25th Ind., Jonesboro, Ill., thinks all the members of his company must have answered the roll-call above, as he never sees any mention of them in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

Charles Figeley, Co. I, 11th Ky. Cav., Freeport, Ill., has not heard of any of his comrades since the war; wonders if he is the only survivor.

Amos Mohler, Deedsville, Ind., would like to see something regarding his regiment, the 39th Iowa, in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. He saw some hard service and was in numerous engagements, but has failed as yet to see any record of the achievements of the regiment to which he belonged.

Geo. Farnar, Wyanet, Ill., Co. B, 13th Ohio, wonders why he sees so little from the comrades of his regiment in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. They were at Bacon Creek, Green River, Bowling Green and Nashville; participated in the second day's fight at Shiloh, followed the retreating enemy to Corinth, and saw other service in the Union cause.

E. Emmous, Co. A, 47th Ind., Compton, Ark., experienced a good deal of hard service in his regiment. He was on the Yazoo expedition; at the bombardment of Fort Pemberton; participated at Helena, Ark., and in the siege of Vicksburg.

John W. Bash, Co. D, 9th Ind. Cav., Cleveland, Ind., would like to hear from some of the comrades who were detailed on hospital train No. 2, at Nashville, Tenn., in 1865.

George M. Doty, Howard City, Mich., gives an amusing incident that occurred July 4, 1865, at Pulaski, Tenn., when the boys of the 8th and 11th Mich. Cav. made a raid on the sutler's supplies. It ended by their tying some of the tent ropes to the saddles of their horses and moving off, strewing the sutler and his stock all over the ground.

Charles L. Marshall, Valley Forge, Kan., sends the record of Private George Shirley, Co. I, 61st Pa. He enlisted at Pittsburg, Pa., in February, 1863, and was mustered out near Washington in July, 1865. He is now 61 years of age.

Random Shots.

George L. O'Baunon, Co. A, 17th Ky., Select, Ky., insists that the 17th Ky. was the first regiment to get on top of Missionary Ridge, and there form a line.

Thomas Garrison, 8th N. Y. Ind't battery, Deep Valley, Pa., served in that organization through the entire Peninsular campaign.

J. Becker, 67th N. Y., Gary, Dak., would like to correspond with some comrade in Kansas in regard to that State. He wants to know if the climate is healthy, and in regard to the temperature in Winter and Summer; whether there is plenty of timber and good water, and the condition of the soil.

Lewis H. Phelps, Co. I, 123d N. Y., Siggins, Kan., says that T. J. Elder, Co. D, 4th Pa., is mistaken in saying that the 24th N. Y. belonged to the First Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Corps. His regiment was of that corps, and he knows whereof he speaks.

J. M. Fetters, Co. A, 12th Ky., wishes to correct J. J. Lancaster, Co. D, 16th Ky., Jupiter, Ky., as to who filled up the gap made by the 104th Ohio at the battle of Franklin, Tenn. He says it was not the 16th Ky., as claimed by Fetters, but the 12th Ky.

Samuel Miller, 11th Pa. R. C., Butler, Pa., recounts the hardships of the hurried march of his regiment from Virginia to Gettysburg. They reached that point July 2, and went into the fight at Little Round Top, relieving the Regulars who were engaged there.

R. H. McKay, Co. I, 10th P. R. C., Evansburg, Pa., participated in the battles of Dranesville, Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mill, Newmarket, Malvern Hill, Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg.

Z. B. Baragar, Co. A, 13th Iowa, Stephens, Minn., gives an incident illustrative of the feeling of lofty devotion to duty which animated the breasts of so many soldiers in the Union army. He remembers during the fight at Shiloh, when one part of the Union line had fallen back, he saw a Color Sergeant standing with his flag, alone, amid a shower of rebel lead, and as he turned to follow his regiment fall pierced with balls. Comrade Baragar ran to the assistance of the unfortunate Sergeant, who was alive when reached, but his only solicitude was in regard to his flag, which he begged should be carried out of reach of the Confederates, and expired as the flag was taken from his stiffening fingers. What flag was it?

O. S. Barrett, 4th Mich., Adrain, Mich., has seen the claim that his regiment was the first to cross the Chickahominy, but he thinks that several regiments passed over three days before the 4th crossed.

W. M. Wixon, Co. C, 4th Minn., Cheney, W. T., would like to see an account of the doings of his regiment in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

W. H. Craven, Co. A, 7th Mo., Milton, Iowa, would like to read a good account of the doings of the Princeton scout.

D. F. Tyler, Morrice, Mich., was engaged with his company in driving 1,500 head of cattle down Cumberland Mountain in January, 1864, and when almost within sight of the Union pickets, Longstreet pounced down upon them and carried off all the beef and 14 of the drovers.

Daniel Mack, Aurora, Ill., read the account of the New Ironsides in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of Dec. 29 with great interest, as he was a seaman on board. He speaks in the highest terms of Commodore Rowan, her commander. "He was just as full of fight as she was, and as good and brave an officer as ever walked the quarter-deck." Comrade Mack also mentions Capt. Turner, who preceded Rowan in command of the vessel. His soubriquet, "Pap" Turner, shows in what tender regard he was held by the men under his command.

Chas. Heaton, Potsdam, N. Y., visited Richmond last year, and in looking through old Libby Prison discovered a checker-board carved in one of the floors. He has much curiosity in regard to the comrades who endeavored to while away the weary hours of imprisonment by this game, and would also like to know the name of the ingenious soldier who carved the board.

Wm. Henry, Rapids, N. Y., realizes the fact that the comrades are rapidly advancing in years, and it behooves them to use every possible exertion to urge on the Government the duty of paying them their dues, in order that they may not leave their helpless ones unprovided for.

C. H. Clark, Co. H, 1st R. I., Newport, R. I., says a word for his little State, which was represented at Bull Run by two regiments of infantry and a battery of light artillery, making a force of 2,000 men out of 18,000 actually engaged that day.

Thomas Bartow, Chancy, Iowa, enlisted in Co. E, 3d Pa., for three months, in April 1861. At the expiration of his term he re-enlisted in Co. F, 125th Pa., for nine months. When that term was served out he joined Co. M, 20th Pa. Cav. for six months, when he enlisted in Battery E, 3d Pa. H. A., and after service of four months in that organization was transferred to Co. F, 188th Pa., and served there two years and six months.

W. T. Humphrey, 101st Ill., Jacksonville, Ill., says T. J. Elder, Co. D, 46th Pa., is mistaken in saying that the 28th N.Y. belonged to the First Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Corps.

A. Cropsey, Corporal, Co. K, 19th Mich., Mendon, Mich., was much interested by G. H. Parmen's communication in a recent issue in regard to the 20th Conn. Comrade Cropsey was in several of the fights mentioned in that communication.

A. J. Wilkerson, Independance, Mo., writes strongly urging the payment of back pensions.

J. B. Jones, Co. H, 3d Wis., who now lives amid the peaks of the Rockies at Mitchell, Colo., wishes some comrade would write an account of Banks's trip from Harper's Ferry to Harrisonburg and back to Williamsport, Md.

J. B. Whisler, Co. E, 134th Ohio, Danville, Iowa, says that he was one of the 85,000 hundred days men, and as he is probably the only survivor of that squad he would like to have L. Filer, jr., Co. E, 13th Ohio, draw it a little milder when he classes the hundred days men with coffee-coolers, etc.—not out of respect to his feelings, but out of respect to the memory of the 84,999 who have possibly answered the last roll-call. He says his regiment did some good work around Petersburg, and thinks they did their duty as well as the 13th Ohio.

George W. Custer, Co. A, 5th W. Va., Iron Furnace, O., does not agree with the propositions laid down in the communication of Lewis Filer in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of Jan. 5, but favors the repeal of the limitation of arrears act, and also a service pension.

Henry Gay, Co. C, 5th Kan. Cav., Modena, Mo., enlisted in 1861, and was captured at the battle of Mark's Mill, Ark., April 25, 1864, and taken to Tyler, Tex., where he remained until February, 1865, subsisting during that time on a half pint of meal per day.

R. A. Pratt, Co. A, 2d Mass. H. A., Easthampton, Mass., is tired of reading about the bloody achievements of individual comrades and regiments, and thinks the monotony would be varied somewhat if comrades came to the front with narrations of their skill as foragers—who captured the most chickens, pigs, etc.

M. R. Greene, Co. H, 8th U. S. Inf., Buena Vista, N. Y., was one of the soldiers surrendered by Gen. Twiggs in 1861. "These troops were shamefully and unconditionally surrendered to the rebel authorities in Texas by their commanders May 9, 1861. They were separated from their officers, divided into squads and removed to different posts on the frontier of Texas. They were subjected to degrading labor; supplied with scanty food and clothing; sometimes chained to the ground, and made to suffer other severe military punishments. Recruiting officers visited them daily, offering commissions and large bounties to desert their flag. Notwithstanding the false reports of the overthrow of their Government, which seduced so many men of high pretensions and position, unsustained by counsel with each other, with few exceptions they repelled the bribe and avoided the treason."—General Orders, No. 34, issued by Gen. Banks at Opelousas April 25, 1863.

Volney Mudge, Co. K, 27th N. Y., writes of the hardships and inconveniences experienced in Burnside's "muddy march" in February, 1863. He also takes occasion to pay a eulogy to their gallant commander.

Information Asked and Given.

Chas. H. Wood, Hinckley, Minn., would like to know if a badge has yet been adopted for the Thirteenth Corps.

Joseph Sharp, Co. A, 15th U. S. Inf., Plankinton, Dak., would like to know the whereabouts of Capt. Long, who commanded a company of bushwhackers in December, 1864, near Bridgeport, Ala. Comrade Sharp was captured near that place by said bushwhackers, and would like to regain his discharge papers, which, with other portable property on his person at the time, was confiscated by the rebels.

J. A. Benjamin, Shields Post, No. 83, Dunlap, Iowa, calls upon comrades to aid him to get some information in regard to his son Robert, who left home nine years ago, and has not been heard of since. The missing man is 26 years of age, medium hight and light complexion.

C. D. Moore, Co. G, 1st U. S. Sharpshooters, Howard, Neb., would like to know from what State Gen. B. R. Pierce hailed.

Thomas R. Buxton, Co. H, 10th Kan., Grangeville, Mo., would like to have some comrade of his company and regiment send him the address of Lafayette Birlew. He thinks that among all the bills before Congress there is none more just than that for the equalization of bounties. He will be very glad if it becomes a law.

M. T. Donmoyer, Kerrtown, Pa., wonders if it is possible to find any record of Daniel Haine, or Hein, who was at the commencement of hostilities a private in Co. A, 14th U. S. Inf., but at the time of his capture was a member of some Massachusetts regiment, and died at Andersonville. His mother is in dependent circumstances, and if any comrade can give any information respecting the old soldier a kindness will be conferred on a worthy woman.

J. E. Macue, Juneau, Wis., would like information in regard to the military service of John Hickey, who in 1864 or 1865 was an inmate of Crittenden Hospital for the Insane at Louisville, Ky. He has lost all his military papers and is unable to furnish any information about his service, but it is believed that he served at one time on a gunboat and later in some regiment, from which he was sent to the above-named hospital.

G. N. Coe, Covington, Pa., writes: Will Comrade J. A. Hill or some other comrade give as good a preparation for asthma through the columns of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE as that comrade did for rheumatism?

Moses Casner, Chicago, O., wants the names and addresses of any United States soldiers who were in Salisbury Prison, North Carolina, at the time when the doors were thrown open at the time of Sherman's march.

A. W. Eaton, Co. H, 9th Me., Orange Park, Fla., would like to hear from Manford Mills, of same company, who was sent with him in February, 1862, from Virginia to the mortar-boat fleet at Cairo, Ill., and went with that fleet to the sieges of Island No. 10 and Fort Pillow. He also wishes to hear from Clarence Hazen, of Vermont, who was on board the steamer Judge Torrence with the writer.

J. L. Matthews, Co. F, 1st Iowa Cav., Wellman, Iowa, would like to know who got his saddlebags, containing his diary, his tin portfolio and his sweetheart's picture, in the Fall of 1863. He is willing to forgive the comrade upon the restoration of the diary and picture, and promises to say nothing about the plug of tobacco that the knapsack contained.

Give Them Their Due.

Samuel Magnori, Surgeon, 45th Ky. M't'd Inf., Greensburg, Ind., thinks it hard that the soldiers should suffer while the Treasury is overflowing with money—the fruits of their valor and self-denial.

David Flattes, Downey, Iowa, says that if the Nation would pay its honest debts there need not be so much trouble about the surplus in the Treasury.

Thomas S. Eichbaum, Co. A, 5th W. Va., writes that most of the comrades in his neighborhood belong to the Grand Army and Union Veteran League, and that Post No. 50, G.A.R., is in excellent condition. He hopes the pension bill will have better success this session than it had last. He has been suffering much from rheumatism for the past 10 years, but cannot get sufficient proof to enable him to secure a pension.

Martin Raff, Co. C, 2d Ky., Maquoketa, Iowa, says the idea that this Government pays the largest pensions of any in the world is erroneous; that the German Government gives a pension of 24 marks, which is equal in purchasing power to $18 of our money.

W. P. Powell, Norfolk, Neb., who served three years as Sergeant in Co. B, 73d Ind., is sternly opposed to turning Union soldiers out to give their places to ex-rebels.

Capt. Wallace Foster, 13th Ind., Indianapolis, Ind., is working hard to organize the deaf comrades with reference to getting a bill through Congress that will benefit them all by a larger pension than they are now able to secure for disability.

Mary Allen, Seymour, Dak., thinks that Congress should pass a bill pensioning the noble women who acted as nurses during the war.

Our Constituents.

Marion Faris, Olalon, Ky., thinks the "Curious Corner" well worth the yearly subscription price of THE TRIBUNE, and the "Bible Brigade" simply invaluable. He wonders how any comrade can see the paper and not immediately become a subscriber.

D. K. Tuttle, Madison, Mich., says THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is a great solace, for it brings him tidings of his beloved comrades.

Josiah Sweezy, Liverpool, Pa., says he has been reading THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for more than five years, and does not hesitate for one moment to say that it is the best soldiers' paper in existence, and one of the foremost in the country for general news and information. He does not see how any comrade can do without it.

Serg't A. Chrisholm, 116th Pa., Uniontown, Pa., writing of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, says: Stand firm, old TRIBUNE! You are our recognized General. See that your pickets are well-advanced and vigilant. Let caution be the password. Aim low and to the point; and although the old enemy may advance on the soldier's rights, we will be able to not only check them, but drive them from the field.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free