FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About Their Old Campaigns.

GUNTOWN.

The Hideous Butchery of the Colored Troops in the Disastrous Retreat.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In your paper of Dec. 29, 1887, I read a graphic account by Col. E. M. Lowe of the conduct of the colored regiments at the battle of Guntown, Miss. So far as my observation went in that fight the negro troops were deserving of all honor for bravery and steadiness.

I was a member of Co. K, 72d Ohio, and was with my regiment in the battle and also in the disastrous retreat. When we were ordered back on account of a flank movement by the rebels, it was the general impression that we were not whipped, but only falling back across Tishomingo Creek to secure a better position. We obtained this on the hill west of the creek, and there we halted for a time and formed a line of battle, expecting that the fight would be renewed there. Up to this time I saw no serious demoralization in our troops, certainly none in the 72d Ohio. Gen. Grierson was there placing the troops in position. However, in half an hour the orders were given to retreat by Gen. Sturgis, who was in chief command; and then and for the whole night's march confusion reigned supreme. Sturgis is universally charged with being the cause of the loss of this battle. He made his escape with a brigade of cavalry, and left the infantry which he commanded to run 60 miles without ammunition or rations before a mounted enemy flushed with victory. Not many of the infantry escaped capture in the two days following.

During the night of the 10th of June, and the retreat of 31 miles, the only compact organization I saw was three negro regiments, which were much reduced by casualties during the day's fight. They did not straggle, but marched together; and I distinctly remember their solid ranks and the orders of their officers, "Steady, men, steady," several times as I saw them on that awful night. They were kept well together and were the embodiment of all that is praiseworthy of soldiers in retreat. I do not remember to have seen them the next day at all; but never shall I forget the discipline and grit they showed that night, when all but they were in confusion and almost hopeless panic. Their valor was equal to the white troops, and their discipline was far superior.

Now let me turn to another picture, not usually displayed. I was captured on the 12th of June, having kept out of the hands of the enemy for two days after the battle, and with many others conducted back along the same road we had trod in our retreat. We were a sadly-discouraged set, most of us being robbed of money, valuables and even clothing. There were only two colored prisoners in our column. The rebel guards often expressed a strong desire to kill them, but, as I then learned, they were recognized as slaves belonging to some prominent man in that part of Mississippi and were to be restored to him as a special favor from Gen. Forrest. Poor fellows! They marched with us amid the cruel jibes, curses and threats of relentless enemies, not knowing how soon some reckless rebel soldier might ride up and shoot them in what to him was mere sport. Their final disposition I do not know, but they never went with us to Andersonville. They missed that misfortune, whatever else they endured.

As we reached the vicinity of the battlefield we saw abundant evidence of the cruelty exercised toward the black soldier. The rebel soldiers declared boastingly that they took no "niggers" prisoners. The wounded were killed, and, as we saw, remained unburied. Some still lay in the road where they had suffered death, and over their lifeless remains went the wagon and artillery wheels of our column of guards, mangling anew their limbs and bodies.

Many a grim joke of the rebel troops was made over these incidents. The white soldiers had been treated with some humanity; the dead were hastily buried, the wounded held as prisoners. But for the black soldier to be overtaken by the enemy was death. There was no quarter for him. His face and his uniform were his fate!

So far was this feeling of hostility to colored soldiers carried by the victorious rebels that they did not properly discriminate. There were three companies of Indians in the 9th Minn., and as their complexion was dark they were treated as negroes and dealt with accordingly. No Indians were taken prisoners. The white men were reserved for the tortures of Andersonville, Florence and Salisbury prison-pens—a fate to which speedy death was preferable.

The 9th Minn. had been doing duty at Fort Snelling, in the far North, watching the threatened Indian incursions, and reaching Memphis in June, 1864, this Sturgis raid was their first march and Guntown their first battle. The regiment was full and the men large and strong. But the change of climate and conditions were severe. More than half were captured; and at Andersonville their mortality was excessive.—H. B. TURRILL, Co. K, 72d Ohio, Cincinnati, O.

A CLOSE CALL.

How the Lives of Two Deserters Were Saved.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I notice in your Personals in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of Feb. 16 reference is made to "Dick" Abrams, who, as the personal states, became celebrated on account of Gov. Parker's success in saving him from being shot. Something like the above has gone the rounds of the newspapers, and is all wrong; and I know that ex-Gov. Parker, of New Jersey, (now deceased,) who was ever the soldier's friend, if alive would correct it.

The following short letter, sent to a fellow-townsman by Dick, as he was familiarly called, speaks for itself. The letter bore the postmark of Washington, D. C., and read as follows:

DEAR SQUIRE: I am to be shot to-morrow (Friday) morning. If you can save my life, for God's sake do so. RICHARD ABRAMS.

This strong appeal, made to Geo. L. Britton, esq., was at once heeded. Mr. Britton left his home at once for the Countyseat to procure if possible a letter from Gov. Parker, but the Governor was in Trenton. He did see Theo. Frelinghuysen, who gave him a letter of introduction to Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Britton then rode to Allentown, N. J., a distance of 20 miles, and called on Ex-Gov. Wm. A. Newell for a letter. Ex-Gov. Newell seated himself to write the letter, but after a moment of thought he said, "George, I had better go to Washington with you, for you will not get to see the President in time to save the boy." And, as the Squire says, in 20 minutes they were on their way to Washington, reaching the city at daylight on Tuesday morning. While waiting at Willard's Hotel a young man by the name of Smith called to see Gov. Newell. His (Smith's) brother was to be shot. Promising to speak a word for the brother, Ex-Gov. Newell and the Squire started for the White House, reaching there about 10 a. m. Mr. Britton says he will never forget the expression of that grand man, Mr. Lincoln, as he grasped the hand of Newell. Every lineament of his face seemed freighted with the

CARES AND ANXIETIES OF A NATION.

For some time Newell stood in front of the kindhearted President, pleading as only he could, for the lives of Abrams and Smith. So strong was his appeal that at one time the President said: "Governor, don't bring a corpse here to make me feel worse. God knows I feel bad enough already!" and added, "There is a woman out in the ante-room who has been standing there three days, and I dare not see her. Meade sentences and I reprieve. You can see, Governor, we can have no organization." During the conversation, which lasted about two hours, Mr. Lincoln sent a telegram to Gen. Meade, and told Gov. Newell and Mr. Britton to call again at 3 p. m. They did so, and were informed that the sentences of Abrams and Smith had been commuted to that of imprisonment for one year at the Dry Tortugas. The boy of the woman referred to before, with two others, paid the penalty of desertion with their lives, and Abrams and Smith served out their sentences. Death came so near to Abrams and Smith, that when the reprieve came they were seated upon their respective coffins by the side of the three who were shot to death.

The above are the facts in regard to saving the life of Dick Abrams, and in justice to Ex-Gov. Wm. A. Newell and Geo. L. Britton should be so published.—JOHN C. PATTERSON, Major, 14th N. J., Ocean Grove, N. J.

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

THE 27th AND 39th OHIO

At the Battle of Parker's Crossroad.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: As I have never seen an account of the battle of Parker's Crossroads in your columns, I will make an attempt to tell what I know of it and the part taken by two regiments of the Ohio Brigade—the 27th and 39th Ohio.

During Grant's first expedition against Vicksburg our brigade had reached Oxford, Miss., when news was received that Van Dorn had made a raid and destroyed our supplies at Holly Springs. The 27th and 39th Ohio boarded the train about midnight, and were sent back past Holly Springs until a break was found in the railroad. Here we were unloaded and sent across the country in search of the rebels who had done the damage in our rear. The 122d Ill., 59th Ind. and 32d Iowa soon joined us. We struck the trail of the rebel Gen. Forrest and followed him about 30 days—the hardest marching I ever did. We caught sight of him but once or twice until we reached Parker's Crossroads, northeast of Corinth, near the Tennessee River, and not far from the old battleground of Pittsburg Landing. There, for some reason, our force had been divided, and the two sections were about 10 miles apart. Forrest learning this, fell upon the section containing the 122d Ill., 59th Ind. and 32d Iowa,

INTENDING TO OVERPOWER IT

before aid could come. We of the 27th and 39th Ohio, composing the other section, heard distant firing at daylight, and were immediately ordered to march. We set out at a good dog-trot, the sound of battle growing nearer and nearer until about 10 o'clock, when we reached the foot of a hill beyond which the fight was in progress. Col. Fuller, commanding our section, rode to the crest of the hill that overlooked the battlefield. He immediately galloped back and ordered our column to left-oblique, so as to leave the road unobstructed for our battery, which, as soon as it reached the top of the hill, unlimbered and began firing. We were filed to the left into battle-line, and were ordered to charge. A scene of destruction presented itself in front of us. The dead and wounded were lying thick on the ground, for there had been a desperate fight that morning. The 122d Ill., 59th Ind. and 32d Iowa, though greatly outnumbered, still held their ground bravely.

Our sudden appearance seemed to surprise the rebels, and when they saw our bayonets flashing on the crest of the ridge they thought they had better leave, which they did, leaving six guns and a number of prisoners in our hands. We pursued them to the bank of the Tennessee River, but they succeeded in getting across, and by destroying the bridge escaped. By the time we reached the river the rain began to fall in torrents, and we had to march back from the river bank through mud and water knee-deep, and the night as dark as pitch. It was so muddy and dark that three of our regiment fell down and lost their guns. I tell you we were tired and hungry when we went into camp that night, as we had marched all day with nothing to eat since daylight.—PERRY LEWIS, Co. H, 27th Ohio, Pawnee, Ill.

Comrade Millikan Criticized in Turn.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In your issue of February 16 appeared an article from J. L. Millikan severely criticizing Comrade J. A. Bigelow's article. We have never heard the statement of Comrade Bigelow under dispute before, and as for Cos. A and C, 1st Ohio Cav., we presume they were in their legitimate places—A with Gen. D. McM. Gregg, and C with Gen. J. Kilpatrick. Now, does my friend know that on July 4, 1863, the Second Brigade, Third Division, led the advance as we left Emmittsburg, and was composed of the 1st Mich., Col. C. H. Town; 5th Mich., Col. R. A. Alger; 6th Mich., Col. Geo. Gray, and 7th Mich., Col. W. D. Mann; the advance was under immediate command of Col. Alger? While we do not disparage any troops that were in the fight, because circumstances led us there, (and many of us would liked to have let some one else do the work,) we do not think it generous at this late day to try and steal our thunder; and it was ours, as more than a thousand Michigan men will testify. I know, further, that a company of the 5th Mich. Cav. crossed the bridge and dismounted under a terrible fire, led by Capt. E. K. Simonds. The First Brigade, composed of the 5th N. Y., 18th Pa., 1st Vt. and 1st W. Va., were coming into the town of Emmittsburg as we went up into the mountain pass, and, no doubt, were ready and willing to help, as we all know of the valor of Maj. Hammond, Cols. Brinton, Sawyer and Richmond, as well as the troops under their command.—J. K. LOWDEN.

A Goat in the Soup Kettle.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In looking over the columns of your paper I am frequently reminded of "old times" at the front, and will add this as a reminder to some of those who were the victims of the joke, and also to the whole command. I was a private in Co. F, 14th Pa. Cav., and by some hocus pocus was dubbed "Sweet Peach." In the Winter of 1862, while encamped at Harper's Ferry, I took it into my head to have some fun if any could be had. So one night I left camp and started for the "Crows' Nest." Got there in due time, and in peering through the window saw a lot of the 1st Md. having a high old time, with lots of booze. In the fireplace were two large camp-kettles full of bean soup and a roaring fire under them. I went to the back yard and secured a goat that belonged to the house; got him on the roof and by main strength flopped him into and down the chimney (one of the old-fashioned kind). You can imagine what a "combine" Mr. Goat, the bean soup and the ashes made. The boys made a grand break to get away, thinking, perhaps, Old Nick himself had turned loose. Does any one of the 1st Md. remember the appearance of the goat on Bolivar Hights—one eye gone, chin whiskers gone and covered with a mixture of bean soup and ashes? Gen. Kenley was in command of the Maryland troops at the time of the scrape.—DAVID C. WINDER, 14th Pa. Cav., 43 Bond street, Cleveland, O.

The 116th Ill. and 30th Ohio at Ezra Chapel.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: When I wrote the account of the battle of Ezra Chapel, July 28, 1864, it was simply to tell what I saw and heard at the time. But since the comrades are coming out of their holes and telling what they saw it begins to prove that there was a real battle there. There has been little difference of opinion until Comrade George H. Wheeler, Co. K, 12th Wis., opened his battery, and says I was "mistaken in saying that the 116th Ill. and 30th Ohio didn't fall back, for they did, but in good order." I simply want to say that he knows nothing about it, and that the 116th Ill. and 30th Ohio did not move a rod from where they formed about noon on the 28th until the next day, and that they held every inch of their ground and fortified it during the night after the battle. Comrades of the 116th Ill. and 30th Ohio, I want you to speak up and vindicate yourselves, as I firmly believe your two regiments were the most exposed and suffered the greatest loss of any two that day.—J. R. RIDENOUR, Woodhull, Ill.

The 13th Ky.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: As I have not seen anything in your valuable paper about the 13th Ky. I thought I would scratch you a few lines. I don't claim that we did all the fighting, but I do claim that the 13th Ky. was the first to cross Chattahoochie River—the finest piece of work that Uncle Billy did on the Atlanta campaign.—DANIEL PEACE, Sergeant, Co. H, 13th Ky., Foxville, Ill.

Vicksburg to Meridian.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In your paper of Feb. 16 Comrade Milton F. Murphy, Co. I, 10th Mo. Cav., tries to correct Comrade G. C. Starbuck, of the 5th Ill. Cav., and Comrade Bullard, Co. C, 10th Mo. Cav., in regard to the make-up of Winslow's Brigade. The comrades are all in error. Winslow's Brigade was composed of the following regiments: 4th Iowa Cav., 11th Ill. Cav., 5th Ill. Cav., and 10th Mo. Cav. The last-named regiment had a battery of artillery, which did splendid service. I agree with Comrade Murphy on all points, except in regard to the 4th Ohio Ind'p't. Cav. I think the comrades will agree with me in this statement. When we started on that expedition the 10th Mo. was commanded by Maj. Benteen, and when we came back it was commanded by Lieut.-Col. Benteen. The writer took his commission to him at Canton, Miss., on our return to Vicksburg. Now, Comrade Murphy, I will ask you what regiment captured a Rodman gun from the rebels, the only piece of artillery captured on that raid.—JAMES MCKEE, Sergeant-Major, 11th Ill. Cav.

CATARRH CURED.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 212 East 9th St., New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

MONTEREY.

The 1st Mich. Claims the Midnight Charge.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: A great many of the 1st Mich. Cav. were considerably surprised to see published in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE an article written by one John Allen Bigelow, of the 5th Mich. Cav., trying to picture out in glowing colors the scenes of that midnight cavalry charge which took place at Monterey on the night of July 4, 1863. In his picture he didn't do justice to that cavalry charge, but when he claims that the 5th Mich. Cav. took the advance, led the charge and captured Ewell's wagon-trains, he is manufacturing history, and he knew it. And in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of Feb. 19 J. L. Millikan, of Washington Courthouse, O., is trying to make history. Now, I know how it is with those fellows, for I have been there myself. On the morning after the first battle of Bull Run I arrived in Washington, D. C., about daylight, and on going from the Long Bridge to the National Hotel I was stopped a great many times to tell the fate of McDowell's army, and give a detailed account of that battle. Well, by the time I got up to the National Hotel I had told my story so many times over that I actually told the people there that I was the only man left of the 30,000 men belonging to McDowell's army.

It is now a quarter of a century since the night of that memorable charge at Monterey, and our friends of the 5th Mich. Cav., 1st Ohio Cav. and 1st Va. Cav. may have come to the conclusion by telling their story so many times that they are the only men left who took part in that memorable charge. I do not wish to rob any regiment of their laurels or claim any honors justly due them, but would like to give the honor to the regiment which made the charge, and that regiment was the 1st Mich. Cav. We moved early on the morning of the 4th of July to Emmittsburg, thence to Monterey. Before reaching the latter place the enemy was discovered in force upon the hills to the right of the road. The 1st Mich. Cav., being in advance of the column, was sent up the road leading to the gap, with orders from Gen. Custer to take the gap. The enemy having possession of the gap, a part of the regiment was dismounted and deployed as skirmishers on each side of the road leading up the mountain-side. They were ordered to advance and drive the enemy from the gap. When the skirmishers had advanced well up the side of the mountain, driving the enemy before them, the rest of the regiment was ordered to charge, mounted, which they did, and were successful in driving the rebels from the gap. In this charge we lost heavily—two officers killed and 17 men killed and wounded. This, I think, is positive proof that the 1st Mich. Cav. had the advance, and charged and captured Ewell's wagon-train at Monterey on the night of July 4, 1863.

To substantiate the claim of the 1st Mich. Cav., I will refer those other fellows to a report made at the time by Col. C. H. Town, commanding 1st Mich. Cav., covering a portion of the operations of his regiment around Gettysburg, now on file in the Adjutant-General's Office at Lansing, Mich.—E. L. NEGUS, Co. E, 1st Mich. Cav., Chelsea, Mich.

Seeley's Battery at Gettysburg.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In your issue of Feb. 9 Col. Thomas Rafferty, in his "Third Corps at Gettysburg," has, I think, done great injustice to Battery K, 4th U. S. Art. (then Seeley's). After quoting Swinton in his "Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac," viz, "Three guns of one of its batteries had been left on the field owing to its heavy losses in horses and men," Col. Rafferty says, "This was Seeley's." Allow me to say that these guns did not belong to Battery K, and that this battery never lost or ever left a gun on any field during the late war. At Gettysburg this battery was first stationed in the Peach Orchard, and when the line of the Third Corps was driven in the battery did not leave its position until Berdan's Sharpshooters were on a line with the guns, at which time canister was fired at the approaching rebels until it had to fall back to save their guns. At this time Lieut. Seeley was twice severely wounded, and although the battery had suffered great losses in men and horses, it fell back to its new position at Cemetery Ridge with all its guns. If any guns had been left I would have been about the first to have known it, for on the 2d and 3d of July I carried the battery colors, and when the battery formed at its new position at the Ridge it formed as it did in the Peach Orchard, "on the colors," as usual. The guns referred to by Swinton and stated by Col. Rafferty as Seeley's were not the same ones. Some battery may have left their guns and afterward recovered them, but it was not Battery K, and I think that it is due the battery that Col. Rafferty should correct this error. In this connection I will state that at the Gettysburg fight Battery K went into the fight with six guns and at its close came out with 13, having brought off the field four iron or steel and three brass guns belonging to batteries that had left them, no doubt, for the want of horses or men to bring them away. The undersigned, acting under the orders of Lieut. Robert James, found the battery claiming the brass guns and turned them over to its commanding officer. The other guns were afterward turned over to the battery that had left them on the field. The old Regulars received but very little credit for what they did during the war, without casting on them any reflections even at this late day.—E. J. DAVIS, 4th U. S. Art., Omaha, Neb.

Negro Troops in the Rebellion.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I take the liberty of suggesting that before another edition of G. W. Williams's "Negro Troops in the Rebellion" be published some one look up for him the record of the Maryland regiments organized at Baltimore during the months of February and March, 1864, by Col. S. M. Bowman; viz, the 19th, 30th and 39th U. S. C. T. The name or work of this very efficient organizer is not mentioned, neither is the name of a single officer connected with either regiment, nor the name of a Brigade commander under whom either regiment served. The Colonels of the 19th and 30th U. S. C. T. were made Brigadier-Generals by brevet, each for gallantry on the battlefield; one severely wounded at the head of his regiment, and the other bravely leading his brigade in a desperate charge.

Some of the ablest negroes in Baltimore were Sergeants in their regiments, and one of the principal employees of the Barnum Hotel was a Sergeant-Major. Col. Bowman was very proud of them, and they were not surpassed for efficiency by any colored troops in the field. He certainly, in their organization, did enough to give his name a place in the history of the colored troops, as also did those Colonels who won a star at the head of their commands on the field of battle.—D. BATES, Aurora, Neb.

Hopeless But Not Lost.

It is folly for any physician to declare that he covets hopeless cases, or patients who have been "given up" by other practitioners. Sensible men, with pride in their art and reputations that they prize, do not seek to imperil their noble profession or their own fame. Insurance companies avoid taking risks on threatened lives. Of course every practitioner whose heart is not stone does take cases that imperil his success. He does so because he loves his fellow-man. At the same time disease is most effectively grappled with in its earlier stages. Neglect of apparently trifling disorders leads to the many complicated cases which baffle the highest skill, when any one of the maladies existing alone could be handled by the physician with certainty. When the system has become the slave of some over-mastering physical complications, a complete regeneration alone suffices to restore health. The blood, the nerves, and the digestive and urinary machinery must be thoroughly overhauled. For this nothing has ever been found that equals the Compound Oxygen Treatment. The New York *Tribune* recently declared that the successful application of Oxygen gas to medicine has stimulated the most urgent search for new methods of making it unattended with the long and expensive process that has so long been used. Drs. Starkey & Palen, No. 1529 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., have met with unprecedented success in apparently hopeless cases of lung and heart diseases in the administration of their Compound Oxygen, and this encourages them to urge its merits. They have many imitators, some of whom, even with imperfect appliances, effect a few cures. But the best is not only the cheapest but the safest. Drs. Starkey & Palen have a large office practice that employs themselves and several assistants during the day. They have introduced a system of Home Treatment, by which they send the Compound Oxygen to all parts of the country for a very low price. It should not be understood that they prefer to treat patients at long range. On the contrary their large and magnificently appointed offices, 1529 Arch street, are crowded daily. One visit, at least, is always desirable, but where that cannot be had the next best thing must be done. The sufferer should write a full description of his or her condition to Drs. Starkey & Palen. They will give an honest opinion of the case, and their advice will cost nothing.

PICKET SHOTS.

From Alert Comrades All Along the Line.

Give Them Their Due.

Alex. O. Campbell, 10th Ill., Whitehall, Mich., says that the picture in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of Jan. 19, entitled "The Nation's Debts," meets with the hearty approval of the old soldiers of his section.

H. L. Naramore, Sharon, Mass., is tired of hearing Congressional candidates say they are in favor of justice to the soldier, and then seeing the promises broken when said candidates are comfortably settled in Congress.

George W. Colton, Erie, Pa., referring to a communication in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of Feb. 16, entitled "The Soldiers' Homes," says it would be much better to use the money therein proposed (to be expended in the building of cottages for needy soldiers) in giving each soldier a pension sufficient to support himself and family.

Cedar Creek.

George O. Sitzmyer, Co. K, 3d Pa. Cav., Cairo, O., claims for his regiment an active part in the battle of Cedar Creek.

J. E. Johnson, Butler, Pa., says he belonged to Capt. Andrew Cowan's battery, of the Sixth Corps, and occupied a position in the very center of the fight at Cedar Creek. He sends a highly eulogistic sketch of the daring young Captain of his battery, and says there were none braver in the service than he.

James Green, Sergeant-Major, 106th N. Y., Atlanta, Iowa, notices with regret the wrangling in regard to this battle. He says that if some regiments did meet with misfortune, they all did the best they possibly could under the circumstances.

S. W. Cross, Co. C, 28th Iowa, Portland, Ore., regrets that there is so much recrimination between the comrades in regard to the parts taken by their different regiments at this battle.

The Atlanta Campaign.

Eugene T. Weigel, Captain, Co. F, 82d Ill., St. Louis, Mo., remembers that during the Atlanta campaign, in the Spring of 1864, the officers of the Twentieth Corps were ordered to store their valises, etc., as transportation had been cut down. He writes that notwithstanding the most diligent search their baggage failed ever afterward to materialize. He would like to know if anything was ever done to reimburse these officers for the loss thus entailed.

J. Fairbanks, First Sergeant, Co. F, 60th N. Y., contends that justice has never been done to Gen. Sherman for the military skill and energy displayed in capturing Atlanta.

John A. Jones, Tilden, Wis., thinks from the accounts written by comrades of the Fifteenth Corps in regard to the fighting around Atlanta, that it might be supposed no other organization took part there. He wishes to say that the Seventeenth Corps was on hand, and ready at all times to answer to the call of duty.

Our Constituents.

Con Brenaman, Co. H, 105th Ohio, Wayne, Neb., writes that a short time ago he got hold of a copy of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE and read every word in it. He found so many things that sounded as they used to in 1861-'65 that he read it over again, and then straightway subscribed to it. He would like to have the 105th boys wake up and let the comrades hear from them. He would also like to know what became of H. J. Snodgrass, blacksmith, in Capt. Parsons's battery from Louisville to Perryville, Ky.

H. H. G., Co. K, 1st Me. H. A., Edmunds, Me., cannot do without THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. He takes several papers, but THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is the best of them all; and when the work it is doing in behalf of the old soldier is taken into consideration, he thinks that every veteran in the land should support it. He would like to have the Maine comrades wake up and tell about some of their experiences.

Gilbert Able, Co. F, 1st Mich. Cav., Fowlerville, Mich., thinks THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is worth 10 times its price to every old soldier. May it prosper until the last boy who wore the blue answers to the final roll-call.

John E. Stephenson, Graymont, Ill., says that THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is the soldiers' champion. He thinks its views on the tariff are correct.

Frank Waldron, Co. F, 29th Ohio, Welaka, Fla., considers THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE a boon to all old soldiers. It has been the means of bringing together comrades who had lost sight of each other since their old army days.

Clark Snyder, National Military Home, O., tenders his thanks to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for the firm stand it takes in defense of disabled veterans.

N. J. Brewer, 110th Ill., Crab Orchard, Ill., is pleased to see the recognition THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is meeting with from the comrades all over the country. He says that its large increase in circulation is well merited, as it has done more to secure justice to the soldier than all other means combined.

Stephen A. Peck, Central Falls, R. I., is an ardent admirer of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. He wonders how any soldier can fail to be a subscriber of a journal that contains so much amusing, instructive and interesting matter.

G. L. Sanders, Ruby, Kan., says that while THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE gives the best and most reading for a dollar of any paper in the United States, he would like to see some mention of the 17th and 103d Ill. in its columns.

Erwin Ellis, Lebanon, Mo., sends a letter of thanks to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for the efforts it is making in behalf of the boys.

Random Shots.

A. W. Bonn, Co. A, 27th Iowa, writes that the Sixteenth Corps is entitled to some credit for the part it took in the capture of Fort Blakely, and that he does not agree with a recent correspondent in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE who claims that the honor of that exploit should be awarded exclusively to the colored troops.

J. N. Hedrick, Co. F, 119th Ill., Denison, Kan., does not agree with James Horr as to the Thirteenth Corps being the captors of Fort Blakely, and gives that honor to the First Brigade, Second Division, Sixteenth Corps.

T. W. Parish, Co. D, 63d Ohio, Sharon, O., indorses the account of Corp'l Jones, 64th Ill., in regard to the fight on the Salkahatchie.

John Wilson, Captain, Co. C, 8th Ky., Station Camp, Ky., insists that he placed the flag of his regiment on the top of Lookout Mountain before the standard of any other regiment was there.

J. C. Peck, London, O., writes that although Osterhaus's Division lays no claim to special acts of valor at Lookout Mountain, it did its whole duty with much determination and bravery, and did as much to place the flag on the mountain-top as the White Star Division or the Fourth Corps.

John Leary, Fife Major, 7th Mo., Sparta, Ill., writes that the Third Brigade, Third Division, Seventeenth Corps, had some very exciting times during the 47-days' siege of Vicksburg. Just before the capture of Fort Stephenson, Gen. John A. Stephenson mounted a stump, with sword in hand, and said: "Boys, I am going into that fort. Will you follow me?" There was a general cry of "Yes," and after a desperate encounter the fort was taken.

Reuben McRoberts, Co. B, 65th Ind., Union, Ind., says that D. W. Smith, 120th Ind., is wrong when he claims that regiment was the first to cross the Chattahoochie at the mouth of Soap Creek. The writer contends that the 65th Ind. first crossed Soap Creek at the mouth; then marched up the river some distance and waded the stream to the south side, and went for the rebels who were guarding the ford at the mouth of the creek. He says that if any of the 12th Ky. or the 120th Ind. crossed, it was after the 65th Ind. had driven the rebels back and taken the ford. The rebels tried to retake it, but their force was too small.

D. H. Chandler, 5th Ind. battery, Ellington, N. Y., says that Comrade Hiram Bowling is greatly mistaken in his account of the battle of Shelbyville when he claims that Gen. Turchin's Brigade, of Gen. Miller's Division, made the famous march from Shelbyville to Huntsville, Ala., 28 miles, in one day. The distance from Shelbyville to Fayetteville, Tenn., is 28 miles, and from Fayetteville to Huntsville 31 miles, making a total of 59. The division marched from Shelbyville to Fayetteville in one day, camped over night just across Elk River, about half a mile south of the latter city, and the next day made the forced march to Hazel Green, within a few miles of Huntsville.

C. S. Troutman, South English, Iowa, says it is a wonder to him how any of the comrades know how many battles they were in. He was in the service more than four years, and in every engagement participated in by his regiment until he was wounded, near the close of the war. Yet he does not know exactly how many battles he participated in. What he calls skirmishes some comrades call battles.

M. B. Young, Co. B, 30th Ohio, Buckland, O., was in prison at Salisbury three weeks, Pemberton one week and Libby one week; and he suffered untold agonies during his confinement.

Luke Bryan, (regiment not given,) Newark, O., sends an interesting account of his army experiences.

Fred Heacock, Co. B, 104th Ohio, Columbiana, O., (instead of Columbus, as recently printed,) says that J. S. Conner, in his account of the battle of Franklin, was wrong when he wrote that Lieut. William Kemble belonged to Co. C, 175th Ohio. The Lieutenant belonged to Co. C, 104th Ohio, and was killed near the cotton-gin in a hand-to-hand fight with the rebels.

John Springer, Lake Fork, O., was one of the "kids" of Co. I, 163d Ohio—a 100-days regiment. He was discharged Sept. 10, 1864, and re-enlisted in February, 1865, in Co. A, 196th Ohio. He would like to hear from any of his old comrades.

George A. Smith, Co. H, 7th Ohio Cav., Whipple, O., sends an account of the part taken by his regiment at the battle of Rogersville. He says that for two hours the fighting was as desperate as any he ever saw. The 2d E. Tenn. were all captured and a part of the 7th Ohio Cav.

A. Stinson, 19th Me., North Seersport, Me., sends an interesting account of the part his regiment took in the battle of Gettysburg.

Guy L. Bix, Concord, N. H., says he has been laboring under the delusion for the past 25 years that he belonged to Co. A, 8th N. H. H. A., but not having seen any mention of the regiment in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, he has made up his mind that there was no such organization. Still, he knows he was in the army, because he draws $30 a month pension. He says if there was such a regiment as the 8th N. H. H. A., he would like very much to hear from some of its members.

D. H. Denney, Co. A, 26th Ohio, Galena, Ill., corrects the statement of James Wilson, which appeared in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of Jan. 5, in regard to the 26th Iowa being part of the Fifteenth Corps, that was mustered out at Louisville, Ky. Comrade Denney says he is certainly mistaken, as the 26th Iowa was never in Louisville, except when marching from Memphis to Chattanooga.

O. J. Foss, Co. H, 2d Wis. Cav., Granite Falls, Minn., calls upon the comrades of his company to send him their names and addresses, in order to effect a company organization. He thinks it would be pleasant to hold a Reunion during the coming June at Granite Falls during the G.A.R. Encampment.

J. H. Masten, Co. F, 1st N.Y. Cav., Cohocton, N. Y., raises his voice in defense of Gen. Custer, and referring to a recent remark by J. K. Lowden to the effect that the Michigan boys would like the traducer of Custer sent up to Michigan to be "fixed," says that the 1st N. Y. Lincoln Cav. wants a hand in that job, as they followed the gallant Custer on many a bloody field, and he was never seen in the rear.

Henry N. Shanahan, Co. N, 4th Mich Cav., Del Prairie, Wis., thinks that it must be humiliating to the Southern chivalry to think they were whipped by a host of pension suckers and bummers, as the soldier-hating papers of the country now term the Union soldiers.

S. Daman, Sergeant, Co. I, 103d Ohio, Akron, O., thinks that Lieut. S. Pettit is sadly wanting in respect when he speaks of Gen. Jack Casement as a shallow-brained buffoon.

I. B. Goodrich, First Sergeant, 29th Ind., never sees anything in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE from his old regiment. He wishes the comrades would wake up and do a little ink-slinging.

H. C. Norman, Sergeant, Co. H, 30th Ky., Monticello, Ky., has seen nothing in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE concerning the existence of the 30th Ky. M't'd Inf. He wonders why none of the boys "rise to explain."

John R. Tripp, Co. A, 6th Ill., Shelbyville, Ill., does not claim for his regiment the honor of planting flags on State Capitols, capturing batteries, and like exploits, but says they were great on charging sutlers' "shebangs," peanut stands and other strongholds where eatables were stored.

G. H. Sterling, Co. F, 8th Wis., Mellette, Dak., concludes that all his comrades have been finally mustered out, as he never hears from them through THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE or otherwise.

W. H. Lutes, Co. E, 10th Iowa, Wymore, Neb., wishes the readers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE to know that his regiment took part in the late unpleasantness, although its services do not seem to be noticed.

J. A. Barney, First Sergeant and Brevet Captain, Co. B, 10th Wis., Mayville, Wis., says that H. A. Weidensand, Co. D, 46th Pa., is in error in his statement in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of Jan. 26 when he says that the Twentieth Corps did not exist until Howard's (Eleventh) and Slocum's (Twelfth) Corps went into the Western army. The writer says that at the battle of Stone River the Army of the Cumberland, under Rosecrans, was designated as the Fourteenth Corps. The left wing was commanded by Gen. Crittenden, the center by Thomas, and the right by McCook. Immediately after that battle the army was divided into three corps. The left wing was designated as the Twenty-first Corps, the center as the Fourteenth, and the right, consisting of three divisions, under Gens. Jeff C. Davis, Sheridan and Johnson, commanded by Gen. McCook, as the Twentieth until after the battle of Chickamauga, when the Twentieth and Twenty-first Corps were consolidated and called the Fourth, and the Eleventh and Twelfth consolidated and called the Twentieth.

T. C. Roberts, Co. B, 1st Pa., (residence not given,) although he has been a reader of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for four years, has failed to see anything of the doings of his comrades.

William James, Jacksonville, Fla., writing in reply to L. J. M.'s question in regard to the time the first colored troops enlisted, says that Co. B, 33d U. S. C. T., was organized on the 13th of October and mustered into the service of the United States by Brig.-Gen. Rufus Saxton Nov. 7, 1862.

E. Dailey, Co. B, Independent Ky. Cav., Covington, Ky., writing of the fight at Jonesboro, says he will never forget the sight that met his eye on mounting a hill and looking on a part of the town in flames. The depot was wrapped in the fiery element, and the steeple, which was composed of iron framework, had burned to a white heat, and the tracery, standing in relief against the sky, presented one of the most beautiful appearances he had ever witnessed.

John D. Shannon, Co. D, 4th W. Va., Antiquity, O., does not claim that his regiment put down the rebellion, or that it was the first to plant its flag on the domes of the rebel capitols, but does claim that it was composed of as good material as any regiment in the service of Uncle Sam, and did its duty as faithfully.

Jas. B. Pyeatte, Co. A, 5th Ind. Cav., Marion, Ind., writes that his regiment was in 22 battles and skirmishes, and during the month of June, 1864, in Georgia, was engaged in a skirmish nearly every day. During its term of service it captured 640 prisoners, and its casualties were 34 killed in action, 74 died in hospital, 115 in rebel prisons, and 72 were wounded (of whom 13 died), and 497 were captured.

W. F. Smith, Co. F, 127th Ill., Armenia, Dak., writes that his regiment participated at the battle of Jonesboro, and in every other engagement in which the Second Brigade took part.

E. Wildman, 90 Elm St., Danbury, Conn., says that in a recent issue of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE he was given credit for commanding the first regiment that volunteered from his State, when it should have been the first company. He also says that his company was the first to be inspected, and his regiment the first to arrive in Washington fully equipped.

J. U. Teet, Co. C, Cole's (Md.) Cav., York, Pa., writes that John Kelley is correct in regard to the papers found on the person of the spy who was executed at Frederick, Md.

H. N. Arnold, 94th Ohio, Greenville, O., criticises M. C. Wilson, 38th Ind., in regard to the regiments composing the First Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Corps. The writer says the brigade was formed at Louisville, Ky., in September, 1862, and composed of the 2d, 33d and 94th Ohio, 38th Ind. and 10th Wis. No